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THE

# Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO*

**Library Economy and Bibliography**

Vol. 26

*54203*  
*1902*

(JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1901)

NEW YORK : PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY

LONDON : SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., PATERNOSTER HOUSE

1901



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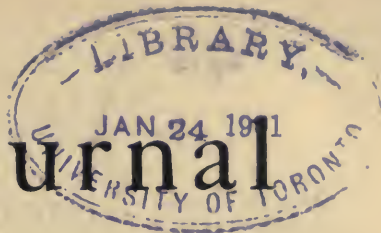
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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

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VOL. 26. No. 1.

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NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 26.

JANUARY, 1901.

No. 1

THE closing year of the 19th century, notable incidentally for the excavation of the great library at Nippur, antedating all previously known collections, has been characterized chiefly by the culmination of national and international conferences. All the world was asked to meet at Paris, and with the exception of England most library countries sent delegates to the Library Congress in connection with the Paris Exposition, at which also the American Library Association exhibit of American library methods and the Belgian exhibit of the Brussels card catalog and repertory were important features. At Mayence, Germany celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of Gutenberg, who made librarianship possible, including an interesting bibliographical exhibit. At the other end of the world Australasia held its second library conference, and decided that the time had come for an annual instead of a biennial convention. The Library Association of the United Kingdom met at Bristol, but the chief English event of the year was the final decision upon the "International catalogue of scientific literature," originated by the Royal Society and now developed on a plan of international co-operation, the first fruits of which will be the annual catalogs for 1901 in 17 distinctive fields of scientific literature.

FOR the first time in its history the American Library Association met outside the limits of the United States, and an important result of the conference at Montreal, which brought over four hundred librarians from both sides of the border, was the organization of a Canadian library association for the province of Ontario, which will hold its first meeting this year at Eastertide. The meeting of the National Association of State Librarians at Harrisburg, though small in number, was important in outcome, and the conference of the American Library Association at Waukesha, Wis., in July of 1901, should bring together a larger number of state librarians at their simultaneous meeting, as well as many teachers who will concentrate in the West for the

annual meeting of the National Educational Association at Detroit, immediately succeeding the A. L. A. conference. New state associations have been formed in Missouri and Kansas, making now 21 in all, and the New York Library Association has taken an interesting step in setting apart a "library week" for a meeting at Lake Placid as permanent vacation headquarters. To the Massachusetts Library Club has been added a third auxiliary in the Cape Cod Library Association, and a Long Island Library Club has been organized in Brooklyn. Iowa and New Jersey have established state library commissions, so that 17 states are now on the roll of honor, and the travelling library system is understood to have outreached into 42 states.

ANOTHER feature of the year has been the reorganization and consolidation of library systems, made possible in part by the provision of new buildings. The appointment of Mr. Putnam as Librarian of Congress has already borne abundant fruit in the national library, and the ready appreciation of Congress has been shown by the appropriation of \$513,000 for that library for the current year. The New York Public Library made preliminary arrangements for including besides the Astor and Lenox libraries on the Tilden foundation the many branches, with their independent buildings, of the Free Circulating Library. In the Brooklyn borough of New York most of the smaller outlying libraries have been brought within the fold of the Brooklyn Public Library, although unfortunately the method of organization of that library precluded there the utilization of the greater collections which in New York proper made the foundation of the new system. Mr. Foster has crowned his splendid work at Providence by the great enlargement of the functions of its library made possible by its magnificent new building; and the new home of the Wisconsin State Historical Society is the first worthy monument of that great appreciation of historical literature which has been so notable a feature in the later develop-

ment of our western states. The gifts and bequests of the year provide many new buildings in the future, although the year does not compare for phenomenal generosity with 1899. Mr. Carnegie's gifts during the year exceed, nevertheless, an aggregate of \$800,000,

UNDER the new constitution of the A. L. A., operative at the Montreal conference, the Publishing Board, as it is now called, took a new lease of life, and the most important line of progress in the field of publications has been in the completion of the plans for printed catalog cards, by help of the co-operation of the Librarian of Congress, which it is hoped will be the bibliographical feature of 1901. A great impetus was given to this feature of co-operative cataloging by the interest manifested at the Montreal meeting, and by the work of the Brussels Institute in a similar direction. The British Museum has entered upon its great undertaking of supplementing its printed catalog by the record of the accessions since the publication of the original work, and the Bibliothèque Nationale has made further progress in the printing of its enormous catalog. There is a fair number of individual bibliographies, among which Campbell's "Index-catalogue of Indian documents in the British Museum" and the catalog of the Dante collection of Cornell University are especially entitled to mention. These, and the plans for the "International catalog of scientific literature," above referred to, make the chief bibliographical record of the year.

WITH the first year of the new century comes naturally a review of the century closed, and more or less attempt to prophesy for the century to come. The brief review given in this number of the general library situation as the new century dawns will be supplemented during the year by papers from librarians especially competent to treat of the several features of the library movement. It will be peculiarly of interest to learn what those librarians who have done the best work in the 19th century look forward to as the work before themselves and their successors in the 20th, and we hope to give in a later number a symposium covering this interesting field.

A PRINTING bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives as a substitute for the Senate bill, on much the same lines as the latter, but in shorter form and with some improvements; and if action is to be had during the present short session of Congress, librarians should at once bestir themselves to endeavor to stimulate interest in these measures. Either of them is worthy of support, and the passage of either would result in better service for the depositories, and therefore of the public, and in a better system of the manufacture and utilization of public documents. Superintendent Ferrell's work in the Document Office, like that of his predecessor, has been fruitful of good and the passage of the printing bill would strengthen his hands and put at his disposal the facilities much needed to complete the organization of the system. Librarians should write at once to their Representative in the House and the two Senators from their state, asking their attention to the printing bill, as even should there be no prospect of the passage of the measure during the short and crowded session it will do no harm to show to Congressmen that there is continuing interest in the subject. The library of documents, connected with Supt. Ferrell's establishment, which library is under the special charge of ex-Supt. Crandall, has continued to develop, and it is to be hoped that some day it may find its proper place in the building of the national library, which would in turn be strengthened by the addition of what is really a remarkable collection of public documents considering the difficulties in the way of bringing together important sets and series which had been so ruthlessly despised and neglected previous to the foundation of this special library.

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### Communications.

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#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB HANDBOOK.

THE Committee on Handbook of the New York Library Club has issued a circular letter to the libraries of New York City, requesting full information for the new edition of the handbook, now in preparation. Any libraries that should be included in the handbook, and that have failed to receive this circular, are requested to communicate promptly with the undersigned, chairman of the committee.

G. W. COLE.

501 W. 113th Street, }  
New York City. }

## LIBRARIES AND THE CENTURY IN AMERICA: RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

RETROSPECT and prospect are the order of the day in this opening year of the twentieth century. In no relation of public activity, outside the advance resulting from scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions, has there been more remarkable progress during the nineteenth century than in the library field. While the nation has grown from 5,300,000 to 76,300,000 population, library development has outspeeded even those extraordinary proportions. The library history of the century divides itself into three periods, the Dark Ages of the first half century, the Middle Age of the third quarter, and the modern period, 1876-1900. The transition from the first period to the second is to be noted in Prof. Jewett's work about 1850 and the library conference of 1853; that from the second to the third in the organization of the American Library Association in 1876, and the Government report and the beginning of library journalism in the same year. In 1800 the 29 "social" or general libraries known to have existed in 1776 had become 49, with approximately 80,000 volumes; and, including special and unrecorded libraries, it is safe to say that outside of private or school collections less than 100 libraries existed in the United States a century ago. In 1850 Jewett recorded, outside of the district schools, 644 libraries aggregating 2,144,069 volumes. In that first half century libraries were chiefly of private origin and organization, and the only library legislation of real significance was that based upon the New York school library laws of 1835, permitting each school district to spend \$20 for establishing and \$10 yearly for maintaining a free public library, and of 1838, appropriating \$55,000 a year for purchases for such libraries. Jewett's report recorded 9505 such libraries with 1,552,332 volumes, which seems an enormous overestimate; certainly, these libraries soon after rapidly disappeared, unused, into attics and remote corners. Peterborough in New Hampshire in 1833, the pioneer, and Orange and Wayland in Massachusetts in 1846 and 1848,

had established free public town libraries without warrant of law, before the New Hampshire act of 1849 (followed by the English act of 1850) and that of 1851 in Massachusetts authorized local taxation for free public library purposes, and in 1852 the Boston Public Library was definitely established after eleven years of discussion. From that dawn progress was made steadily until the definite beginning of the new movement in 1876. The Government report of 1876 recorded 3682 libraries of 300 volumes or more, numbering 12,276,964 volumes, besides over 1,500,000 pamphlets; and the latest Government registration scheduled for 1896 7191 such libraries, with 34,596,258 volumes.

It is safe to place the number at the close of 1900 at 8000 libraries, of 300 volumes or more (possibly 10,000 including minor ones), with 40,000,000 volumes, with realty and endowments known to exceed \$60,000,000 and probably reaching well towards \$100,000,000. At least six library buildings exceed \$1,000,000 cost. Our national library is housed at a cost for building and ground, of \$6,950,000, has just passed the 1,000,000 volume mark (including pamphlets), and has for the year 1901 an appropriation of \$513,553. The Boston Public Library, foremost of municipal libraries the world over, has cost for building and ground above \$2,500,000, has over 750,000 volumes, receives \$255,000 or more from the city and the income from \$273,000 of endowment, and circulated in 1899-1900 1,251,451 volumes on 63,695 "live" cards of borrowers. The Philadelphia Free Library, but seven years old, recorded in its last report the banner circulation, of 1,758,851 volumes. These figures are significant indeed.

But the figures showing quantity, are far outdone by the facts showing quality, of development. The library and the librarian both have been among the best illustrations in the century of Herbert Spencer's definition of development by differentiation, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous in func-

tion. A generation ago the chief library type was the "mercantile," or subscription, library, often with its associated lectures and classes, of which a surviving example is the Brooklyn Library, with its alcoved hall, its printed catalog which is the monument of the personal handiwork of its former librarian, its guiding principle of purchasing enough copies of a popular and proper book to meet its subscribers' immediate demands, its few undifferentiated assistants, and its general policy of *laissez faire*. The type of to-day is found in the free public library of scores of cities—the largest in Boston, the newest in Providence—in whose huge and highly organized building the great stack room allowing for indefinite future development, and the adjoining delivery room, are but one among the numerous features: for interior administration the executive offices of the chief librarian, the order, catalog, and shelf departments, and perhaps a printing office and a bindery; in external relations reference and special libraries and reading rooms for periodicals, newspapers, patents, documents, manuscripts, prints, music, etc., etc., for children, perhaps for the blind, perhaps for artisans, with librarians specially equipped for each division of books and for each kind of readers and the all-knowing "information clerk;" and finally dynamo room, ventilating apparatus, complicated delivery machinery, photographic dark rooms, lecture auditoriums, perhaps kitchen, lunch and rest rooms for the staff, public wash rooms, and even bicycle depositories—all this but the central ganglion of an outreaching system, including in Boston 31 branch libraries, delivery or deposit stations, and numerous relations with engine houses, public schools, city institutions, in connection with the "travelling library" system. For this highly organized work all sorts of mechanical helps are now provided; architects make a specialty of library buildings, constructing from within outward to meet the librarian's requirements; an enormous business has been developed by the Library Bureau and competing agencies in supplying shelves, cases, cards, etc., and even specially designed library furniture can be had.

The librarian, no longer the skipper of a dory in which he pulls an oar himself, but the commander of a huge steamer or the commo-

dore of a great fleet, must in the larger libraries be an executive of the first rank, truly a member of the executive profession, with little time to handle or read a book himself, but with ability to organize, administer, and direct a physical plant, a collection of books, a distributing system, and a regimental staff. Under him are officers, librarians, catalogers, and attendants of various ranks, abilities, and functions, some dealing with the book, others with the reader. The trained librarians, members of such a staff, recognize themselves as belonging to the library profession, alongside the profession of the teacher and the older professions of law, medicine, and theology; and for their training there are now four library schools—the first organized at Columbia in 1887—having already over 500 graduates, and numerous library classes.

The development of librarianship as a profession has led to, and has in turn been promoted by, the association and organization of librarians into national and state associations and local clubs, which have taken rank with the kindred educational and other professional organizations. The American Library Association, organized at Philadelphia in 1876, had an attendance at its latest conference, held significantly in Canada, of 450, and its membership has reached 800. There are 30 other library associations, state or local, and the New York State Association has now established a "library week" at a summer headquarters. The state librarians have their own national association. The missionary spirit has led to the establishment of state library commissions now in 17 states; and many states have library legislation, providing in some cases for donations from the state, perhaps to the extent of \$100 worth of books for the establishment of new libraries or the increase of others. The travelling library system, though but eight years old, has extended into 42 states, reaching out to the smallest communities the benefits of culture.

The librarian is no longer a book-keeper, but a book-missionary. It is his duty to compel readers to come in. He stimulates demand by supply of books and facilities; his question is no longer how many books his library has on its shelves, but how many it circulates from its shelves. Out of the half million dollar appropriations for the national

library \$61,000 only is for purchases, and out of the quarter million of the Boston Public Library from \$25,000 to \$35,000 goes for purchases—the chief expenditure being for the care and circulation of books. The librarian looks upon himself as the fellow worker with the teacher; he begins with the child, for the age limit in libraries has almost disappeared, and he continues educational work after the school period has closed. For the child he has sympathy as well as books; he is eyes to the blind; he shows the artisan that books are his best tools, and puts the drawing-board alongside the books. He will not only find the book for the reader but tell him in what book to find the information he seeks, or find for him any information contained in books. His modern card-catalog gives the clue to a book by author, title, class, or subject, analyzes the contents of books and even indexes articles in periodicals; a "repertory" on the Brussels plan is beginning to complement the card-catalog, showing what books are to be found in other libraries; he has at his service bibliographies and printed cards furnished by the Publishing Board of his association, as well as bulletins and special lists printed by his own and other libraries from time to time. If a book is not in his own library he will endeavor to borrow it from other libraries, far or near, for his reader. He goes out into the schools to make friends for his books among teacher and scholars; he fills with books the waste hours of men in engine houses and lighthouses; he sends travelling home libraries to give light in the dark places of tenement houses in the great cities. He is indeed the typical home missionary of the time, and the motto "The best reading for the largest number at the least cost" sums up excellently the moral, popular and economic relations of his work. To add the final word, librarianship has given a new profession for women; of the 53 members of the Columbia University Library staff, 48 are women, and where the librarian is spoken of as "he" it is to be read "she" nine times out of ten. Thus library progress, in answering the needs of the century, has contributed above all to the advancement of women.

The public in turn has appreciated keenly and amply the new relations of libraries. Massachusetts, the banner state, has public li-

braries in 343 of its 346 townships, for free use by the people, supported by public funds. In almost all the states, liberal appropriations are made by state, cities, or townships for library purposes. The library has also become *the* means by which men of riches recognize through public benefactions their indebtedness to the public. It is estimated that approximately \$25,000,000 have been given to public library purposes in the new period of library development. Mr. Carnegie gave in one year over \$3,000,000 to library purposes, and his total gifts bid fair to reach \$10,000,000. Throughout the country library buildings stand as the memorials of public-spirited citizens or as the monument of those who have passed. The library, almost more than the church, has become the people's temple, in which the rich and the poor meet together, as they meet in few other relations of modern life.

This is the record of libraries, in America, as the hand of the clock of time passes the century mark. What the twentieth century will bring forth, no prophet can foretell. It is difficult to imagine that the next hundred years can do more, if so much, in invention within the library field as has been done in the past twenty-five years. These past years have been those of pioneering; the years to come should be those of fruition. There is abroad a vast expectancy that the material development of the nineteenth century will be succeeded in the twentieth by a civic, social, and spiritual development, necessary indeed to correct and supplement the work of a material age. The triumph of machinery is to be followed by a triumph of man over machinery. To this possibility, and in this hope, no one is more alive than the librarian of to-day. He has developed a vast social machinery for the service of his fellow citizens; it will be his future mission to make sure that the machinery of the profession is subordinated to the large uses for which only it is of worth. Let us hope that one hundred years hence the recorder of progress will be able to say that in the progress of man during the twentieth century, the book, as brought by the librarian into the lives of the people, has accomplished the great work for which the librarian of the nineteenth century was the pioneer.

"HOW MAY GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS BE MADE MORE USEFUL  
TO THE PUBLIC?\*"

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief of Documents Division, New York Public Library.*

ORDINARILY, when we speak of government documents, we think only of the documents of the federal government. We are not yet generally accustomed to the fact that, while the study of federal documents is by far the most extensive branch, it is only one of three branches of the study of government documents. This study, then, of government documents is nothing more or less than the study of modern government as expressed in its publications, and modern, *i. e.*, organized government, classified organically, is either federal, state or municipal.

So when we speak of government documents we should mentally extend the term to include city and state documents with those of the federal government.

How to make all of these publications more useful to the public is a large question, but one which I should be glad to have thoroughly discussed and generally understood, for a proper use of this material will have an important bearing upon the future of our written history. It is not necessary that I should point out to you the significance of this material to written history; that is evident, and has been concisely stated by the British historian who said: "The history of every corporation is bound up in its documents." What, then, prevents their usefulness? We have been most lavish in their circulation, and for years we have made unwelcome gifts of them, until federal documents are as cheap as firewood in popular estimation. And we can hardly do more than is now being done to popularize them, if that is what is meant by the phrase "useful to the public." And yet they could be made infinitely more useful, if we consider them from a larger standpoint than that of their mere present promiscuous distribution. They could be made more useful if we made them less popular, if we did not force them upon librarians who see in them only subjects for classification and shelving, and if, instead, we displayed their contents to the investigator by means of mono-

graphic aids, etc., as I will endeavor to illustrate for you, beginning with the federal documents.

There are at the present time, and beginning with the first session of the fifteenth Congress, *i. e.*, 1817, nearly 5000 volumes in the Congressional series. Preceding this date no one knows what is required to complete a set. There are traditions that this or that library has a good set of these early imprints, but no tangible evidence has yet been brought forward of the existence in any one place of even a fairly good set. The most complete collection which we have of the time is the reprint collection in the American State Papers. The editors confess in the preface, however, that theirs is only a selection of the documents then existing, intimating that even at that time they had knowledge of interruptions in the series.

It may be urged upon casual observation, that these early federal prints have very little value. I should be inclined to argue upon that point; in the first place, that is a distinctively American statement. We do not seem, as yet, to have the same archivist's appreciation that is so carefully fostered in continental countries. Before we assert the valuelessness of these prints we should pause a moment to reflect that all we have of original printed diplomatic, military and naval history from the beginning of the constitutional government is contained in these early documents; that from the time of the adoption of the federal constitution on through that interesting era of state development, all that we have of original printed history of the commonwealths in their relation to the federal government is to be found in these documents. Remembering these things, can we say the documents are of no value? They may seem to be of no value only when we have not fully comprehended their inherent significance. The new historical school which is growing up at the leading American universities is doing much to introduce a sense of this significance. It realizes that as a basis for its researches it must have copies of these early

\* Read at meeting of National Association of State Librarians, Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 21, 1900.

documents, and it prints for itself such copies which should be comparatively accessible to the specialist. I would refer you to the work of Professors Hart of Harvard, MacDonald of Bowdoin, Ames of Pennsylvania, to the work of the Iowa Historical Department, etc.

At present the specialist, not to speak of the public, can make ready reference to these documents only as they have been reprinted in the American State Papers. From the time when this series ends and the regularly issued series of reports begins there is a long period of ill-arranged poorly-indexed material. Take, for instance, the records of our diplomatic history, than which there will be nothing more important to this country in the years to come. These records exist to-day in the most complete printed form in the six folio volumes of the American State Papers, covering the period from 1789 to 1828, and from this time up to the present in the Congressional series. From 1861 they have been collected in the annual volumes formerly called Diplomatic Correspondence, now Foreign Relations. From 1828 to 1861 they have never been collected for public use. During this interval, correspondence relating to our foreign affairs is issued in the form of documents accompanying Presidents' special messages. This means that either house of Congress wants enlightenment on some subject bearing upon foreign affairs, and requests the President to transmit such correspondence as has passed between the governments involved. In complying, the President transmits diplomatic correspondence which frequently covers as much as three years preceding the actual date of his message. The only clue to the contents of the correspondence is the brief calendar which goes with it. In the series index the document is entered as "Message of the President relating to," etc., although the message may be one of transmittal only. The really vital portion of the document is not indexed at all.

I had occasion recently to use some of this material relating to the northeastern boundary question. A certain letter written by Lord Aberdeen to the American plenipotentiary on August 14, 1828, has an important bearing on a phase of this question. This letter is one of a number of others transmitted

by the President in January, 1829. It is not indexed anywhere, and would hardly be found without a great deal of research by the historian of this prolonged controversy.

This sort of thing exists for nearly forty years, after which this material is collected in the already-mentioned series of volumes called Diplomatic Correspondence. Here, however, is included only that material properly considered as diplomatic, being those state papers which are the expression of negotiations of the State Department. Other documents, such as reports of the committees of the two houses of Congress on foreign affairs, are not included; therefore, even this collected series cannot be considered an entirely complete repository of material bearing on our foreign relations.

Of official compilations bearing on this subject we have in print the various editions of the collected treaties, Wharton's "International law," in 3 vols., his "Diplomatic correspondence of the American Revolution," which, however, antedates the period I am discussing, and the recent compilation on "International arbitration," by John Bassett Moore of Columbia. These latter are, however, commentaries, and it will be seen that we have as yet no publication corresponding to the British and Foreign State Papers, or the Archives Parlementaires.

This is not the place to speak of the rich collection of manuscript material in the State Department, to which manifestly general access could not be given, and which is now being published in the Bulletins of the Archives Bureau of that department.

The condition of our early printed documents relating to military and naval affairs, and to finances, is unqualifiedly similar to that detailed to you concerning our diplomatic documents. Each of these departments was established by the laws of 1789, and it is reasonable to suppose that a printed record of their official proceedings exists somewhere, and yet how difficult it is to trace back this record year after year, only those who have tried it know.

The first suggestion that presents itself as a solution is, that we must have a catalog. We have Poore's catalog. That was years in making, and it cost thousands of dollars. It would be next to impossible to get an ap-

propriation for such a purpose at this time, and it would be quite impossible for the Library of Congress or the Superintendent of Documents to undertake any such work now. Besides, a catalog would not give us the books. What we need is, first, a combined record of the collections of the early federal documents now existing. Next we need a well-edited reprint of some of these early out-of-print documents, particularly of such as would complete series now current. And after we have a record of the documents and the documents, then let us have indexes to the documents.

This is one suggestion, then, how the early federal documents might be made more useful to the public.

The protest of inaccessibility cannot be made against the later federal documents. They have for years been dispensed with a generosity not met with in any other country. Had some of the money that in years gone by has been expended in printing and distributing enormous editions of Congressional quota, etc., been used for the preparation of guides, indexes and catalogs, it would not then be necessary for us to discuss how to make government documents more useful to the public.

What is needed now to counteract the ill-advised prodigality of the past is, first and foremost, an annotated checklist of serials, which shall show when the various issues began and in how many different places they may be found. A compilation of this sort should include all annual reports, all numbered series, such as bulletins, circulars, orders, notes, etc., even though, like the Ordnance Notes, they may not be printed for general distribution, of all government periodicals, like the Weather Review, or Experiment Station Record, even though they may have been discontinued before the publication of the checklist. There should be copious bibliographic notes showing all changes of form, etc. Such a checklist, in fact, one much more comprehensive, is in preparation in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, as we have been assured in the last annual report of the superintendent.

Secondly, we need a catalog to fill the gap between the year when Poore ends his record, *viz.*, 1881, and that when Dr. Ames begins his, *viz.*, 1889. An appropriation for such a

purpose was made several years ago, and Dr. Ames is now at work on such a catalog, which will follow the plan of his "Comprehensive index."

Thirdly, we need people with the eye to see the wealth of material which is packed away in these volumes, and with the ability to so rearrange it that the historical worker may use it, unencumbered by the confusing habiliments of administrative routine. A rare faculty is required for such work. It demands a combined appreciation of the romance of history and of the uncompromising rigidity of the statistician. It requires a judgment that will subordinate the House ex. and House misc. business to bring into relief such tales, for instance, as that of Sieur Dubuque, the mineralogist, who sailed from France in 1774, and emigrated to the province of Louisiana, where he settled among the Indians near the site of the present town of Dubuque. To him these Indians "sold and abandoned all the coast and contents of the mine discovered by the wife of Peosta." This was the grant of the famed Spanish mines which was afterward confirmed by the Baron de Carondelet. Associated with Dubuque was Auguste Chouteau, and so was formed a group of names intimately connected with the beginnings of the history of the middle west. This and many, many similar tales are enclosed between the covers of an "ex." or "misc. doc."

The questions of classification, whether Dewey or Cutter or some other system, shall be used, or of shelving, whether by subject and embodied with the general collection, or kept intact as a series, are such as every practical librarian decides for himself. They are, after all, only side issues when the real usefulness of these books to the public is considered. The public would not be benefited, materially, either way.

What the public does need is people who understand the relation of this literature to the government. Not the finest cataloger ever turned out of school will be able to handle a document intelligently until he understands that public documents are, what in the beginning I tried to point them out to be, but an expression of the mechanism of government. A document clerk should therefore have a knowledge of this mechanism. He should know how the legislative body is



organized and be familiar with its routine; how the committees are organized and what are their functions; how the departments are organized and what the duties of their officers are. He must know these things before he can catalog documents intelligently, and he certainly must know them before he can use them himself or help the public to use them. I have seen document cards made by graduated catalogers, which were beautifully engraved with brackets and dashes and numbers and series notes, but which gave no hint of the character of the document which it was intended to catalog. This was caused solely by an improper understanding of government documents.

And not only is there this great wealth of historical material stored away in the Congressional documents, but there are special publications of the departments, equally valuable and equally disregarded because we do not yet associate the relation of the document with its government. Take for instance the orders of the military departments into which the United States are divided. In time of controversy the commanding general of a military department is vested by virtue of acts of Congress with plenary powers within the jurisdiction of his department. So the report of General Meade, commanding the Department of the South in 1868, when the reconstruction conventions were being held in Georgia, Florida and Alabama, contains much of interest relating to these bodies. So, too, the reports and orders of the commanding officers of the departments embraced within our new possessions contain practically all that we have of the beginnings of the American civil system in those provinces.

I am giving you these illustrations only to show you how far from the ordinary conception of public documents, is that one, the possession of which would really make them more useful to the public. Indeed, I am told of one librarian, high in authority, who said that if he were making a library to suit himself, he would have in it only documents and periodicals.

Enough has probably been said to demonstrate how much could be done to make federal documents more useful to the public.

Of state documents Bryce says: "American publicists have been too much absorbed

in the study of the federal system to bestow much time on the thought of the state governments. Yet they are full of interest; and he who would understand the changes that have passed on American democracy will find far more instruction in a study of the state governments than of the federal constitution. The materials for this study are, unfortunately, at least to a European, either inaccessible or unmanageable. They consist of constitutions, statutes, the records of the debates and proceedings of constitutional conventions and legislatures, the reports of officials and commissioners, etc. Of these sources only one, the constitutions, is practically available to a person writing on this side of the Atlantic. To be able to use the rest one must go to the state and devote oneself there to these original authorities. . . . It might have been expected that in most of the states, or at least of the older states, persons would have been found to write political, and not merely antiquarian or genealogical state histories. . . . But this has been done in comparatively few instances, so that the European inquirer finds a scanty measure of the assistance which he would naturally have expected from previous laborers in the field. I call it a field; it is rather a primeval forest, where the vegetation is rank, and through which scarcely a trail has yet been cut."

I am not able to speak with authority upon the comparative merits of the different state collections. I have not examined many personally, and few have printed catalogs. How far Mr. Bryce's criticism applies to individual states I am, therefore, unable to say. That, however, it was true of the time in which he wrote, that the materials for the study of state governments were inaccessible in that they were not collected together in any one place, I have no doubt. Few libraries ever will be able to afford large general collections of this kind. Not even the states themselves have always been keen enough to perfect their own files. Basing the estimate upon the present extent of the collection of state documents in the New York Public Library, it is probable that 50,000 volumes would be a fair figure for a full file of printed journals, documents, constitutions and statutes of the different states at the present time.

It is not necessary to point out to you the

difficulties that would beset the investigator in this library of 50,000 volumes were he left to make his researches unaided. The make-up of the volumes themselves is usually primitive, and the indexes to the journals and documents, whenever there are any, are unutterably bad. The statutes are, as a rule, in better shape; in fact, I seem to have observed that that state in which the legal element predominates in the legislative proceedings has a more satisfactory set of documents than the one in which representation is more general. However, here we have this library of 50,000 volumes, segments of which are scattered over the country, and all of it practically unworked material, confronting us with the question, what can we do to make it more useful to the public?

State documents naturally divide themselves into two groups, *viz.*, those issued by the older states before the establishment of statehood and known as colonial records, and those issued after that event. Of the newer states I should include the territorial documents with those issued after the period of statehood.

The study of colonial documents is a most extensive one in itself, and one whose importance cannot be overestimated. At present our printed records of this material consist of the files, more or less complete, of the original prints in public and private libraries, of the catalogs of collectors, of the reprints issued by some states, and of the several checklists which exist. Some of this material still exists only in ms. in the British archives. Georgia, only during the last session of her legislature, made provision to secure copies of Georgia records existing in London. During the last session of Congress Mr. Stokes of South Carolina introduced a bill in the House which provided for a report upon the condition of state archives, to be made under the auspices of the Manuscript Commission of the American Historical Association. The bill failed of passage, but at the same time it attracted a good deal of attention to the subject and much favorable comment was made upon the proposition. This same commission has undertaken to collect a record of colonial laws, and has printed a checklist in the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1897 of the co-

lonial laws of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

Work in this field must necessarily be done with the co-operation of the collector, for the few copies of a law that may be extant are often in private hands, and unless access may be had to these copies for bibliographic purposes the public archives must go without so much as a record.

You observe that I lay great stress upon the fact that the curator of a set of government documents, be they federal or colonial or state, possess himself of a record of every known document belonging to that set; in other words, that he should be thoroughly familiar, above all things, with the bibliography of his subject. Knowing that, then he is prepared to proceed with the compilation of tools for the student and the investigator. The first of these, and upon which all the others depend, is a tabulation of legislative sessions, with dates of opening and closing; next a tabulation of journals and statutes and documents, and lastly a checklist of documents giving contents of the different volumes. These we need as a foundation in the work of making the documents of every state and territory in the Union more useful to the public. Much has already been done, but the work is scattered, being usually printed in out-of-the-way places, or in such small quantities that it is practically unavailable. This work needs to be brought together, to be made uniform and completed. The more accessible lists, disregarding such tools as Tower and Sabin and the sales catalogs of private collections, are as follows: For laws and constitutional material the printed catalogs of such general collections as the New York State,<sup>1</sup> the Bar Association of New York City,<sup>2</sup> and the Pennsylvania State Library<sup>3</sup> catalog recently issued, and the catalog of documents issued by the Michigan State Library.<sup>4</sup> For special lists of state constitutions and laws there are Baker's bibliographical account of the Wisconsin constitutional conventions,<sup>4\*</sup> Kansas constitution in Kansas Historical Society collections, 1899; in Owen's<sup>5</sup> and Cole's<sup>6</sup> Alabama; in Raines' Texas;<sup>7</sup> Weeks' North Carolina;<sup>8</sup> in Coles' Iowa,<sup>9</sup> Florida,<sup>10</sup> Mississippi<sup>11</sup> and Arkansas;<sup>12</sup> in Williamson's Maine; Gil-

man's Vermont; Bartlett's Rhode Island; Reports of the State Librarian of Pennsylvania for 1889 and 1899; First Report of the Public Record Commission of New Jersey;<sup>13</sup> Bongartz's checklist of Rhode Island laws; Checklist of Maryland laws;<sup>14</sup> Whitmore's Bibliog. sketch of laws of Mass. colony;<sup>15</sup> Bates' Colonial Laws of Conn.<sup>16</sup> Of checklists of general state publications we have California;<sup>16</sup> Howe's descriptive list of Indiana;<sup>17</sup> Kansas territorial publications, followed by state publications;<sup>18</sup> Maine;<sup>19</sup> New Hampshire;<sup>20</sup> Iowa;<sup>21</sup> Ohio;<sup>22</sup> Pennsylvania,<sup>23</sup> etc. In this connection such compilations as Bryan's "Local government in the District of Columbia"<sup>24</sup> and Kincaid's "Oregon"<sup>25</sup> are very useful, as are also the tables of state and territorial sessions and lists of departments that may be found in many of the legislative manuals and directories. I have no doubt there is a great deal of similar material that I have not mentioned, and in this connection I would offer the suggestion that this association co-operate in the compilation of such a list of aids to state publications.

The second charge of Mr. Bryce, that we have no political, *i. e.*, legislative state histories, we must admit to be true. We have none. Judge Brevard outlined such a history for South Carolina in his "Observations on the legislative history of South Carolina" in the first volume of the Statutes at Large of South Carolina. When my attention was first attracted to Mr. Bryce's remark I examined such of our state histories as were not wholly a mass of anecdotes and reminiscences, and I concluded that he was right, quite right. Even in the most modern histories there is little space given to the legislative history of state governments, the very framework of the state. We are not told whose was the voice that commanded organization, who dissented, how out of this grew factions and parties which influenced legislation, affected emigration, etc., until out of it all the modern state was finally produced. Instead our state histories are a disconnected narrative of topographical, commercial, biographical and antiquarian lore. And yet we know that the very elements out of which an adequate state history must be composed are to be found only in the legislative proceedings of that state. Then, my friends, a great work needs to be done, and it is to make, repeating the

words of Mr. Bryce, our state records more manageable and accessible. It may be, if this is done by the curators of state documents, that they will be instrumental in introducing a new element into our historical literature.

It would seem to me wiser to proceed at once with consultation as to the best means by which to bring about such a result, than to waste time in lobbying for reform legislation as to methods of printing, of binding, etc. I believe that improvements of this kind will come about naturally as soon as the material is being worked. At least that was the case with the federal documents. The secrets of this jungle of literature will be unfolded whenever we, the foresters, will open up paths and byways where the student may wander with his lens and note book.

Of the last branch of government documents, *viz.*, municipal documents, least can be said, because least has been done. I suppose it is within the province of a state library to collect the documents of cities within the state. I do not know whether it is generally being done. If it is without the province of a state library to do so, then the state library can at least urge the public libraries within the state to make and keep a file of city documents. The basis of such a collection are the various charters, the ordinances, and the annual reports.

As I close I feel that perhaps I have not been sufficiently practical, not definite enough about detail, etc. On the other hand, I must confess that it has been my experience that all troublesome questions of cataloging and of detail adjust themselves very readily as soon as I acquaint myself with the nature of the documents, and also that this acquaintance is only born of constant study, and of hard plain work.

<sup>1</sup>N. Y. State Libr. Bull. Additions, no. 2, 1894; <sup>2</sup>New York City, 1892; <sup>3</sup>Harrisburg, 1899; <sup>4</sup>Lansing, 1898; <sup>5</sup>Wisc. Hist. Socy. Proc., 1897; <sup>6</sup>Amer. Hist. Assn. Rpt., 1897; <sup>7</sup>Pubs. So. Hist. Assn., 1896; <sup>8</sup>Bibliog. of Texas, Austin, 1896; <sup>9</sup>Harvard Univ. Bull., nos. 55-58; <sup>10</sup>Law Bull. Univ. of Ia., no. 2, 1891; <sup>11</sup>Pubs. So. Hist. Assn., July, 1897; <sup>12</sup>Bienn. rpt. Secy. State Miss., 1896-7; <sup>13</sup>Pubs. So. Hist. Assn., 1897; <sup>14</sup>Somerville, N. J., 1899; <sup>15</sup>Baltimore, 1875; <sup>16</sup>Boston, 1800; <sup>17</sup>Rept. Trustees Calif. State Libr., 1892-94; <sup>18</sup>Indianapolis, 1891; <sup>19</sup>Kansas Hist. Coll., 1899; <sup>20</sup>27th Rpt. State Libn. of Me., 1895-6; <sup>21</sup>Ann. Rpt. State Libn., 1891; <sup>22</sup>Bienn. Rpt. State Libn., 1889-91; <sup>23</sup>Hayes, comp., Norwalk, O., 1897; <sup>24</sup>Ann. Rpt. State Libn., 1899; <sup>25</sup>U. S. Sen. Doc. 238, 55th Cong., 2d sess.; <sup>26</sup>App. Bienn. Rpt. Secy. of State of Oreg., 1897-98; <sup>27</sup>Hartford, 1900.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE DEPARTMENTAL SYSTEM IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *Librarian Polytechnic Institute, Academic Department, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

THERE has recently taken place in Chicago a discussion which so well illustrates the complexity and difficulty of the problems confronting a university library in relation to its departmental collections that a full report of it should be given to the library profession. Few who read what follows will deny that the conditions which govern university and college libraries are essentially different from those under which public and reference libraries are conducted. And to most librarians it will be clear that the latter meet less difficulty in the way of satisfying their constituency than do the former. This discussion of departmental libraries and their relation to the general library and to each other has been reported in the *University Record*, published weekly by the University of Chicago, for Nov. 9 and 16, 1900.

It may not be amiss to recall a few well-known facts concerning this university and its library system. The University of Chicago was formally opened to students in 1892. At this time, or soon after, the libraries of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park and of the old University of Chicago were transferred to the university and became the nucleus of its present library. A large collection, some 175,000 volumes, was bought in Berlin, while the purchase of new books was at once begun. Temporary quarters for the general library were erected in the shape of the one-story brick structure, which continues to be its home. In these eight years the university has grown steadily in numbers of students and instructors. A system of departmental libraries shelved in different buildings sprang up almost simultaneously with the foundation of the general collection.\* The general library contained, in January, 1900, 225,000 volumes, the departmental libraries, 26 in number, 73,720

volumes. Considering the character of the Berlin collection it is not too much to say that the strength of the library for working use lies in its departmental collections.

This situation is unique. The other universities of the country, with a few possible exceptions, had libraries before departments, in the modern sense, and highly organized laboratory work in books were known. The departmental library system where it exists in such institutions has been an offshoot of the general library. In the University of Chicago, whatever their theoretical relation, the two have grown up side by side, and we might almost say, independently. The results, as might have been expected, appear under entirely different aspects when regarded from the point of view of the teaching specialist, the student from outside the university, and the administrator. The regulations governing the use and administration of the departmental libraries as they appear on pp. 97-101 of the "Annual register" for 1899-1900 are well worth the study of every student of library economy. The main point for us to notice here is that the university library includes, and its officers control, all the books in the general and departmental libraries, despite their separation and the various regulations governing loans, credits, etc.

The present state of matters is apparently not regarded as ideal, and the University Congregation, an advisory body composed of the faculties, certain doctors and other alumni of the university, has had the whole question of the relation of the departmental and general libraries under discussion. The planning for a building for the general library has apparently influenced and perhaps started the consideration of the subject. At a meeting of the Congregation held about three months since, the subject, which had been limited by a previous decision to continue the departmental library system, but to consider its details more fully, was again taken up. The reports presented are fully given in the is-

\* An article describing "The departmental libraries of the University of Chicago," by Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson, librarian, appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for Nov., 1895 (*L. J.*, 20:375).

sues of the *University Record* for Nov. 9 and Nov. 16. These reports were made by committees appointed from the groups of libraries to make recommendations concerning the relations of these libraries to the general library. The reports submitted were in substance as follows:

The Classical group recommended:

1. A departmental system essentially the same as the present one, with the exception that a special reading and study room be provided for junior college students.

2. That the advantage of all library users would be best met by a general library, which should be supplemented for the chemical group by a departmental library of moderate size, consisting of a complete series of texts and important reference books. The needs of current advanced courses would be met by withdrawing from the general library, for the period of a given course, such books as the instructor might select, as, for example, works on Latin epigraphy, etc., etc. The current numbers of all journals in all departments should be accessible in a central reading room (as at Columbia, Harvard, and Johns Hopkins).

The Modern Language group made the following report:

1. The close relationship of the modern languages with the subject-matter of several other departments renders desirable the highest degree of centralization in the arrangement of the University Library, consistent with the best interests of the individual departments. In the absence, however, of an adequate central library building, and of a building for the use of the modern language group, it seems to the committee unwise to attempt the transfer of books from the libraries of these departments to the present General Library.

2. In case funds for the erection of a suitable central building were forthcoming, the committee would recommend the removal to such building of all books now in departmental libraries, except those whose only suitable place of deposit is the laboratory. The integrity of the departmental libraries should be maintained as far as possible, in the transfer, and the needs of undergraduate and graduate work should be met by the construction of a sufficiently large and suitably equipped reading room and of seminary rooms for the several departments, with free access from the latter to the stacks containing the books.

3. The committee recognizes the possibility of important considerations, like the conditions attendant upon the raising of funds, that might make this sweeping centralization impolitic or impossible. It seems, however, that even so, the library policy of the University should be one of centralization. The largest convenient groups of related depart-

ments should be housed either under a single roof or in adjacent buildings, and the needs of instructors, graduates, and undergraduates should be met as effectively as possible by the library arrangement adopted.

The committee representing the libraries of the Divinity School, Semitic languages, and Comparative religion, recommended:

1. That a suite of rooms be set apart in the General Library building, for the departments above named, such suite to include a reading room to afford accommodations for at least 100 readers, shelf room in this reading room or in adjoining stacks accessible to students sufficient for 50,000 books, three or more seminar rooms for the use of the six departments concerned, which may also be used by persons carrying on special investigations.

2. That there be maintained in the Lecture Hall building of these departments a limited library of the books likely to be in most constant use by students in connection with ordinary class work.

3. That the library referred to in 1, above, be organized as the departmental library of the group of departments in question, and that referred to in 2, as a branch of it.

4. That the branch library be subject to the following regulations:

(a) No book shall be *permanently* assigned to the branch library of which there is not a duplicate in the General Library building.

(b) Books needed for use in connection with particular courses may be, on request of a professor, transferred from the departmental library to the branch library for a period not exceeding three months, or from the General Library of the University in accordance with existing regulations.

5. That until a General Library Building capable of providing substantially the facilities above referred to is provided, the departmental libraries in question remain in the departmental building, and that they shall in no case be merged in the General Library.

In the recommendation of this plan the committee beg leave to suggest:

1. That it is a return in principle to the plan originally announced for libraries in departmental buildings, making them consist wholly of books of which there are duplicates in the General Library building, thus securing the advantage of libraries in immediate connection with class rooms, without sacrificing the great advantage of having all the library resources of the University in one central building.

2. That the placing of the main departmental libraries in the central building, or the organization of such portion of the books of the departments as are in the general library into a departmental library, is a modification of the original plan which the experience of the advantages of the departmental system has shown to be desirable.

3. That this plan meets the needs and recognizes the interests alike of students doing chiefly ordinary class-room work, of those pursuing advanced investigations, of the general university body, and of investigators from abroad.

From the Historical group it was recommended;

1. That the departmental library system should be retained.

2. Somewhat less general emphasis is placed upon departmental *control* of the libraries. It is thought, however, to be a needed guarantee not only of availability for instructors, but also of the largest practicable liberty of access to books for students.

3. So far as compatible with 1 and 2 there is desire for a maximum of concentration of libraries and uniformity of administration. If the financial and architectural problems could be so solved as to provide for the libraries of this group contiguous space in a general library building, with adequate seminar rooms and space for readers, the members of the group would apparently agree that the advantages of such an arrangement would probably offset the inconveniences of having the lecture rooms in another building.

4. Whether the location of the libraries remains as at present, or is removed to a central building, their most obvious and pressing need is expert supervision. The books are so miscellaneous and yet so variously related that all the students in this group need to learn the contents of each of the libraries. The classifications are not, and probably never will be made uniform, for reasons that are primarily pedagogical. Without the superintendence of a person who adds to knowledge of library methods somewhat extensive acquaintance with the bibliography and methodology of all the departments in the group, the books must lose a very large percentage of their possible value.

#### The Philosophical group:

The departments recognize the great advantage of bringing all the separate libraries into a single library. Close proximity to the libraries of the Social and Historical group is of especial importance. On the other hand complete departmental control over their libraries is felt to be the consideration of the highest importance. The experience of the past has demonstrated an educational value that is hardly to be over-estimated in the access of all students to the libraries. And the freedom in the use of the books under these conditions compared with the restraints which any large library must employ has multiplied many times the value that the libraries would have had under a non-departmental system. It is felt furthermore that there is a danger of losing these advantages through the centralizing tendencies of administrative and library control, if a single library building only is provided.

If the departments can be assured of the maintenance of their present control over their own libraries and the free access of their students to the libraries of allied departments they will advocate a single library building which should include two seminary rooms for the use of these two departments.

#### The Mathematical group:

Ideally we should have an astronomical campus observatory provided with a large central library and mathematical model room from which should open at least two smaller working seminar rooms and with office and working rooms for members of the staffs of astronomy and mathematics.

As to the relation to the general library it is hardly necessary to state that the libraries of the two departments are practically used exclusively by the students of the two departments.

#### The Biological group recommended:

1. That upon the erection of a suitable General Library building, a separate room be assigned to the Biological Library in which shall be kept books and journals of a general character.

2. That suitable arrangements be made for telephonic communication between the General Library and the biological departments, and that a speedy transfer of books from library to laboratory be made practicable.

3. That such special books and periodicals and sets of periodicals as are needed by a department for constant use, and are deemed essential by the department immediately concerned, be kept in each laboratory building as a branch of the departmental library.

4. That the books in such branch libraries be rendered easily accessible at all hours, and that provision for the adequate supervision of these branch libraries be considered an indispensable preliminary to their establishment.

From the other groups came recommendations of a like tenor. The Chemistry group finds that the independent maintenance of the chemical library "is absolutely indispensable for advanced work and for research in chemistry," though it is willing that "full sets of the proceedings and journals of general scientific interest be kept in the general library; that a reference shelf containing books of interest to those who are taking undergraduate work in chemistry, be maintained in the general reading-room of the general library;" and "desires that the plan of having in the laboratory a shelf for special books needed for consultation in connection with undergraduate laboratory work be continued." The Physics group also considers a departmental library "indispensable in the department of Physics," and favors "a library system which shall leave in the department libraries whatever books are considered by the department

concerned as necessary;" while the Geology group reports "most unqualifiedly in favor of a departmental or group library that shall embrace essentially all the literature pertaining to the group, so far as practical considerations will permit. The committee are convinced that in this way alone can the highest value of the library be secured. In their judgment, not even an approximation to its real value can be obtained by associating it with the general library in a building more or less distant from the libraries, museums, relief maps, and other material appliances of the department with which the most advantageous use of the library is inseparably connected."

After the presentation and discussion of the various reports a resolution was offered, providing "that the Congregation having approved the maintenance of the departmental library system further expresses its judgment:

1. "That the departmental libraries of all groups, except those named in 3, below be placed in the General Library building, maintaining their independent existence as departmental libraries.

2. "That for all departments for whose departmental libraries are placed in the General Library building, there be maintained branch libraries in the Lecture Hall buildings of these departments.

3. "That certain science departments to be hereafter named continue to maintain their main departmental libraries in their departmental buildings."

The resolution was not adopted, but was referred, with the reports of the various committees, for consideration and recommendation to the Board of Libraries, Laboratories and Museums.

Probably the librarian who reads the foregoing recommendations will note before all other matters one against which his professional pride and business convictions cause him to rebel instinctively. The sense of possession, of ownership, of control, so strongly manifested by these several "groups" will strike him at once as a new factor in his problem, and by no means an agreeable one. He is tempted to think at once that whatever advantages accrue to the department from such a state of things must be won at a distinct loss of efficient and economical supervision and direction. No librarian, probably, would consent to responsibility minus power in such cases were the conditions definitely foreseen and set forth at the moment of his assuming control. The fact that these discussions have taken place in Chicago as a re-

sult of such conditions shows the inherent weakness of the system.

The most noticeable feature of the suggested plans is an entire absence of any consideration of the cost of administration. It does not seem to have entered into the discussion at all. Not a single department states this factor as one of the considerations underlying its recommendations. Perhaps they have given an idea of what they want and think proper, leaving the cost to be considered later.

There is indeed some reference to the possible difficulties of an architectural nature. But there seems to have been no realization of the very great demands which were being made on the architect. Librarians and architects have not always been bosom friends, but when one tries to sum up these requests our heartfelt sympathy goes out to our architectural brethren. To carry out on any adequate scale the arrangements proposed for separate suites of rooms—remember that ten groups are represented—to provide stack rooms and sufficient reading room space (one group alone wants a private reading room for 100 readers), to build so as to secure the large measure of freedom of access to the shelves here most properly set down as necessary, and withal to make provision for a reasonably rapid growth in all departments; this presents to the architect a problem indeed alarming in its exactions. Still, notwithstanding all this, the suggestions are of very great value to the student of library architecture. No university library in this country is ideal, and few of them are even moderately successful. It is a good thing to have the legitimate demands of faculties for a central reading room, a general stack, special collections, reasonable access to books, and numerous semi-private study rooms set forth distinctly and forcibly. However ironically the man with a practical knowledge of the difficult and intricate problems involved may smile at the complacent way in which the seemingly impossible is demanded, we may be sure that we shall never move far in the right direction until we endeavor to satisfy these requirements.

The advantages of the system of shelving departmental libraries in separate buildings are extremely evident from a study of these plans. The problem of satisfactorily cataloging, classifying, making and taking inventor-

ies, repairing, binding, and effectually supervising collections so scattered in different buildings, to say nothing of the expense made necessary by this arrangement, of the inconvenience of necessarily varying regulations, and of the difficulties of classification, calls for an expenditure of executive ability and vital power entirely in excess of the benefits received from the system. That these benefits are indeed great is shown by the testimony of the Philosophical group in particular and by the strongly expressed determination from several groups to part with none of the rights now enjoyed.

It should be obvious to any student of the problem that the books in a university library should be purchased on the recommendation of the faculties, with a provision in addition for some sort of a general fund; that all the processes of preparing a book for the shelves should be in the hands of the library staff, together with all repairs, rebinding, and binding of periodicals; that access to the shelves should be as free as possible, and should certainly extend to the departments in which a graduate student is working and to allied departments (personally, I should go much farther than this even in a very large library); that supervision by persons expert in library economy and having a good knowledge of the contents of the books of at least one department should be provided for all special collections; and finally that some provision should be made for the continued return of volumes as they become antiquated to the general collection in order to keep departmental collections within reasonable limits.

It may not be superfluous to add that the fears expressed regarding "centralization" seem utterly unreasonable. If centralization meant any less efficient service, any increase of expense, any considerable loss to faculty and students, it should be opposed most vigorously. But it should and of right ought to mean the exact opposite of all this. Centralization in management, and even the physical concentration of books in one building must produce economy of time, of money, and—always providing a sane architectural plan is secured—greater convenience to the largest number. A distrust of the central administration on the part of the faculties of a university is perhaps not unnatural. But it is by no means inevitable or logical.

The final decision of the questions raised by these recommendations should be of no little interest to librarians of educational institutions. It is by no means probable that the decision when it is made known will commend itself to all of them. And yet it will be of great service to have on record these views of the various faculties, faulty and crude as some of them are. The librarian is essentially a server. When he serves a small and highly organized community, it is of the very highest importance to him to know what is expected of him by those for whose interest he works. Most librarians will have no difficulty in pointing out the weak places in the foregoing recommendations. But these very defects should prove a warning to the directors of university collections. On the other hand, useful hints abound in these reports. When the limit of cost and size of the central library building are once determined, the architect should be able to embody many of these suggestions in his plans.

Discussions such as the foregoing show the complicated nature of the task of the librarian of a university, and indicate many of his difficulties. If for no other reason they form a decided contribution to the literature of library problems.

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#### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

THE report of the Librarian of Congress, just issued, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, is a record of development and of broad planning for the future. The accessions for the year are recorded as 38,110 books and pamphlets, 778 manuscripts, and 3536 maps and charts. To the music department there were 16,605 additions, and 14,048 are registered for the print department. There were 5300 serials currently received. The total contents of the library are given as 995,166 v. and pamphlets, 27,278 manuscripts, 55,717 maps and charts, 294,070 pieces of music, and 84,871 prints.

The administrative force of the library was practically reorganized on the basis of the estimates submitted by Mr. Putnam in his last annual report. Appointments to the 96 new positions created were practically completed before the close of the fiscal year 1900, and the general routine of the library was established on a broader and more effective basis. Regarding these appointments, Mr. Putnam says: "On April 17, 1900, there were on file 805 applications for employment in the library received since April 5, 1899, the be-



ginning of the present administration. From among these the requisite number were selected whose qualifications seemed appropriate for the particular positions to be filled. These were appointed on probation and given opportunity to demonstrate their capacity in actual work. Their employment was to be temporary and was to cease at the close of the probationary period unless then continued by their retention and confirmation in the regular service. The probationary period was therefore itself to be an examination. It was not an open and general examination, for the opportunity to undergo it was limited to the selected few. But the selection itself was upon a presumption of fitness raised by the previous education, experience and character of the applicant as set forth in his application and credentials. And in general this presumption has been sustained by the actual test." For the coming year, the librarian's estimates provide for 26 additional catalogers, "bringing the catalog force on July 1, 1901, up to a total of 72 employes. (It is proposed to reach a maximum of 84 by July, 1902.) They provide also for an increase of salary in 18 positions. In 10 of these the purpose is simply a readjustment which will equalize the compensation with that already paid in other positions similar in responsibility."

Special effort was made to extend on systematic lines the purchase of books, as a result of the increased appropriations for this purpose. To this end Mr. Putnam's European trip was arranged, with a view to improving facilities for exchange, and the establishment of additional sources of supply. Of importance in the year's record was the establishment in the library building of a fully equipped bindery, conducted as a branch of the Government Printing Office, with which is connected a small printing plant for the printing of catalog cards, forms, and minor library publications; these two departments, though installed too late for results to be evident, are regarded as of much importance in developing efficient service.

The work of the various departments is reviewed. In the catalog department, "with more liberal provision for works of reference, with the foundations laid for three main catalogs, with the principles and rules largely decided on and systematized, the new force installed and gradually becoming familiar with the work and attendant conditions, prospects for healthy and rapid progress during the coming year have materially improved." From the Division of Bibliography there have been issued three special lists, dealing respectively with colonization, trusts, and inter-oceanic canal routes; and various lists on other topics were prepared in typewritten form; while the map department was responsible for a printed "List of maps and views of Washington and District of Columbia in the Library of Congress."

The use of the library, through the main

reading room, has shown a considerable increase. The number of readers recorded was 123,844, as against 121,270 for the year preceding; and 364,396 books and periodicals were supplied for reference use, as against 297,662 in 1898-1899, this increase of 22 per cent. being in spite of the fact "that from Jan. 22, 1900, the opening of the periodical-newspaper room attracted hundreds of readers by its proffer of use without formality." Mr. Putnam adds, "The service of a library such as this is not to be measured by the number of readers nor by the number of books issued. An ample answer to a single inquiry may be of more importance to Congress and to the community than a hundred ordinary books issued to a hundred ordinary readers. In service to scholarship the unrecorded use may far exceed in value that which may be made matter of statistic." In the reading room for the blind 173 readings and 38 musicales were held, all conducted by volunteers. "The interest in this work is widespread, and its influence, by example, extends far beyond the limits of Washington."

The report of the Register of Copyrights, which forms appendix 4, gives the following statistics: The total number of entries of title was 94,798, of which 86,438 were titles of productions by residents of the United States, and 8360 productions of other persons; the total fees for these entries were \$51,579. "The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law, which have been receipted for, stamped, credited, indexed, and cataloged during the fiscal year amount to 141,444 (a gain of 21,301 over the previous fiscal year);" of these, 6550 are classified as "books proper," 5073 as miscellaneous articles entered under the term "book," 8851 as newspaper and magazine contributions, and 14,147 as periodicals. "The titles filed for record are carefully indexed, each entry having a card under the name of the proprietor; and books, periodicals, dramatic compositions and maps have, in addition, title or author cards. These index cards, numbering 122,148, become part of the permanent indexes of the copyright office, and are also used in the copy for the 'Catalogue of title entries' required to be printed weekly." The growth in the volume of copyright business continues steadily from year to year, and has been exceptional for the period recorded. Mr. Solberg says: "The total entries as compared with the total entries of the last fiscal year show a gain of 13,830 entries, or a little more than 17 per cent. This growth in the entries is a nearly exact index of the increase in the whole work of the copyright office. While there is an increase in the total copyright business from year to year, it fluctuates greatly from month to month and from day to day, and this great variance from one day to another is one of the difficulties to be met in the administration of the office. The least number of entries made in any one day was 99, while the great-

est number of entries made on any one day reached the sum of 3788." The general status of the work of the office is concisely reviewed, and it is gratifying to note that with the aid of the special force provided by the appropriation act of April 18, 1900, it has been possible for the office "to eliminate the principal arrears in current work, and also to make a good beginning in the work of properly arranging the material prior to July 1, 1897."

In connection with the report, it is interesting to note that an amendment has been introduced into the Appropriations bill, in accordance with recommendations from Mr. Putnam, which provides for the appropriation of \$12,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for extra service to enable the Library of Congress to be open on Sundays for reference use, from 2 until 10 p.m. The Appropriations bill, as reported in the House on Dec. 4, makes provision for the following additional force for the library: Additional assistants in the catalog and shelf division, one at \$1000, two at \$800 each, six at \$720 each, two at \$600 each, and four at \$480 each. In the Copyright Office, two additional clerks at \$1400 each and two at \$800 each. For the custody, care and maintenance of the building and grounds, five additional charwomen at \$180 each. For expenses of exchanging public documents the appropriation is increased from \$1680 to \$1800. For miscellaneous and contingent expenses the appropriation is reduced from \$8500 to \$7300. For furniture the appropriation is increased from \$45,000 to \$55,000.

#### REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

THE report of the Superintendent of Documents, recently presented, states that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, a total of 674,714 documents were received from the various government departments, libraries and exchanges, while 706,595 documents were distributed, of which 217,562 were assigned to designated depository libraries, and 92,717 to miscellaneous libraries. There were left on hand a total of 364,818 documents.

The general demand for public documents has been greatly stimulated by the distribution of price lists, the monthly catalogs and other means, and the consequence has been that in many cases editions have been exhausted by the orders received in two or three days. Mr. Ferrell is therefore of opinion that "there should be authority lodged somewhere to order the reprint of documents when the public demand is large enough to justify it, if the plates have not been destroyed." A clause to this effect has for this reason been introduced in the pending bill for amendment of the printing act, where provision is also made for the removal of the re-

striction by which only one copy of any document may be sold to any one person—a restriction which "is the cause of much annoyance and vexatious delays to business men throughout the country, while it really affords no protection to the government against any one who may choose to take the trouble to evade it."

The redistribution of duplicate or undesired documents returned from libraries has been an important factor in rounding out document distribution, and it is estimated that in the five years since the establishment of the Office of Documents "nearly half a million volumes of documents have been rescued from ultimate destruction and placed in the files of libraries that can use them to advantage." It is pointed out that the bulk of this redistribution now goes to libraries that are not regular depositories as most of the depositories have completed their files, so far as practicable, in this way; and that the growing increase of applications for documents is now mainly from public institutions, and school and college libraries.

In addition to the work of distributing documents, the activities of the office have included the publication of the "Consolidated index" for the third session of the 55th Congress, and of the regular issues of the monthly catalog, which has been improved by the introduction of the cumulative feature into its index. Cumulation covered a period of six months only, and consolidation of the index of the whole year is made in the December number.

Mr. Ferrell makes suggestions for the improvement of the service rendered by the office, several of which are embodied in the amendatory printing bill, noted elsewhere. He recommends that the mass of surplus documents reserved for binding upon orders from the Vice-president, senators and representatives, and stored away unused, should be bound by the Public Printer in good cloth binding, and made available for distribution to school, college and public libraries; that an exact record of the list of depository libraries be presented to the Public Printer at the beginning of each Congress, and that the number of documents intended for their use conform to this record, the present printing order of such documents being limited to 500 copies, though the depositories now number 510 and the list is subject to farther expansion; that libraries once established as depositories should have the permanency of that designation assured; and that, to meet a large public demand, the publication of a subscription edition of the monthly catalog be authorized, to be sold at 60 cents a year. The importance of the bill now pending, for the amendment of the existing public documents law, is emphasized, and its prompt consideration and adoption are urged.

To the document library maintained in the

Document Office there were during the year accessions of 5458 volumes, giving a total of 37,168. Mr. Ferrell refers to the "growing need for a national library of official public documents," and suggests that such a library should be developed from the collection of his office. He thinks that sufficient space for its development on national lines could be arranged for, "either at the new Printing Office building or in the proposed Hall of Records."

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES IN 1900.

THE main source of library extension in the United States in 1900, as in 1899, was the public beneficence of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie's gifts to American libraries during the year, as recorded in the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, reached a total of \$815,100, distributed among 27 different cities and 13 states. This record does not include the generous gift (of a sum not made public) which permitted the attendance of representative American librarians in charge of the American Library Association exhibit at the Paris Exposition; nor does it note three gifts to Scottish libraries—£2000 to Lockerby, £5000 to Greenock, and £10,000 to Hawick; while it is probable that the list, even for the United States, is not entirely comprehensive of gifts that have not had public record. In several of the gifts here enumerated the cities in question have not yet formally accepted the conditions, which are the usual ones that a site be furnished and that the city guarantee a maintenance fund amounting in most cases to 10 per cent. of the sum given; and in the case of York, Pa., Mr. Carnegie's offer was refused, as adding an undue burden of taxation. The list is as follows:

Davenport, Ia.....	\$50,000
Emporia College, Kan.....	50,000
Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie Library.....	10,000
Chillicothe, Mo.....	25,000
Coal Center, Pa.....	50,000
Covington, Ky.....	40,000
East Orange, N. J.....	50,000
Houston, Tex.....	50,000
Leavenworth, Kan.....	25,000
Ottumwa, Ia.....	50,000
San Antonio, Tex.....	50,000
York, Pa.....	50,000
Blairsville, Pa.....	15,000
Boston Public Library.....	100*
Bradford, Pa.....	25,000
Grove City, Pa.....	30,000
Muncie (Ind.) Workingmen's Library...	500
Chartiers Township, Pa.....	1,500
Huntington, Pa.....	20,000
Ironwood, Mich.....	12,000
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	50,000
Waco, Tex.....	1,000
Dubuque, Ia.....	50,000
Fort Dodge, Ia.....	30,000
Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute Library.....	20,000
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	50,000
Pekin, Ill.....	10,000
Total.....	\$815,100

\* Annually, for the Galatea collection of books relating to women.

THE AMENDED PUBLIC DOCUMENTS BILL.

THE pending bill for the amendment of the Government Printing Act of Jan. 12, 1895, was introduced into the House of Representatives on Dec. 20 by Representative J. P. Heatwole. The bill has been considerably amended from the form in which it was presented to the Senate in February, 1900, though the alterations are chiefly in the line of condensation, and the rearrangement of sections.

Among the new features of the bill are the provision of 600 copies of bound documents and reports for distribution to depositories, as against 516 copies in the Senate bill; the removal of the limitation that no more than one copy of any document shall be sold to the same person; and the permission to sell to applicants electrotypes of relief-plate illustrations appearing in government publications, at cost of metal and making and 10 per cent. added. The provisions given in the Senate bill for systematic numbering, and distinctive binding, etc., of documents are included in revised and more specific form; it is provided that the "Consolidated index" shall be printed "for each session;" the edition of public laws in slip form is raised from 150 to 725; and the section providing that the libraries of the agricultural and mechanic colleges shall be depositories is altered and improved in form.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW YORK LIBRARIES.

ARTICLES of agreement merging the New York Free Circulating Library into the New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, were approved by the directors of the Free Circulating Library on Jan. 8, 1901, and were agreed to by the trustees of the Public Library, on Jan. 9. The articles are still to be submitted to a meeting of the members of the Free Circulating Library, after 30 days' notice, but after ratification by a two-thirds vote at such meeting, a call for which has already been issued, it is understood that the legal formalities will be quickly completed and the Public Library will promptly take charge of the Free Circulating system. The agreement has been drawn under the same law by which the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations were merged into the Public Library. It seeks to secure the continual maintenance of the libraries which are trusts, and to prevent the failure of any bequest by will to any one of them. By it the Free Circulating Library will become an integral part of the Public Library, under the general direction of Dr. Billings. The agreement is so framed that other libraries can come in under its provisions, and it is believed that this will be done by several of the other institutions carrying on free circulating library work. Among those regarded as likely to enter into the consolidation are the St.

Agnes Free Library, the Aguilar Library, the Harlem Library, and the Washington Heights Free Library. Full details of the equipment and activities of these libraries and the Free Circulating Library were given in the statistical table prepared for the New York Public Library, and reprinted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, October, 1900, p. 637, 638.

#### SIZE MARKS FOR CLASS NUMBERS

IN using the card catalog as a pathfinder to the shelves, it is both natural and logical to reason and act as follows: This reader wants Mrs. Frackleton's "Tried by fire," a title new to me; possibly a religious book; probably, however, a novel. I must consult the catalog. Here is Frackleton and here is "Tried by fire." Both guesses wrong; china-painting is the subject. I see the class number is 738. All books in that class are arranged by their book numbers, and as book numbers are simply library short-hand for authors' names, I can find this book just as quickly from Frackleton as if I were to take time to look at the book number and jot it down. Several readers are waiting for me. I'll go straight up to the 738 shelf in the northwest corner of the third gallery and get it. But my trip to the shelves does not give me the book, and I see that there is no vacant place from which it could have been taken. "Did I make a mistake in the class number?" I go back to the catalog and take a second look at the card. "No, I was not mistaken. It is 738. What, then, is the matter? Oh, I see; the *book number* is not F42, but qF42, which means that the book is in the southwest room in the attic." I climb up to the attic, mentally consigning all over-size nuisances to the flames.

Now, if the class were written q738, the first thing to meet the eye would be the warning over-size mark, "*This book is not on the regular shelves!*" The time and strength of attendants and the time and patience of readers would be spared. Is there any good reason why the size mark should not be thus written? We are addicted to the practice of prefixing to the class number a j for juveniles and other letters for special collections not shelved with the regular books. Our custom of prefixing the q or the f to the book number is unscientific, illogical, misleading, unnecessary; it tends to thwart and defeat the main purpose of notation. If classification is a means of bringing together into one place all books on the same subject, and if notation is a means to insure the speedy finding and the sure return of books to their places, it is clearly illogical to separate from the class numbers the marks which indicate that the class has been split into halves or thirds, according to height of the books, and shelved in different parts of the building. Call numbers are simply the home addresses of the books; the class number corresponds to the

state; the book number to the village or town. To prefix q or f to the book number is exactly like writing West Bedford, Virginia, when we mean Bedford, West Virginia.

This is a small point, but when we remember that even the smallest libraries have over-size books, that the present method is explicitly taught in the most widely-used library text-book in existence (A. L. A. catalog, p. xviii), and that every q or f so placed is more than likely to make wasted steps, the little point becomes worth consideration.

It is easy to say, "You should always look at the full card number, every figure and every letter of it." Certainly, that is true as things now are, and after countless stumbles over the inconsistency of present practice, doubtless every one will at last learn to do it. But a scheme of marking books which requires one to look through two lines of characters before he can tell in what room in the building the book is placed, is not an ideal scheme. The class number tells that much in the great majority of cases. Why not in every case? The runner is justified in assuming it always does tell it.

Since it is logical to prefix the q or f to the class number, unscientific to put it anywhere else; since it will be far more convenient and no more expensive of time, space or money, to put it there, why not put it there, and thus in a great measure mitigate the over-size nuisance?

FREDERICK W. ASHLEY.

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#### American Library Association.

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*President:* Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

*23d General Meeting:* Waukesha, Wis., July 3, 1901.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has issued the following circular regarding its plans for the issue of printed catalog cards for current books:

The Publishing Board of the American Library Association, encouraged by the interest manifested and the support promised at the Montreal conference, has carefully considered, with the aid of the Advisory Committee chosen to co-operate with it in this matter, the possibilities of securing and issuing to libraries printed catalog cards for new books and for some classes of older ones. The Publishing Board now announces that arrangements with the Library of Congress, under the provisions of the Government printing act, will enable it, unless unforeseen obstacles prevent, to provide for the selection and distribution of catalog cards for American copyright books, as prepared by the copyright and

catalog divisions of the National Library, after consultation with the A. L. A. committee on cataloging methods.

In carrying out these arrangements, it is not the intention of the Publishing Board to accumulate profit, but only to provide a safe margin for the cost of selection and handling for a system of distribution which cannot conveniently be undertaken by the Library of Congress or the Government Printing Office.

It is hoped that it may prove practicable for the Librarian of Congress to furnish hereafter complete sets of cards for all "books proper" (approximately 7000 in 1900) — which term includes pamphlets but excludes trade catalogs and such publications and newspaper articles — at a subscription price based on the cost of duplication and the margin of 10 per cent. acquired by the printing act; but it is evident that, while the opportunity to obtain these complete sets will be welcomed by some libraries, it will not meet the requirements of many others because it does not permit selection of titles on the part of the library.

The Publishing Board proposes to buy from the Library of Congress a number of copies of each card printed, varying within certain limits according to the expected demand for the title. In selling these again to libraries and permitting the libraries to select the titles which will be useful to them, a large margin of unused cards must be provided for, and since this margin of waste diminishes in proportion to the number of titles ordered by each library, the price per title should diminish with the number of titles per year taken by the subscriber. It is not practicable to receive subscriptions for less than 500 cards, since the waste would make the cost prohibitive, or to rebate in case all the titles are not taken within the year.

The Publishing Board will receive subscriptions for the year 1901, *payable in advance*, covering one card for each title, at the following rates, each library receiving cards only for such titles as it shall designate:

For 500 titles at 5 cents per title... \$25.00  
 For 1000 titles at 4 cents per title... 40.00  
 For 2000 titles at 3 cents per title... 60.00 -

Duplicate cards for any title, ordered with the original order for that title, will be supplied at the price of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per card. A later order for additional cards will be charged as a new order, *i. e.*, at 5, 4, or 3 cents for the first (additional) card, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent for other copies.

It will facilitate the arrangements if the advance payment includes a deposit for duplicate cards the library expects to order. Bills for the additional cards will be rendered monthly or quarterly.

Orders for titles desired by any library may be designated,

(1) By the copyright entry number used in the weekly copyright bulletin, which can

be ordered from the Government at \$5 for the year; or,

(2) By author and short-title memoranda of current American copyright books;

Or, the subscription may be for a selection of a stated number of titles (500 to 3000), the selection to be made by the agent of the Publishing Board.

Besides the use of these cards for cataloging proper, they will be useful for purchasing memoranda, for charging use, and for many other purposes, and each subscriber may order as many duplicate cards for each title as his system of cataloging and other uses demand. The subscriber has the option of designating the number he needs with each title as he orders it, or ordering a stated number of cards for all titles, or of receiving the number of cards usually required for the complete cataloging of each book, as determined by the agent of the Publishing Board.

It is hoped to supply the cards in both the standard sizes (Postal and Index), and libraries should state which size is required. It is expected to supply all books bearing the copyright date of 1901, but none preceding that date. As soon as the new system is assured, the present issue of cards for books will be discontinued.

It is estimated that the total cost of procuring and handling these copyright cards should not exceed \$5000 a year, and the Publishing Board is prepared to enter upon the undertaking, probably beginning with the copyright entries of 1901, provided subscriptions to the amount of \$4000 are received.

Please assure the Board of your intended co-operation by filling out and returning *at once* the postal card herewith. If the responses justify the Board in completing the proposed arrangements, definite word as to payments, etc., will be forwarded promptly to each proposed subscriber.

Later announcements will be made of the plans of the Publishing Board for furnishing printed catalog cards for current imported books and other lines of cards. Address,

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD,  
 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

This circular has been sent to a selected list of libraries that it was thought might become subscribers. Any library that has not received the circular and desires to consider the plan, should address the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The request of the Board for prompt reply should be regarded, as delay in the final decision, arising from lack of response from dilatory libraries, might make it impossible to include all the copyright books of 1900, or might even lead to the abandonment of the plan because of lack of proved support.

Meantime, a special committee on cataloging form, with Mr. Hanson, of the Library of Congress, at its head, has been at work upon the style of entry.

## State Library Commissions.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION:** A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

The New Hampshire Library Commission devotes the December number of its attractive bulletin mainly to an excellent paper by Charles Stuart Pratt, on "Public libraries and children," originally presented at the September meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association.

**NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION:** H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

In the 2d annual message of Gov. Voorhees to the state legislature, reference is made to the state library commission established by the last legislature. It is pointed out that "the legislature failed to provide funds to meet even the incidental expenses for stationery and printing, and the commission are 'unable to make such a report of results accomplished as should be possible, in view of the field that is before them and condition of public library affairs in New Jersey.' In the cities of the state great interest has recently been shown in the subject of public libraries. The work projected by the commission lies within the smaller towns, of which New Jersey has 129, with a population exceeding 750, that are without a public library of any kind. A small appropriation is recommended for incidental expenses to enable it to begin work during the present fiscal year, and consideration should be given to its further needs."

**WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION:** F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has issued its third biennial report, for the two years ending September, 1900. The record of new libraries established, supported by municipal taxation, includes 25 towns; in five more towns libraries have been accepted from local associations, and conducted as free public institutions; and free libraries owned and maintained by institutions have been established in eight places. "The total number of free public libraries supported by municipal taxation and controlled by municipal boards has increased from 47 to 76, or 60 per cent." There has been an increase in attractive library buildings, notably those of Kenosha, Oshkosh, Marinette, Lake Mills, and Stanley.

During the period recorded the officers of the commission have mainly directed their activities to the strengthening and improvement of existing libraries. Their work has been aided by the additional appropriation of \$3500 yearly, and by the resulting addition of another active officer, in Miss Cornelia Marvin, as library instructor and director of the summer school. The report is marked by a

spirit of thoroughness and sympathy, and it indicates that the machinery of the commission is well organized and effective. The work of travelling libraries for counties and districts has been encouraged, the total number of such libraries in operation in August, 1900, being 238, of which 54 were wholly in the charge of the commission. The magazine clearing house conducted by the commission has developed beyond expectations, and has been now carefully systematized. "It is safe to say that during the past six months the commission has aided the public libraries to complete for their shelves 510 volumes of such periodicals as *Harpers'*, *Century*, and *Forum*." Reports are submitted from the various library associations of the state, and for the summer school of library training, and there is a selection of brief interesting items of "news from some of the libraries." Appended are the usual tabulated statistics of Wisconsin libraries.

## State Library Associations.

**ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**

*President:* E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

*Secretary:* Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

The Illinois State Library Association will hold its annual meeting at Lincoln, Feb. 20-22. The legislative committee will report in regard to a library commission which is to be brought before the present legislature, and in this connection there will be a report on the condition of libraries in Illinois and the present means employed through travelling libraries of spreading books throughout the state. The afternoon of the 21st will be devoted to library administration.

During the meeting at Champaign (1899) so much benefit seemed to be derived from Dr. Wire's personally-conducted tour through the library accompanied by his explanations of the methods in use that this year a library institute on a very small scale will be held in connection with the meeting.

Explanations of the most approved methods in library economy, accompanied by samples, it is hoped will bring forth discussion of comparative methods used in other libraries.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Acting Secretary.*

**KANSAS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**

*President:* J. L. King, Topeka.

*Secretary:* Miss L. T. Dougherty, Washburn College, Topeka.

*Treasurer:* Miss Marion Steck, Salina.

A meeting of librarians and library workers in Kansas was held at Topeka, Dec. 28, and a state library association was formed upon a plan similar to that adopted in other states. The meeting was held in the new rooms in the state capitol provided for the

state library, and was attended by 23 librarians and assistants, representing the principal libraries of the state. Secretary George W. Martin, of the State Historical Society, served as chairman, and the object and purpose of the meeting was explained in detail by Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, state librarian. A committee on organization was appointed, and a constitution and by-laws reported embodying the main features of the Iowa plan. The report of the committee was adopted and the organization of the Kansas State Library Association was completed by the election of the following officers: President, James L. King, of Topeka; vice-presidents, Miss Carrie M. Watson, of Lawrence; Emory M. Wood, of Baldwin; and Joseph H. Hill, of Emporia, representing respectively the libraries of the State University, Baker University and the State Normal School; secretary, Miss L. T. Dougherty, of Topeka; treasurer, Miss Marion Steck, of Salina. These officers, with the addition of Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, of Topeka, are to constitute the executive board of the association for the first year.

In preparing for the meeting invitations had been extended to prominent librarians and educators throughout the state to be present and participate in the proceedings, and a program of addresses and papers relating to library work had been arranged. The program was as follows:

"How we started our library," Mrs. W. B. Slagle, of Smith Center; "The relation of the public school to the public library," Prof. W. C. Lansdon, of Fort Scott; "Classification of small libraries," Miss Carrie M. Watson, of Lawrence; "Libraries in higher institutions of learning," Prof. Joseph H. Hill, of Emporia; "The open shelf system," Miss Mary L. Barlow, of Fort Scott; "Co-operation between libraries," Prof. Emory M. Wood, of Baldwin; "The choice of books," Mr. Eugene F. Ware, of Topeka. The first session on the evening of Dec. 27 was preceded by an informal reception and included an address of welcome by Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, of Topeka. In all, three sessions were held.

The next meeting of the association is to be held in Topeka, in October, 1901, the precise date to be determined by the executive board. A vigorous effort is to be made to increase the membership of the association and to enlist the help of all the librarians in Kansas in promoting the library interests of the state. At present the charter membership of the association is 19 active and 8 associate members.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

*Secretary:* F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The winter meeting of the Massachusetts

Library Club was held in Somerville on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1901.

The morning session began with the reading of a paper by Mr. H. L. Koopman on "Collecting for the future."

Libraries, Mr. Koopman said, must come to the assistance of printing and actually deliver into the hands of posterity the records which the press entrusts to them in the present, if printing is to maintain its claim to be the "art preservative of all arts." The library, like the zoological museum, may be well equipped for the present lines of study but supplied but meagerly with material for the new. It is difficult to provide in advance for the wants of a succeeding generation, but it can be done in three ways:

1. By collecting everything, *i. e.*, by inclusiveness.

2. By collecting something of everything, *i. e.*, by selection.

3. By collecting everything of something, *i. e.*, by specialization.

The first he considers impossible to take absolutely, nor did he consider it desirable, for the future will have some original interests of its own, and we should not saddle on it the totality of our existence.

Owing to the impracticability of including everything all libraries have been and are selective, but usually involuntarily so. The difficulty in selection lies in the failure to judge aright contemporary authors. To learn aright the lesson of the past, he would have the collector distrust the writers whose thought and methods run in accepted moulds and have him keep his eye open for their opposites, the writers that offend us by disagreeable novelties in matter or manner. Above all, he must learn to avoid copyists and to discern authors that are themselves.

As to the third method of collecting, a library may become a special library itself, as is the case of the historical society libraries, or may take on a specialty, as Cornell University has done in its Dante collection.

It is in the last form that libraries can gain the gratitude of posterity. Each little library can collect its local material, and without bothering to catalog it, simply box it up and label it "miscellany for 1901," etc. In this way the future generations will forgive it the sins of commission.

The special collections in our libraries have usually had their origin in individual hands, and have come to the libraries possessing them by gift or bequest.

Individuals need not be urged so much to make collections as to make wise disposal of them with reference to the future, *i. e.*, to bestow private collections upon permanent institutions, and persons of wealth may well aid collectors to make such bestowal and insure maintenance of such collections.

Mr. C. A. Cutter took the ground that books should be used, and those used up were the surest to be of use. Two classes were excepted: 1. Those books which cannot be

replaced, such as manuscripts, unique books, etc. 2. Local material.

It was suggested that the local papers be carefully examined and the articles pertaining to local history be indexed or cut out and pasted in scrap books.

Mr. W. I. Fletcher closed the morning session by explaining the new scheme of the A. L. A. Publishing Board for furnishing printed catalog cards for current books and the progress on the "A. L. A. index" and the abridged Poole.

The afternoon session was devoted to the fiction of the season.

Mrs. W. L. Parker, of the Boston Public Library fiction committee, spoke of this year's fiction from the standpoint of a large library, and Miss Caroline H. Garland, librarian of the Dover (N. H.) Public Library, from that of the smaller library. Both papers consisted of running commentaries on both the bad and the good books.

Mr. Lindsay Swift, of the Boston Public Library, treated the subject from a broader standpoint. Rigid selection in fiction he considered a practical necessity, and careful criticisms go far to determine our choice of books. To Mr. Swift it had at times seemed possible to maintain a library magazine devoted entirely to the review of fiction from the standpoint of the librarians. It would then be possible to get a sympathetic insight into practically all the novels of the day. Direct, unprejudiced estimates would be of great value to the librarians and perhaps to the outside world. It might be easy, he thought, to issue such a periodical six times a year, or perhaps as a supplement to the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Several reviews of one book might be given, particularly of a dubious one. But of more importance is the conservation of literary material. Present use of books is the consuming ideal, while the getting of a popular book of 20 years ago may be difficult. Fiction should be preserved for the sake of literary material. For exhausted tastes in collection Mr. Swift proposes as a hobby the collection of new novels, one copy of each regardless of value or popularity. These he would have put in cold storage for 25 years, and then presented to the nearest large public library. In this way may the scholar of years to come find the books which interested us.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* F. M. Crunden, St. Louis Public Library.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* J. T. Gerould, University of Missouri, Columbia.

The movement for the organization of a library association in the state of Missouri grew out of a suggestion made early in the fall by Senator C. E. Yeater, one of the trustees of the Carnegie Library at Sedalia. A committee, of which mention was made in the last number of the JOURNAL, was ap-

pointed and a meeting was held at the state university at Columbia on Dec. 18. About 25 delegates were present.

After a brief address of welcome by the librarian of the university, Mr. James Thayer Gerould, an hour or more was spent in the discussion of the library conditions now existing in the state. A paper on the school libraries, by Supt. J. A. Whiteford, of Moberly, was read by the librarian of the library there, Miss Nice. After some discussion of this topic, Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney, of Kansas City, gave a paper on the free public libraries of the state, and a letter from Miss Mary E. Perry, of St. Louis, was read, giving some account of the system of travelling libraries conducted by the Federation of Women's Clubs. It was the opinion of nearly all the delegates present that this work ought no longer to be left to private enterprise, but should be undertaken by the state. No definite action was taken toward this end, as it was thought best to await the appointment of a state library commission.

Miss Faith E. Smith, of the library of Sedalia, then spoke of the best catalog for the small library, and Mr. Crunden read a paper by Miss Helen Tutt, of the St. Louis Public Library, on the need for a state library commission. Acting on the suggestion contained in the paper, the chairman, Mr. Crunden, appointed a committee, consisting of Hon. Gardiner Lathrop, of Kansas City, Senator C. E. Yeater, of Sedalia, and Purd B. Wright, of St. Joseph, to prepare and present to the General Assembly a bill calling for the appointment of a state library commission. The afternoon session closed with a paper by Miss Mary E. Ahern, of Chicago, in which she spoke of the results obtained by the library associations in other states and of certain lines along which the Missouri association could work to advantage.

Perhaps the most interesting paper that was read at the meeting was the one by Mr. Wright on "How to start a library in Missouri." He treated at some length the library law as it now exists in the state, discussed the methods to be used under the law to obtain the necessary funds, and went on to give a series of very valuable suggestions as to the way in which the library might be brought before the people and their interest aroused.

Owing to the fact that the delegates were invited to a reception given by the president of the university, Mr. Crunden did not read his paper, and the meeting closed with a question box conducted by Miss Ahern, the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers for the coming year: President, F. M. Crunden, of St. Louis; 1st vice-president, Purd B. Wright, of St. Joseph; 2d vice-president, Mrs. C. W. Whitney, of Kansas City; secretary and treasurer, J. T. Gerould, of the State University Library. J. T. GEROULD, *Secretary*.



## NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

*Secretary:* Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

*Treasurer:* Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

Unprecedented in the history of the Nebraska Library Association was the attendance at the annual meeting held in Lincoln on Dec. 27, 1900. The program was devoted mainly to the library outlook in Nebraska, and it is hoped that a state library commission may be a result of the meeting. After a pleasant dinner, at the Lincoln Hotel, tendered by the Lincoln librarians to their co-workers, Mr. Wyer, president of the association, called the meeting to order.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer being read, Prof. Jillson, president of Doane College, opened the program by a paper on "Nebraska's college libraries." It was most carefully prepared and will serve for historical reference in library statistics in the years to come. "Nebraska has at present ten college libraries, those of the University of Omaha, Cotner University, Union College, Doane College, Grand Island, Hastings, University of Nebraska, Creighton University, Nebraska Wesleyan University and York College." To these libraries 26 questions had been sent and the answers gave the valuable statistics so often wanted and so hard to get. "By the commissioner's report of 1896 and 1897 I find that Nebraska has an average book per college of 5629, Kansas 5502, and Iowa 6425. Nebraska's college libraries have in the main passed through the early days of discouragement and slow growth, that attend the development of most colleges, and we may now look forward with confidence to rapid increase and improved facilities, particularly in view of the interest at present manifested in libraries at different institutions. May we aim to place Nebraska in the forefront of the western states."

Miss Dennis read a paper written by Miss Abbott, of Lincoln, on "Library co-operation in Lincoln." She said: "The fact that in our city there are books on any subject which may be consulted if only one knew where and how to find them is certainly reason that library co-operation in Lincoln should be discussed by our Library Association. If with the true spirit of serving each patron to the best of his ability, the librarian regards the special field of his library, and does not encroach upon his neighbor, a harmony and co-operation is brought about that greatly enlarges the scope of all library work. To be of the greatest value to the greatest number of people would be a good library motto, and then for our librarians to unite forces and see that aim carried out is what I am sure our Lincoln librarians desire—what they really aim at; but still there may be ways and opportunities to do the very thing they wish more profitably if a few matters are brought before them and discussed in an im-

partial manner. Taking up a few subjects in sequence as their importance seemed to demand, we could usefully consider the values of the different libraries as they are now—their aim and the work they accomplish; the value of the patrons to the libraries—their needs and their expectations; the value of the librarians; how all values may be increased by co-operation." These points were ably discussed and Miss Abbott suggested that librarians have an organization as do teachers—"An occasional coming together to discuss library matters in order to stimulate and encourage library spirit." "In library work as in all else 'in union there is strength.' Let us strive toward an ideal co-operation, each librarian doing his part as an individual and also as a member of a corps of librarians to whom much is entrusted."

Mr. Johnson Brigham, of the Iowa State Library, told "What a library commission can do for Nebraska." "If the education of the masses is to be carried beyond the 'three Rs.' with the mastering of which many are either compelled or content to turn their backs on the school, then the planting of libraries should become the serious business of communities and the creation of a library commission with that pioneer of the free public library, the travelling library, to back it in its missionary work among communities, is the imperative duty of this state." Iowa has taught us this much, that the travelling library is the forerunner of the free public library and to get the one or the other we must have a library commission. A library commission is practically the planting of libraries, the upbuilding of weak libraries, the strengthening of strong libraries, the bettering of conditions under which the work of the library is done, rendering that work thorough, complete and reliable, the uniting of all library interests in the state into one harmoniously working and mutually helpful whole, the arousal of communities and individuals to their duty and to priceless opportunities they are neglecting—the giving right directions to expenditures of thought, time and money for library purposes. Surely the least the state of Nebraska can do in this direction is to place herself in line with her sister states in preparation for 20th century achievement, to put into the field a strong, helpful library commission, backed by a well-equipped travelling library system, thus making it not only possible but easy for every community within her border to connect itself with the great outside world of thought and activities possible and for every citizen to feel coursing through his veins the life blood of the world's great master-thinkers and doers."

Mr. Wyer gave encouraging reports of library growth in Nebraska, and after a brief business session the meeting adjourned. The officers of the association were re-elected as follows: President, J. I. Wyer; 1st vice-president, Carrie Dennis; 2d vice-president, D. C. O'Connor; Secretary, Bertha Baumer; Treasurer, Margaret O'Brien.

BERTHA BAUMER, *Secretary.*

## Library Clubs.

### LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

*President:* H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.  
*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

The Library Club of Buffalo met on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, the president in the chair. The appointment was announced of Mr. Elmendorf to act as a special representative of the A. L. A. to present its interests regularly to the club. Miss Mary S. Campbell, chairman of the home library committee, reported that the first library had been opened immediately after its authorization at the November meeting of the club, and that so much interest in the work had developed that five more groups could be arranged at once. Several young ladies of superior ability, some kindergartners, had offered to act as visitors. One teacher in the Polish district had requested the privilege of conducting a home library among her children, hoping thus to lead them to greater familiarity with the English language. The committee was authorized to continue the work at its discretion, reporting to the club at the next meeting.

The paper of the evening was on "The forward movement in charity," by Mr. Frederic Almy, secretary of the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Almy's review of the improvements in charitable methods during the century was inspiring, particular emphasis being laid on the fact that the aim of modern charity is to prevent the need of charitable relief. Music and recitations concluded a very pleasant program.

ELLA M. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO. CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

A joint meeting was held Dec. 13, 1900, in the new lecture room of the Public Library. At this meeting owners of private presses in and outside of Chicago and also one or two publishers and commercial printing houses had been asked to exhibit samples of their work. Such samples were sent by the Wind-tryst Press (Mrs. Martha Foote Crow and Mrs. Harriet C. Brainard); the Elm Press (E. L. Millard); the Blue Sky Press (Stevens & Langworthy); Frank Holme; H. P. Gilbert; all in Chicago; The Alvil Shop (Frank B. Ray, Jr.), Ridgway, L. I.; Brothers of the Book, L. G. Woodworth, Secretary, Gouverneur, N. Y.; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., Chicago; Hollister Brothers, Chicago. From Armour Institute of Technology some early printed books had been sent, and the Chicago Public Library exhibited several books, among them Grolier publications. A complete set of the Caxton Club publications were exhibited by R. R. Donnelley & Sons.

Productions from the Essex House and other English private presses were shown by Mr. W. Irving Way to illustrate a talk on the development of the printing type. Mr. T. S. Stevens followed Mr. Way, with a paper on the work of what he called the modern American school of printing as illustrated by the work of private presses. Mrs. Crow had prepared a paper on the work of the Wind-tryst Press which, in her absence, was read by Miss Zimmerman.

Mr. Way, in the beginning, remarked on the fact that the book that won the grand prize at the Paris Exposition this year was not printed in the large centers of civilization, but in Lisbon, Portugal. This judgment was given by a jury composed of professional printers wedded to tradition, not amateurs. The book thus honored was printed with large and light-faced Roman and Italian types, very close fitted, uncommonly readable, and of great beauty, with the old style mannerism.

He then sketched in a rapid survey the evolution of the type, from the oldest, formed on block books or mediæval manuscripts, through the various innovations of the Aldi, Plantins, Elzevir, Baskerville, down to De Vinne's new type first used in Boccaccio's "Life of Dante," printed for the Grolier Club; and Mosher's Child Christopher type. De Vinne's new type was formed from one used in Venice by a printer, Renner by name—not very well known. This type gives more daylight than William Morris's type. The latter printer was never quite satisfied with his "golden type." Blades demonstrates how already Gutenberg's work shows growth. The speaker then mentioned the work of several private presses, especially in England, and proceeded to show samples of printing from various periods.

Mr. Stevens said that in America has arisen what he would call the American school of printing. Its greatest exponent is Bradley. He was a poster artist before he began type-designing. He has done few books, and his best ones are not on hand-made paper. He always looked for new things, and found them. In designing type he went back to the printers of colonial times; they had small choice in type, "just Caslon type and bass rule." Bradley's ideas have gone into almost every book-making establishment; but perfect examples, except in the books Bradley has done himself, are rare. The enthusiastic followers of Morris scorn him.

In speaking of the presses in America which pretend to make books with other than a utilitarian point of view the speaker would leave out the Chicago book-makers, as already known to those present, and consider only the more important ones outside the city. He thought Mr. Mosher a publisher of a limited and perhaps over-refined taste which forbids originality of treatment or virility of

design. But he publishes well. His printers follow the English models of Horace Walpole's time. Unfortunately, they are beginning to feel the influences of his success. The Philosophers, of Wausau, Wisconsin, were perhaps the largest producers of hand-made books in the West. They make books with perfect registers, and are beginning to learn that that is not all. The ink is sometimes overlooked and they have queer notions about composition. Concerning the Roycrofters "Mr. Hubbard has said all he wants said about them and their work. His cleverness is the greatest thing in East Aurora. But about the books of the Roycrofters there is much to deplore. . . . The Roycroft shop is a success, and that atones for many shortcomings." The Brothers of the Book of Gouverneur, N. Y., have done little, "but what work they have done is good, being very plain, American, well printed and in excellent taste. But they are just one stage removed from amateurs." The University Press is a great commercial establishment, and it is only the fact that Bradley has the artistic supervision there that brings it under consideration here at all. The Alvil Shop at Ridgwood, L. I., is under the direction of Frank B. Rae, Jr., a Chicago man, a careful designer. He is not a printer, but has competent help. He uses water colors in illuminating. Many object to this, perhaps because Morris did not use it; possibly we have had too much bad illuminating. "But I believe that in certain kinds of work, where the color is put on by an experienced hand and the schemes are worked out by an artist who understands, illumination is an advantage to the decoration. At any rate it is one of the characteristics to be considered when we speak of American work."

Mrs. Crow's paper consisted of a sketch of the rise and short life of the Wind-tryst Press—"the property and enjoyment of two school teachers, who expended their hard-earned salaries on their new amusement. At length they emerged, wiser if not sadder, but with the wheels going around no more in their kitchen. But though wiser as to the make-up of a book than before they tried it themselves, these printers are not so wise as to recommend others not to try it. They never in any one single particular reached their ideal; they found that art is long and the art of book-making very long indeed. But they got so much of amusement and interest out of their attempt that they joyfully urge their friends to waste shekels in the same way they did. And they know of a truth that at any moment the press may call irresistibly loud and they may be won to begin again; and this knowledge has kept them from selling the silent machine and the pathetic type."

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON,

*Sec'y Bibliog. Society of Chicago.*

MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,

*Sec'y Chicago Library Club.*

The Bibliographical Society of Chicago has issued a Handbook, 1899-1900, as a neatly printed pamphlet of 44 pages. It contains, in addition to constitution, by-laws, membership list, etc., three papers on bibliographical subjects—"Some recent events and tendencies in bibliography," by C. H. Hastings; "General and national bibliographies," by W. S. Merrill; "Some suggestions concerning the needs and methods of historical bibliography," by J. W. Thompson.

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* A. E. Bostwick, Brooklyn Public Library.

*Secretary:* Miss S. A. Hutchinson, Department Libraries, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College.

The fourth meeting of the Long Island Library Club, held at the Pratt Institute Free Library Dec. 6, 1900, was a most successful one, both in attendance (67) and in the practical way treatment of its subject, "Co-operation among Brooklyn libraries."

Previous to the meeting a circular letter, embodying the following queries, was sent to all the libraries of the city:

1. What is your library doing to assist other libraries?
2. In what ways could other libraries be of assistance to you in your work?
3. In what ways could you, under present conditions and limitations, help other libraries?
4. What would you like to do to help other libraries, that you are now prevented from doing by your rules or by other adverse conditions?

The answers to these questions were tabulated and a copy of the tabulation was furnished to those who were to present papers, as a basis from which to work. Incidentally, the tabulation showed the desire for co-operation among Brooklyn libraries to be very strong.

Miss Mary W. Plummer, librarian and director of the Pratt Institute Free Library, read a paper from the standpoint of the free circulating library. She said that at first thought it would seem as if there were little that the free libraries could do in the way of co-operation from the very fact that they are free, but from the tabulated answers to the circular-letter referred to above, it would seem that they have not yet reached their limit. Among the suggestions made to further local co-operation were:

1. The distribution by free libraries of their printed catalogs and lists to other libraries in the city.
2. The use of one free library by another as a borrower, in order to lend books to its own constituency.

3. The turning over of medical books to the Library of the Kings County Medical Association in exchange, provided that they will be still free to those students who cannot afford the fee.

4. The admission of head-librarians to the shelves of other libraries; the reserving of books on special shelves at the request of other libraries.

5. The notification of other libraries *first* when a library has duplicate books or periodicals to dispose of in any way.

C. A. Green, librarian of the Spicer Memorial Library of the Polytechnic Institute, read a paper from the institutional library point of view. He said that the institutional library was in most cases so stifled by institutional rules as to be of little value in actual work. While from force of circumstances it might be able to do little for other libraries, the other libraries might assist the institutional library in many ways, among them being the granting to the institutional library the use of reference works which it is unable to purchase, allowing its professors and instructors access to the shelves of their respective libraries, or setting aside books for them to consult; by making it possible for their professors and instructors to draw more than the usual number of books on cards for home use; by access to collections of pamphlets, of government documents, of clippings, and of periodicals. The institutional library might occasionally help others by donating single copies of magazines, and it always welcomes the presence of other librarians for any purpose whatsoever.

R. R. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and trustee of the Brooklyn Library and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, spoke for the subscription library. He said that its power to co-operate was limited from its pecuniary nature. He spoke on certain features of co-operation rather than from a specific point of view. He thought that it was very important that one library in Brooklyn should be a comprehensive depository for government documents. In most libraries certain lines of government documents are useful, and he suggested that special libraries should be assisted to procure those bearing on their subjects. He hoped to see the time when the government will send some of their documents without sending all. As one means of how co-operation can be made most useful for acquainting the public with the resources of the books of the city, Mr. Bowker referred to the Brussels idea—that is, each library should have as its catalog, in the larger sense, a card catalog of the library proper and a repertory of cards referring to the books in other libraries. Mr. Bowker also suggested that lists on special topics should be prepared which might be made more comprehensive than heretofore through the press or by posting on the bulletin-boards of other libraries. All of the above might be

emphasized with regard to periodicals. There ought to be a union list of periodicals in Brooklyn or Greater New York, and differentiation in purchase should be made with them as with books.

All of the speakers laid stress on the desirability of the division of the field of purchase, the circulation of joint lists of duplicates, and a joint bulletin of accessions.

The club was fortunate in having present Mr. Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, who also spoke. Mr. Andrews regarded specialization as of primary importance. He gave a very interesting account of the division of the field of purchase by the libraries in his city, and he also touched upon their co-operative catalog, stating that the John Crerar Library distributed its cards to six libraries. He said that the ms. of their union list of periodicals has proved of great assistance to librarians. He also spoke of their method of disposing of duplicates, which is to put them into the hands of an auctioneer, to dispose of on commission.

After a general discussion of the subject of the meeting, it was voted that the chair appoint a committee on co-operation, to report at a later meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until the first Thursday in February.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: Wilberforce Eames, N. Y. Public Library.

*Secretary*: Miss B. S. Smith, Harlem Library.

*Treasurer*: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

The New York Library Club held a meeting on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 10, in one of the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building, at 23d street and Fourth avenue. Stormy weather somewhat reduced the attendance, but there were in all about 40 persons present. In the absence of the secretary, Miss Smith, Mr. G. W. Cole acted as secretary *pro tem*.

President Wilberforce Eames called the meeting to order at 3.15, and asked for a report from the chairman of the committee on a club handbook. This was given by Mr. Cole, who stated that circular letters were immediately to be sent to about 200 libraries in Greater New York, and requested members of the club to notify the committee of any libraries that they may hear of which have not received such a letter. The subject of the annual dinner, for several years past held jointly with the New York Library Association, was brought up by the president, and it was voted to refer the matter to the executive committee for action.

A paper presenting "The need of a library reading room south of the post office," by Miss Lucy D. Waterman, was read, in the writer's absence, by C. A. Nelson.

This was followed by a paper on "On the books of 1900 for the young," by Miss Mary E. Burt. She cited among good examples of this class Olmsted's condensation of "The winning of the West," which gives all that a child really wants of Roosevelt's book; and Mme. Ragozin's adaptation of Flaubert's "Salambo," which was regarded as exceedingly interesting. Books of the year that children, in the speaker's personal experience, had found full of interest, were "The wit and wisdom of the Talmud," the "Howells story book," Du Chaillu's "World of the great forest," Seton-Thompson's "Biography of a grizzly," and Mrs. Seton-Thompson's "Woman tenderfoot," Burroughs's "Squirrels and other fur-bearing animals," Fraser's "Mooswa," and Slocum's "Sailing alone round the world." "Henty's 'With Buller in Natal' is probably the best-selling child's book of the year. Children have the Henty habit as they have the soda water habit." As a book for girls, Alice Stronach's "A Newnham friendship" was recommended. In fairy stories Abbie F. Brown's "Book of saints and friendly beasts," "McManus's "Donegal fairy tales" and Lang's "Grey fairy book" are all good. Miss Burt mentioned numerous books of a character not generally regarded as interesting to children — as Leroy-Beaulieu's "Awakening of the East" — and said: "There is really no such thing as a child's book. If it is good enough or suitable for a child it is good reading for his father and mother and grandfather and grandmother."

"Books of fiction published in 1900" were discussed by Miss Helen E. Haines, who mentioned especially Conrad's "Lord Jim," Hewlett's Richard Yea-and-Nay," "An Englishwoman's love letters," Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel," Mrs. Ward's "Eleanor," Mrs. Steel's "Hosts of the Lord," Miss Johnston's "To have and to hold," Tarkington's "Gentleman from Indiana," and Grant's "Unleavened bread." Various other novels and volumes of short stories were noted, and the speaker touched upon the influence of commercial book exploitation as impairing sound critical estimates of current books.

Mr. Nelson then made announcement of the death of J. Norris Wing, long an interested member of the club, and spoke briefly of Mr. Wing's services and character, noting the fact that the club necrology comprises so far but the names of six persons. He submitted the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote and ordered spread upon the minutes:

"The New York Library Club has learned with great regret of the recent decease of Mr. Josiah Norris Wing, a fellow-member almost from its organization, and one always active and zealous in promoting its interests.

"The Club desires to put on record its sense of its great loss, as well as an expression of its high regard and esteem for Mr. Wing as a man of unblemished character, a faithful citizen, an untiring worker in the library cause, and a true and genial friend."

Adjourned at 4.50 p.m.

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Miss Edith D. Fuller began her course in dictionary cataloging with the opening of the winter session, Jan. 3.

Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, alumni lecturer this year, will deliver two addresses, Jan 31 and Feb. 1, on "Classification: the order of the sciences and the order of books." A cordial invitation is extended to all alumni of the New York state school and of other schools who may find it convenient to attend. A new feature of the lectureship, voted at the last meeting of the association in Montreal, will be the printing of the lectures in pamphlet form after their delivery.

The 14th anniversary of the founding of the school was observed on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, by a skating party held in the Pine Hills suburb of Albany.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

#### PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN COLLEGE LIBRARY WORK.

The report in LIBRARY JOURNAL for November explained somewhat the experience which the students have in public library work. Their experience in college library work covers the work in each department of the library of the University of Illinois. The practical work of each student averages two hours a day for two college years. This work is not determined by the necessities of the library, but by the advantages to the student.

A careful schedule is prepared, so that each student has practice in each department in logical order, and immediately following class instruction. The work is done at stated hours, with the regularity of laboratory work in the other university departments. It is done under supervision, so that mistakes are at once rectified. Wherever possible, junior students work under direction of senior students to test the executive ability of the latter. Realizing the difficulty of grading practical work by any fixed percentage system, the following card is used for reports:

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

STUDENT	WORK
Spirit	Accuracy
Executive ability	Order
Originality	Neatness
Observation	Attention
Speed	Remarks (over)
Use	INSTRUCTOR
Grade	
	DATE

From the beginning each junior has a section of shelving to keep in order, reading the shelves, repairing and relabelling books, and covering pamphlets. Before the Christmas recess the juniors assist in the order routine, and look up trade details for select lists of books, write in the accession book, make simple reference lists, and read shelves in seminary rooms. Later they add classifying, shelf listing, and cataloging. Cataloging averages one-half of the apprentice time, and each student classifies each book which he catalogs.

Seniors work with gifts, duplicates, and periodicals, prepare material for binding, and assist in taking inventory. In cataloging, seniors take one large subject at a time, in order to see the relation of subject headings. Here, as in junior work, each book is classified as well as cataloged. Seniors have some experience in revising junior cataloging as a review. In a college library, the large number of continuations and periodicals and government documents offer work of an advanced grade. In reference, seniors prepare the most difficult lists and supervise the juniors in the easier lists, and they serve a certain time at the reference desk. The reserved books, seminary and department collections give the students familiarity with special features of college library work.

This year a pedagogical library and museum was started by the Department of Pedagogy, and the work of organization was given to the library school. The collection is to include books, pamphlets, supplies, apparatus, models, and pupils' work. Already several thousand items have been given. The seniors planned the organization and they now supervise the juniors in their daily work.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director.*

#### WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE.

The present term of the classes in library science organized under the auspices of the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., continues from October to June. Professors Spofford, Cutter and Presnell are the instructors, the former giving weekly lectures on bibliography and libraries, and the two latter practical lessons and examinations in all departments of library work. The exercises are all in the evening hours, as many of the students are engaged in government employ.

The following is a list of students now enrolled: A. A. Albert, M. Averill, H. M. Cheney, M. B. Coffin, E. G. Cooney, A. G. Cross, M. B. Davis, E. H. Faison, S. C. Fenton, A. G. Gaines, M. B. Gaines, A. Griggs, M. G. Hunter, C. M. Jullien, M. L. Jones, A. Kavanagh, J. H. Laskey, M. C. Lillie, M. E. Marshall, E. G. Neel, L. L. Newcomb, A. M. Priest, S. W. Prince, K. G. Rea, F. W. Searle, M. L. Sewall, M. Smith, E. G. Spillman, F. G. Stock, C. F. Wolfley, J. P. Wood, E. L. Youmans. Nearly all the students are young women.

## Reviews.

FISH, Daniel. Lincoln literature: a bibliographical account of books and pamphlets relating to Abraham Lincoln. Minneapolis, Minn, published by the [Public Library] Board, 1900. 136 p. O. \$3.25.

This interesting publication was prepared by Judge Fish, a member and secretary of the Public Library Board of Minneapolis, as a result of the development of his personal collection of Lincoln literature. It records about 800 titles, excluding such material as prints, cartoons, broadsides, etc., and not touching upon the general literature of the Civil War in which Lincoln's life and work is incidentally treated. Indeed, it is thought to be the fullest bibliography yet published of any American, and it is probably the most comprehensive record existing of the immense mass of Lincoln literature, though it does not touch upon the wide field of periodical literature dealing with the subject, for which at present Poole must suffice as a key.

As a register of Lincoln literature the work is most creditable in extent and interesting in detail; bibliographically, and from the point of view of the student, it would have been improved by greater systematization and compactness. There are six divisions—Books and pamphlets relating to Lincoln; Lincoln's speeches and writings; Biographical; Partisan; Commemorative; Miscellaneous—but these are hardly distinctive, and there is almost necessarily much overlapping. Especially in the first and last divisions are many titles that might properly be classed as commemorative or biographical; and the only way to make sure of the inclusion or omission of a given work is to glance over every page of the list. Entries are given, under author's surname only, with fulness and in transcript of the title-page, even to punctuation and capitalization; titles not in the compiler's possession are designated by an asterisk. Prices are given in some instances, though not in several cases for which information was readily accessible, and a curious detail is the frequent indication of price immediately following author's surname and preceding the title-page record. A large, clear type is used, and the page is open, with wide margins. The material recorded is of great interest, not only to students, but to the general reader in this absorbing period of our national life, covering, as it does, all points of view, and every phase of the political and personal sentiment of the time. Among the entries are titles of French, German, Italian and Spanish works, and even single examples in Greek and Welsh. The edition is a small one—limited to 150 copies, a number that is hardly likely to supply all the libraries that will find this a useful addition to the bibliography of American history.

GREENWOOD, Thomas, (ed.) *British library year book, 1900-1901: a record of library progress and work.* London, Scott, Greenwood & Co., 1900. 16+345 p. D. net, 3 sh.

Mr. Greenwood's first "library year book" appeared in 1897 (*See L. J.*, Nov., 1897, p. 711), and it is now followed at a three-year interval by a manual on similar lines, issued partly as marking the jubilee year of the passing of the first public libraries act. The fact that it is devoted wholly to British libraries, and in general to libraries operating under the acts, has led to the change of title to its present distinctive limitation. The work will naturally be mainly valuable to English librarians; but it is of interest to Americans as a presentation and record of library activities on the other side.

In addition to general notes on library establishment and maintenance, full statistical tables of libraries of various classes and record of library organizations, there are several contributed articles on special phases of library work. These include "Some points in library planning," by F. J. Burgoyne; "Library classification," by L. Stanley Jast; "Developments in library cataloging," by J. H. Quinn; "Children and public libraries," by J. J. Ballinger; "Fire prevention and insurance," by C. T. Davis; "The educational work of the Library Association," by Henry D. Roberts; and "The Library Assistants' Association," by N. G. Chambers. The contributions are in general simple and practical; there are numerous illustrations of buildings, and some portraits; and the elaborate statistical information regarding individual libraries is unusually explicit, including characteristics of administration and statement of salaries paid. The total number of libraries operating under the libraries acts is given as 400 for the United Kingdom, this being an increase of 70 in three years. Of the present total, there are 309 libraries in England, 25 in Wales, 43 in Scotland, and 23 in Ireland.

In his introduction Mr. Greenwood touches upon the main features of library development during those years, noting progress in the reform of classification, the development of annotated catalogs, the gradual increase of methods of open access in various modifications, and the need for training of library assistants. He is still an advocate of close classification and open access, and holds to his convictions; but these burning questions are not unduly emphasized, and the manual has less pugnacity of statement than its predecessor. Of special interest and value is the department of "statistical abstracts," in which special methods and details of library administration are recorded, with note of the libraries identified therewith. Thus there are such headings as "Branch libraries," with record of libraries conducting such branches; "Staff," giving the number of the force in representative libraries; "Staff hours weekly,"

"Women librarians," "Printed catalogs," "Reference library issue methods," and similar subjects, on all of which the practice of representative libraries is concisely cited. The usefulness of this department is at once apparent, especially for library committees or others who wish to know "what other libraries do" in regard to such questions, and it gives the desired information in most compact form. There is a good index, covering 22 two-column pages.

WINSHIP, G: Parker. *Cabot bibliography; with introd. essay on the careers of the Cabots, based upon an independent examination of the sources of information.* N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1900. 52+180 p. O. cl., net, \$5.25.

A small Cabot bibliography prepared by Mr. Winship at the suggestion of Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, for use during the celebration of the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's visit to North America, is the foundation of the present important work. Mr. Winship, with great industry and research, has collected practically everything of importance known about the Cabots, in the shape of manuscripts, books and maps. Each article is amply described, and the full title, collation, and, wherever possible, location given. Under each item are noted all important reprints and translations, and cross references are given to other authors who have used the same material. The variations are pointed out, and the different authors' opinions and deductions are stated and compared. Wherever practicable, the original source of information is indicated. Many of the notes extend to several pages in small type. An exhaustive account is given of the celebrated Cabot map in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. In all 579 main titles are given, besides references to numerous other works referred to in the notes. In an introductory essay Mr. Winship gives a matter-of-fact connected story of what is actually known of the Cabots and their voyages, which in many respects varies greatly from the accepted versions of many historians, both old and modern; however, for every fact stated in his introductory essay, Mr. Winship gives his authority by marginal references to the bibliography, so that the reader is enabled to follow his deductions step by step. The book has been printed at the Chiswick Press, under the auspices of Henry N. Stevens, of Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, London, which is sufficient guarantee for excellence of workmanship. It is not exaggeration to say that the work is indispensable in any library collecting Americana, as in the Cabots and their voyages we have practically the germ of England's colonial greatness in America and her taste for maritime exploration. \*\*

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

DANA, J. C. The use of the library. (*In Journal of Education* [New England and Nationale], Dec. 13, 1900, 52:375.) 1½ col.

Hints for the school teacher.

CUTTER, C. A. The development of public libraries. (*In N. Y. Evening Post*, Jan. 12, 1901. Sec. 3, p. 7-8) 4½ cols.

A valuable compact review of the library history of the 19th century, emphasizing the educational significance of the great library development of the last 25 years. One of the series of essays in the *Post's* "Review of the 19th century."

*The Library Association Record* issues belated numbers for October, November, and December. The October number is devoted to the proceedings of the recent Bristol meeting of the L. A. U. K. Some of the papers in the other issues include "Principles of dictionary subject-cataloging in scientific and technical libraries," by E. Wyndham Hulme; "Paper-making in England, 1588-1680," by Rhys Jenkins; "The colonies in relation to public libraries," by J. R. Boosé; "On library readers' unions," by C. F. Newcombe; and "On the learning of librarians," by Basil Anderton.

PUTNAM, Herbert. The public library in the United States: some recent phases and tendencies. (*In International Monthly*, Jan., 1901. p. 57-70.)

A general review of the library development of the last quarter century. Its special characteristics are noted as "activity" and popularization; work with children; informality of use; variety of function; training of librarians; the development of a standard of qualifications for service; zest for observations and experiments; and co-operation and propaganda.

### LOCAL.

*Albuquerque, N. M.* The controversy between the local library association and the recently established city library has resulted in the maintenance of two libraries. A recent vote by the library association to transfer its books to the city library was overruled by the opposition, and the books which had been taken possession of by the city authorities were returned to the association rooms. A popular subscription was then started to buy books for the city library, and \$2000 was promptly secured. Questions of ownership of the library association collection, and of right to the library tax levy, still remain unsettled.

*Braddock, Pa. Carnegie F. L.* The librarian sends the following summary of statis-

tics: Added 5264; total 25,224. Issued 163,276 (fact. 69.7%); ref. use 6721. No. readers' cards 8225.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L.* In consequence of the numerous requests made by parents that the children's library would recommend books good for Christmas gifts, the Pratt Institute Free Library exhibited in the children's room for several weeks before Christmas new copies of books desirable for children to own. At the same time, a list of these was posted near, showing publishers and prices. The experiment aroused considerable interest.

The statement in the recent report of the library— noted in the December L. J.— that the time limit on books in the children's department had been uniformly extended to 14 days, has in several cases been misunderstood as applying to all books in general circulation. It is only in the children's room that this change has been made; for the books of the main circulating department the usual distinctions of seven-day and 14-day terms are in force.

*Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L.* The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction recently submitted to the Buffalo Common Council, contains the following comment on the work with the schools carried on by the Buffalo Public Library: "Too much cannot be said in praise of the helpful manner in which the public library has co-operated with the work of the schools. In the 29 districts where the management of the library has taken entire charge of supplying home reading for the pupils, 186,126 volumes were furnished from January to December, 1900. The books have been selected with great care and excellent judgment, and it seems to me that in schools where this plan has been in vogue, pupils have had access to a much greater variety of good books adapted to the different grades than they possibly could have from the ordinary school library.

"The library has not only been of great assistance to schools where it has assumed entire charge of the reading supply, but also to teachers and pupils in all the schools, and especially to those of the eighth and ninth grades. Careful examination of the course of study and the outlines used in these grades has been made and a large number of excellent books selected that bear directly on the geography, United States history, civil government and English work of the eighth and ninth grades. Circulars in which these books are helpfully classified under the headings, Reference, Biography, Stories, etc., have been furnished to every class of the above grades, and both teachers and pupils are at liberty to visit the open shelf department of the library and consult these books or draw them."

*Dallas, Tex.* Work on the public library



building is progressing rapidly. The cornerstone will be laid in January, and the contract calls for completion of the building the following June, when it is hoped to open the library with at least 10,000 v. ready for use on the shelves. At a book reception held Dec. 11, between 1100 and 1200 v. were donated to the library. The reception was made the occasion of presenting the librarian, Miss Leeper, recently of the St. Louis Public Library, to the citizens of Dallas. It is planned to hold another reception in January to which all the children in Dallas will be invited.

*Dracut (Mass.) P. L.* On Dec. 11 the library was opened for public inspection in the remodelled public school building which gives it ample and attractive quarters.

*East Orange (N. J.) F. L.* The library trustees have selected as the plans for the new Carnegie building the designs submitted in competition by Jardine, Kent & Jardine, of New York City.

*Hartford, Ct. Watkinson L.* (37th rpt., 1900.) Added 2695; total 53,812. There were 3787 readers during the year, an increase of 3 per cent.

"Last January a very interesting invoice of about 90 titles was received of books relating to the recent Spanish-American war. These books are all in Spanish, printed either in Spain, in the island of Cuba or in the Philippines and are all written from the Spanish point of view. Campaign history of the conflict, the causes, the condition of the colonies prior to 1898, the results in the colonies and at home, factional matter relating to Spanish politics, are all represented in this collection. It is of course very prejudiced history, but very interesting literature, and although many libraries will have the works of American writers on this subject we feel confident that this collection will, in the course of a generation, be exceedingly rare and valuable."

The old card catalog has been conformed to standard size, revised, and its five alphabets merged into a single record, the work of revision being carried through by Miss Elizabeth P. Andrews. New catalog cases with removable drawers were installed.

*Illinois travelling libraries.* The system of travelling libraries conducted by the Illinois Farmers' Institute, from its headquarters in the State House, Springfield, Ill., is described in the recent report of the Institute for 1900 (p. 24-27). There are 21 libraries now in operation, each containing 50 volumes suitable for family reading. "There are books on the various lines of farming, live stock and dairying, books on domestic science and household subjects, and books that will interest boys and girls." The libraries are sent on application to any rural community, transportation charges being paid by the borrowers, and may be kept for six months.

*Jersey City (N. J.) P. L.* The new building of the Jersey City Public Library was practically completed by the close of the year, and the work of removal is now in progress. The building has been in course of erection for about two years, and its cost, including the site, was \$275,000.

The building is four stories high, with a stack room in the rear five stories high, the fifth floor of the stack room being level with the second floor of the main building. It is solidly built and is fireproof. The interior dimensions are 46 by 190 feet. The stack room measures 34 by 38 feet. The broad staircase of white Italian marble from the doorway to the top floor is one of the most beautiful features of the building. A finely wrought iron grille separates the first landing from the cloak room.

On the entrance floor to the right is the newspaper reading room, with a private entrance from Montgomery street. The room measures 41 by 57½ feet. At the other end of the corridor are work rooms and a wagon delivery room. One large room will be used for the law library, if, as is now anticipated, the Hudson County Bar Association turns over its volumes. There are two other rooms, both for the use of employes, one fitted up with lockers and the other to be used as a lunch room.

The second or main floor contains the more important departments. Above the newspaper room is the main reading room, of the same dimensions. A women's reading room, about one-third the size of the main reading room, opens out of that room. In the center is the delivery room, in quartered golden oak. Its dimensions are 25 by 65 feet. Directly behind it is the stack room, and in front of it are the librarian's public office, the children's catalog room and the adult catalog room. A book lift runs through the five stories of the stack room.

On the third floor the children's reading room is found above the general reading room. It is 38 by 42 feet in size, with oak wainscoting and plain ceiling, and is fitted up with low tables. The children's reference room opens out of this and connects with the assistant librarian's room. In the reference room, which has nooks and corners, are tables in four heights, suitable for various ages, and a pretty terra cotta fireplace. The room is 18 by 49 feet. Next to the assistant librarian's room is the trustees' room. On the opposite side of the corridor are five study rooms averaging 12 by 17 feet, and a dictionary room, 17 by 17 feet. On the fourth floor are several unassigned rooms, at one end the art gallery and at the other the lecture hall. In the lecture hall there is a movable stage. The art gallery is 33 by 53 feet and the lecture hall is 33 by 72 feet.

*Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L.* (7th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 4096; total 18,120. Issued, home use 51,027 (fict.

73%.) Record of lib. use is not given, "but I can state positively that the reference use has increased fully 50% during the year." New cards issued 1371; total cards in use 7421. The work of cataloging has continued, with the result that the library has now a complete author catalog and a partial subject catalog, with separate catalogs of fiction and juvenile books. On the completion of the subject catalog, work will be begun on a dictionary catalog.

*Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L.* (23d rpt., 1899-1900.) Added 10,886; total 119,686. Issued, home use 491,458 (fict. 36.1%; juv. fict. 27.5%.) New registration 11,916; cards in use 26,850. Receipts \$86,366.55; expenses \$54,129.03. No record of general reference or reading-room use is given, though statistics showing the use of these departments on Sundays and holidays are included in a special table.

The school circulation for the year amounted to 22,821 v., issued 97,896 times by 323 teachers in 47 graded public schools, one state normal school, three high schools, one school for the deaf, four parochial schools, seven Sunday-schools, one vacation school and one music class. An interesting change is the establishment of what are practically two open shelf departments—one on the third floor devoted to history, travel and biography, about 25,000 in all; and the other on the second floor for the departments of zoology, botany, physics and the applied sciences.

The duplicate collection of popular novels, issued on payment of five cents a week, has proved satisfactory, and Dr. Peckham says, "our experience for about a year in this work only emphasizes its value." The work of the children's room has gone on smoothly. An inventory taken on June 26 gave a total of 8269 v. on the open shelves in this room, and showed 30 volumes missing. In the art room 15 books out of a total of 3283 were missing in a period of eight months.

*New York P. L.* A beautiful model of the new library building, to be erected in Bryant Park, is now on exhibition in the Governor's room at the City Hall. The model is of plaster of paris and contains 3000 different parts. It stands on a revolving stand placed on a draped pedestal, about five feet from the floor. It is on an eight-inch scale, and cost \$3500.

Progress has been made in the plan for establishing libraries and reading rooms in the public schools, through the co-operation of the Board of Education, and it is now likely that early in January branch libraries will be opened in eight school-houses in congested neighborhoods. The purpose of the libraries was thus stated in a recent interview with President O'Brien of the school board: "We purpose to establish reading-rooms equipped with magazines, newspapers and other periodical literature, while on the shelf will be volumes for reference and use within the rooms, furnished by the library. At first the circulation of books outside of the library will be limited to volumes closely related to the work of the free lecture centres of the district. Later, however, I hope, the little local libraries will be in a way circulating book places in the highest sense of the word."

*New York City. Y. M. C. A. L.* (Rpt. 1899: in 47th rpt. of Assoc., p. 36.) Added 2446 v.; total 51,881. Issued 83,333, of which 44,592 were drawn at the 23d street branch. Attendance of readers 41,331, of whom 23,809 were recorded at the 23d street branch.

The open-shelf arrangement of popular reference books "is greatly appreciated by all classes of readers and students. Our 'questions of the day' shelves, upon which have been placed at various times periodicals and books containing information on the questions of present day interest, have been a source of delight and benefit to many readers."

*Philadelphia F. L. Frankford branch.* On the evening of Dec. 14, the Frankford branch of the Free Library was opened in remodelled quarters on the first and second floors of Wright's Institute building, Frankford. Addresses were delivered by J. G. Rosengarten, president of the board of trustees of the Free Library; W. W. Foulkrod, of the Frankford Library; Rev. John B. Laird; and John Thomson; and an historical sketch of the Frankford Library was presented by George W. Wright, for many years secretary of that institution. The Frankford branch is the 16th branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

*Philadelphia F. L. Port Richmond branch.* The keynote of the second anniversary of the Port Richmond branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Wednesday, Dec. 12, was brightness. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion with palms, potted plants and bunting lent by interested borrowers and an orchestra added to the general animation.

About 250 people had gathered when John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia opened the meeting with a brief salutatory address, followed by Richard E. Wilson, librarian in charge of the branch, who gave an interesting account of the year's work. Several residents of the neighborhood also spoke of the library's excellent work in Port Richmond. Not more than 40 minutes were appropriated to speechmaking and then all entered heartily into an informal reception, which proved wholly enjoyable.

Port Richmond is a community of toilers little devoted to reading, many of whom regard a library with something of awe, and it was to overcome this that the program was

arranged. Since the opening of the library so well has the habit of reading been fostered that in two years of the library's existence nearly 100,000 books have been circulated, with only 5000 volumes on the shelves. There are 3000 registered borrowers, 786 of whom have taken out cards during the past year. The library is in close proximity to the Cramp shipyards and other large manufacturing concerns and on this account the section devoted to technical books is unusually large. 727 books on engineering were circulated during the year and an interesting proof of their value is given in the fact that a local engineer secured a very high figure of merit in the new municipal examination for engineers and was complimented by the examiners on his theoretical knowledge, "all largely due," he himself says, "to books taken from this branch."

*Providence (R. I.) Athenæum.* (65th rpt., submitted Sept. 24, 1900.) Added 941; total 62,049. Issued, home use 59,832 (fict. 32,268), a decrease of 2495. Receipts \$7280.77; expenses \$7179.85.

The directors say: "During the early spring the Athenæum was highly honored by the appointment of its librarian, Mr. Harrison, to take charge of the American Library Association at the Paris Exposition and a three months' leave of absence was granted him that he might engage in this work. Thus through the efficient services of its librarian the Athenæum has been enabled to contribute very materially to the success of this impressive exhibit of American progress and is entitled to a just proportion of the credit therefor along with Mr. Carnegie, through whose generosity the necessary funds for other expenses were provided."

*San Francisco (Cal.) F. P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 15,104, of which 9377 were added to the main library; total 128,052, of which 105,776 are in the main library. Issued, home use 638,250 v., of which 289,826 v. were drawn from the six branch libraries; lib. use 220,594, of which 69,910 were used at the branch libraries. New cards issued 15,744; total cards in force, 30,999. Receipts \$67,242.69; expenses \$60,369.59.

Borrowers' cards are available for use at either the main library or the branches, so that "it is not possible to know the exact number of readers of each place." The total statistics of circulation show an increase in home use of 93,731 v., and in lib. use of 11,011 v. "The number of technical books used shows a noticeable increase," attributed in part to the recent issue of a printed catalog of this class.

Mr. Clark calls attention to the relative cost per borrower of the different branches: "Without including the portions of the salaries of the librarian, secretary, and others,

whose service is chargeable to the entire system, and omitting the Fillmore branch because of the unusual expenses incidental to getting it well established, the average cost per annum for each borrower in the remaining five branches is \$1.60. Instead of maintaining permanent collections of books in the smaller branches, thus tying up quantities of popular books but little used after the newness has worn off, the books could be deposited temporarily and changed from time to time. In this and other ways it is possible to materially reduce expenses without impairing the efficiency of the branches."

Appended to the report are the examination papers prepared for applicants for positions in the library service, at the examinations held in November, 1899.

*Seattle (Wash.) P. L.* The library was destroyed by fire on the night of Jan. 2. The fire originated in the basement, it is supposed from the furnaces. The contents of the library, about 25,000, were a total loss. The building was erected about 10 years ago, at a cost of about \$60,000, by Henry Yesler, one of the famous pioneers of Seattle.

Immediately after the news of the fire it was announced — on Jan. 5 — that Andrew Carnegie would give the sum of \$200,000 for the re-establishment of the public library in a new building, provided the city make a yearly guarantee of \$50,000 for maintenance and improvement.

*Spokane (Wash.) City L.* The library was opened free to the public on Jan 1, in accordance with a vote of the city council on Dec. 19. Heretofore there has been an annual fee of \$1.

*Stamford, Ct. Ferguson L.* An interesting architectural exhibition was recently opened in the reading room of the library. It included as a special feature designs of library buildings, especially in New York and Connecticut; and charts were also shown illustrating Gothic, Roman, Byzantine, and other orders of architecture.

*Theresa, N. Y.* At an election held Dec. 11 it was voted by a total of 173 votes against 54 to establish a public library by town support.

*University of Wooster, Ohio.* The handsome new library building given by H. C. Frick to the University of Wooster was dedicated with impressive ceremonies in Kauke Chapel on Dec. 11. Addresses were made for the architect, trustees, faculty, librarian, alumni, students, and citizens of Wooster. The presentation address was made by Jacob Frick, and the building was accepted in an appropriate address.

*Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Ct.* (Rpt. — year ending May 31, 1900; in *University Bulletin*, Nov., 1900.) Added 3027; total

59,000. There were 7045 v. drawn for home use, and in addition 1307 v. were withdrawn for reserved use. The re-classification, begun in 1899, was continued during the summer, when about 7000 v. in theology were classified, marked and shelved. The work of preparing a shelf list on cards for the books included in the new classification (upwards of 25,000 v.) has been completed. This shelf-list will be kept up to date, and will be extended to include the unclassified books as they are classified. About \$3000 has been added by subscriptions to the Alumni Library Endowment, which now amounts to \$28,956.70. The Hunt Library Endowment Fund amounts to \$26,483.

*Wisconsin State Historical Soc. L., Madison.* The annual meeting of the society was held on the evening of Dec. 14, when the report of the secretary and superintendent for the year past was presented. The accessions of the period were stated as 3577 v. and 5406 pamphlets, giving a total of 215,606 titles. Mr. Thwaites gave the details of the removal of the library and museum from the capitol to its new building, a mile away. The time required was six weeks, the cost was \$1100; not a volume was lost, and only a few minor injuries to museum exhibits were sustained. The work of duplicating cards for the official card catalog of the new library is making rapid progress, as are also the catalogs for the several departmental libraries—public documents, maps and manuscripts, newspaper files and genealogy and art.

An appeal was made for a larger appropriation from the legislature—an additional sum of \$12,000 a year being requested, of which \$2000 is for additional administration and \$10,000 for books. The annual appropriation from the state is now \$15,000, but it was shown that this is wholly consumed in administrative expenses, leaving nothing whatever for books.

#### FOREIGN.

*Bradford (Eng.) P. Ls.* (30th rpt.—year ending Aug. 12, 1900.) Added 3909, of which 1062 were added to the Central Reference Library. Total issue, 598,763, of which 85,678 were consulted at the Central Reference Library, and 146,320 were issued from the Central Lending Library, the remainder being issued from the 10 branches. The entire circulation showed a net decrease of 20,833 from that of the previous year.

*Falkirk, Scotl.* Plans have been accepted for a new public library building, toward the cost of which £3000 has been contributed by Andrew Carnegie.

*Manchester (Eng.) P. F. Ls.* (48th rpt., 1899-1900.) Added 14,121, of which 4155 were added to the reference library; total 285,309. Issued, home use, from 12 lending libs., 85,4587, as against 870,401 issued in the

preceding year. Consulted at ref. lib. 415,153, as against 410,116. At the 12 branches 522,111 v. were used in the children's reading rooms, and 59,830 v. were read in the news-rooms, in addition to reference books on open shelves. It is estimated that 3,663,526 visits have been made to the 17 newsrooms, and there are 43,450 recorded cardholders. The Sunday use for the year at the reference library has been 10,816 v.

### Gifts and Bequests.

*Chattanooga, Tenn.* On Dec. 9 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$50,000 for a public library building for Chattanooga, provided the city guarantee to appropriate \$5000 yearly for maintenance. It is reported, indeed, that if the city will agree to appropriate an annual sum of \$10,000, the Carnegie gift will be raised to \$100,000. The offer seems sure of acceptance, though formal action has not yet been taken.

*Columbia Univ. L.* The Holland Society of New York has decided to deposit with Columbia University its entire library, consisting of a collection of books and pamphlets, most of them in the Dutch language, and many of them old and very valuable. The nucleus of the library is a collection of 258 volumes of the works of Grotius, and of books relating to him which were presented in 1890 to the society by Robert B. Roosevelt, who was at that time its president.

*Crete, Neb.* On Dec. 27 T. H. Miller, president of the Crete State Bank, offered to give to the city the sum of \$10,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site approved by the donor.

*Fort Dodge, Ia.* On Dec. 21 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$30,000 for a public library building for Fort Dodge, provided the city furnish a site and guarantee to maintain the library.

*Litchfield (Ct.) P. L.* By the will of the late Roger Wolcott, of Boston, the Litchfield Public Library receives a bequest of \$1000.

*Milton (Mass.) P. L.* By the will of the late Roger Wolcott, of Boston, the Milton Public Library receives a bequest of \$2000.

*Pekin, Ill.* In December it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had offered, through the Pekin Women's Club, to give \$10,000 toward the establishment of a free library, provided the city appropriate \$1000 annually for maintenance and that a site be furnished. The offer was accepted by the city council at a meeting on Dec. 18, when an ordinance providing for the appropriation of \$1500 a year for library purposes was introduced and passed.

*Tuskegee Institute, Ala.* Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$20,000 for a library building for Tuskegee Institute. The building will be erected entirely by student labor.

*Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.* A gift of \$10,000 has been added by Mrs. Mary Thaw Thompson to the \$50,000 given by her husband, William R. Thompson, for a new library building for Washington and Jefferson College. The plans for the building have already been completed by Rutan & Russell, the architects, and it will cost \$40,000. The remaining \$20,000 will be held as a fund, only the interest of which will be expended in the purchase of books. Mr. Thompson's gift is intended as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Donaldson Thompson.

### Librarians.

ALLEN, Miss Mary W., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, goes from the Bensonhurst Library to the Brooklyn Institute Library early in the year.

BROWN, Miss Edna A., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been engaged to catalog the new Carnegie Library at Carnegie, Pa.

CASAMAJOR, Miss Mary, of the N. Y. State Library School, 1899-1900, has been appointed librarian of the Munson Steamship Line, New York City.

CLARK, Miss Josephine A., of the N. Y. State Library School, 1888-89, who since 1893 has been assistant librarian, has been appointed librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, succeeding W. P. Cutter, resigned.

COOKE, Miss Elizabeth R., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, is cataloging at the Coburn College Library, Colorado Springs.

CUTTER, William Parker, for eight years librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been appointed head of the order department of the Library of Congress. Mr. Cutter was born in Washington in 1867, and is a graduate of Cornell University. He was for several years engaged as chemist at the U. S. Utah Experiment Station, and was for a year librarian of Utah Agricultural College. His appointment to the librarianship of the Department of Agriculture was secured as a result of civil service examination against 16 competitors. During his administration the library of the department has been developed in usefulness, especially through the issue of printed index cards for the year books of the department and other publications. Mr. Cutter is a charter member of the Library Association of Washington City, and has been actively interested in the course in library

training conducted by the Columbian University in Washington. He has been a member of the A. L. A. since 1894.

DAVIS, Miss Esther M., of the New York State Library School, 1899-1900, has been appointed cataloger at the University Club Library, New York City.

DOAN, Enos L., librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, died on Dec. 18 at his home in Wilmington. Mr. Doan was born in Indiana 40 years ago, and was a graduate of Haverford College. He was for several years connected with the Friends' School, in Wilmington, first as teacher and later as assistant principal and principal, and in the spring of 1899 he resigned that office to accept the appointment of librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, succeeding Willis F. Sewell. He had previously been active in the development of the library, and as chairman of the library committee his efforts had aided in the reorganization of the former subscription institute library into a free public library. As librarian he gave faithful and devoted service to the library and his administration commanded appreciation and respect. Mr. Doan leaves a wife and two children.

GOULDING, Philip S., of the N. Y. State Library School, 1898-99, has been appointed head cataloger at the University of Missouri, beginning January 1, 1901.

MALTY, Mrs. Adelaide B., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed head of the children's department in the Buffalo Public Library.

PELLECHET, Mlle. Marie Catherine Hélène, honorary librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale and compiler of the well-known catalogs of French incunabula, died at her country home at Marly-le-Roi, near Paris, on Dec. 11 of an infectious gripe, of which she had been ill about a month. Mlle. Pellechet was born in Paris, in 1840. Her bibliographical work, in which she displayed rare talent, was the result of a natural inclination in this direction, and was carried on with devotion and enthusiasm as a labor of love. Her first catalog of incunabula (devoted to the collection of the library of Dijon) was completed in 1886, and was followed in 1887, 1889, 1892, and 1893 by other volumes, including the incunabula at Versailles, in the Bibliothèque Ste Geneviève at Paris, and at Lyons. Of her great work the "Catalogue général des incunables des bibliothèques publiques de France," a first installment, covering "Abano-Biblia," was printed in 1897, but publication was then deferred to allow of references to the facsimiles in the forthcoming history of French printing, by M. Claudin. It is understood that Mlle. Pellechet's work will be taken up by her friend,

M. Polain, but there must be general regret that the enthusiastic spirit which shaped its plan might not have seen its completion. A portrait and an interesting biographical sketch of Mlle. Pellechet, by Miss M. W. Plummer, appear in the special "Library number" of the *Pratt Institute Monthly* for December, 1900.

ROSE, Miss Alice, formerly assistant in the Forbes Library, Northampton, has completed the work of reorganizing the Public Library of Suffield, Ct., and classifying it upon Cutter's expansive system, and has returned to the Forbes Library.

SMITH, Mrs. M. M., librarian of the Riverside (Cal.) Public Library since its organization, died at her home in Riverside on Dec. 6, after a prolonged illness.

SPRINGER, Miss May Z., of the New York State Library School, 1899-1900, has been appointed librarian of Alma College, Alma, Mich.

STEELE, Miss Edith McH., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed librarian of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian School.

STEINMAN, Miss Elizabeth, first assistant in the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, was on Jan. 5 elected librarian of that institution, succeeding Miss Lucy Ball, resigned.

TITCOMB, Miss Mary L., secretary of the Vermont Library Commission, and well known as a library organizer, has been appointed librarian of the Washington County Free Library, at Hagerstown, Md. The library is in process of formation, and is established upon the endowment of \$50,000 given by B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore. The building, on which work was begun some months since, is expected to be completed by June. Miss Titcomb will enter upon her new duties on Feb. 1, when she will take up the selection, purchase, and cataloging of books for the library—a work in which her experience has been especially valuable. Miss Titcomb was for 10 years librarian of the Rutland (Vt.) Free Library and since giving up that post in 1899 she has organized and cataloged several of the new libraries of Vermont, while her untiring interest has been of much influence in the development of libraries in that state.

VANCE, Joseph H., assistant librarian of the law department of the University of Michigan, died at his home in Ann Arbor on Dec. 23, of typhoid-pneumonia. Mr. Vance had been connected with the university for nearly 40 years, chiefly in the law library, though he was general librarian from 1854 to 1856 and had acted for a time as steward. He was graduated from the law department in 1861,

and was about 73 years old at the time of his death.

WAIT, Miss Marie F., of the New York State Library School, 1894-95, who has since 1896 held a position in the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society in place of Miss Henrietta R. Palmer, resigned.

WINDEYER, Miss Margaret, graduate of the N. Y. State Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed librarian of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

WING, Josiah Norris, for nearly two years librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, and for many years previously head of the library department of Charles Scribner's Sons, died at his home in New York City on Dec. 20, 1900. Mr. Wing was born near Lynchburg, in Prince Edward county, Va., Sept. 29, 1848. His father, E. N. Wing, a native of Maine, was engineer of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and built High Bridge over the Appomattox River, at Farmville, Va. He was a Union man, and after the siege of Knoxville removed to New York City, where his son attended the public schools and entered the College of the City of New York. Before completing his first year at college, however, young Wing accepted a position as clerk in the New York Mercantile Library. He remained for 13 years in the service of that library, becoming first assistant librarian; but his unceasing work and conscientious devotion to details undermined his health, and he was obliged to retire for a time from active work. In 1880 he was placed in charge of the library department of Charles Scribner's Sons, for which his library training had given him an excellent equipment, and in this position he continued until in April, 1899, he was appointed to succeed Arthur E. Bostwick as librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library. Mr. Wing was always devoted to his calling, and deeply interested in library matters. He was a member of the American Library Association for 14 years, and was almost from its beginning an active member of the New York Library Club. Of the New York Library Association he had been treasurer for seven years, and he held that office at the time of his death. He was also prominent in book trade organizations, and in the various civic reform movements in New York City. He was a man of kindly nature, always ready to give help and service in any good cause, and he will be missed by many friends among library people, as among book-buyers, collectors, and civic workers.

WOODS, Henry F., for 10 years past a member of the staff of the St. Louis Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the East St. Louis (Ill.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Minnie Turner, now Mrs. H. L. Browning.

## Cataloging and Classification.

AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1895-1900. Author and title alphabet. In 2 pts. N. Y. Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1900. c. 559 p. F. (for complete work.) sheets, \$10; hf. mor., \$12.50.

The second part appeared in December, 1900, succeeding part I at an interval of three months. The subject alphabet, completing the work, is announced for publication early in 1901.

BOSTON P. L. Annual list of new and important books added; selected from the monthly bulletins, 1899-1900. Boston, Published by the trustees, 1901. 12+174 p. O.

The fourth annual issue of this list, which, like its predecessors, should possess decided value to other libraries. No change has been made from the methods previously followed, except that a selected list of recent public documents is appended. The record as a whole is comprehensive and the selection judicious in character and proportions.

The JOLIET (*Ill.*) P. L. has issued an attractive Christmas bulletin, compiled by Mabel K. Davison. The little pamphlet is gayly bound in green covers with a design of holly.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for December is mainly devoted to a careful record of documents, maps, reports, and similar material relating to "The northeastern boundary," prepared by Miss A. R. Hasse.

PLAINFIELD (*N. J.*) P. L. Class list no. 1, November, 1900. New York, 1900. 4+102 p. O.

A short-title fiction list, consisting of author list and title list; appended is a 13-page list of historical fiction, and a short list of fairy tales and folk tales.

A SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION FOR PSYCHOLOGY. (*In Psychological Review*, January, 1901. 8:60-63.)

This classification has the authority of an international committee and embodies the opinions of experienced bibliographers of psychology. It is a modification of the classification heretofore used in the "Psychological index."

SPRINGFIELD (*Mass.*) CITY L. Books on architecture: a list from the City Library collection selected and classified with brief notes by Guy Kirkham, architect. Springfield, Mass., 1900. 8 p. D.

UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF NEW YORK. State Library, bulletin 53, December, 1900. Bibliography 23: Reference list on Connecticut local history; comp. by Charles A. Flagg. Albany, 1900. p. 175-283. O. 15 c.

## CHANGED TITLES.

"All sorts," by L. T. Meade, was published in London by James Nisbet & Co., Ltd., in 1899. George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia (copyright date 1900), have published the same book from the same plates as "A plucky girl, by Laura T. Meade." The Philadelphia edition is illustrated by Ida Waugh. S: H. R.

## FULL NAMES.

*The following are supplied by the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.*

- Allen, Alfred Henry (Commercial organic analysis . . .);  
 Armes, George Augustus (Ups and downs of an army officer);  
 Barbour, Anna Maynard (That Mainwaring affair);  
 Benson, Blackwood Ketcham (Who goes there? . . .);  
 Berkley, Henry Johns (A treatise on mental diseases);  
 Berry, William Harvey (Restricted industry);  
 Bogardus, Harriet Steele (Lessons in applied ethics of Christ);  
 Comer, Charles Evelyn (Book-keeping and office work);  
 Conant, Charles Arthur (The United States in the Orient);  
 Condon, William Henry (Life of Major-General James Shields . . .);  
 Conwell, Joseph Alfred (Our nation's need . . .);  
 Culbreth, David Marvel Reynolds (A manual of materia medica and pharmacology . . .);  
 Dietrich, Christian Earnest (The solution of the social problem);  
 Dofflemyer, James Jasper (Students' manual of United States history);  
 Duboc, Henry Alfred (Outlines of English history);  
 Fiske, Asa Severance (Reason and faith);  
 Fitz Patrick, Hugh Louis (Golf don'ts);  
 Foltz, Kent Oscanyan (Diseases of the eye . . .);  
 Fuller, Benjamin Franklin (History of Texas Baptists);  
 Gjerde, Mons Pedersen (Kamp og seier);  
 Guenther, William George (The law of insurance of the state of Ohio);  
 Guynes, Lelie Jasper (The 20th century telegraph cipher code);  
 Haddock, Frank Channing (The king on his throne);  
 Harrison, Mitchell Charles, *comp.* (New York state's prominent and progressive men);  
 Hathaway, Evangeline, and Dunbar, Mary Elizabeth (The A B C of palmistry);  
 Haverstick, Alexander Campbell (The Churchman's ready reference . . .);  
 Hawley, John Savage (Creeds and religious beliefs . . .);

- Holstrom, John Gustaf (Modern blacksmithing);
- Ingersoll, Henry Hulbert, and Turner, Charles Willard (Syllabi of work in pleading and practice . . . University of Tennessee);
- Judson, Frederick Newton (A treatise upon the law and practice of taxation in Missouri);
- Killikelly, Sarah Hutchins (Curious questions);
- Kimball, Lillian Gertrude (The structure of the English sentence);
- Lampton, William James (Yawps and other things);
- Lewis, Mrs. Martha Williams (Twice tried . . .);
- Long, William Joseph (Wilderness ways);
- Luce, Edward Jewett, *comp.* (Table of statutes included in the general statutes of New Jersey, 1703-1895);
- McDermut, Whitney Byron (The typographic style-book);
- Macy, Mrs. Maude Little, and Norris, Harry Waldo (A general physiology . . .);
- Mason, William Lesley (A complete course in phonography);
- Monell, Samuel Howard (Elements of correct technique . . .);
- Montgomery, Edward Emmett (Practical gynecology);
- Murray, Charles Augustus (A treatise on hell . . .);
- Niblo, Edward (The complete palmist . . .);
- Pattee, William Sullivan (Illustrative cases in contracts);
- Rayon, Mesha (The mystic self . . .);
- Schaefer, Emma Caroline (Thoughts on social problems and Scripture readings in verse);
- Schamberg, Jay Frank (A compend of diseases of the skin);
- Selden, Edward Griffin (In the time of Paul);
- Shepard, William Edward (Wrested scriptures made plain);
- Shurly, Ernest Lorenzo (A treatise on the diseases of the nose and throat);
- Skotheim, Olaf Halvorsen (Vaekkelsharpen . . .);
- Smith, Thomas Berry (In many moods. Poems);
- Southwick, Frank Townsend (Steps to oratory);
- Stevens, Frederick Waer (A treatise on practice in actions at law in the circuit courts and Supreme court of Michigan . . .);
- Sutherland, Edward Alexander (Living fountains; or, Broken cisterns . . .);
- Sutphen, William Gilbert van Tassel (The cardinal's rose);
- Widney, Joseph Pomeroy (The way of life . . .);
- Williams, Milan Bertrand (Consecration; its relation to life and sound doctrine);
- Young, Emanuel Sprankel (The Bible geography).

## Bibliography.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. Wendell, Barrett. A literary history of America. N. Y., Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900. 11+574 p. O. (The library of literary history.) \$3.

Pages 533-554 contain a very useful list of authorities and references.

ANTARCTIC REGIONS. Fricker, Karl. The antarctic regions; with maps, plates, and illustrations in the text. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., 1900. 12+292 p. 8°.

Pages 283-286 contain an annotated list of important books, articles and maps, a large number of which are German. Under History of early discovery there are 5 titles; under History of late discovery, 27 titles; Most important modern geographical works on the Antarctic, 16 titles; and a list of 9 general maps of the whole south polar region, all published since 1872.

PROFESSOR EDWARD ARBER has undertaken the preparation and publication of "The term catalogues, 1668-1709 A. D.," edited from the rare quarterly lists issued by the booksellers of London. The work is described as "a line for line reprint of a contemporary bibliography of English literature, in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Anne; and containing the titles of about 20,000 editions of books, etc., together with maps, engravings, packs of cards, etc." It will appear in two volumes, each including text and index, covering the periods 1668-1692 and 1693-1709 respectively, volume 1 to appear about July, 1901, and volume 2 early in 1902. The work is sold only by subscription, at £21 (\$105) net for the large paper edition (100 sets), £10.10 (\$52.50) for the small paper edition (1000 sets). It will contain in all about 1550 pages, large folio. In his announcement, Prof. Arber says: "I have made strenuous endeavors to induce likely publishers to undertake the reproduction of the Term Catalogues; but they all, with one consent, began to make excuse. I must therefore attempt another privately printed impression, like the 'Transcript of the registers of the Company of Stationers of London, 1553-1640 A. D.,' which was edited and issued by me in 1875-1877; or else this great literary record, which has so nearly perished, will pass out of the knowledge of mankind. The work will be undertaken as soon as 250 sets have been subscribed for, and the subscribers will be immediately informed to that effect. Of course, a text like this would be virtually useless without a masterly index to each volume. This will be attempted, and it will not only be an index of authors, editors, and translators, but also of subjects and places, together with publishers and (as far as practicable) printers. Every effort will be made



to render this text — which represents all the branches of human knowledge of that age — readily accessible to all classes of inquirers. Librarians will not fail to grasp the fact that 'The term catalogues' will not only be a work of reference, but that, printed on writing paper, with ample margins for press marks in ink, they will constitute a ready-made historical, classified and indexed catalog of new books and new editions, 1668-1709, and that this reprint will enable them to know at once not only what editions of those 41 years are in their library, but also what other editions of that age they have yet to seek after." Circulars and sample pages may be had from Professor Edward Arber, 73 Shepherd's Bush Road, West Kensington, London, W.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Fowler, H. N., ed. Bibliography of archæological books, 1899. (*In American Journal of Archaeology*, 2d ser., July-Sept., 1900. 4:387-414.)

This classified bibliography was published in December, 1900.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE, England, has recently been organized, with Henry Guppy, librarian of the John Rylands Library of Manchester, as honorary secretary. Its objects are "the discussion and elucidation of questions connected with books and literary history; the promotion and encouragement of bibliographical studies and research; the exhibition of rare or remarkable books, printed or in manuscript; the yearly issue of selected papers, reprints and facsimiles." The membership fee is £1 annually, and "libraries and public institutions shall be entitled to receive the ordinary publications of the society on payment of £1 per annum, and any special publications on a further payment of the subscription price of the same."

BOWDOIN, W. G. Art in American bookbindings. (*In Independent*, Dec. 13, 1900. 52:2963-2968) il.

Historical and descriptive of processes in artistic bookbinding.

CONNECTICUT STATE LAWS: a bibliographical list of editions of Connecticut laws from the earliest issues to 1836; compiled by Albert Carlos Bates, librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society. Connecticut, Acorn Club [W. M. C. Carlton, Hartford], 1900. 8-1201 p. 4°. \$5. (102 copies.)

The material recorded is arranged in four divisions: Public acts and laws arranged chronologically from 1672-73 to 1837; Special acts and resolves, 1758 to 1814; New Haven's settling, 1656-1858; and Parliamentary acts reprinted. Indication of the location of each issue recorded is given when possible for three different library collections,

giving preference first to the Connecticut State Library, the Connecticut Historical Society, and Yale College Library; second, to other libraries within the state of Connecticut; and third, to libraries in other states. When no copies were found in public libraries, collations have been given in a few cases from private collections, but without giving the names of owners.

GEOGRAPHY. *Annales de géographie 9<sup>me</sup> bibliographie géographique annuelle*, 1899. Paris, A. Colin & Cie, 1900. 320 p. 8°.

GERMAN TRANSLATIONS. Wilkens, F: H. Early influence of German literature in America. N. Y., Macmillan [1900]. 105 p. 8°.

An appendix (p. 63-105) contains an annotated list of the translations of German literature that were printed in the United States before 1826. The list is arranged chronologically, with an index of authors. The first translation was published in 1762, Gessner's "Death of Abel," and this work was reprinted six different times up to 1770; and until 1778 no other German translation was published in America. Kotzebue was the most popular of the authors translated, and at least 35 of his works were so published, "Pizarro" being represented in eight different translations or editions.

LASTEYRIE, Robert E. *Bibliographie des travaux historiques et archéologiques publiés par les sociétés savantes de la France*, dressée sous les auspices du ministère de l'instruction publique. Tome 3, livrais. 2. Paris, Imp. National, 1900 p. 177-400. 4°.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Division of Bibliography. A list of books (with references to periodicals) on mercantile marine subsidies; by A. P. C. Griffin, chief of Division of Bibliography. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1900. 43 p. O.

Includes in addition to lists of books and periodical articles, lists of articles in U. S. Consular reports, of speeches in the *Congressional Record*, and of articles in Board of Trade journals.

YVE-PLESSIS, R. *Petit essai de bibliothérapie*; ou, l'art de soigner et restaurer les livres vieux ou malades. Paris, Daragon, 1900. 95 p. 18°. 3 fr.

The first issue in the series "Collection du bibliophile parisien." The author divides his essay in two parts, the first dealing with the "hygiene" of books in general; the second treating the "therapeutics" of old or injured books. Appended is a bibliography of special works consulted (19 titles).

## INDEXES.

ENGINEERING NEWS. Index to *Engineering News* for the years 1890 to 1899, inclusive; comp. by Mary E. Miller. New York, *Engineering News* Pub. Co., 1900. 4+324 p. O. \$2.50.

An excellent example of compact indexing, making available for reference a mass of useful technical material. The index was developed from a consolidated card index begun several years ago, in which additions were inserted from year to year, and which was finally revised and amalgamated to cover the 10-year period. As printed, it contains about 25,000 references, covering almost every branch of engineering science and related subjects. Entries are compactly arranged, with inversions of title when necessary to bring out a specific subject. Useful features are the designation of year in Arabic numerals, instead of giving volume number in Roman form, the indication of illustrated articles by an asterisk affixed to the page number, and the denoting of inset sheets of engravings by the similar affixing of a dagger sign. But one type is used throughout, which makes the page monotonous, and has made it necessary to emphasize cross references by enclosing them in parentheses. The indenting, and bringing out of subjects is well contrived. The index will be indispensable in libraries possessing a set of the *Engineering News*, and it should have practical usefulness simply as a register of material in this technical field.

RANDALL, D. T. Indexing periodical literature. (*In American Machinist*, Dec. 27, 1900. 23:1235-1237.)

"To be of greatest possible value, an index should indicate the following: (1) The title of the article; (2) The name of the author; (3) How many pages and how many illustrations; (4) A description of the article giving the *real* subject and outlining its treatment—or possibly a synopsis of the article; (5) A note regarding the value of the article; (6) In what book or periodical, in what volume and on what page it may be found. Such a system avoids the necessity of looking further than the index until the right article is found, and almost doubles the value of the information at hand by lessening the time required to find it."

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### Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

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"Carolus," pseud. for Charles Didier. ("The romance of l'Aiglon.")—*Catalog Division, Library of Congress*.

Caroline Brown, pseud. of Miss Caroline Virginia Krout, author of "Knights in fustian," a novel.—E. G. B.

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### Humors and Blunders.

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There is a misprint in Farrar's "Life of lives" (p. 15) that must amuse all who recall the days when children used to be drilled in Milton's "Paradise Lost," in reference to "that forbidden fruit

"Whose moral taste  
Brought sin into the world and all our woe."

ASKED FOR AT THE DELIVERY DESK:

"The unleavened bread winner."  
"A knot of gold ribbon."  
"To git & to keep."  
"The dimnight marriage."  
"You and me and some others."

HEARD AT THE DELIVERY DESK:

*Reader*—This book is really not fit to be in the library.

*Clerk*—What is it?

*Reader*—Richard Yea-and-Nay.

*Clerk*—I have not read it, and don't know much about it. We have another by the same author.

*Reader*—What is its name?

*Clerk*—The Forest Lovers.

*Reader* (eagerly)—*Is it in?*

(When told that it is not, she spends half an hour at the open shelves in a vain search for it.)

### THE TRAINED LIBRARIAN.

OBSERVATIONS MADE IN A LIBRARY BY A PEEPING TOM.

Her name is self-assurance, and said name is plainly writ  
On her snippy up-turned nose, and her inky finger tip.

The list of her accomplishments sounds like a fairy fable.  
It must measure twice the length of the Transatlantic cable

To show their depth and height, I will mention just a few

That man may understand what dainty maid can do.

She can mark clean title-pages with artistic dots and lines,  
The professional librarian's cabalistic signs.

She can "subject-head" all works, be they Sanskrit,  
Dutch or Greek,

Though the tongues in which they are written, she can  
neither read nor speak.

When the learn'd professor ponders o'er some scientific book,

She will classify its contents, scarcely giving it a look.

And she illustrates her point by such a fitting term,  
That the doctor and the lawyer for very envy burn.

But the summary of attainments at her ladyship's command

Lies in a sort of penmanship known as "the library hand."

She will point to twenty cards in as many different styles,  
From the adept's practiced writing to the school-boy's early trials.

When the auditor, bewildered at this wonderful array,  
Is fain to ask the question "Which?" in tones of deep dismay;

With forehead raised in great surprise and eyes with fervor lit,

She waves her hands o'er all the cards, and proudly answers "It,"

ANNA C. LAWS.



# LIBRARY SHELVES



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INTERIORS  
OF STEEL  
& BRONZE.

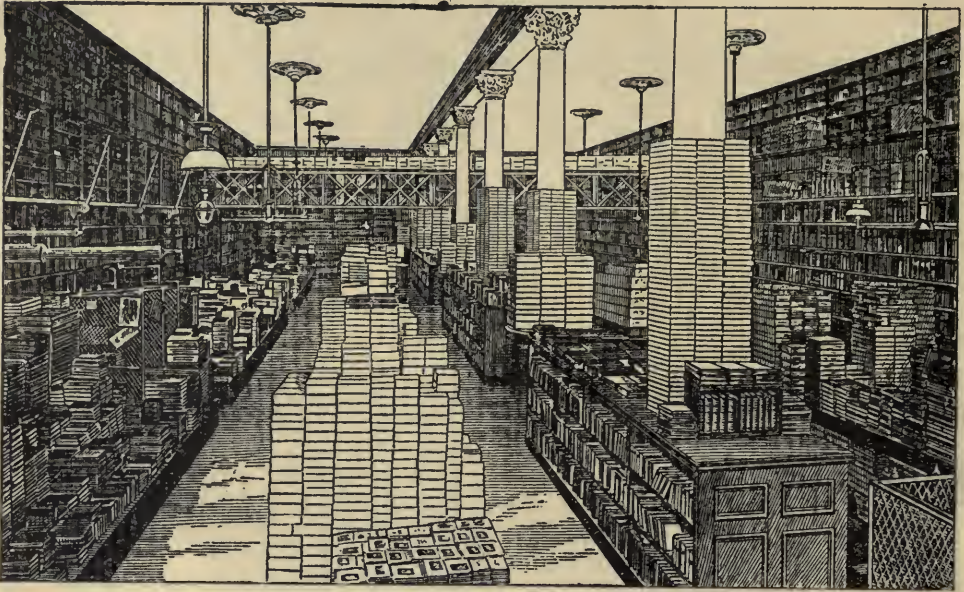
ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.,

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## B. F. STEVENS'S

### Facsimile of the Unpublished British Headquarters Coloured Manuscript Map of New York and Environs (1782)

Reproduced from the Original Drawing in the War Office London.  
24 sheets. Scale,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches to a mile. 10 feet by 4 feet. . . . .

The successive British Commanders-in-Chief in America, Generals Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Sir Guy Carleton, during their respective occupations of New York and Environs in the Revolution, caused this manuscript plan from time to time to be kept up.

The plan extends from below Guanas Bay to the Heights of Spikendevil, a distance of about eighteen or nineteen miles. It shows the Fortifications, Defences, Topography, Streets, Roads, etc., of the whole of the Island of New York with the Harbor, Islands, Water Ways, and River Frontages on the Hudson and East Rivers, the Military Works on Long Island including Brooklyn, the Works in Paulus Hook and parts of the Jersey Shore. It has a copious Table of References to various works (British and American), some of them with notes as to the time of their construction or destruction.

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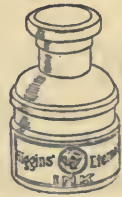
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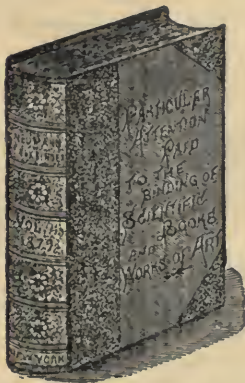
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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## Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 26. No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1901.

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IN planning for attendance at the meeting of the American Library Association, to be held at Waukesha, Wisconsin, in July, librarians should give special heed to the fact that the National Educational Association is scheduled to meet in Detroit at a date immediately following upon the library conference. In Mr. Utley's brief notice of this meeting, printed elsewhere, the importance of a representative library attendance is emphasized, in its relation to the constantly growing work done through the libraries for and with the schools. A meeting of the Library Section of the educational association will fill a part of the program of the Detroit convention, and here the attendance and interest of librarians should be of marked value in stimulating co-operation, from the teachers' side, in library extension. Work with the schools is now looked upon as an important function of the active public library, and many and varied measures have been developed to extend its scope. One of the most interesting evidences of the proportions this work can assume is to be found in the admirable graded and annotated "Catalogue of books for the use of the city schools," recently published by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Here are listed books chosen with the aid of the Principals' Association of the city, and adapted with great care to the various school grades, to which are added special lists for kindergarten and art work and in pedagogy. The books are not intended to be made a part of school work, but are rather to give delight and instruction outside of school routine; they are sent through the schools to the homes of the children; and through this catalog, placed in the hands of every teacher, there is given opportunity to guide the child's reading according to the child's character, and to exert one of the most powerful of educational influences. Such work as this is of value in its relation to the teacher even more than in its relation to the library, and the presentation of these and other phases of co-operation between schools and libraries before the national convention of teachers should be of great public usefulness.

LIBRARY progress long ago outgrew the field of individual effort, and most of the leading states have now effective library legislation upon their statute books and have appointed library commissions. There is still much to be done, particularly at the south, where Georgia's efforts make it a radiating center of development. At the north, Pennsylvania has lagged behindhand in library development. For years the state where Benjamin Franklin founded one of the oldest American libraries and from which his influence radiated as far as France and gave name to the Franklin Association, which was for a generation the library propaganda center for that country, went on in a staid, steady-going sort of way, now and then to wake up with new and astounding vigor — as in the extraordinary development of the Free Library of Philadelphia. That city was the place of the initiatory meeting of the American Library Association, and of some of the finest libraries of the country, but from the public library point of view it was dead asleep, until suddenly the new library movement there came to the front, and to-day its library shows the banner circulation of the country, although it has not yet a central building worthy of the name.

EFFORT is now being made to bring Pennsylvania as well as Philadelphia to the front by means of a library law giving the state the benefit of the experiences of its sister states which have been able to try different methods of legislative promotion of libraries. At the present time the act passed in 1895 for the benefit of cities of the first class, practically only affecting Philadelphia, and the act authorizing library support from school boards, make up Pennsylvania's chief library legislation, and the ineffectiveness of the latter statutes may be judged from the statement that only one library has been established under the school board enabling act. The outline of the proposed law, which permits the establishment of libraries by all cities and boroughs, is given elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that the present efforts may result promptly in entire success, so that the state

of Franklin may lead instead of follow in library progress. Missouri, which has long enjoyed in St. Louis an important library center, is also waking up in its state relations, and is making an earnest and united endeavor, led by the new library association, to provide for a state library commission there. Still further west, Nebraska is on the alert, with a repeated endeavor to obtain the passage of the bill for a state library commission, which had previously failed to pass. If Illinois also will retrieve her reputation by passing this year the bill for a state library commission, which came so near to passage at the last session of the state legislature, it looks as though 1901 might be notable for library extension by state development.

WHILE the early unit in New England was the township, in the south it has always been the county, and in the west it may perhaps be said that both systems have been in some measure combined. Reflecting this development, two libraries, one in Ohio and one in Maryland, have been established for the pioneer work of radiating out from a county-seat center throughout the county, making the town the library hub with branch or travelling libraries going out along the line of the spokes toward the limits of the county. Cincinnati and St. Joseph, among other cities, have for some time supplied reading within county as well as within city limits, but in both cases the city was the great part of the county. The Brumback Library in Van Wert, Van Wert county, Ohio, however, and the Washington County Free Library, of Hagerstown, Maryland, are likely to find in their respective counties a much larger field outside than within the town. The work at Hagerstown, where Miss Titcomb has come from Vermont to do the pioneering, is peculiarly interesting, as here the library site was the gift of one public-spirited citizen, an unrestricted endowment was given by another, and the building is the result of other gifts, while both town and county authorities contribute an annual sum for current support. The specific plan here is much that of the organization of a large city library, on a small scale, the central library being that of the town, while the branch libraries are to be located in schools or elsewhere throughout the county. Much credit is due to Hagers-

town and to Van Wert people for striking out on new lines, which may have a radical influence in parts of the country where the township method does not fit in with the sparser conditions of population.

BROOKLYN, which, like Philadelphia, has been lagging behind in the library procession until recent years, has been kept literally in a "state of mind" since its public library was started by the "donation parties" of the Brooklyn Public Library Association. To the leading spirit of that organization, Mrs. Craigie, is really due the initiative and impetus which gave Brooklyn the nucleus of a public library system that now includes almost all of the previously unattached libraries throughout that great city and now greater borough, and has this year a municipal income of nearly \$100,000. The pioneer spirit and the administrative faculty are not always joined, and in this case the result of making the pioneer nominally assistant librarian has been a situation which, not having been squarely met by decisive action on the part of the library board, has induced Mr. Bostwick to return to his old field in New York, with its new prospect of development as a part of the library system so wonderfully developed by Dr. Billings. Brooklyn offers one of the best possible fields for library development on the part of a library executive of the first rank, but a necessary preliminary to the obtaining of such a man—the Admirable Crichton of librarians, outlined in the committee's statement of the ideal candidate it is looking for—must be a full concentration of responsibility, supported by a united board. Until the problem is worked out on these lines, Brooklyn is likely to be regarded with curiosity rather than with sympathy by the library profession at large. Des Moines has recently passed through a somewhat similar trial, owing also to weakness of backbone on the part of its board, out of which it is emerging with good result for the city and for the library community.

THE Pratt Institute Library School, in printing a selection from its term-examination questions, as given elsewhere, has made a somewhat novel departure and one that cannot fail to interest all who have at heart

library matters. The monthly notes from the library schools, their reports, their handbooks, and their printed outlines, keep the library world in touch with their aims and methods; but the present contribution gives unusual insight into the results that it is desired to produce. These term-examinations seem to a marked degree to possess freedom from "catch questions." The students are seldom confronted by the necessity of quoting a definite rule or a particular book, so that the element of "luck"—inherent in all examinations—is to a great extent eliminated. If the student has secured an intelligent grasp of the principles of each subject as it came up, he must find this sort of an examination an enjoyable and invigorating exercise. The first question under Library Economy is especially happy in this respect. So also are question 6 under Cataloging and question 7 under Reference-work; there has been no effort to select unusual or out-of-the-way examples, but each subject heading and reference query is more or less typical of a class. Perhaps the most interesting point in the examinations is that they are adapted to test not only the information retained and the judgment formed by each student, but also the student's individual bias and point of view. The tenor of the questions is not "What is correct?" or even "Which is best?" but "Which would you choose?" The glimpse of the "personal equation" which the faculty of the school should get from such examinations should be of direct service to them when it comes to placing their graduates. The importance of this element suggests the thought that the use of a few such liberal semi-technical questions in the competitive entrance examinations of the school should give the faculty a useful indication of the attitude towards library matters in the mind of each competitor before it has been shaped by technical study.

As a rule printed library reports are marked by an evidence of entire harmony in opinions and recommendations between trustees as the governing body and the librarian as working executive. An instance to the contrary, however, is furnished in the recent report of one of the smaller Massachusetts libraries—that of the town of Gardner. Here the librarian makes an earnest recommendation for the

abolition of the present age limit restricting library privileges to persons over 12 years of age; which the trustees meet with an expression of willingness to consider reducing the age limit only to "ten or perhaps nine years," and a strongly-expressed conviction that it is unwise to go further for fear of misbehavior and injury of books by the children—fears which a little practical experience would probably allay. There are doubtless other libraries where suggestions so fully in line with approved library methods as the abolition of an age restriction, provision for children's reading, or the use of books through the schools, are met with distrust if not with opposition from conservative trustees, and where library development is to that degree retarded. And it is here that local library associations—so well provided for in Massachusetts—should find one of their best fields of work, in bringing a realization of modern library opportunities and activities to directors and others in authority in the smaller places that are outside the main currents of library organization.

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### Communications.

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#### THE PROVIDENCE LIBRARIES AND THEIR BULLETIN.

AN unauthorized publication entitled *Bulletin of the Public Library, Providence, R. I., Successor to the Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries*, has been issued and circulated by the Library Bulletin Company, Boston, Mass., bearing the date of "January, 1901."

The only publication authorized by the three Providence libraries, or by any one of them individually, for the year 1901, is the publication entitled *Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries*, which will be published during 1901 by Snow & Farnham, 63 Washington st., Providence, R. I.

No material intended for use in the year 1901 has been sent or will be sent to the Library Bulletin Company by the Providence Public Library, nor used with its consent; and no copies of the bulletin above referred to, issued by the Library Bulletin Company, will be distributed by the Providence Public Library, or by either of the other libraries undersigned.

Advertisers and others will be interested to know that no copies of the bulletin above referred to have been delivered by the Library Bulletin Co. to the Providence Public Library, whose name it bears, nor to either of the other two libraries.

If any perplexity arises as to sequence of

volumes, it may be sufficient to say that the *Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries* is still published, under the same managing editor as in 1900, and consequently is in no need of a "successor" as intimated above.

JOSEPH L. HARRISON,  
Librarian, Providence Athenaeum, and Managing Editor of the *Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries*.

HARRY L. KOOPMAN,  
Librarian, Brown University.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER,  
Librarian, Providence Public Library.

#### SIZE MARKS FOR CLASS NUMBERS.

It may be of interest to say, apropos of Mr. Ashley's article in the Jan. L. J., that a method like the one suggested by the writer was adopted from the beginning for the printed card catalog of the John Crerar Library, and has proved very successful. We use, to designate the books not on the regular shelves, not the actual size marks, but the letters "L" and "A," the former standing for "Lower shelves," the latter for "Atlas shelves." Thus, a book too large to go on the regular shelves of, say, 540, would be marked "L540.09248 G88," or, if too large to go on even the large size shelves, the letter "A" would be substituted for the "L." The reason for not using the size marks "Q" or "F" is that the books may not be divided exactly according to the size.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY,  
Chicago, Ill.

I HAVE written the over-size marks first on labels, catalog cards and elsewhere for years, as suggested by Mr. Ashley in the January issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and I prefer that to the more usual order. I do not hesitate to disregard precedent when I think that utility demands it.

OLIN S. DAVIS.

LAKEPORT, N. H.

#### CORRECTION—GIFTS AND BEQUESTS, 1900.

I WISH to correct an error in Mr. Stockwell's "Report on gifts and bequests, 1899-1900," as it appeared in the August, 1900, LIBRARY JOURNAL. The bequest of W. A. Goodwyn is for the establishment and maintenance of a library and lecture hall in Memphis to be known as the Goodwyn Institute, and not for Cossitt Library as reported. The bequest, which, it is thought, will amount to \$250,000, will not be available during Mrs. Goodwyn's lifetime.

CHAS. D. JOHNSTON.

COSSITT LIBRARY,  
Memphis, Tenn.

#### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OF SPECIFIC AUTHORSHIP.

IN connection with the article of Miss Hasse in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of January, permit me to suggest that a list of the publications of the government, which have specific authorship, would be exceedingly useful. Types of the works I mean are Wharton's

"International law" and Coues' "Birds of the Colorado Valley;" these books and many similar are frequently quoted by author and title, without indication of their publication among the Congressional documents. I think that the Superintendent of Documents at Washington will readily supply you, for publication in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, a list of such books accompanied by the serial number. Such a list would not occupy more than four columns and probably not more than two, and would be of immense service to librarians, especially if you print a number of copies separately for distribution.

LIBRARIAN.

[THE Office of the Superintendent of Documents, we have reason to know, has its force and time fully occupied for the present by routine work, and in the completion of the general "Check list of public documents." Mr. Ferrell expresses his cordial willingness to undertake work of value to the public, properly within the scope of his office, and a list of this sort would certainly be useful. It is probably, however, a work of considerable magnitude, and could hardly be expected until much other work is disposed of.—ED. L. J.]

#### MICHIGAN GEOLOGICAL REPORTS.

IN response to complaints that have reached this office that large libraries, which would be expected to have a complete file of reports of the Geological Survey of Michigan, do not have them, I wish to make the following statement:

The reports of the first or Douglass Houghton Survey are very rare and a complete set hardly exists outside of the state library. Even of the present series, of which we are now issuing vol. 7, complete sets are so rare as to sell for between \$20 and \$30. The set in this office is borrowed from the state library. The editions have been small, ranging from 1000 to 2500 — at present 1500 — and are naturally absorbed. Volumes which we have still in stock, to wit 5, 6 and 7, are sold to the general public, but we are authorized to supply them to the college libraries of the state gratis, and the larger libraries outside the state, upon application and payment of express charges which are usually much less when paid in advance. We hope and intend to notify by postal those who have previous volumes, of each succeeding volume and should be glad to receive notice of people who have complete sets. I have also a circular list of our publications which may be obtained. Until the legislative policy as to the size of edition is changed, I am not prepared to recommend to the board any farther action along this line. I may say that the state library has been allowed 150 copies for exchange purposes.

ALFRED C. LANE,

State Geologist.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MICHIGAN,  
Lansing.

## THE LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE IN "LIGHT AND LEADING."

BY MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

THE continual increase of libraries in this country and the constant expansion of those already established, bid fair to cover the land with a network of these intellectual centers whose influences radiate in every direction. They cannot fail to heighten the intelligence of our reading people, as well as to afford opportunities for reading and study to those who have heretofore been without such opportunities. The system and *esprit de corps* of these institutions arouse the admiration of workers in other fields. But this work of expansion will one day come to an end for want of territory to conquer, and we must begin on our third dimension, depth. There are signs already that the most thoughtful are going below the surface in their work. The subject of book-selection excites attention as never before, while the work of co-operation with the schools, the study of the library's constituency, young and old, the more thorough preparation of the library schools in the study of books as books—all testify to a deepening of our sense of responsibility and of the function of the library, as well as of our own comparative ignorance. For many years teachers have been studying their own profession, while librarians have but recently begun. If in the few years devoted to it so much has been accomplished, what may we not hope for in time to come?

Certain points whereon the library of the future should be equipped may be set down briefly here, premising that all will require expenditure of money; but we should not hesitate to spend money on the quality of our work when we do not scruple to spend it on the quantity.

The first contact with the library should be made as agreeable as possible, and to this end the most tactful and sympathetic person obtainable, with a wide knowledge of general literature, particularly in the field of novels and romance and books for young people, should be the first official whom the new borrower meets. A prime requisite for this position should be absolute freedom as to time on the part of the official. He, or she, should

not be bound down to desks or to clerical work, but should be considered to be doing his duty quite as much, in listening to the grievances, aspirations or other confidences of the borrower, as those assistants who are engaged in filing applications, registering new borrowers, or giving out books. It is through these voluntary confessions on the part of the reader or student that he can best be helped—and fortunate is the assistant who has the power of drawing out these confidences. Specific library-training is not really a necessity for the person holding this position, though where that is added he will have additional and earlier command of the resources of the library. It is to this desk that young people should be sent who have been transferred from the children's room, where their intercourse with the librarian and her assistants has been informal and friendly. Otherwise, there must be a certain shock, even a chill, from the impersonality of the new department where every one is so busy that only in occasional instances can the individual receive individual attention. The bringing back into demand of good but forgotten authors, the stopping of the disconcerting runs on a few writers for boys and girls, are things that can be brought about in a very short time by the right person, the reading horizon infinitely widened, and the quality of reading gradually raised, if a library is willing to put money into this most effective but unostentatious work.

A second point needing development is the establishment of co-operative relations between parents, teachers, and the children's librarians. So far as the teachers are concerned, this would not be so difficult to bring about after their first discovery of what the library can do for the school children. To awaken the father and mother, of any social class, to the importance of quality in the child's reading, and to secure their personal co-operation, is not so easy. We are daily discovering points of ignorance in ourselves as to the value of the books we handle and their fitness in given cases; and like all new

converts we are anxious to convince others of the importance of this subject. The time will come, I believe, when there will be classes on reading, in connection with the children's room, classes of mothers, teachers, and librarians, all intent on the question of surrounding the children with the best literary influences in their early reading days. This will mean the study of the children as well as of the books. It will mean that the librarian and her assistants must have time for this sort of work. But it will mean, on the other hand, this, that a girl who has been doing excellent reading all the year will not have a set of "Elsie" books given her for Christmas by a well-meaning but injudicious parent, and that boys will no longer be referred by teachers to stories of sheer blood and prejudice under the impression that these are history. It will mean, too, that gaps in the literature of knowledge for children will be discovered and the right author found to fill them. It will mean so much that I could devote the whole of this paper to its significance, if that were practicable.

A third essential is the training of students in the use of books. The ability to hunt down a subject, or follow a scent, does not come naturally to most persons, though with some fortunate ones it is an inborn gift. The ability to seize quickly the essential word or phrase or bit of information from a page or chapter is also rare. But these things can both be taught, and who so well calculated to teach them as the librarian and assistants of the reference department of the library? The average student needs weeks of practice to learn some of the most obvious ways of using books, the consultation of indexes, of bibliographies, of tables of contents, of chapter-headings. For a while the teacher of the librarian has to point out chapter and page. When required to put into an abstract the things he has gathered from his reading, his inability to choose and sift is one of the discouragements of the teacher. Equally difficult is it for him to weigh authorities. One writer is the same as another to him. To estimate an author's value, judging from his known experience or proved insight, is not only beyond his ability, but something unheard of and undreamt of. Is he to debate? Chapters in books bearing on the question

are put before him, and the *ne plus ultra* of assistance is supposed to have been given him. But he should be taught to look up authorities for himself. True, this end is sometimes secured in those libraries which have not time to do close reference-work—but the librarian never knows how many fail and grow discouraged for want of help. In every such class of students as I have indicated there would probably be at least one who has the love of research and the faculty of seizing upon the salient point, and the librarian instructor could secure considerable aid from this student. A school of which I am thinking, in which work in the library is a part of the curriculum, has sent several graduates to colleges and universities who have entered with flying colors—indeed, to such a degree have they been successful that congratulatory letters have come to the school from the college authorities. In these cases the students, when interrogated, have replied that their success came from their familiarity with the uses to be made of a library. They were not set down in the university library as strangers, for the habit of systematic research, the knowledge of book-helpers and of authorities made them feel at once at home.

A fourth essential, that of making study interesting by bringing to bear upon it all the illustrative material of the library, has been recognized for years by many libraries which have not been able to carry on this work as well as by a few which have made it signally successful. The gathering together in a separate room of the photographs, maps, plans, etc., bearing for instance upon a certain period in a country's history (and the proper dispersal of these afterwards) is a work requiring not only time but a mind that does not get into ruts, that adds material each year to that previously used, that keeps up to date or knows how to bring itself up to date quickly on any subject under consideration. There should be one or two persons in a library especially to take charge of such work as this; and we may look forward to the time when this class-room will have its regular schedule of hours like any other; *e. g.*, 9-9.50, class from high school, to study material on the French Revolution; 10-10.50, class from ——— Academy, to see portraits of Elizabethan period; 11-11.50, Mrs. Blank's art class, for examples of Leonardo; 12-12.50,

class in botany from——Seminary, for the illustrations of orchids, etc., indefinitely.

A fifth essential will be a corps of extra assistants that every large library, at least, may be able to call on from the professional people or educated craftsmen among the personal acquaintance of the library staff. From these it should be able to secure the bibliographical information of each on his own specialty, for the use of the young student or the unlettered artisan, the sort of information which the librarian, not being a specialist except in his own line, could not possibly furnish. If these extra assistants could be brought into direct contact with those needing help, so much the better—it might result in classes or in good printed helps for such emergencies.

One more point and then I shall stop, reluctantly, I admit, for the subject stretches out in a long perspective and radiates in all directions also, as one advances in it. Every one who has read Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and fancy" must remember how the author's enthusiasm and admiration for certain poets stimulated his own, and we all know how quickly enthusiasm spreads from those who have reasons for it to those who have none except its easy contagion. Why

not utilize this fact in our catalogs, in those entries representing the literature of power? Why not put upon our catalog cards annotations showing the enjoyment of a given author or work by some well-known appreciator of literature? Edward FitzGerald's comments, or those of T. E. Brown, are among lately published examples of this sort of appreciation. As one reads their letters at home one says, "I shall surely look up that book that he enjoyed and admired so much"; but if one were at the library and found the comment on the card or in the printed catalog, how much more likely one would be to keep one's resolution!

The work of libraries for the next few decades is certainly cut out for them, if it should lie in the line of these suggestions. To teach children and young persons how and what to read and how to study, and to make it easy even for older people to change and better their reading—to spend time and money and effort on these things as they have been spent ungrudgingly on collections of books and perfection of methods, to search unweariedly for the persons properly equipped to do this educational work and to remain unsatisfied until the right ones have been found, to my mind, this is the program of the future for many libraries.

### OPEN SHELVES AND PUBLIC MORALS.\*

BY ISABEL ELY LORD, *Librarian Bryn Mawr College.*

THAT open shelves in public libraries are an integral part of the ideal education has come to be so widely accepted a dictum that here, I consider, I do not need to argue regarding it. Even those who judge it unwise, because inexpedient, to throw open a given library to-day or to-morrow, feel called on to explain their reasons and in a sense to apologize to the public. All sorts of restrictions may be put upon practise, each man differing from every other man as to detail; but whether the concealed books of a library be only the very rare and the very valuable or whether they include also a great number considered by the librarian for some reason unfit to be circulated generally without warn-

ing—in other words, whether the library follow the Philadelphia plan or the Buffalo plan—the principle is the same. The public should have access to the mass of worthwhile books, and should be able to do its own choosing among these.

This all runs on very smoothly: we believe it, we are happy in it. Then a doubt occurs to someone—what great movement is not subject to the chill of doubt?—and the question is plainly asked, "Are you not teaching the crime of theft?" Sometimes it is more than a question; it becomes an assertion. Now a doubt should never be kept in the background of the consciousness; it is a drag on one's work. If it be recognized as plainly the suggestion of perversity, it may be banished summarily; if however, as in this case,

\*Read before the Pennsylvania Library Club, Nov. 12, 1900.

it has a reasonable air, it should be got out of the way once and for all by a process of reason, or else accepted as destroying the principle to which it refers. Let us reason concerning this doubt of which I speak; let us see whether it will become substantial or will vanish into thin air.

A library of any sort, as far as it exists for human beings, is of necessity an educational institution. When there has been added to it the directing power of a librarian it takes its place as an active educational body. While it remains a club, an institutional or an athenæum type, it is meant for a class only and it becomes modified more or less by the needs and wishes of its users. When, however, it becomes a free public library, class distinctions no longer exist, and its work broadens until it covers, or endeavors to cover, a field so wide that no other moral or intellectual force but that of the church attempts the like. It exists for the scholar and for the school-boy, for the man who reads fifty-seven languages, and for the man who is laboriously learning to read his own. It is an institution of the people and for the people. By the people it cannot be administered, as can no educational body, but for the people it must be, and for the people as a whole.

But what, after all, is an educational institution? and what is its function in the community? Let us put it broadly and reply, To make for progress. And progress? What is that? Does it mean the making of money, the discovering of fact, real and ideal, or the winning of heaven? The progress of a city, state or nation means, or should mean, the raising of the moral and intellectual standards of its citizens. If the intellectual standard is put up while the moral is neglected, there follows a degradation of humanity of which history offers us terrifying examples. If attention be turned to the moral alone, that great end is defeated in the very effort to gain it, and intellectual weakness ends in hopeless corruption. A true educational institution must make for the advance of its people in both directions. If this, then, is the work of every educational institution, it is the work of the public library.

The especial means employed by the library in its endeavors to make for progress is that mighty engine known as the printed page. In a way the term is a misleading one.

The aim of the library is not to induce the reading of any printed page whatever. It is unfortunately true that if quantity of reading were the desideratum, the state or the city could gain its end better and more cheaply by distributing an enormous number of free copies of the *New York Journal*—along with a few of the more conservative papers—than by subsidizing a public library. A thorough perusal of the *Journal's* columns would occupy all the minutes in a day that the average citizen can give to reading. But the library desires to help its reader to the best printed page for that particular reader's need. If he is a working man who wishes to better himself in his trade it will give him the best available book that is suited to his capacity. To the scientist who may be studying the same subject it offers the most authoritative treatise. To the school-boy who has become interested in the question it probably gives the "Boy's own book." For those who seek inspiration it provides the great books of the ages and also that multitude of minor books which will not live for the generation that follows us, but which by being closely in touch with the one of which we are a part exert a potent influence. For those who seek only amusement the library buys scores and hundreds of those productions in light literature that are entertaining without being debasing. (Every normal book and no abnormal one would be an excellent rule to follow in choosing.) It does not exist for one side of the life of a community, but for every good side. And if it refuses to provide for any of these, it shirks a duty and renounces a privilege.

Its means, then, is the printed page; its method is to spread as widely as possible both the page itself and the desire for it. Perhaps one had better say the knowledge of it: bring people to know what delight, what food for thought, what useful information, what consolation and what inspiration may be given by those black marks on a sheet of white paper, and the desire for all this or some part of it comes with the knowledge. If you can give your reader the book he really wants, or if you can give that reader the chance and the help of finding it for himself, half your problem disappears. And the other half will be solved if you are wise and he is earnest. You cannot force a man to read the things he most needs—his eyes may scan the words, but if he has been driven to the water, his



drinking will not follow — you can only bring him, by ways many and difficult for you, to the point where he himself conceives the desire for the book and himself chooses it.

Besides this general educational function there is, indeed, another way in which a public library trains in the school of progress those who are, so to speak, its parishioners. This is by teaching them the right use of a public institution. If the library gives the people the impression that it is a disguised penal institution, it definitely lies to the public, which is good neither for the public nor for those responsible for the lie. If it has the air of a shop, after the fashion of the worst type of mercantile libraries, it has lied in another way. If its users feel that the library staff is only there, to use the phrase of an assistant in a well-known public library, to "shovel out books," and whatever books the public asks for, it is fostering a lamentable error. If in any way or to any extent it tells the people who enter its doors that its existence has any other aim than to serve them as well as its limits allow it, it is thwarting the very purpose which alone justifies its being. That it is easy to maintain the middle way between assuming a pedagogical air and relapsing into that of a clerk paid to serve customers with anything they ask for if only it is in stock — that this is easy, I do not contend. On the contrary, it is exceedingly difficult, and that, as Pistol would say, is the humor of it. If the librarian walks a primrose path, he is not walking the one he belongs in. But to return to our library atmosphere. It is only by giving the right idea of a foundation for the people which is a trust of the people, that the library induces on the part of that people an attitude that forbids abuse. This is an important civic lesson, in truth, yet it is only a part of the great and direct intention of the library. It is taught quite incidentally in the carrying out of the main purpose.

It is obvious that to carry out this main purpose the library must bring people and books together, and that this is best accomplished through open shelves we are taking for granted. But here we return to our doubt, now for some time lost sight of. If the people are taught theft by this method, we must abandon the method, however good it may be in other respects. A supposition

containing such a wholesale accusation carries absurdity on the face of it. "If the people are taught theft!" Does anyone for a moment believe that such a thing is possible? Since democracy has emerged as the leading governmental principle of the civilized world of to-day and to-morrow, it is an axiom that the only school for the voter is the ballot-box. It is equally true, and on reflection equally obvious, that the only way to teach people how to use the public library is to give them the library to use. We need no psychological proof of this, while as for statistics, they are not full enough to quote either for or against. How much greater a proportion of their books are lost by the libraries whose shelves have been open for some time than by the old book-thro-a-wire-cage type of library? Does the proportion of books lost in open-shelf libraries grow larger each year? The answer of the librarians of these collections would be a warm denial, I know, but I am speaking now of the absence of figures. What is going to be the effect in this matter of the children's rooms so new and so powerful to-day? Now that people are brought up in the library, so to speak, is not their attitude toward it going to be different than when they were vigorously shut out till they had passed a proper "age limit"? These questions we can only answer with opinion; but that opinion, formed by our best judgment, is very surely to the effect that we are not afraid of those statistics — to come!

Setting figures aside, then, let us from our present knowledge question as to who it is that steals the books taken from any public library. A small number, first, is taken unregistered through misunderstanding or through ignorance of the library rules. These usually reappear after a longer or shorter period. The people — ordinarily children — that take them are in no sense thieves. A certain number of books, next, is devoured by eminently respectable members of society. By what inward somersault they get into that moral condition where they are enabled to see with equanimity public books in their private bookcases, we do not know. The fact is indisputable. It is not to be supposed, however, that open shelves will add to the temptations of these offenders. They could get shelf permits from the hardest-hearted librarian. Their existence as library depreda-

tors is to be deplored, but not to be taken seriously as to this matter.

We come, then, to those who may be definitely affected by the action of the library in making it easy to commit theft. There are two classes here, the one made up of those who are already thieves, the other of those who have not yet become so, but who are morally weak enough to fall before temptation. Shall we consider the first of these at all? Why? They are not a normal part of the community. They belong to the criminal class, a portion of society that is either potentially or actually shut out from the benefits of society itself. Is a decision to be founded on their existence alone in an institution which is for the whole people? Surely not. They are to be guided and trained as far as lies in our power; they are to be dealt with by reforming bodies of all sorts, but of these the public library is not one. It does not exist primarily to convert the wicked, but to give an opportunity to every man to develop toward moral and intellectual soundness. If the public library can help the man, woman or child who is already a thief, it should do so; but it should not, legitimately it cannot, restrict the privileges of the honest for the sake of removing temptation from the dishonest.

There still remains the class about which we may be troubled with some reason. These are they who are not yet thieves, who may never become so, but who are exposed to a temptation difficult to resist when we leave them to wander at will among thousands of bits of portable property. They may never be tempted, or at least beyond their strength, in any other way. Shops are not thrown open with the same freedom, and moreover the very fact that the articles in shops are there for the purpose of being turned into money is a hindrance in itself. There are many people who would shrink from stealing what is practically money who have quite another feeling about a piece of property like a public library book, which never is to be changed into money and which in belonging to the whole community belongs in a sense to each member of it. I beg you to believe that the logic of this last sentence is not my own; that it is, nevertheless, the logic of the average American citizen as regards public property is as true as it is lamentable. Granted

this logic, then, together with the moral weakness I have supposed, has the public library the right to expose these weaker vessels to temptation as does no other institution of society? There would be hardly a doubt as to the answer to this question if we could put it in that way alone. But we not only need not, we cannot, let it stand by itself. We must ask as its corollary: Has the public library a right to consider this class to the exclusion of all other classes? The answer then is again not doubtful. We have no right to punish the innocent for the fault of the guilty; we have no right to treat every member of the community as a possible thief because statistics and common sense alike tell us that a certain small proportion of it will prove to be such.

But although we cannot consider these individuals alone, we must consider them somewhat. After throwing open the library to them we must do our best to make it an incentive to right-doing rather than a temptation to wrong-doing. How are we to do that? I have said that we have no right to treat every member of the community as a possible thief. I will go further: we have no right to treat any member of the community as a possible thief. Not only before the law is a man innocent until he is proved guilty; he is innocent also in all social relations. I should, indeed, deprecate resting the argument for such conduct toward man on the legal basis only; its foundation lies in Christian morality. Beyond this even we have an added plea. We may go as far as possible in recommending such treatment: the law demands it, society expects it, Christianity exacts it—and expediency counsels it. For which, pray, is more likely to suggest to the man who is not already a thief the idea of theft, the taking it for granted that he is to be trusted or the watching him as if he were not to be? All the high authorities I have adduced unite in declaring that the man in question should be trusted until he proves himself unworthy of trust. After counsel, give him a chance to walk alone, and then if he falls—well, what if he falls? and how are we to know it?

Let me answer the last question first, by beginning with the way that should not be taken to find him out. This I have intimated in speaking of his being watched. There

should be no spy system whatever. The attitude of the necessary library attendants should be that of assistants in the usual sense, not that of keepers. The main charging desk should, of course, be near the exit, as a matter of convenience and also to obviate errors. It should not, however, be a point where every person leaving the library is searched, literally or with a look. The attendants at such a desk should know, as so many of them do know, how to stop a person leaving the library with an unregistered book by a pleasant reminder of the library rules containing no doubt, expressed or implied, of the moral character of the person addressed. Even the signs may bear a suggestion in one direction or the other. There is no difference in fact between

"Books must not be taken from this room until charged at the desk"

and

"If you wish to take a book out of the room charge it first at the desk,"

yet there is a difference in the effect of the two which may make a difference in the library atmosphere. It would be going too far, I am afraid, to say that it may make the difference of a thief more or less!

This, then, is the way of guarding public property that I believe to be wrong. But what, wrathfully asks the stricter guardian of books, is the use of any other way? What can be done when the property is once stolen? If it is stolen to be kept, I reply, nothing, or practically nothing. And after? Unless such losses become very marked they are not serious. While they are not generally known they can be harmful only to the soul of the thief and he, it is to be remembered, may repent. If, however, books are stolen for their money value, much may be done.

In the first place, every second-hand dealer in the vicinity of the library can help in this work, for the books would naturally come there for sale. This is a simple fashion of protecting oneself, but I appeal to experience to pronounce if it is not an effectual one. In the next place advertisements may be inserted in local papers, preferably under the name of an individual, asking for a copy of the lost book. It is true that this is a trap, but I have no objection to the most ingenious patent devices when it is a proven thief you are trying to catch. In extreme cases detec-

tives may be employed, though I should hesitate long before admitting them within the library itself. A right feeling about the library among its users will also be of much service, if not in discovering the thief, at least in recovering the book. A Children's Library League might do something here, not of course by being turned into an amateur detective agency, which would be abominable, but by the fostering of a feeling of responsibility which might lead on occasion to definite aid.

But even if we find infallible methods of recovering the property and detecting the thief, there remains still a problem. The treatment of offenders when apprehended is a question of great difficulty, the more so that it must depend on the circumstances of each individual case. Leniency is sometimes wiser than punishment: of that there is no doubt; but when punishment is inflicted it should be severe and it should be generally known. It is not a light offence, the stealing of public property, and it should be treated according to its gravity whenever it seems best to let the matter come into a court of justice. It is, by the way, easily imaginable that the right kind of charge by the right kind of judge might have an influence on public opinion. The community, you observe, is to be the most powerful agent of the library, whether it expresses its opinion through the attitude of a mass of people or through the direct address of an individual. And we, on our side, must recognize that when such difficulties arise for us, it is by remembering that the library exists for the greatest good of the greatest number and also for the advancement of every member of the community; it is by remembering this and by believing it with an unconquerable faith that we shall win through in a way both creditable and profitable to our work.

It seems hardly worth while to consider the question of the expense of such losses as we are treating of. A public library is not a commercial affair, and it is not run for the saving of money. I do not doubt for a moment that open shelves save more money by lessening the regular number of attendants than they lose in the shape of books, but I refuse to consider that as an argument. It is a statement. The administration of the library should of course be economical; but

that word means "characterized by freedom from wastefulness, extravagance or excess;" it does not mean "sparing of money regardless of results." I cannot regard seriously the deductions in the last report of a well-known librarian who, in a library of 30,000 volumes, considers the mutilation or loss of ten current magazines and the loss of forty-seven books a year a justification for the abandonment of attempts toward open shelves. Perhaps I misunderstand his words—yet he certainly implies that the visitors of the library should be restricted in their privileges on account of the depredations of a few petty thieves. His objections as stated seem to be to the money waste. What was it? And what is the limit the public can afford to throw away for the sake of the advancement of the community at large? For here, after all is said, lies the kernel of the matter. The public library exists for the community, and its privileges are open alike to every man, woman or child in

it, except to the few whom the community itself has put under lock and key. In considering the work and the methods of work of the public library we have neither the obligation nor the right to suit them to those only who are in restraint or who may become liable to restraint. The public school exists for the whole community, and in no way limits or specializes its work for the abnormally weak. The public library should follow its example. Every individual who has not definitely proved himself unworthy the privilege should have the opportunity to find what he needs in the books in its collection. That this opportunity was to be got and given best by means of open shelves I have taken for granted, you remember, at the beginning of my argument. If my major premise is untrue, I can scarcely hope much for my conclusion; if, however, it is correct, the argument from it seems to me clear and convincing. Reason commends, and librarians are notably amenable to reason.

#### SHOULD LIBRARIES BUY ONLY THE BEST BOOKS OR THE BEST BOOKS THAT PEOPLE WILL READ?\*

BY CHARLES A. CUTTER, *Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.*

THE question answers itself; there is no real opposition between its parts. Of course, we are to buy the best books, and if we have limited funds we can buy no others, or else we shall not get all of the best. But equally of course, this means the best books for the particular library in question, and that is the same as the best books that its people will use; for an unused book is not even good. Not the best books for the librarian, nor for the book committee, nor for the self-elected book committee outside of the library, nor for the shelves (to keep them warm by never leaving them); but the best books to satisfy the just demands of our clients for amusement and knowledge and mental stimulus and spiritual inspiration. The library should be a practical thing to be used, not an ideal to be admired.

Mr. Edmund Gosse in his "Century of English literature" in the New York *Evening Post* of Jan. 12, speaking of lyric poetry of

the 19th century, well says: "The poetry is to be judged, not by the number of persons who have appreciated it—for those have often been few—but by the force, skill, and variety of the poets themselves. That is to say, time soon eliminates the commercial element of success, and one fit reader overweighs a million of the unfit. Mr. Percy B. Shelley and Miss Jane Porter, for instance, attempted to address the English public at the same moment. It is no exaggeration to say that the lady possessed ten thousand admirers for every one that listened to the gentleman. The instance is not an unfair one, because the authoress of 'Thaddeus of Warsaw' was not one of the worst, but one of the best deciduous novelists of her time. Yet her romantic prose is forgotten, and Shelley's verse is as indestructible as diamonds."

"One fit reader," he says, "overweighs a million of unfit." Is it so? Yes, from the point of view of the literary critic and of the literary historian and of posterity, but not from the point of view of the librarian. The

\*Read before Western Massachusetts Library Club, Springfield, Mass., Jan. 23, 1901.

whole history of libraries in the past century may almost be condensed into one sentence: They *were* the libraries of the one fit reader; they *are* the libraries of the million unfit as well as the one fit. The librarian will buy the novels of the Miss Jane Porter of to-day for the ten thousand, and the poems of the Shelley of to-day—if he can find him—for the one. He will buy the "David Harums" and the "Richard Carvels" for the first class and, shall we say, provisionally, the Stephen Phillips, the Rostands, for the other.

When you have a perfect people you can afford to have only perfect books, if there are such things; perhaps there will be then. When you have a homogeneous public you can hope to have a stock of books exactly fitted to them all, and no book shall be unfitted to any one of them. But so long as there is a public of every diversity of mental capacity, previous education, habits of thought, taste, ideals, you must, if you are to give them satisfaction or do them any good, provide many books which will suit and benefit some and will do no good, perhaps in some cases may do harm, to others. It is inevitable. There is no escape from this fundamental difficulty. The poor in intellect, the poor in taste, the poor in association are always with us. The strong in intellect, the daring in thought, the flexible in spirit, the exquisite in taste are only sometimes with us. We must manage somehow to provide for them both.

I think many most excellent persons do not really enter into the state of mind of those who are at a stage of culture or mental ability or æsthetic taste which they have passed beyond. If they could, they would know that there are men of a certain rigidity of mind to whom a book which is two degrees above them is as much a sealed book as if written in Chinese. Sometimes it need not even be above a man to be lost to him. A book on his level, if it be a little aside from his ordinary range, is as if it did not exist, is unreadable. A man came to our library repeatedly and asked for Mrs. Southworth's novels. We had only two or three, and when none of them was in he would go away without taking anything. The attendant tried to get him to borrow something a little better, but without success. Then she recommended

some of the same sort, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes and the like; but he would have none of them. "Why don't you get some more of Mrs. Southworth's?" he burst out; "they're splendid!" Those novels were just suited to his capacity, "the best he would read," "the best" for him. And we shall give them to him. We are even getting more of them at his request. But I do not yet despair of introducing at least a little variety into his diet.

Everybody knows that in a reference library many more books have to be bought than are at any one time in process of consultation. So in a reading library, it is necessary to get many works which are good for only a portion of the readers. We are continually talking of "the public," as if there were one public, a homogeneous body with one set of likes and dislikes, similar associations, the same previous reading. We even complain that the progress of civilization is rendering everything detestably uniform, that there is no local color, no individuality. But let any one in an agricultural, manufacturing, mercantile, and college town stand for a day at the delivery desk, and he will find that there is quite as much diversity of demand as he can deal with.

Once upon a time at a concert the occupant of the next seat to me happened to be a young lady with whom I was slightly acquainted. A singer was singing with such a metallic voice, such faulty enunciation and absence of feeling that I was saying to myself all through, "This is certainly as bad as they make them." Pardon the slang; it shows to what a state of mind I was reduced. Finally when she ended some complicated vocalization with the usual shrill shriek, and I was about to express my opinion the young lady exclaimed with evident sincerity, "Wasn't that beautiful!" Since then I have been very careful not to assume that my dislike measures the appreciation or the enjoyment of the world.

For, after all, "best," like many other words, is relative. A year or two ago a certain librarian sent out circulars to a score of other librarians asking each to furnish a list of the ten best books. I wrote back asking for definitions—Best in what? in style? in interest? in instructiveness? in suggestiveness? in power? Best for whom? for the ignorant? for children? for college grad-

uates? for the retired scholar? for the people in general? He replied, Best for you. Evidently it will not do for any book-selector to take that definition of "best" as his absolute guide. Not to be disoblising I sent him a list of the ten (or twenty) books that, so far as I could tell, had most influenced me. I wasn't quite prepared to call them the best books. One of them was, I think, Carlyle's "Sartor resartus," that had happened to fall into my hands just at the psychological moment, just when I was ready for it. It opened my eyes to a whole new world of thought and expression. I believe I owe a great deal to it. And yet I can imagine its being taken up by some one not prepared for it to whom it would say absolutely nothing, and by some one else who had passed by its stage to whom it would seem empty and pretentious. Probably something like this might be said of every one of the books on my list and on all the other lists of best books, at least in respect of many readers not being ready for them.

A high school teacher said lately, "You would be surprised to see how low the capacity of many of the boys is. Give them Sir Walter Scott, they cannot read him. They do not know what he is talking about." We librarians have to deal with whole bodies of readers of that quality. We must provide them with something which they can read and understand.

Select your library, then, as Shakespeare wrote his plays, the highest poetry, the deepest tragedy side by side with the comic and the vulgar. Do not make the regularity, balance of parts, dignity of expression, of the French classic drama your model or you will have only a *succès d'estime*. Imitate a Gothic cathedral. Do not fancy that libraries can be Grecian temples, made by rule, all just alike wherever they are, perfect in form, suited to one limited use. To sum up, what I have been trying to show is the great diversity in very many respects of those who come to the library, the consequent diversity of the best each can read, the necessity of providing many different kinds, qualities, degrees of good books, the impossibility of limiting one's choice to any one degree of good, lest it should be too high for some and too low for others.

This doctrine is discouraging. It is of a piece with the proverb that there is no royal road to learning. There is no royal road to the selection of a library. There are no "best books." "Each in its place is best." There are no books which can truly be called "the only good books." There are very many desirable books of very varying degrees of literary—and other—merit, which must be provided to suit, I do not say the tastes, but the needs of the public; and the library so made is not going to be at all a library of standard books or an ideal library or, in the judgment of most people, a well-selected library. But it may nevertheless be a very useful and a very educational library.

It is always possible, given time and patience enough, to drive out evil by good, the lower by the higher. It is not so much exclusion of the inferior as inclusion of the attractive superior that should be our aim. The question proposed to us was skilfully worded, "the best that people will read," not "the best that they *do* read." People improve. They are not always averse to, in fact they often desire—the young usually desire—to read what is a little above them, if it is not too unintelligible, and if it is not forced upon them. The mere presence of the books-just-beyond-them in the library is sure to lead some of them sometimes to attempt these and so to move up to a little higher plane. And the library is sure to have the books that are just a little better than any of its readers if it proceeds on the principle of getting what suits each grade, which, of course, will be a little above those that suit each lower grade.

The natural inclination to better one's self must be gently and unobtrusively assisted. Here, as in all *pastoral* work, success comes from sympathy. He can best minister to another's wants who can put himself into another's place, enter into his mind, and so feel those wants himself. As the librarian will do injustice to the scholar unless he has himself felt the sacred thirst for knowledge; as he will not, indeed, cannot supply the demand for the beautiful unless he has himself felt the artistic thrill, so he will fail in properly providing for many of his people unless he remembers the gradual opening of his own mind or is able by imagination to recreate his forgotten state of ignorance and inability.

OUTLINE OF MODERN LIBRARY  
MOVEMENT IN AMERICA, WITH MOST  
IMPORTANT FOREIGN EVENTS.\*

THE modern library movement began about 1850, took on its strongest characteristics in 1876 and received a strong forward impulse in 1893.

Before 1850 there were in the United States only 423 public libraries of 1000 volumes or more; in 1896 there were 4026. (U. S.—Bureau of Education. "Public, society and school libraries in the U. S." 1897. p. 340.)

Under each year events are arranged as far as possible in chronologic order.

- 1638 Harvard University Library founded  
1731 Library Company of Philadelphia founded by Benjamin Franklin; characterized by him as the "Mother of all the North American subscription libraries"
- 1796 New Jersey State Library founded  
1800 Library of Congress founded  
1807 Boston Athenæum founded  
1818 New York State Library founded  
1820 New York Mercantile Library founded  
1833 Peterboro (N. H.) Public Library founded  
1835 New York school district library law passed; the first recognition of the principle of taxation for support of public libraries  
1837 Sir Anthony Panizzi became "Keeper of printed books" at British Museum. (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1879, 4:163-65. Fagan, Louis. "Life of Panizzi." 2 v. Lond., 1880)  
1841 British Museum cataloging rules printed  
1848 First edition of Poole's "Index" published; 154 p. O. Massachusetts passed library law allowing Boston to tax itself for support of public library.  
1849 New Hampshire passed library law allowing towns to tax themselves for support of libraries. Astor Library founded; a great endowed reference library, open to the public.  
1850 First free library act for Great Britain passed through the instrumentality of William Ewart.  
1852 Boston Public Library founded.  
1853 Second edition of Poole's "Index" published; 10+521 p. Q. First conference of librarians held in New York City; 53 delegates present. (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1886, 11:217-19.)  
1855 Charles Coffin Jewett appointed librarian of Boston Public Library.
- 1868 Justin Winsor appointed superintendent of Boston Public Library.  
[1869 C. A. Cutter appointed librarian Boston Athenæum.]  
1871 Cincinnati Public Library opened on Sunday for first time.  
1872 Illinois free library law passed; copied subsequently by several states.  
1873 Dr. William Frederick Poole appointed librarian of Chicago Public Library.  
1876 LIBRARY JOURNAL established. American Library Association founded; first meeting held in Philadelphia. "Public libraries in the U. S.," issued by Bureau of Education; included Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalogue." Library Bureau established for manufacture of library supplies. First edition of Dewey's "Decimal classification" published.  
1877 First international conference of librarians held in London. Library Association of the United Kingdom founded.  
1880 Publication of "American catalogue" begun by Frederick Leypoldt.  
[1883 Melvil Dewey appointed librarian of Columbia University.]  
1884 Library school authorized by Columbia trustees.  
1885 New York (city) Library Club organized.  
1886 *Library Notes* established; edited by Melvil Dewey.  
1887 Columbia College school of library economy opened.  
[1888 Melvil Dewey appointed director of New York State Library.]  
1889 School transferred to New York State Library; name changed to New York State Library School. University law of New York state passed.  
1890 New York (state) Library Association organized. Iowa Library Association organized. New Hampshire Library Association organized. Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission established. Massachusetts Library Club organized. New Jersey Library Association organized. Pratt Institute School of Library Training established.  
1891 Wisconsin State Library Association organized. Connecticut Library Association organized. Maine Library Association organized. Michigan Library Association organized. Kansas Library Association organized.\* Minnesota Library Association organized.

\*This valuable chronological record is prepared by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, Vice-director of the New York State Library School, and is issued in pamphlet form. It is here reprinted in full, as an important contribution to library history. A few additions, designated by brackets, have been made to the record as prepared by Mrs. Fairchild.

\*Later defunct; new Kansas State Library Association formed 1900.

- 1891 Chicago Library Club organized.  
Indiana Library Association organized.  
New Hampshire Board of Library Commissioners established.  
Cocheco Library Club organized (N. H.).  
New York State Home Education department established; travelling libraries sent to university extension centers.  
Cutter's "Expansive classification" published.
- 1892 Southern California Library Club organized.\*  
Pennsylvania Library Club organized.  
New York state passed new library laws more fully recognizing importance of libraries.  
Library department of Drexel Institute established.  
Bibliographical Society organized (London).
- 1893 Colorado Library Association organized.  
A. L. A. exhibit made at World's Columbian exposition, Chicago.  
World's Library Congress held at Chicago.  
General travelling libraries first sent out by New York State Home Education department.  
Connecticut Public Library Committee formed.  
Newberry Library, Chicago, opened.  
Department of Library Science of Armour Institute established.
- 1894 Library Association of Washington city organized.  
Vermont Library Association organized.  
Rhode Island librarians made eligible to membership in Massachusetts Library Club.  
"Catalog of 'A. L. A.' library" completed.
- 1895 Astor and Lenox libraries and Tilden trust consolidated to form New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations.  
New building of Boston Public Library opened.  
Papers prepared for 1893 meeting of American Library Association issued by U. S. Bureau of Education ("World's fair papers").  
Vermont Free Library Commission established.  
California Library Association organized.  
Ohio Library Association organized.  
Ohio State Library Commission established.  
Nebraska Library Association organized.
- 1895 Wisconsin Free Library Commission established.  
Library Section of Wisconsin Teachers' Association organized.  
Milwaukee Library Round Table organized.\*  
Institut International de Bibliographie founded (Brussels).
- 1896 Bibliographic conference held in London. (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1896, 21:499-500).  
National institutions in England (including British Museum) opened on Sunday for first time.  
Library Section of National Educational Association organized.  
*Public Libraries* established.  
Library conference held in Melbourne, Australia.  
Library Association of Australasia founded.  
Illinois State Library Association organized.  
Western Pennsylvania Library Club organized.†  
North Wisconsin Travelling Library Association organized.
- 1897 New building of Chicago Public Library opened.  
New building of Library of Congress opened.  
Library Section of Illinois Teachers Association organized.  
Second International Library Conference held in London.  
Georgia Library Association organized.  
Georgia Library Commission established.  
Twin City Library Club organized (Minneapolis and St. Paul).  
Department of Library Science of Armour Institute transferred to University of Illinois; name changed to University of Illinois State Library School.
- 1898 Western Massachusetts Library Club organized.  
Bay Path Library Club organized (Mass.).  
Library Club of Buffalo organized.  
Fox River Valley Library Association of Wisconsin organized.  
New Jersey Travelling Library Commission established.
- 1899 Indiana State Library Commission established.  
Maine State Library Commission established.  
Library Art Club organized (Mass.).  
Pennsylvania Library Commission established.  
Colorado State Board of Library Commissioners established.  
Kansas State Library Commission established.

\*Later defunct; succeeded by California Library Association, 1895.

\*No longer active.  
†No longer active.



- 1899 Michigan State Library Commission established.
- Minnesota Library Commission established.
- Bibliographic Society of Chicago organized.
- Herbert Putnam appointed Librarian of Congress.
- 1900 Iowa State Library Commission established.
- A. L. A. exhibit made at Paris Exposition.
- International Congress of Librarians held in Paris.
- Long Island Library Club organized.
- Bureau of Library Information instituted by General Federation of Women's Clubs.
- Ontario Library Association organized (Toronto).
- [Cape Cod Library Association organized.]
- [Kansas Library Association organized.]
- [Missouri Library Association organized.]

Sweden.....	6½
Denmark.....	6
Holland.....	6
Norway.....	5
Mexico.....	5
Cape Colony.....	5
Canada.....	4½
Hungary.....	4
Portugal.....	2
South Australia.....	2
Western Australia.....	1
Victoria.....	1

"One great difficulty in starting an enterprise of this magnitude is that a large amount of capital is needed to cover the preliminary expenses and to pay for the printing of the first set of volumes, and for other work which must be done before the grants from the various countries are received, and before any sales of the volumes to the public can be effected. This initial difficulty was met by the Royal Society, which generously offered to advance the necessary capital. This offer was accepted by the International Council, which expects to be in a position to repay the sum advanced during the next few years.

"The Royal Society offered to act as the publishers of the catalog, and to sign the necessary contracts with the printers and publishing agents. This offer was unanimously accepted by the International Council, which, after carefully examining the clauses of the proposed contracts, declared its approval of them.

"The three principal countries which have not yet joined in the scheme are Russia, Belgium and Spain; and the Royal Society was asked by the International Council to address the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg on the subject, and also to take steps to induce the other countries to join in the catalog.

"A code of instructions for the use of all who are taking part in the preparation of the catalog was considered, and, after some amendment, adopted.

"In this connection the chief point discussed was whether it is desirable to publish complete lists of new botanical and zoological species. It was decided that lists of new species should be published, and that they should, as far as possible, contain all the additions to our knowledge in this direction made within the year.

"It was also decided to include translations in the catalog, but to indicate that they are translations. Schedules of classifications for the subject indexes of the several sciences were adopted.

"An executive committee was appointed, consisting of the four delegates of the Royal Society and the representatives of the four largest subscribers to the catalog—France, Germany, Italy and the United States. Dr. H. Forster Morley was appointed director of the catalog.

"Finally, it was resolved to begin the work on Jan. 1, 1901, and to include in the catalog all literature published after that date."

### THE "INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE."

A MEETING of the International Council in charge of the "International catalogue of scientific literature" was held Dec. 12 and 13, 1900, in the rooms of the Royal Society, London. The meeting was called to receive the report presented by the Provisional International Committee, appointed to carry on the preliminary work of the enterprise. The meeting is reported in *Science* for Jan. 11, 1901. There were present the following representatives:

Professor B. Schwalbe, representing Dr. Milkau (Germany), Professor G. Darboux, representing Professor H. Poincaré, and Dr. J. Deniker (France), Professor A. W. Rucker, Sir M. Foster, Professor H. E. Armstrong and Dr. L. Mond (Great Britain), Professor J. H. Graf (Switzerland), Dr. E. W. Dahlgren (Sweden), Professor Korteweg (Holland), Dr. M. Knudsen (Denmark), Mr. Roland Trimen (Cape Colony), Dr. W. T. Blanford (India), Senor del Paso y Troncoso (Mexico), and M. Metaxas (Greece.) Dr. Ludwig Mond represented Italy in the absence of Professor Nasini. Sir Michael Foster was elected chairman of the meeting.

"It is proposed that the annual cost of a set of 17 volumes shall be £17, and on this basis it was announced that the number of sets subscribed for by the various countries was as follows:

United States of America.....	68
Great Britain.....	45
Germany.....	45
France.....	35
Italy.....	27
Japan.....	15
Switzerland.....	7

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE HARRIS COLLECTION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

H. L. Koopman in *Brown Alumni Monthly*, January, 1901.

THE practical and laboratory use of libraries has thrust the old museum idea into the background. Libraries, like all other institutions, exist for those who use them; and the users of our libraries, whether public, proprietary or university, with rare exceptions, clamor for the latest editions of the latest books. The exceptions, however, though not many, are intellectually important. In the use of university libraries they even rise from the category of "scattering" to the dignity of a minority, and it is for this minority that the museum idea of the library must be maintained.

Briefly stated, the museum idea in library management implies the building up of the library for historical as well as for contemporary study. For the practice of chemistry, for instance, one wants the latest book, or even article, issued. But to one who is tracing the history of chemistry, a work on alchemy, or even on primitive folk-lore, may outweigh in value scores of books published in the last decade.

Applying the same principle to works of literature, we find it true, indeed, that the average undergraduate has no occasion to read works of American poetry printed before 1800. But Prof. Bronson has acknowledged that he could not have written his "History of American literature" without the material of research afforded by our Harris collection of American poetry. Similarly, Mr. Stedman, in the preface to his "American anthology," makes acknowledgment of the services which we were able to render him from the resources of this collection. At the present time another distinguished American critic is compelled to send 500 miles to the Harris collection for material which he cannot obtain elsewhere, and with which we, of course, are glad to be able to supply him.

Not all libraries, even the largest, can specialize in everything; but the smallest library can specialize in something. Usually local history affords the most natural and, perhaps, the most useful subject for town libraries to make a specialty of. In college libraries some gift of books or money usually determines the trend of the specialization. The Dante collections at Harvard and Cornell, and the Avery Architectural library at Columbia are cases in point. Sixteen years ago Brown University came into possession, through the will of Senator Anthony, of the collection of American poetry founded by Albert Gorton Greene, built up by Caleb Fiske Harris, and finally enlarged by Senator Anthony's own purchases. This collection, ex-

clusive of strict duplicates, numbered 5000 volumes, and was at the time undoubtedly the most extensive collection of American poetry in the world.

No fund was provided for keeping the collection up to its high rank; so it is not to be wondered at if it should have lost in the interval something of its great superiority over all rival collections. Almost no additions, in fact, were made to it until three years ago, when Samuel C. Eastman, Esq., of the class of 1857, began to enrich it with gifts that now amount to hundreds of volumes. In November, 1900, there was dispersed one of the most important collections in the same field, the library of the late Thomas J. McKee of New York. It was felt to be of crucial importance that the university should not lose this opportunity of supplying certain deficiencies in the Harris collection; and, as there were no regular funds available, the chancellor came forward with a gift of \$1000 for the purpose. With this sum at his disposal the librarian attended the sale and purchased 200 volumes, which materially add to the completeness of the collection. Important editions of Poe's works were secured, the collection of Walt Whitman's writings was made one of the most complete in the country, and valued additions were made to our already excellent collections of the two dramatists, William Dunlap and John Howard Payne.

The chief present need of the collection is a fund to provide an income for the purchase of current books of poetry and drama, while they may be obtained at their publication prices; so that we may not be forced in the future to pay hundreds of dollars for some tiny pamphlet — if we are to obtain it at all — which originally sold for as many cents.

A LIST OF LEGAL NOVELS.

THE following suggestive list of legal novels was compiled by Prof. J. H. Wigmore, of Northwestern University Law School, and appeared in the *Brief of the Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi* for January, 1900:

ABBREVIATIONS: A, Trial scene described; B, Typical traits of lawyer portrayed; C, Delineation of methods of law in the detection, pursuit and punishment of crime; D, Points of law affecting the rights or conduct of the personages.

- AINSWORTH, Harrison.  
 Jack Sheppard (C.)  
 Star chamber (C, D.)  
 ALDRICH, Thomas Bailey.  
 Stillwater tragedy (C.)  
 ALLEN, Grant.  
 Miss Cayley's adventures (A, D.)  
 BALZAC, Honoré.  
 César Biotteau (D.)  
 Cousin Pons (B, D.)  
 Père Goriot (D.)  
 Two brothers (D.)  
 BECKE, Louis, and JEFFERY, Walter.  
 First fleet family (C.)  
 BESANT, Walter, and RICE, James.  
 Chaplain of the Fleet [Prison] (C, D.)

- BLACKMORE, R. D.  
Lorna Doone (A.)
- BOLDREWOOD, Rolf.  
Robbery under arms (C.)
- BULWER-LYTTON, Edward.  
Eugene Aram (A, C.)  
Night and morning (D.)  
Paul Clifford (A, C.)
- CLARKE, Marcus.  
His natural life (C.)
- COCKTON, Henry.  
Valentine Vox the ventriloquist (B, D.)
- COLLINS, Wilkie.  
Armada (B, C.)  
Law and the lady (A, D.)  
Man and wife (D.)  
Moonstone (C.)  
Woman in white (D.)
- COOPER, James Fenimore.  
Bravo (C.)  
Headsman (A.)  
Monikins (A.)  
Spy (A.)  
Ways of the hour (A, B, C.)
- CRADDOCK, Charles Egbert.  
In the stranger people's country (C.)  
Prophet of the Great Smoky mountain (C.)
- DICKENS, Charles.  
Barnaby Rudge (C.)  
Bleak house (A, B.)  
Little Dorrit (C.)  
Oliver Twist (C.)  
Our mutual friend (B.)  
Pickwick papers (A, B.)  
Tale of two cities (A, B.)
- DOYLE, Arthur Conan.  
Firm of Girdlestone (C.)  
Sherlock Holmes, Memoirs and adventures (C.)
- DUMAS, Alexandre.  
Black tulip (C.)  
Count of Monte Cristo (A, C, D.)  
The forty-five, part I (A, C.)  
Marguerite de Valois (A, C.)  
Twenty years after, part II (A.)  
Vicomte de Bragelonne, part VI (C.)
- EDWARDS, Annie.  
Archie Lovell (A, D.)
- EGGLESTON, Edward.  
Graysons (A.)  
Hoosier schoolmaster (A.)
- ELIOT, George.  
Adam Bede (A.)  
Felix Holt (D.)  
Romola (C.)
- FIELDING, Henry.  
Jonathan Wild (C.)  
Joseph Andrews (C.)
- FOOTE, Mary Hallock.  
John Bodewin's testimony (A.)
- FORD, Paul Leicester.  
Honorable Peter Stirling (B.)
- FREYTAG, Gustav.  
Debit and credit (D.)
- GABORIAU, Emile.  
File no. 113 (C.)  
Monsieur Lecoq (C.)
- GOLDSMITH, Oliver.  
Vicar of Wakefield (C.)
- GREY, Maxwell.  
Last sentence (A.)  
Silence of Dean Maitland (A, D.)
- HAGGARD, H. Rider.  
Mr. Meeson's will (D.)
- HALE, Edward Everett.  
Philip Nolan's friends (A.)
- HARRIS, Richard.  
Mr. Bumpkin's lawsuit (B.)
- HARTE, Francis Bret.  
Gabriel Conroy (A.)
- HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel.  
Scarlet letter (C.)
- HOLLAND, Josiah Gilbert.  
Sevenoaks (A, D.)
- HOWELLS, William Dean.  
Modern instance (A, D.)
- HUGO, Victor.  
Les misérables (C.)
- JOKAI, Maurice.  
Pretty Michal (C.)
- LEVER, Charles.  
Martins o' Cromartin (B.)
- MACDONALD, George.  
Wilfred Cumbermede (D.)
- MARRYAT, Frederick.  
Poachers (A.)
- MULOCK, Dinah Maria.  
Hannah (D.)
- O'REILLY, John Boyle.  
Moondyne (C.)
- PAGE, Thomas Nelson.  
Red Rock (D.)
- READE, Charles.  
Foul play (D.)  
Griffith Gaunt (A.)  
Never too late to mend (B, C.)  
Terrible temptation (A.)  
Hard cash (A, B, C.)
- SCOTT, Michael.  
Tom Cringle's log (A.)
- SCOTT, Walter.  
Anne of Geierstein (A, C.)  
Fortunes of Nigel (C.)  
Guy Mannering (A, B, C, D.)  
Heart of Midlothian (A.)  
Ivanhoe (A.)  
Old Mortality (C.)  
Peveril of the Peak (A.)  
Quentin Durward (C.)  
Redgauntlet (B.)  
Rob Roy (C.)  
St. Ronan's well (D.)
- STEVENSON, Robert Louis.  
Kidnapped: with its sequel,  
David Balfour (or Catriona) (B, C.)
- SUE, Eugène.  
Wandering Jew (C, D.)
- THACKERAY, William Makepeace.  
Adventures of Philip (B.)  
Pendennis (B.)
- THANET, Octave.  
The missionary sheriff (C, D.)
- TROLLOPE, Anthony.  
Orley farm (A, B, D.)
- TWAIN, Mark.  
Pudd'nhead Wilson (A.)

- WARREN, Samuel.  
 Adventures of an attorney in search of a  
 practice (B.)  
 Ten thousand a year (B.)  
 WEYMAN, Stanley.  
 Castle inn (D.)  
 Man in black (A.)  
 WOOLSON, Constance Fenimore.  
 Anne (A.)

RESERVED AND UNRESERVED BOOKS  
 —COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION.

A COMPARISON between the circulation of reserved and unreserved books has, so far as I know, never been published. Such a comparison has been recently made at the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. It was made possible by the fact that at this branch we have been trying the experiment of exempting from reserve some of the copies of very popular books. The following table shows the difference in circulation for a brief period, the corresponding numbers always referring, of course, to the same length of time and the same number of volumes:

		Reserved.	Un- reserved.
Bachelor .....	Eben Holden .....	11	14
Barr .....	Maid of Maiden Lane .....	6	7
Burnett .....	De Willoughby claim .....	25	32
Cholmondeley .....	Red pottage .....	5	5
Churchill .....	Richard Carvel .....	27	41
Crawford .....	Palace of the king .....	7	9
" .....	Via crucis .....	21	19
Ford .....	Janice Meredith .....	28	41
Harland .....	Cardinal's snuff-box .....	12	14
Johnston .....	Prisoners of hope .....	39	54
" .....	To have and to hold .....	23	37
Tarkington .....	Gentleman from Indiana .....	14	29
Ward .....	Eleanor .....	11	14
		229	316

It will be seen that in the aggregate, as in a large majority of individual cases, the unreserved books have had a much larger circulation, and it seems probable that the reserve system reduces circulation very considerably. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it seems to me that it is justified by the fact that a reserved book goes to the people who especially want it, and in the order of their desire for it as shown by priority of application; while an unreserved book goes to the people who happen to be in the library at the particular time when it is placed on the shelves. The aggregate amount of satisfaction given by a reserved book, and the good that it does, are therefore probably larger, although its actual circulation is smaller, than that of the unreserved book.

Entirely apart from these considerations, however, the statistics given above are interesting in themselves, and are probably worth a place in the columns of the JOURNAL.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

ADVERTISING A LIBRARY THROUGH  
 PAY ENVELOPES.

WITH the beginning of the new year the Enoch Pratt Free Library, of Baltimore, began a scheme of systematic advertising in the mills and workshops of the city. It is a notorious fact that few of the libraries of our large cities are reaching 10 per cent. of the people who are old enough to use them. Thousands and tens of thousands of the workers in the factories have never been inside the library buildings, and many of them do not know, even in the vaguest sort of way, the object for which the library exists. To remove ignorance, to call the attention of the people to the library, and to enlist the co-operation of employers of labor for the spread of its usefulness are the ends directly sought in the methods pursued by the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Three manufacturing companies, having over 3000 employes, are located in the section of Baltimore in which Branch no. 7 of the library is situated. While the scheme of enlisting the interest of these people in the library was under discussion Mr. James A. Gary, the president of the board of trustees and a large employer of labor, suggested that the proper authorities be seen with reference to advertising the library through the pay envelopes. This suggestion was followed up, and in every instance, so far as the neighborhood of Branch 7 is concerned, the managers of the mills and shops readily agreed to distribute the printed matter which the library might send them. Small slips, of which a facsimile is shown herewith, were printed for distribution through the pay envelope, and the number of new persons brought to the library is already large.

EXAMPLE OF SLIP USED:

THE ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY  
 OF BALTIMORE CITY

Eight Buildings, 205,000 books.

CENTRAL LIBRARY, Mulberry Street, near Cathedral, 127,000 books, and 400 current periodicals.

The books and magazines in all the library buildings are for your use FREE. Are you using them? You will find the library reading rooms delightful, comfortable and profitable places in which to spend your evenings. Try it.

BRANCH LIBRARY No. 7, building presented by Mr. Robert Poole, Falls Road, below Fourth Avenue, contains more than 4000 books. New books added frequently; 30 current magazines. Reading Room open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, from 2 to 9 p.m. The delivery of books begins at the same hours, but closes at 8.30 p.m.

It is the purpose of the library to take up section after section of the city in this way, always, however, with reference to a particular branch. The personal visit of an official of the library to the manager or owner of a concern employing a large number of people usually establishes personal relations that are exceedingly helpful to the library. It is believed that few employers will refuse to distribute these slips; thus far there are none.

SAMUEL H. RANCK.

## LIBRARY LEGISLATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Pennsylvania State Library Commission, through a special committee, has drafted a library law, which has been introduced into the state legislature. It is based largely upon the laws of Massachusetts and New Jersey, and should open the way to a large library development in the state, as it abrogates the existing and inadequate library laws and replaces them with one comprehensive and definite enactment. The law as presented is as follows:

An act for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in cities of the second and third class, and in boroughs.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That councils may submit to the qualified voters of the cities of the second and third class, and boroughs, at any annual election, the question of the establishment and maintenance of a public library in such municipality; and must submit the question if petitioned for by at least three per cent of the voters registered at the last annual election. At said first mentioned election the question of establishing said public library, and the rate of the annual tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar on all the taxable property in the municipality shall be submitted and voted upon. A majority of the votes cast on the question shall decide.

SECTION 2. The rate of tax so voted shall be an annual tax rate until another popular vote is taken changing the same. The tax shall be levied and collected in like manner with the other taxes in the municipality and shall be in addition to all other taxes, and shall be used for no other purpose than that of establishing and maintaining a public library. The money so raised shall be under the exclusive control of a board of library directors appointed as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 3. If five per cent. of the registered voters of any municipality shall petition councils to submit the question of creating a bonded indebtedness for purchasing ground and erecting buildings for public library purposes, councils must submit the question to be voted upon at the next annual election in the same manner as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 4. The affairs of a public library shall be under the direction and control of a board of directors of not less than five or more than nine, as determined by councils. They shall be appointed from the citizens at large by the mayor or burgess and confirmed by councils. The first appointees shall be appointed one-third for one year, one-third for two years and one-third for three years. The mayor and superintendent of schools of the municipality shall be ex-officio members of the board. The terms of office of the members of the board appointed by the mayor or burgess shall be for three years. The board shall be organized by the election of a president and treasurer from its membership, and such other officers and agents as the board may deem necessary. The treasurer shall be required to give bonds.

SECTION 5. Every library or reading room established under this act, shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of said municipality or borough where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the board having the library in charge may adopt, in order to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said board may exclude from the use of said library and reading room any and all persons who shall wilfully violate such rules. And said board may extend the privileges and use of such library and reading room to persons residing outside of such municipality or borough, upon such terms and conditions as said board may from time to time by its regulations prescribe.

SECTION 6. Said board shall make an annual report to the councils of such municipality or bor-

ough, covering the fiscal year of such municipality or borough, stating the condition of the library and of the branch or branches, if any, the various sums of money received from the library tax and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended and for what purposes, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift or otherwise during the year, the number of registered readers, the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestion as they deem of general interest.

SECTION 7. The councils of said municipality and boroughs have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury to such library, or to the grounds or other property thereof, or for injuring or failing to return at the time and in the manner specified in the rules of said library any books belonging to the same.

SECTION 8. Any person desiring to make donations of books, money, personal property, or real estate for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to such books, money, or real estate, so donated in the board duly constituted for the management of such library, to be held and controlled by such board when accepted according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest, of such property, and as to such property, the board shall be held and considered to be trustees.

SECTION 9. The following acts are hereby repealed: An Act approved May 23, 1887, entitled "An Act empowering any city in this commonwealth to take and hold donations of money, books, real and personal property for the purpose of a free library in said city and make appropriations to maintain the same, provided however, that this repealing clause shall not affect any library established under and in pursuance of said act, nor shall it in any manner effect a change in the manner of appointing a Board of Directors where the same has been created by gift or deeds wherein the manner of appointment of the Board of Directors is in said gift or deed provided for, but shall in all other respects be subject to this Act." The Act approved June 28, 1895, entitled "An Act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of the Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class." The Act approved March 30, 1897, entitled "A Supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of the Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class,' approved the twenty-eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, authorizing school districts to aid free public libraries otherwise established." The Act approved May 25, 1897, entitled "An Act to authorize boroughs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to make appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries."

SECTION 10. All Acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The need of an appropriation for the work of the state library commission is also to be submitted to the legislature. Since its organization in 1899 no provision has been made for the expenses or work of this body, and its activities have been maintained through contributions from its members and others interested in the library development of the state. In this way the nucleus of a travelling library system has been established, and in January, 1901, the first boxes were sent out from the Free Library of Philadelphia to towns and other small places whose applications had long been on file. For the continuation of the work of the commission and its development to meet the demands that will be made upon it, an annual appropriation such as is granted for like work in Wisconsin, Iowa, and other states, is needed.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN (N. Y.)  
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE resignation of Mr. A. E. Bostwick from the post of librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, recorded elsewhere, is the climax of a disturbed condition of affairs at that library. Mr. Bostwick's appointment to the headship of the Brooklyn Public Library was made on March 8, 1899; his resignation was presented to take effect Feb. 1, 1901, and it was evidently the result of a conflict in relations between Mr. Bostwick and Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, the assistant librarian, that seems to have existed practically throughout his administration.

Mrs. Craigie, as is well known, was one of the most instrumental in the organization of the Brooklyn Public Library, through the agency of the Brooklyn Public Library Association, which was formed for that purpose. Mainly through her energetic exploitation the library was first opened in one of the unused public school buildings, and later the present quarters in a private residence building were secured. She was elected librarian when the library was established, and filled that position until Mr. Bostwick's appointment, when it was felt by the trustees that a man of experience and capacity in library administration was needed to develop the library on a plane consistent with its opportunities. For Mrs. Craigie the post of assistant librarian was created, in recognition of her past services and continuing interest in the library. The results of this arrangement were the ordinary ones under like conditions. The librarian's authority seems not to have been regarded and for a year or more the dissensions of the Bostwick and Craigie factions have furnished paragraphs for the local press. It is understood that these factions had representation in the board of directors, so that the librarian's authority was not fully sustained by his board, and that the influence of Mrs. Craigie's supporters rendered any definite settlement of the matter impracticable. The terms of both Mr. Bostwick and Mrs. Craigie expired at the close of 1900, and at the December meeting of the board it is understood that an effort was made to displace Mrs. Craigie and reelect Mr. Bostwick. It was defeated and the matter was referred to the executive committee, which later reported in favor of extending the terms of both officers for another month. At the January meeting no action was taken, and the librarian and assistant librarian were thus left in "hold over" condition. The result of this state of affairs was that when the post of superintendent of circulation for the New York Public Library was tendered to Mr. Bostwick in January of this year it was promptly accepted—for the frankly expressed reason that the conditions of the Brooklyn office had been "far from what was anticipated," and that the new field offered a more congenial environment.

Mr. Bostwick's retirement came apparently as a surprise to the Brooklyn Public Library authorities, and the local press seems to regard it as not greatly altering the fundamental situation.

The *Standard-Union* for Jan. 23 says: "All that can fairly be said is that it changes the issue and protracts the uncertainty which, whatever may have been the merits of the half-concealed antagonism and cross-purposes, whether publicly admitted or not, had a great deal to do with the efficiency and promise of the library. It must be obvious at the first glance that the step which has been taken is rather backward than forward; that is to say, that the foreknowledge and outcoming of the perplexities of the situation will discourage men of the first ability from entering a field where evidently either something else than professional ability of the highest type is demanded, or where there is not courage to sustain it and give it free play. Librarians are much like other men; they are not likely to hunt trouble, or to seek to prosecute their peaceful calling in the face of distracting and opposing influences, whether masked or avowed, and therefore the situation is heavily handicapped at the outset."

A special meeting to consider a successor to Mr. Bostwick was held by the directors on Jan. 27, when a committee of five, with Prof. F. W. Hooper as chairman, was appointed to take up the question and report upon it. This committee held a meeting on Feb. 4, when it approved and promulgated the following memorandum of the qualifications desired:

"The man who is sought as librarian for the Brooklyn Public Library is one who has had a thorough elementary, secondary and collegiate, or university training; one who has been able to get from his training thorough scholarship and a living interest in science, art, literature and philosophy, as means of educating and uplifting human society; who has a deep sympathy with the physical, intellectual, ethical and religious needs of all social conditions, and who has breadth of vision and depth of conviction on important religious, social, scientific and philosophical questions.

"In addition to breadth of culture and positive character, he should have been trained for the special profession of librarian and should have had successful experience in library work, including a successful administration of the affairs of a library, either as chief librarian or as a trusted and valuable first assistant in a library of excellent standing.

"In addition to scholarship and professional training, the librarian desired should have executive ability, thereby enabling him to secure the very best service possible from the many subordinate employes; great power of discernment of the character and qualifications of persons engaged in library work, thereby enabling him to make good selections of subordinates; great tact and skill in deal-

ing with the public, thereby avoiding friction with the people who support the library; wisdom in practical affairs, thereby enabling him to advise with the board of directors and the city authorities as to the proper expenditure of public moneys; great public spirit, thereby allying himself with the hopes, the needs and the aspirations of the people whom he is to serve; and, in short, an all-round citizen who will be capable of shaping public sentiment in library matters, of taking an influential position in educational matters, and one who will be deserving the respect and support of the whole community.

"The board of directors will not consider as a candidate for the position of librarian any one who has been trained for some other profession and who has not had valuable experience as a successful librarian. They will not accept some school teacher who seems to have missed his calling; or some minister who has missed a parish; or some book-worm who, under the name of librarian, has delved among library shelves, instead of making the library that he served a living fountain of knowledge and culture to the community about him.

"The board of directors will be satisfied with nothing short of the best available man for the position to be filled; a man in the prime of life who has many years of work ahead of him; a man who has his chief life work before him rather than behind him. The salary of the position is fixed by the board, and will be commensurate to the position and to the merits of the man finally selected."

#### THE N. E. A. MEETING IN CONNECTION WITH THE A. L. A. CONFERENCE OF 1901.

THE attention of librarians should be called to the fact that the National Educational Association, which has a library section, will hold its next meeting in Detroit, July 8 to 12, inclusive. Since this meeting immediately follows that of the librarians at Waukesha many of the latter will doubtless feel enough interest to lead them to attend it. The subject of reading for the young, and especially of co-operation between the librarian and the teacher, has become a very interesting and practical one. It is a subject upon which the librarian and the teacher should get closer together than they have yet done. It was for the purpose of bringing about a more cordial and intelligent understanding that the library section of the N. E. A. was created, some three or four years ago. The necessity for a deeper interest on the part of teachers was apparent. That this interest has been aroused and that the meetings of the library section have been growing in attendance of teachers and have demonstrated a success should be acknowledged by a corresponding enthusiasm on the part of librarians. There has never before been so convenient an ar-

range of time and place with reference to the meeting of librarians as this year, and this circumstance ought surely to be taken advantage of by all who are interested. In making travel arrangements for the Waukesha meeting it can be very easily managed that a route through Detroit shall be selected for all parties originating eastward of that city and that stop-over privileges shall be granted for the return trip. With this matter properly settled I see no reason why there should not be a very general attendance at the educational association on the part of eastern librarians. The round trip fare secured for teachers will enable western librarians to visit Detroit at very small expense.

H. M. UTLEY.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB HANDBOOK.

THE New York Library Club has undertaken the preparation of a handbook, giving full information, with record of the statistics and specialties of the libraries of New York City and vicinity. The special committee in charge of the work, of which G. W. Cole is chairman, has sent out circulars asking information on the lines indicated. In addition to the usual questions regarding character, officers, hours, sources of income, etc., special request is made for data as to "leading features and specialties, giving name of classes and number of volumes in each. (If divided into departments, give name of officer in charge of each department.) In case of special collections, *e. g.*, Shakespeariana, Architecture, Americana, incunabula, periodicals indexed in Poole, etc., the statement that a library has 325 volumes on Kant or 495 on Shakespeare is more to the point than that it has 1500 volumes on philosophy or 3000 on English literature." All communications regarding the handbook should be addressed to the chairman, G. W. Cole, 501 W. 113th street, New York City.

#### American Library Association.

*President:* H. J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

*23d General Meeting:* Waukesha, Wis., July 3, 1901.

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The secretary announces the appointment of Mr. George Watson Cole, of New York, as reporter on Gifts and Bequests for the Waukesha meeting of the A. L. A., *vice* F. W. Ashley; and of Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, of Milwaukee, as secretary of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., *vice* J. C. M. Hanson.

## State Library Commissions.

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

The first biennial report of the Indiana library commission, covering the period since its organization, April 14, 1899, to Oct. 31, 1900, is printed as appendix C of the 23d report of the state librarian. The commission was established by act of 1899, with an annual appropriation of \$500 for expenses and of \$3000 for purchase of books and equipment of travelling libraries. Two classes of libraries were organized: general libraries, each consisting of 40 miscellaneous volumes; and study libraries, of from 10 to 15 volumes upon some specific subject. There are now 60 miscellaneous and 20 study libraries. The equivalent of 60 libraries have been in circulation for 12 months, and have reached 69 towns or other centers in 30 counties. The number of books in the libraries sent out to Oct. 31 is given as 1874, and the number of books ready for circulation at that date as 2674. The number of "volumes read" is given as 2554, and the "total number of readings" as 7062. The report includes full lists of associate libraries, a map showing the radius of the system through the state, the state law and rules of the commission, and full finding lists of the travelling library collection.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: J. L. King, secretary, State Library, Topeka.

The first biennial report of the Kansas Travelling Libraries Commission for 1900-1901 appears in a small 16-page pamphlet. The movement for travelling libraries in the state was started in May, 1897, by club women, through whose efforts a system of such libraries was established and conducted by the Kansas Social Science Federation. 3000 volumes were collected as a nucleus for a permanent system and the legislature was then asked to turn the development of the work over to the state, by making it a department of the state library. This was done by the legislature of 1899, when the state commission was established with an annual appropriation of \$1000 for its support. The history of the movement is reviewed more fully in the report, which states that the department now contains 5565 books, with 117 library cases. "There are 104 libraries of 50 books each now in use throughout the state with prospect that all of the libraries will be in service before the end of the present year." Since the organization of the commission 170 libraries have been sent out, making, with the work of the clubs before state control, "a total circulation of 210 libraries since the travelling-library system was inaugurated." The circulation is estimated at about 16,800 v. for the 210 libraries. "It has been found that the best patrons of the system are the public schools and the city and country reading

clubs." A list of the counties (64) and of the towns (132) is given to which libraries have been sent since the state has conducted the system. "Could they be presented, the letters received from the various stations showing the popular interest taken in the little libraries, and the benefits conferred by their visits, would gratify and charm any man or woman who feels an interest in library work and the cause of education."

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

On January 22 Governor Voorhees made appointments for the board of state library commissioners as follows: Moses Taylor Pyne, Princeton, five years; W. C. Kimball, Passaic, four years; Everett T. Tomlinson, Elizabeth, three years; Frank P. Hill, Newark, two years; E. C. Richardson, Princeton, one year.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

A meeting of the commission was held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, Jan. 16, when Messrs. John Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Henry Belin, Jr., of Scranton, W. M. Stevenson, of Allegheny, and Dr. George Edward Reed, the state librarian, were present.

The arrangements for the issue of the first sets of travelling libraries were completed, and it was expected that several of these would be issued to small localities before the month expired.

The most important matter discussed and settled by the commission was the proposed library law for Pennsylvania, which was later introduced into the legislature, which cannot fail to have a most important bearing on library development in the state, when it is passed. At the present time, excepting an act of legislature passed in 1895 affecting only cities of the first class (that is to say Philadelphia) and an act enabling school boards to give subsidies to libraries, there is no library legislation in the state. It is hoped that by the end of the session this evil may be mitigated. Only one library has been established under the school board enabling act, and the bill now being introduced will cover all cities and boroughs other than cities of the first class (*see* p. 79).

The present travelling library commission has no appropriation and the work they are accomplishing is being done at the instance of a few liberal minded gentlemen who made up a fund of \$2800 in order to start the movement. If the work is to continue, it will be indispensable that some appropriation be made by the state, and the proper application will, therefore, be submitted to the appropriations committee, and it is hoped that this important movement may receive recognition and be able to extend its good work.



## State Library Associations.

### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* C. S. Greene, Oakland Public Library.

*Secretary:* F. B. Graves, Alameda Public Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss M. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

The annual banquet of the California Library Association was held on the evening of Jan. 11, in the California Hotel, San Francisco. At the business meeting, which preceded the banquet, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held, resulting as follows: *President*, C. S. Greene, Oakland Public Library; *vice-president*, Miss M. L. Jones, Los Angeles Public Library; *secretary*, F. B. Graves, Alameda Public Library; *treasurer*, Miss M. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute Library.

H. C. Nash of Stanford presided at the banquet as toastmaster and among the speakers were Professor J. M. Stillman of Stanford University, Rev. Bradford Leavitt of the First Unitarian Church, J. C. Rowell, librarian of the state university, Professor Charles H. Shinn of the state university, and Horace Davis.

### ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

*Secretary:* Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison street, Chicago.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

The sixth annual meeting of the Illinois State Library Association will be held at Lincoln, Ill., Feb. 21-23. The following program has been arranged:

Feb. 21, 8 p.m.

Address of welcome. Hon. S. A. Foley, trustee Public Library, Lincoln.

President's address. E. S. Willcox.

Informal reception in parlors of Lincoln House.

Feb. 22, 8 a.m.

Library institute, conducted by Miss Eleanor Roper, John Crerar Library.

10 a.m. Library legislation.

Condition of libraries in Illinois. Miss K. L. Sharp.

Report of committee on legislation.

Farmers' institute travelling libraries. A. B. Hostetter.

Attitude of women's clubs toward library work. Mrs. Florence Allen Ingalls.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 22.

2 p.m. Library administration.

Co-operative cataloging. C. W. Andrews.

Proper distribution of labor in a small library. Miss Evva L. Moore.

Reorganization of an old library.

Reserve force in a small library. Miss

Anna Felt, trustee Galena Public Library.

A. L. A. announcements. Mrs. Alice G. Evans, Decatur.

Friday evening, 8 p.m.

Address: How to make the library of value to the town. Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones. Saturday morning, Feb. 23.

9.30 a.m. Business.

Amendment to constitution.

Increase of dues.

Committee reports.

Election of officers.

### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

*Secretary:* F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theodosia E. Macurdy, Boston Public Library.

The Massachusetts Library Club has just issued an excellent compact "Handbook of the library clubs of Massachusetts," serving as a manual and directory for that club and the several local associations affiliated with it. These include the Bay Path Library Club, the Cape Cod Library Club, and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The Library Art Club is not given, possibly because its membership and activities extend widely beyond the state, but it seems entitled to record among the library organizations of Massachusetts. Lists of officers, constitution, by-laws, and record of meetings, are given for each of the associations, and there are two comprehensive lists of members and libraries represented in all the clubs, with designation of the specific body in which membership is held. The handbook is well arranged and neatly printed, and it gives a most interesting and useful record of the extent and activity of organized library effort in Massachusetts.

### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* F. M. Crunden, St. Louis Public Library.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* J. T. Gerould, University of Missouri, Columbia.

The Missouri Library Association has taken up with vigor the work of securing a library commission for the state. A bill creating such a body has been prepared and introduced into the legislature and a circular letter has been sent to all members of the assembly and others concerned, pointing out the great modern development of the "library spirit," and urging the necessity of a state commission in the interest of economy and public education. The work in Massachusetts and Wisconsin is cited, and approval of the pending bill is strongly urged.

### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library.

*Secretary:* Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

*Treasurer:* E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, East Side House, New York City.

The executive board of the New York Library Association has appointed Mr. Edwin White Gaillard treasurer of that association, succeeding the late J. Norris Wing.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

*Secretary:* Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

The January meeting of the club was held by the courtesy of the board of trustees of the Apprentices' Library, in their large room on Monday, Jan. 14, at eight o'clock.

Professor Thomas of Haverford presided and the attendance was large. The preliminary business did not occupy much time and the principal point under discussion was the adoption of the revised by-laws for the government of the club. They were adopted in conformity with the terms of the resolution passed at the meeting held at Haverford in May last.

The secretary was ordered to print 500 copies and the meeting settled down to a very enjoyable lecture by Frank P. Hill of Newark. He exhibited between 60 and 70 slides illustrating many of the principal libraries, both abroad and in America, keeping up a running commentary on the various libraries and their special points of merit and received, as was his due, a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks for his interesting talk.

The trustees of the Apprentices' Library were thanked for the use of their room and announcements were made that the bi-state meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association would be held at Atlantic City on Friday and Saturday, March 22 and 23.

#### WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.

*Secretary:* Miss Bertha Mower Brown, Public Library, Eau Claire.

*Treasurer:* Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, Ashland.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association will be held at the Public Library, Eau Claire, on Thursday evening, Feb. 21, and Friday, Feb. 22. The program will be as follows:

Thursday, Feb. 21, 8 p.m.

Informal meeting of visiting delegates and townspeople.

Friday, Feb. 22, 10 a.m.

School and library. Miss B. M. Brown, Eau Claire.

Bulletins in our library. Miss Ada Kelsey, Menominee.

Some mistakes in starting libraries. Miss L. E. Stearns.

The up-to-date library. Miss Cornelia Marvin.

Wisconsin Summer School of Library Science. Miss Bess Kennedy, Neillsville.

Five-minute reports from librarians or representatives.

Friday, 2 p.m.

President's address: Relation of trustee to library. Dr. H. H. Hurd.

American Library Association. R. G. Thwaites.

Extension of public library privileges to rural communities. F. A. Hutchins.

Travelling libraries:

Dunn county—Miss Stella Lucas, Menominee.

Chippewa county—Mrs. E. Porter, Estella.

Eau Claire county—Mrs. M. S. Frawley, Eau Claire.

Saturday, Feb. 23, will be given to a post-conference visit to the Mabel Taintor Memorial Library and Stout Manual Training School at Menominee.

### Library Clubs.

#### LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

*President:* H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

The Library Club of Buffalo held its regular meeting on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, President Elmendorf in the chair.

Hon. T. Guilford Smith, regent of the university, gave a talk on "The University of the State of New York." This was followed by a discussion of the various functions of the university, Mr. Smith answering questions regarding degrees conferred, and aid granted to libraries. The basis of apportionment to reference libraries was a subject of special interest.

Miss Bushnell, of the committee on home libraries, reported on the work of that committee to date. Three libraries are now in operation and another will be started during the month. Recommendation was made for an appropriation from the club funds to defray expenses of printing, and also for subscription to a current magazine for each of the home libraries. Mr. Elmendorf suggested that the Buffalo Public Library furnish back numbers of the magazines for the present. The committee was authorized to draw on the treasurer for printing expenses.

ELLA M. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

*President:* Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

*Secretary:* A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer:* Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library.

The regular meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago took place in the society room of the John Crerar Library, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 3, the president, Prof. Camillo von Klenze, in the chair. Mr. C. B. Roden acted as secretary, in the absence of Mr. Josephson. A communication was read from Prof. Frantz Funck-Brentano, president of the Société des Etudes Historiques, Paris, acknowledging receipt of the year-book and suggesting collaboration and closer relations between the two societies.

The committee on private libraries, charged with the duty of devising means for making available the book rarities of private collectors of the city, submitted a report in the form of a circular letter to be addressed to a number of owners of libraries which contain collections of especial value, requesting co-operation and asking that information be furnished to be tabulated in the form of a catalog. The society hopes that owners of books not possessed by any of the public libraries of the city may occasionally loan such individual volumes for the use of accredited scholars, under strict surveillance of one of the public libraries. In the case of collections pertaining to special fields it is hoped that the student or investigator might be allowed the liberty of examining such.

The secretary read a paper prepared by Mr. Josephson, proposing plans for a bibliographical institute and looking toward the preparation of a complete bibliography of American literature. The plan has been submitted heretofore to the American Library Association and the American Historical Association. It embodies the following provisions: The Co-operation Committee of the A. L. A. and the Bibliographical Committee of the Historical Association, and representatives of other societies interested, to be made permanent committees and together constitute a National Bibliographical Commission, each society contributing to a fund for the maintenance thereof. A central bureau to be created under the commission, consisting of a director and other necessary officers, who shall compile a code of cataloging rules and communicate with leading libraries regarding a co-operative scheme for dividing the field. Copy (typewritten and corrected) to be transmitted to the central bureau and be printed and revised under its direction. Subscriptions to be received for full or partial sets of titles and provisions to be made also for separate publication of special bibliographies in book form.

After some debate, and an explanation by Mr. C. W. Andrews of the co-operation plans of the A. L. A., the president, on motion, appointed Messrs. Andrews, Hild and Roden a committee to consider Mr. Josephson's suggestions. Mr. L. T. Damon and Mr. W. N. Roundy, of Chicago, and the Grolier Club, of New York City, were elected to membership.

C. B. RODEN, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* W. B. Wickersham, Public Library.

*Secretary:* Miss Margaret Zimmermann, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer:* C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Jan. 10, in the lecture hall of the Chicago Public Library.

The subject chosen for the evening's discussion was "The relation between libraries and schools," particularly in Chicago. The speakers of the evening were Col. Francis W. Parker, principal of the new Chicago Institute, and Edwin G. Cooley, superintendent of public schools of Chicago. Invitations to attend the meeting had been sent to the representatives of the city schools, the district superintendents, principals of high schools, and teachers. Several responded to the invitation, were present at the meeting, and took an active part in the discussion.

Col. Parker's talk was entitled "Some beginnings." He gave a brief history of the modern educational movement, and from his long years of experience furnished many amusing reminiscences. He contrasted the old methods of teaching reading with the modern method, and pointed out the errors, psychological and pedagogical, of the old way. Children have heretofore been deprived of the right kind of knowledge. If they are properly taught to study nature and use books there will be a great demand for good reading. The library will grow in direct proportion to this demand, and it will soon be tremendous.

A new literature is springing up which means much for the children. Their reading will be broadened and enriched. Books and science have completely revolutionized the old ideas of education and knowledge. The needs of society determine the function of the school. Children should be educated in citizenship, in character-building. The teacher must realize that the child is a being for development and public opinion must be educated also. An ideal in modern education is the children's library, containing only the best material which literature affords; a place where child and teacher may work and study together.

Mr. Cooley's address had for its subject "How may the library help the public school?" He said that the library should aid in forming the reading habit, and that the two forces to accomplish this end, to bring about this habit, are the library and the school. Teachers do not now rely on the library and the librarian as they should and do not teach children how to use books. Indeed, some of the teachers themselves fail to use the libraries. Entire dependence on the school library is not to be commended.

Education may become a life-long affair through reading; and children should be

taught the existence and use of the library, which belongs to them in their capacities as citizens. Their present ignorance is appalling.

Some sort of federation of library and school needs to be started—for co-operation must be accomplished before the desired result may be obtained. The present system of the library's aiding the school does not seem to be the best. The existing rules appear an obstruction rather than a help. A desired change is greater ease in securing cards. One decided objection to the present plan is the placing of delivery stations in small shops. The idea of putting side by side general merchandise and books from our library, the latter to be a benefit and use to the people, is an ignoble one, and quite contrary to modern educational ideals.

Another need is an adequate supply of better catalogs, and carefully-made lists, topical and graded, to reach even the lower grades are much needed.

A plan successfully carried out in many cities is a children's reading-room. Even better and more practicable for Chicago's needs would be the opening of branch reading rooms in the schools. Each should have its trained librarian to assist teacher and children, its own permanent supply of reference books and its regular changing supply from the main library as any delivery station.

This last idea was one which met with the hearty approval of many persons present. After a lively discussion, in which both librarians and representatives from the schools joined, it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the board of education and the public library board, to see if such a plan might be carried out by the co-operative action of the two boards. It was also voted that the committee look into the matter of improved reading lists and catalogs.

Such a committee, consisting of Mr. Hayes, Mr. Hopkins, and Miss Warren, has been appointed, and it is hoped that it will be the means of bringing about the much-desired change which will afford help to the schools and render the library far more efficient and useful.

MARGARET E. ZIMMERMANN, *Secretary.*

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* A. E. Bostwick, Brooklyn Public Library.

*Secretary:* Miss S. A. Hutchinson, Department Libraries, Brooklyn.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mabel Farr, Institute of Arts and Sciences, Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

The February meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, 1901. The meeting was called to order by President Bostwick, between 40 and 50 librarians and teachers being present. Six new

members were admitted to the club. A social committee of five was appointed for the year.

The chair announced that the A. L. A. had appointed Miss M. W. Plummer its representative to further its interests at the Long Island Library Club meetings. Miss Plummer then spoke of the desirability of membership in the A. L. A., setting forth what was necessary in order to become a member, and the advantages accruing therefrom.

The committee on co-operation among Brooklyn libraries reported through the chairman, Miss Plummer, that the idea of a joint bulletin had seemed to appeal to nearly all of the libraries, and recommended that a committee follow up the subject and see what further can be done. For the division of the field of purchase, a subject table showing the strength of Brooklyn libraries had been prepared, and the committee recommended that a copy of the list be made for each library and each board of library directors, for reference in case of future purchases. It also recommended that libraries post at the meetings of the club lists of their duplicates of all kinds and of their wants.

It was voted that the committee be continued and its recommendations carried out. "Co-operation between libraries and schools" was the subject of the evening's program.

Miss Josephine A. Rathbone read an interesting paper on the "History of co-operation between libraries and schools in the United States," reviewing the development of the work since it was inaugurated by Charles Francis Adams, jr., in 1876. Miss Rathbone thought that the next advance in educational expansion must be in the direction of co-operation with museums.

Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of the Erasmus Hall High School, spoke on co-operation from the standpoint of the instructor. He spoke of the change in the character of the reading required in the schools at the present time as compared with that of 15 years ago. He thought that the library spirit had taken hold of educators as well as librarians. He sounded a note of warning against the indiscriminate reading of children, and thought that the librarian was going to do much to avert that danger.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Spalding, instructor in English at the Pratt Institute High School, also spoke from the instructor's point of view. She favored the giving of children individual work to do in the library, for the benefit of the whole class. Many children never go beyond the high school, and she thought it very important that they should be taught how to use the library before leaving school that their education might continue afterward. The teacher should co-operate with the librarian in order that the latter may understand something of the individual. Co-operation between teacher and

librarian soon becomes co-operation between librarian and pupil.

Mr. E. M. Bassett, of the board of education, was the next speaker. He spoke of the tendency of the abundance of books and magazines to foster superficial reading. This he deplored, and thought that librarians should encourage the reading of books requiring concentration.

Mr. W. R. Eastman, of the State Library at Albany, was present and spoke for a few moments.

The chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to investigate the conditions of the public schools in regard to library work and the general possibility of co-operation between libraries and schools.

The club was invited to inspect the Spicer Memorial and the academic libraries of the Polytechnic Institute at the close of the session, after which the meeting adjourned.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*.

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library.

*Secretary:* Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The ninth meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Art Building, in Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 29, with the president, Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, in the chair.

Rev. Bradley Gilman welcomed the guests in behalf of the City Library Association, and invited them at noon to visit the Church of the Unity, of which he is pastor, and see the stained glass windows. He gave a brief preliminary talk on stained and painted glass, telling something of its history and illustrating the process of making by samples which he had brought.

Following this came papers and talks on "How can the library help the people? In a farming community—in a mill community." Mrs. Hawks, of Williamsburg, said it was as difficult to get people to come to the library as to go to church; that they are kept away by their lack of knowledge of the use of a card catalog and the difficulty of getting near the books. This shows the need of printed book lists, and she had found great pleasure in preparing special lists for different classes of people. Finding that the farmers usually come to the village on Saturday morning with their produce, she opened the library for them for two hours in the morning, giving them free access to the shelves, inviting them to look over the card catalog with her, and encouraging them to suggest books they saw advertised. As a result of these efforts 95 farmers take books now where two years ago there were only eleven subscribers among

them, and books and their contents form a familiar topic of conversation where formerly gossip was all-absorbing.

Mrs. J. Q. Adams, of Hampden, said many of her patrons lived at some distance from the center, and regarded it as quite a Saturday afternoon treat to "harness up" and drive over to the library. They are not limited to one volume, but take enough for the whole family and their friends and neighbors as well, starting with quite a travelling library and never a fear of fines, as none are ever charged; the mere mention of fines often driving away the very people who need the books. They must be treated with great tact.

Mrs. Kate S. Gates, of Longmeadow, emphasized the need that the librarian know his books and the people who take the books, and endeavor to choose the books with special reference to the people.

Miss Roberta F. Cowan, of South Hadley, traced the development of the library in the town since it was started three years ago with 100 volumes to its present number of 6000 well classified, and circulation of 600, with two centers, and branches at the schools. As the population is quite scattered, arrangements have been made whereby a number of books are kept at the house of one of the trustees and can be taken any time.

In the absence of Miss Martha A. Ludden, of Easthampton, her paper was read by Miss Taintor, of Northampton. Miss Ludden is in the heart of a mill community, in fact the library was fathered by mill manufacturers and a large proportion of the borrowers are shop girls (they object to the term "mill hands"), who read the best fiction and discuss the merits of the books no less than the wives of the professors of the same town.

Miss Mabel Tempie, librarian at North Adams, a typical mill community, sent the results of a talk with a manufacturer. Each town should aim to buy books and periodicals along the line of its particular interest, not necessarily expensive, exhaustive treatises, but clear, concise works. The advice and approval of the manufacturers should be secured, and after the books are bought they should be well advertised by posting lists in the mills, publishing lists in the papers and by slipping these lists into the pay envelopes. Large clear placards advertising special events at the library, such as picture exhibitions, could be posted in the mills as an inducement to draw the people. The two-book system has been a great help in North Adams in getting the people to read the better class of books.

The subject of bookbinding was discussed by W. C. Stone, of the Springfield Library, and W. J. Eldred, a practical binder of the same city. Mr. Stone showed the evolution of binding at the Springfield Library, where formerly everything was put into skiver

binding, with sheep back and corners, which soon wore out; then a zinc back and heavy wire was tried, which never wore out, but were very clumsy; next the split cowhide, or American Russia; then the full canvas, which soiled badly; and now the art vellum or Holliston cloth of a reddish shade; also the Chivers or duroflexile binding. He also exhibited the magazine or pamphlet binding which at 15 cents a copy is a means of preserving many of the valuable pamphlets which a library is constantly receiving. Mr. Eldred showed the strength of this by offering the president one cover while he pulled the other, with great danger of making the president lose his balance, while the book seemed uninjured. Mr. Eldred advised sending books to the bindery as soon as they showed any signs of weakness. The use of a cent's worth more of glue or another inch of grass cloth on a book would render it very much stronger.

An hour and a half at noon was spent in visiting the Church of the Unity, and the Christ Church, where five new windows, fine specimens of the English glass painter's art, have just been placed. Here the brother of Phillips Brooks, Rev. J. C. Brooks, who did most of the selecting, and is thoroughly conversant with his subject, helped the company to better understand their beauty by his vivid description.

At half-past one dinner was served at the Evans House, and the session resumed at 2.45, when the following topic was discussed:

"Choosing books for a library: two questions: 1, What per cent. of fiction should be purchased by libraries with a very small income? 2, Should small libraries buy only the best books or the best books that people will read?"

Mr. C. A. Cutter, of Forbes Library, Northampton, was the first speaker, and he confined himself to the second of the two questions. His paper is given in full elsewhere (*see* p. 70).

Mr. J. C. Dana, of Springfield, followed, speaking without notes. He said that what is best depends upon the people who use the library; certain people want only a certain grade of reading — supply it. It is a question, however, how far away from literary standards a library should go. Some people would like the *Police Gazette* in the library instead of in the barber's shop — should they have it? Keep books on as high a grade as possible as long as people will use them, and before lowering the grade use all possible means to attract them to the higher. Buy a little better books than people would choose to read; lead them up by degrees. The duplicate system, or books loaned at two cents a day, helps solve the problem of the inveterate new novel reader, as does the giving out of novels for inspection. The person who complains because the latest trashy novel is not purchased, when she has the responsibility placed upon

her shoulders of deciding whether or not this very book shall be put into the library, hesitates and finally says, "better not." It is difficult to find really high grade novels. When a first 50 has been selected it is hard to find another.

In an address which followed on "A child's thoughts about books and libraries," Rev. Newton M. Hall, of Springfield, began by deprecating the lack of understanding between the child and the adult, saying, "The trouble is this: when the pious lady (the adult) left the house of childhood she locked the door and threw away the key and never went back." He drew a humorous picture of the library of 25 years ago when the books were kept in a sort of holy of holies into which no one but the librarian, or possibly the president of the board of trustees, ever penetrated, when the "business of the librarian was to make it as difficult as possible for the public to take books from the library," when if "the boy" asked for suggestions he was informed that a librarian could not spend his valuable time in finding books for boys to read. He traced the delight of "the boy" in "Oliver Twist," "Bleak House," and "Jane Eyre," as stories pure and simple, never a thought of the problems involved having entered his mind. "Grown-up people are bound by the most absurd desire to see the things they read about. But the boy required only a moment's notice to prepare for the jungle." A wide range of interest had this "boy," poetry, history, adventure — all this proves to him now as a man the opportunity of the modern librarian "to make friends with the child, to awaken the love of the best and to help to satisfy it, to introduce the eager mind to the company of the elect; to lead it forth into the fields of literature and thus to enlarge its vision, to strengthen its understanding, to make its life richer and better; there can be no higher occupation than this."

After a discussion as to what the club might attempt during the year the meeting adjourned.

IDA F. FARRAR, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

*President*: F. A. Crandall, Office of Documents.

*Secretary*: Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

*Treasurer*: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F sts., N. W.

The 52d regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University Wednesday evening, Jan. 2. These officers were elected: President, F. A. Crandall; vice-presidents, Henderson Presnell and Miss Josephine A. Clark; secretary, Hugh Williams; treasurer, Fred E. Woodward; executive committee, Charles Martel, Miss Mary A. Hartwell, and C. L. Burchard.

F. H. PARSONS,

*Secretary pro tem.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The class spent an afternoon recently in visiting a large publishing house to see the making-up of a book. The printing and binding processes were studied with much interest.

An alcove of the library has been made into an exhibit room where a collection of fine Japanese color-prints first attracted attention. Now the picture bulletins made by the students of the library school are on exhibition. Some of the subjects are: Holland, Wagner and his music dramas, Polar expeditions, Our feathered friends, Social settlements, Animal stories for children, The Pan-American Exposition, The Victorian era, etc.

The date for entrance examinations to the school has been changed from September to June 18.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The important events of the month have been the lectures by Mr. George Iles and Dr. E. C. Richardson, the former given Jan. 10 and 11, the latter Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. In his first lecture, "An author at work in a library," Mr. Iles gave a clear idea of the demands made by authors on the sources of the library, in writing a trustworthy book, laying great stress on the thought that the time has come "when librarianship means not merely the custody of books, but the trusteeship of letters." In his second lecture he expounded his well-known theories of book annotation under the title "Books in the balances." He brought us the welcome intelligence that the "Annotated guide to American history," edited by Mr. J. N. Larned, is actually in press.

Dr. Richardson, the alumni lecturer, developed his subject, "Classification: the order of the sciences and the order of books" by laying down in the first lecture a philosophic basis for classification, and in the second showing the practical application of the theory. Many of the students received the lectures enthusiastically. All found the second lecture, which dealt with classification in its practical aspects, exceedingly helpful and suggestive. The two will be printed in the form of a monograph and will thus be made available to all interested. Mr. Dewey gave a very pleasant reception in honor of Dr. Richardson.

A timely picture bulletin on Queen Victoria and her reign was sent Feb. 6 to the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Frances K. Ray, who entered the school in Oct., 1898, and who left at the close of the fall term on account of ill health, returned to finish her junior year Jan. 1, 1900.

The following student has matriculated in the junior class since Oct. 3, 1900:

McKnight, Herbert, Albany, N. Y., B.L., Cornell University, 1895.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

#### TERM-EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

It seems advisable to print, from time to time, some of the questions asked in the regular term-examinations of the various classes, for several reasons. One is, that librarians may know on what points students receive instruction and what therefore they are expected to know; another to show that the effort of the school is not merely to give information which is asked of them again, but to develop judgment and critical power; another still that such questions may serve, if desired by the library assistant, as tests of his own knowledge and judgment.

A brief selection from the first term-examinations of the three classes, general course, historical course, and course for children's librarians, is therefore offered herewith:

#### General Course: Library economy, theory.

1. Given, a high school library of 3000 volumes, shelved around the room in wall cases, with free access to the books, which circulate only among the teachers and students: *a.* If you were to organize and catalog this library, what supplies would you need? Select from dealer's catalog, giving the catalog numbers, amount and price in every case. *b.* Describe the charging system you would adopt, with reasons for its adoption. *c.* Select 25 periodicals to be taken for this library.
2. What works of fiction can you mention that you, as a delivery-room assistant, would give to a person wanting books illustrating *a.* The period of our Civil War; *b.* Social conditions in central New York, in Chicago, in the Mississippi Valley states, among the peasantry of Ireland; *c.* the settlement and early history of America.

#### Cataloging.

1. Name the kind or kinds of book-numbers you would use for a growing popular library of 20,000 volumes, stating the reasons for your choice.
2. Give fully the rule for cataloging periodicals.
3. Give a brief sketch of the various forms of card-catalog. Describe the one you would choose for a growing library of 25,000 volumes. State briefly its advantages and disadvantages.
4. Mention the two principal editions of U. S. documents. How should they be arranged on the shelves? What notation would you use?
5. Give a brief description of the check-list of government documents, and explain the uses of the various parts.
6. Which, if either, of the following headings would you use, giving reason in each case:

Pneumatics or Gases.  
Press or Newspaper.  
War or Peace.

Perpetual motion or Motion, Perpetual.  
Abolition of Slavery or Slavery.  
Angling or Fishing.  
Fall or Autumn.  
Wheeling, Cycling, or Bicycling.  
Poorhouses or Almshouses.  
English etymology or English grammar, etymology.

*Reference-work.*

1. In what works of reference besides the general encyclopædias would you expect to find an account of
  - Roman law of inheritance?
  - Chronological list of works of Poe.
  - Immigration law of the U. S.
  - Sacred symbolism of colors.
  - Buddhism.
  - Life of Disraeli.
  - Specimens of Anglo-Saxon literature.
  - Whether the ship *Constitution* is still in commission.
  - Correct form for promissory note.
  - References on factory inspection.
  - Mater pulchra, filia pulchrior.
  - Organ construction.
  - Map of Macedonia.

(Answer ten.)

2. Compare — emphasizing difference of scope and kind of information to be looked for in each —
  - Statesman's year-book and Almanach de Gotha.
  - Hazell's and Appleton's annual.
  - "Men of the reign," and "Men and women of the time."
  - Century and Standard dictionaries.
  - Minerva* and the "College year-book."

*Course for Childrens' Librarians.*

1. a. Mention six of the articles you have read in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Public Libraries*, *Pedagogical Seminary*, or other periodicals, which have seemed to you most helpful and suggestive to the children's librarian. b. Give the substance of one of these articles and tell in what way it was suggestive.
2. a. Mention five or more of the suggestions which were given in the practical lectures concerning personal relations with children. b. Enlarge upon one of these, giving the results of your own experience since you came into the children's room, and the observations that you have been able to make of the work of others, or the information you have gathered through reading.
3. Make a list of the first ten books that you would order for the reference department of a children's library. Give reasons for your choice.
4. What books would you recommend as useful in preparing for a Washington's birthday celebration?
5. Tell something of two publishers of children's books before this century, and also of two men who were famous for their illustrations.

6. Name at least six English illustrators who have worked since that time, and suggest a few of their books that you would buy for a children's library.

*Historical Course.*

1. Name one or more German printers who later moved to Italy, and tell how we may distinguish between their works printed in Germany and Italy, when no place is indicated.
2. What city was especially noted for the production of illustrated books? Mention and describe briefly one published there or elsewhere.
3. Give the form to be used on catalog-cards of Guntherum dictū Zeyner. Augusta Vindelicorum. Moguntia.
4. Give the facts in their proper order that should make up the complete description of an early printed book.
5. a. Name five of the most important reference-books you have used, and tell in what particular you have found each useful. b. Of what value are sale-catalogs as works of reference in cataloging incunabula? c. Write out in full and translate the following: (1) F 2a incip. ab inscriptione 18lin. comprehensa, quæ in aliis exempl. rubro, in aliis nigro colore impre. est. (2) f. g. ch. s. s. c. et pp. n. 291-18ff. (3) s. l. a. et. typ. n.

**Reviews.**

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY. Subject catalogue of United States public documents in Indiana State Library, 1900. (*In* 23d report Indiana State Library, Appendix A.)

This catalog is a careful and interesting piece of work, and all who have to deal with public document problems will find suggestive the review of aim and methods given in the preface. The classification chosen is the D. C., with some modification to provide for special subjects. For annual reports the book number adopted consists of the abbreviation "Un," and the last two figures of the date of report, "which places them on the shelves in chronological order." By frequent use of work marks the confusion of shelving a book between two reports is avoided, the work mark being placed between the letters and figures of the book number. "For example, the report on finance for 1896 has for its call number 336 Un 96, and the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for 1896 has for its call number 336 Uni 96." Subject classification is used wherever practicable, the large number of miscellaneous volumes being put in 328, with the remainder of the call number according to the New York State Library scheme, which is cited in full. The same scheme is used for laws, which are put



in 345, and for the American state papers the Biscoe system of time numbers (also given in full) is used. Analytical work has been done for many articles, especially for those of importance to the Indiana State Library.

The details of the methods adopted are stated concisely, and the preface is direct and helpful in its suggestions. The catalog proper covers 280 pages, and is arranged alphabetically by subjects. Under subject the arrangement is alphabetical by author, with subdivision for large subjects. Titles are quite full; imprint data includes size, place and year of publication and paging. It may be noted that under "Libraries" record is given only of the reports of the Librarian of Congress from 1875 to date, and of the 1849 Smithsonian "Report on public libraries of the U. S.," the important Bureau of Education reports being evidently missing from the library's collection, while under "Catalogues" we do not find Cutter's "Rules." Appended as a separate list is an index to the "Documentary journal of Indiana to 1899," covering about 40 pages, and similar in general arrangement to the main catalog. Mr. Henry points out that the catalog may be used in other libraries as a guide to the same documents "by such library merely copying our call numbers and following our shelf arrangement"; and in this way it will probably be of practical service, although of course the desideratum in this line is not the individual catalog of a partial collection, but a general catalog of public documents that will be available in all libraries as a test of completeness and an accurate guide in collections of varying size.

MURRAY, James A. H. *The evolution of English lexicography.* Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1900. 51 p. 8°, (Romanes lecture, delivered in Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, June 22, 1900.)

Dr. Murray outlines in a masterly way the growth of the English dictionary and discusses briefly the characteristics of those that introduced important new features. The different stages are best described in Dr. Murray's words:

"These are: the glossing of difficult words in Latin manuscripts by easier Latin, and at length by English words; the collection of the English glosses into glossaries, and the elaboration of Latin-English vocabularies; the later formation of English-Latin vocabularies; the production of dictionaries of English and another modern language; the compilation of glossaries and dictionaries of 'hard' English words; the extension of these by Bailey, for etymological purposes, to include words in general; the idea of a standard dictionary, and its realization by Dr. Johnson with illustrative quotations; the notion that a dictionary should also show the pronunciation of the living word; the extension of the function of quotations by Richardson; the

idea that the dictionary should be a biography of every word, and should set forth every fact connected with its origin, history, and use, on a strictly historical method." This last is the idea of "A new English dictionary on historic principles," of which Dr. Murray is the editor.

The early English dictionaries had many names, but it was not until 1538 that *dictionary* itself was used, by Sir Thomas Elyot in his work published that year. Among the curious names for dictionary are the following: *Nominale*, or name-book; *Medulla Grammatices*, or Marrow of grammar; the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, or Garden of words; the *Promptorium parvulorum*; the *Catholicon Anglicum*; the *Manipulus Vocabulorum*, or Handful of vocables; the *Alvarcarie*, or Beehive; the *Abecedarium*; the *Bibliotheca*, or Library; the *Thesaurus*, the World of words; the Table alphabetical; the English expositor; the *Ductor in Linguas*, or Guide to the tongues; the *Glossographia*; the *Etymologicum*; and the *Gazophylacium*. "Dictionary" has become a word of such daily use that it requires an effort to imagine ourselves referring to the "gazophylacium" to find the meaning of a word or consulting Cutter's Rules for a "gazophylacium" catalog. In the first half of the sixteenth century the phrase "dictionary catalogue" would have been unmeaning, for all dictionaries were not yet arranged in alphabetical order. The strictly alphabetical order of arrangement of words in our present-day dictionaries was a matter that required centuries of evolution. First there was no alphabetical arrangement whatever, then came the first letter order, all the words beginning with a certain letter of the alphabet arranged together, then the first two letters of a word were considered, next the first three letters, and finally all the letters of the word were taken into account.

The work which first assumed the title of "The English dictionary," was published in 1623. The author H. C., Gent., (Henry Cockeram) divided the work into three parts. Part 1 contains the "hard" words with their explanation in ordinary language. Among the hard words are abandon, abrupt, absurd, action, and actress, defined as a "woman doer." Part 2 contains the ordinary words explained by their "hard" equivalents and is intended to teach a learned style. Thus, we learn that "youthful babbling" may be changed into "juvenile inaniloquence." Part 3 treats of "Gods and goddesses, men and women, boys and maides, giants and diuels, birds and beasts, monsters and serpents, wells and riuers, herbes, stones, trees, dogges, fishes, and the like."

A noteworthy circumstance in connection with the English dictionaries of the early seventeenth century is that their preparation was largely due to a consideration of the educational wants of women. Robert Cawdrey's "Table alphabetical of hard words," published in 1604, says on its title-page that it

was "gathered for the benefit and help of ladies, gentlewomen, or any other unskilfull persons." A number of other dictionaries of this period contain similar references.

Dr. Murray discusses Bailey's and Johnson's dictionaries with some fulness and speaks highly of the work of Richardson, which follows an idea correct *in theory*, but "humanly impracticable." "The last edition of Webster, the International, is perhaps the best of one volume dictionaries." Webster's dictionary is the only distinctively American work that is mentioned. Dr. Murray's lecture can be heartily recommended to all as one to be read with both pleasure and profit.

S: H. R.

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

*The Library* opens its second year with an excellent January number, to which there is a fine frontispiece portrait of M. Léopold Delisle, the veteran head of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Its contents include notes "On certain quotations in Walton's 'Angler'" by Austin Dobson; the fifth and final instalment of F. M. Crunden's exposition of "How things are done in one American library"; "Some old initial letters," by Oscar Jennings; "The *Juvenile Library*," an account of the quaint periodical in which were published youthful effusions of Leigh Hunt, De Quincey, and other famous men; and "A meditation on directories," by A. W. Pollard.

UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF NEW YORK. Home Education Department. Bulletin 32, December, 1900. Travelling libraries and collections 1: Travelling pictures and school-room decoration; by Myrtila Avery. Albany, 1900 [1901]. p. 278-430, pl. O. 50 c.

This is practically an elaborate descriptive catalog of the collection of "travelling pictures" sent out from the New York State Library to the schools of the state. It includes 100 examples of famous works of art, each of which is shown in a fine reproduction, accompanied by descriptive text. The handsome plates give the volume much artistic interest. The catalog is prefaced by a short statement of the principles that have guided this work of schoolroom decoration, and the method of selection of pictures. The hundred examples given were chosen with the advice of about 75 persons, including artists and members of religious and social organizations, and represent the results of a rigorous censorship, unavoidable in the case of a constituency "as varied in taste, moral and religious prejudices and art perceptions as that which state ownership of the pictures and the system made it necessary to consider."

B. G. TEUBNER, of Leipzig, and Carl Graes-

er & Co., of Vienna, have begun the publication of the *Centralblatt für Volksbildungswesen*, which is to be the organ for all those institutions, including the public libraries, that have for their aim the education of the masses. The editor is Dr. A. Lampa, of the Vienna University, who will be assisted by the principals of the institutions whose interests the journal aims to represent. The first issue, a double number, is dated Nov. 15, 1900, and contains among others an article on the organization of urban and suburban public libraries, by Dr. E. Reyer. The journal is to appear 12 times a year at 3 marks.

### LOCAL.

*Asbury Park (N. J.) P. L.* The new library building was dedicated on the evening of Jan. 15 with appropriate exercises. A large audience was present, and addresses were made by Secretary of State George Wurts, and F. P. Hill, of the Newark Free Public Library.

*Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L.* The finance committee of the city council has awarded \$2000 to the Carnegie Library authorities for the purchase of books, in addition to the maintenance appropriation of \$5000.

*Atlantic City, N. J.* Petitions have been circulated requesting the city council to submit the question of establishing a free public library to popular vote at the spring election, and on Feb. 11 the council voted to grant the request.

*Baltimore. Enoch Pratt F. L.* The board of trustees of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, at the annual meeting in January, authorized the opening of the reading room of the central library on Sunday, from 2 to 7 p.m., beginning with the first Sunday in February. On Feb. 3 the experiment was tried for the first time in the history of the library, and it proved a great success. Nearly every seat in the reading room was occupied, and the great majority by persons who are unable to come to the library during the week.

*Bangor (Me.) P. L.* The librarian's annual report, submitted on Jan. 14, gives the following facts: Added 2052; total 48,186. Issued, home use 38,744; reading room use 31,981. Receipts \$6287.61; expenses \$5662.46. The building fund now amounts to \$15,172.50, in addition to which is held the bequest of \$18,347.26 left for this purpose by A. D. Manson, and a site, costing \$7500, presented by Nathan C. Ayer.

The previous subscription fee of \$1 per year was reduced on Jan. 14, 1901, to 25 cents, "which makes the library almost free to every one." On the first day of the new rates 253 cards were sold, and a rebate of 75 cents for each card purchased was made to all who had taken cards for 1901 previous to Jan. 14.

The matter of a new building was brought up at the January meeting of the city coun-

cil. It was decided to accept the offer of \$50,000 from the trustees of the Hersey estate in settlement of all claims held against them by the city, and to transfer this sum to the library trustees to be added to the building fund. It was also voted to appropriate \$1000 yearly for the support of the library, in view of the reduction of the library fees from \$1 to 25 cents per year. The matter of a library site was considered, and the city solicitor was asked to report on the city's right to condemn land for this purpose.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* On Jan. 1 the Free Lending Library of the Union for Christian Work, which has for years been one of the independent libraries of Brooklyn, was merged into the Brooklyn Public Library, as the Schermerhorn street branch. This transfer is the result of the recommendations made by the city authorities toward consolidation, and the appropriation of city money in one sum for maintenance of a central library system instead of in separate allotments, as previously. No changes in the library administration will be made, except to bring its methods into uniformity with the general system, and Miss Hull, for many years the efficient librarian, will remain in charge.

The library of the Union for Christian Work was one of the first free circulating libraries in Brooklyn. The society itself was organized in November, 1866, and incorporated in June, 1871. The library was started as a branch on Feb. 21, 1882, with about 7000 volumes, although for several years prior to that time a reading room and small library had been in use. In January, 1888, the library was removed to its present quarters at 67 and 69 Schermerhorn street, where it occupies the entire second floor of the handsome building of the society.

The present library contains about 46,000 volumes, and had a circulation in 1900 of 205,000 volumes among 30,000 readers. While the city formerly appropriated \$5000 annually to the maintenance of the library, this did not meet the expenses, the difference being made up by subscriptions from those associated with the Union for Christian Work.

On Feb. 1 Mayor Van Wyck announced the appointment of directors of the Brooklyn Public Library for three-year terms, as follows: R. Ross Appleton, 146 Joralemon street; Cyrus B. Davenport, 15 Monroe place, in place of Arnold W. Catlin; Frederick C. Cocheu, Seventy-fifth street and Fort Hamilton avenue, in place of F. W. Coler; Herbert F. Gunnison, Washington and Johnson streets; Robert F. Cunningham, 513 Madison street; Thomas P. Peters, 24 Broadway; Daniel M. Somers, 105 Halsey street; Charles H. Fletcher, 143 Lincoln place, in place of Alfred C. Barnes, resigned, and for the unexpired portion of his term ending Feb. 1, 1902.

*Chattanooga, Tenn.* In his annual message, made public on Jan. 15, Mayor Wassman re-

fers with appreciation to Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a library building, and says: "I recommend that the board take such action as in its judgment will secure to the city the benefit of such donation. I do not know that I would favor a permanent expenditure of \$5000 per year, for the maintenance of such library, and I do not understand that this is demanded as a pre-requisite to securing the donation. I do, however, favor the expenditure of \$5000 for the first year, and annually thereafter make such appropriation as may be necessary for the proper maintenance and support of the library."

At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, held on Jan. 24, a motion was unanimously adopted, asking the city council to make the necessary appropriation to secure Mr. Carnegie's gift.

To permit the city to make the required appropriation a bill was promptly introduced into the state legislature, where its passage is practically assured. It is general in its terms, providing that cities of from 30,000 to 60,000 population may levy a tax of 5 cents on each \$100 of assessable values for library purposes.

*Connecticut State L., Hartford.* The report of State Librarian Godard, as submitted to Governor Lounsbury, is noted in the local press. It records accessions of about 2000 v. since October, 1899, but states that no figures can be given as to the number of books and pamphlets contained in the library. "The fact that they are stored in four different rooms, often with two or more rows upon a shelf, or in heaps, and the fact that no accession numbers have been maintained, makes even an estimate unsatisfactory." Mr. Godard has undertaken the preparation of a card catalog, and proposes also to issue a quarterly bulletin of additions and special items. The installation of new shelving is recommended.

*Crete, Neb.* The offer of T. H. Miller to give \$10,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site, was formally accepted by the city on Jan. 12. The site will be paid for by public subscription.

*Dallas (Tex.) P. L.* The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on the afternoon of Jan. 16, with Masonic ceremonies.

*Denver (Colo.) P. L.* The librarian's report for 1900, presented on Jan. 14, is summarized as showing additions of 4520, and a total of 77,000. The circulation is given as 685,937, of which 61.6 per cent. were adult fiction, and 21.2 per cent. were juvenile fiction. Receipts and expenditures were \$38,080.81.

It is stated that the gain in circulation, since consolidation with the former public library, is 153 per cent., while the use of books in the library is two-fold greater than in 1899.

*Des Moines (Ia.) P. L.* The Des Moines Library has recently passed through a period of "storm and stress" regarding its internal administration, that seems to have resulted usefully for the principles of civil service. The conflict arose with the expiration of the term of the librarian, Miss Ella McLoney, at the close of the year, when a strong effort against her re-election was made by a faction of the board led by the president, A. P. Fleming, in favor of two local applicants, neither of whom possessed library training or experience. This effort was defeated, and Miss McLoney was re-elected at the annual meeting, but with a reduction of salary from \$1200 to \$1000. The meeting, which was held in public in the library, was attended by a special delegation of women and taxpayers, who made strong appeals for the present librarian, and condemned the introduction of personal influence into the library service. One of the women speakers said: "I do not understand why politics should enter into the deliberation of this board or why personal friendships should count in the selection of a person for this place. I assure you I know Miss McLoney only as I have met her in this library, but I have seen enough of her and of her work and hear enough of it to appreciate her capabilities and her value to this city in her present position, and in saying this I want it understood that I am talking against a near and dear friend who is a candidate for this place, and because I believe that competency and experience should be rewarded. The question should not be viewed from the standpoint of personal friendships. We should look to the good of the library and the good of the city at large."

Another citizen explained that he had come to the library for another purpose, and had learned upon his arrival there of the effort to depose Miss McLoney. He said: "I cannot believe that it is a purpose seriously entertained by members of this board to depose a woman as worthy as Miss McLoney to make a place for some one wholly without experience. I have no personal acquaintance with Miss McLoney only as I have met her here, but I know from those meetings and from what I have heard of her competency, and want to say that I believe as a citizen and a patron of the library, that I have the right of all good citizens to protest against this action and the deposing of an experienced librarian to make a place for persons without special training for the place."

As a result of the feeling evinced, the re-election of the librarian was secured, the chief candidate for her place, Miss E. K. Matthews, being elected first assistant, the former first and second assistants being reduced to second and third assistants. This action of the board met with general protest through the press, the Des Moines *Leader* printing an editorial with the caption "For Shame!" which cited the library regulations

providing that all assistants shall submit to a written examination and be appointed by recommendation of the librarian, and continued: "The library board yesterday elected as first assistant librarian one who had complied with no detail of the above rules; who had made no application on a printed form and whose application was not on file; who had submitted to no examination, and who had not been recommended by the librarian, or by the committee on administration, and who, moreover, has had no experience in city library work. The majority of the library board trampled on the rules of its own making, and struck a blow at the efficiency and discipline of the library, the result of which cannot be other than ill." It called upon the board to observe "fair play" and to rescind its action, in respect to "the rights of the assistants already in the library, as well as the rights of the public, which pays for and sustains the library."

The matter was finally settled on Jan. 1 by the declination of Miss Matthews to accept the position of first assistant, and the restoration of the library force to its original status. It was explained that Miss Matthews had not understood the exact state of affairs, and that she was unwilling to accept a position that would place her over the heads of library employes of long years of meritorious service, who had earned and deserved promotion.

*Detroit (Mich.) P. L.* The matter of a new library building has been receiving consideration from the library and city authorities. At a meeting of the heads of the city government with the library commission on Jan. 14, the general feeling seemed to be unanimous as to the necessity of a building. It is suggested that an enabling act should be passed by the legislature to allow the library board and the school board to condemn property for this purpose. It was also thought that bonds to the amount of \$750,000 might be issued by the city to provide a building fund.

*Gardner, Mass. Levi Heywood Memorial L.* Library reports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, were submitted at the board meeting on Jan. 14, and are printed in the local press. The statistics were as follows: Added 450; total 8524. Issued, home use 23,290 (fict. 75%), showing a decrease of 801 from the figures of the year preceding. New subscribers 234. Receipts \$3252.47; expenses \$2056.80. "While the circulation has been steadily increasing during the last 10 years, the increase during the past five years has been much slower than for the preceding five. Unless there should be a decided increase in the population of the town, the gain in circulation in the future will probably continue to be slow."

During the year what is mentioned as "a branch library on a small scale" was maintained at one of the schools through the efforts of one teacher, who drew extra books

for her pupils' use and made herself responsible for their return. In the three months of the fall term 62 v. were drawn in this way, of which the home circulation was 430. "The success of her experiment goes to show that the children are glad of good reading, if they can get it readily," and it is suggested that this field of reaching children through the schools should be more fully developed. The librarian strongly recommends that the present age limit of 12 years be abolished, but her suggestion, so fully in line with the best modern practice, is not fully approved by the trustees. The latter, while "inclined to think that the age limit might safely be reduced from 12 to 10, or perhaps 9 years," are not willing to go farther, fearing misbehavior or injury to books by the children.

*Haverhill (Mass.) P. L.* The fact that at the close of the year 1900 the library completed its first quarter century has brought out some historical and comparative statistics in the local press. The library opened with about 20,000 and circulated 78,757 during its first year; it now contains about 65,000 v. and the circulation for 1900 was 146,840. The total circulation for the period is given as 1,822,003. Comparing the circulation for 1900 with the population, given at the last census of June, 1900, as 37,175, Mr. Moulton writes: "Comparing Haverhill with the principal cities in Massachusetts, this makes us 12th in population among cities, and among the public libraries sixth in size and eighth in circulation. The libraries ahead of us in size are Boston 746,383 vols.; Worcester 125,496; Springfield 115,091; New Bedford 72,508; Forbes 69,515; and in circulation Boston 1,251,541 vols.; Somerville 215,448; Worcester 196,485; Cambridge 175,026; Newton 170,006; Springfield 164,091; and Fall River 159,745. These figures are taken from the latest printed reports of the libraries."

Various changes in the library have been made since Mr. Moulton's appointment as librarian in October, 1899. These include removal of the age limit, development of the school delivery system begun in 1894, improvement of reference room facilities, display of art exhibits, installation of open shelves for new books, and the establishment of a children's room.

*Illinois, State library commission.* The bill providing for a state library commission, in which the state library association has been actively interested, has been re-introduced in the state legislature. The association, through its president, Mr. Willcox, has issued a circular urging the necessity of the measure, and it is hoped that the efforts in its behalf may prove successful.

*Indiana State L., Indianapolis.* (23d rpt. — two years ending Oct. 31, 1900.) This is an interesting and useful report in several fields. It contains in addition to the concise report of the state library a full subject catalog of

the government documents contained in the library, covering 326 pages, and the first biennial report of the state library commission, covering 99 pages, both of which are noted elsewhere. The report gives no statistics of accessions, total number of volumes, or of any other detail of the work of the period except a financial statement and an author list of additions. It is mainly a review of general policy and development, with recommendations of further improvements desired.

Mr. Henry refers to the enactments made by the last General Assembly, in accord with his recommendations, for improving details of library service. These included provision for binding the "Documentary journal" in several volumes of about 1000 volumes each, thus preventing the previous great unwieldiness, and the stamping of the table of contents upon the back of each volume; and the assignment to the state librarian of 150 copies of every state publication except court reports, with provision for their distribution by the librarian to all public and institutional libraries within the state. The two latter enactments have been of great importance, as previous to their passage "it had been quite impossible for any state office to secure a complete set of our publications for any years." It is added: "Not only have the centers to which these publications go increased, but the number of documents sent out has multiplied many times. Under the old law we distributed three documents in two years, while under the new law since Jan. 11, 1900, we have distributed 83 publications." Further recommendations are made, including a request for increased funds for book purchases, the revision and simplification of existing library laws, the need of an appropriation for collecting Indiana historical material, and the advisability of permitting books to be loaned to citizens at a distance from the capital, provided proper guarantee is assured.

Directions in which progress has been made are in cataloging, through the completion of a dictionary card catalog of U. S. public documents, and the preparation of a card index to the "Documentary journal," both of which are printed as part of the report (*see p. 90*); and work toward an index to state history as reported in Indiana newspapers and like material.

The "clearing house" scheme, for the utilization of duplicates among the libraries of the state, inaugurated about two years ago, has not met with general response. Among the few libraries represented in it, however, the success has been so great that all others are urged to join in the system. "From the libraries so far co-operating we have received more than 3000 numbers of standard magazines, besides many books, pamphlets, and reports. From the standard magazines received we have distributed more than 600 numbers to the co-operating libraries to complete broken files."

*Jersey City (N. J.) P. L.* The fine new building of the Jersey City Public Library was opened to the public and formally transferred to the city on Jan. 14. The transfer was made with appropriate exercises in the evening in the presence of a large audience. The presentation address was made by Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, president of the board of trustees, and a short speech of acceptance was made by Mayor Hoos. The greater part of the evening was given to the inspection of the building, a bevy of the young women attendants acting as guides and informants. A feature of the occasion was the presentation to Dr. Gordon by the mayor of a handsome gavel in recognition of the devotion and energy given by the former to the interests and development of the library.

The process of removal of the books to the new building occupied but five days, and at the end of that time the 70,000 volumes were completely installed in the new stack.

*Leavenworth (Kan.) P. L.* The librarian's report for 1900, as summarized in the local press, gives accessions of 611 for the period, with a total of 2816; 14 books and about 50 magazines are recorded as missing. The circulation was 23,989, of which 15,818 was fiction. Receipts \$3658.69; expenses \$1194.50, leaving a library fund of \$2464.19.

*Maine State L., Augusta.* The report of L. D. Carver, state librarian, is noted in the press. It covers a period of two years, during which time 6291 books and pamphlets have been added; there has also been purchased 2100 v. for the travelling library department. This department has proved a success beyond all expectations. From the 40 libraries in use during six months there has been a circulation of 9000 volumes. It is suggested that the work undertaken by this department might be supplemented through a state library association. "This association should include the state library and every free library in the state, together with such other libraries and institutions as may desire to unite with them. The purpose of such association should be to promote the use of books by exchanging or loaning for a definite time books found in one library and needed for temporary use by patrons of another library—the borrowing library or association becoming fully responsible for the proper usage and safe return of the books or manuscripts loaned."

On behalf of the state library commission it is recommended that the fee for use of travelling libraries be reduced from \$5 to \$2.50, and that the laws of 1897 be amended "to authorize small towns to raise and appropriate money for the purpose of securing the free use of a library, located in an adjoining town or city, and to enable two or more adjacent towns to unite in establishing a free library with branches in each town."

During the past two years free libraries

have been established at Mechanic Falls, Thomaston, Readfield, Monmouth, Clinton, Newport, Houlton, Oakland, Scarborough, and Southport. The total number in the state is now 72.

*Middletown, N. Y. Thrall L.* The fine library building erected for Middletown from the bequest of the late Mrs. S. Marietta Thrall was formally presented to the city on Jan. 4. Its total cost amounted to \$31,300. The building was presented to the mayor in a short speech by John W. Slauson, of the building committee, and the address of the evening was delivered by Hon. William Van Amee, of Middletown.

*Nebraska, Library commission for.* A bill for a state library commission, prepared under the auspices of the state library association, is pending in the legislature. It is modelled upon the commissions created for Iowa, Wisconsin, and other states, and includes provision for a system of travelling libraries.

*New Britain (Ct.) Institute L.* The handsome new library building of the New Britain Institute was dedicated on the afternoon of Jan. 19. The building has been about two years in course of construction, and its total cost, including site, reached \$104,000. This was defrayed from the building fund, which was created by careful investment of a yearly amount set aside for the purpose. The resources of the institute are largely derived from legacies amounting to \$163,000, bequeathed to it by the late C. B. Erwin. After the erection of its building, there are still left permanent funds amounting to about \$101,000, the income of which is available for the uses of the institute. It is pointed out by the directors that "under the new conditions the maintenance of the library in the expense of lighting, heating, and janitor work will be very largely increased. In addition to the maintenance of the building, there will also need to be an increase in the library force, so that the income will be nearly all required to pay the operating expenses. It is to be hoped that the city and town will see their way clear to make a liberal appropriation, so that the institute may enlarge its usefulness by being able to purchase annually a reasonable amount of books for the free use of the public, for whose benefit the institute and library has been established."

The new building has a present book capacity of 75,000 v., or nearly four times the present number of volumes, with provision for extension to a capacity of 100,000 v. It is an imposing structure, classic in general outlines, built of buff brick, with granite base and black slate roof. On the first floor is the main reading room, 35 x 40 feet, the general reference room, 14 x 23, a patents room, children's room and delivery room, each 14 x 16, and a librarian's office 12 x 12. There is also

a cataloging room and work room. The second floor is mainly devoted to an assembly hall, 32 x 50, with accommodations for 200 persons; there are also a directors' room, art room and historical room. The basement is given to a newspaper room, and the usual storage, janitor's and toilet accommodations. The stack building is a separate fireproof structure, 35 x 42 in dimensions. It was equipped by the Library Bureau, and contains three floors, with provision for a fourth if required. Each floor gives shelving for 25,000 volumes.

*New Hampshire State L., Concord.* (Rpt. — two years ending May 31, 1900.) A most interesting and suggestive report, covering not only the record of two years' work, but touching upon broad plans for the future. The chief statistics are as follows: Added 13,249; total 62,059. In addition unbound volumes are given as 31,794, and periodicals as 11,671. The library expenses for 1898-99 were \$17,424.80; for 1899-1900 \$17,203.92. The present state of the various departments — law, historical, medical, religious, etc. — is briefly noted. During the period the subject-author card catalog was completed, containing in all about 87,000 cards. Work upon a printed catalog was at once begun. "In connection with the card catalog, there has been prepared a classed subject-list of all books in the library belonging bibliographically to New Hampshire. The idea in preparing this list has been to furnish a foundation for a complete printed bibliography of the state." This is regarded as of great importance, and a legislative appropriation for the purpose is recommended.

Mr. Chase touches at some length upon the relations that should exist between the state library and the libraries and citizens of the state, emphasizing the function of the state library as a center of public influence and service. The development of the state collection to be a depository of all books not found in public libraries, and the necessity of a freedom of use that will make such books accessible to all citizens are points of special importance; and it is pointed out that "the state library is already making rapid progress" along these lines, both in purchases and in the plan of loaning books through the public libraries of the state. The trustees also emphasize the need of a broad conception of the library's function and touch upon the development in this direction that the future is likely to show.

*New Orleans, La.* The opening address of the winter session of the Round Table Club, of New Orleans, was delivered by William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial and Fisk Free Libraries on "The 20th century library."

*New York City.* Webster F. C. L. (Rpt.; in 9th rpt. East Side House, Jan. 1, 1901.)

Added "over 1600"; total 10,840. Issued, home use "over 91,000"; total registration 13,380. An interesting and suggestive report, showing high standards and varied methods for reaching a constituency that sadly needs the help the settlement can give it.

The circulation shows a gain of 20,000, but circulation alone "is not the chief work of the library." "More care than ever has systematically been taken to suit the right books to the right people. Special shelves have been set apart for special sets of people, and much time and thought have been devoted to the making and using of lists of books for particular purposes. The aim is to so systematize the work that special attention may be given to a very large number of people." An additional room has been added to the library's quarters, and two new members have been added to the staff, which now numbers five librarians and three boys. One room is mainly given up to co-operative work with the schools. "Here are the special shelves and cases of books which have been selected for certain of the children. Here are the collections of various kinds, of minerals, of curious books, of anatomical models, of historical relics, and of the many things gathered together to show in a practical manner something of the life, the manners and customs of those countries which these children are obliged to study." Numerous exhibits illustrating countries and other subjects were held through the year, and teachers bear witness to the helpfulness of the work. Of the 617 teachers of the neighborhood 276 use the library, and 129 are systematic borrowers of books and influence their pupils in the same direction. "Indeed, not less than 2300 boys and girls have come to the library for books within 12 months, upon the recommendation of their teachers. Nearly 50 per cent. of the teachers use this library in some way." Relations with churches, clubs, and other centers of educational influence have been developed as far as possible. "A fruitful work is that of getting technical books for boys which bear upon their specialties and which help them to become better workmen." The Bohemian department has been always especially appreciated, and during the year its circulation reached 2593 volumes. "Many of the Bohemians, cigar makers, pearl button workmen, bakers, etc., have read every book in the little collection." It is urged that this department should be at least doubled. Mr. Gaillard adds: "Each line of work now planned should be permanent and should receive its full share of attention. Every bit of work and every cent of money spent in this work of education and cultivation shows a direct return."

*New York P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.* The city Board of Estimate, at its meeting on Jan. 30, took action on the new library building in course of construction

in Bryant park. A report was received from Comptroller Coler recommending that corporate stock to the amount of \$2,850,000 be issued for the building of the library. The city has already decided to spend \$40,000 for the building of vaults and \$500,000 for the removal of the old reservoir, which will bring the total cost of the library up to \$3,390,000. The appropriation was unanimously authorized. The question as to whether the library should be built of marble or sandstone was raised, and Mayor Van Wyck expressed himself as strongly in favor of "appropriating a little more in order to have the library built of marble. It should be a lasting monument to the city."

An exhibition of old documents relating to the history of the city was opened to the public in the Lenox Library on Jan. 21. The exhibit is mainly made up of material from the library's collection, but a number of early deeds and other manuscripts have also been lent for the purpose by private owners. The two exhibits which attract most general attention are the original parchments of the Dongan and Montgomerie charters of the "Province of New-York," dated respectively 1686 and 1731. These two parchments are the property of the city government. The exhibit is arranged by periods and is displayed in glass showcases.

A bill was introduced into the state legislature on Feb. 13, permitting the library corporations in the city of New York to convey their property to the New York Public Library. Two-thirds of the members of other library corporations must consent to such amalgamation. The Regents of the state are authorized to accept a surrender of such library corporation charters and discharge the directors thereof from their trusts.

*Ottumwa, Ia.* The conditions upon which Mr. Carnegie's library offer of \$50,000 was made last year have been fulfilled by the decision that the city shall appropriate \$5000 annually for library maintenance. The provision of a site for the building is also agreed upon, and on Jan. 7 Mr. Carnegie instructed the library board to draw upon him at its convenience. The selection of plans will be promptly undertaken, and it is hoped to have the building under way early in the spring.

*North Adams (Mass.) P. L.* Mr. William Arthur Gallup, who gave the equipment for the children's room, recently fitted up, has been elected trustee for three years in the place left vacant by the death of Mr. Robinson.

In his recent inaugural address the mayor of North Adams paid an interesting tribute to the usefulness of the library. He said: "This institution was never more appreciated by our people than at the present time, and never under better management or doing better work. The number of books taken from the library the past year was 72,962, an increase of 7000 over any previous year and the largest during the existence of the library.

The number of readers the past year was 59,111. The number of books in the library is now 17,942, 1475 having been added the past year. The library now touches all classes of our people, from the man who leaves his pickaxe at the door while he goes in to read, to the professional man looking up some subject of study."

*Portland (Ore.) P. L.* The library was opened for the free circulation of books on Jan. 7.

*Raleigh, N. C. Olivia Raney Memorial L.* The Olivia Raney Memorial Library, given to the city of Raleigh by Richard Beverley Raney as a memorial to his wife, was opened to the public on the evening of Jan. 24, when dedication services were held in the presence of a large audience. Mr. Raney, the giver, was unable to be present, owing to illness. The chief address was by Rev. M. M. Marshall, rector of Christ Church, who spoke of the life and character of Mrs. Raney, in whose memory the library was established, and of the equipment and purpose of the institution. At the close of the exercises the library building was inspected throughout by the guests.

The building is centrally placed on a site overlooking the capitol grounds. It is 45 x 91 feet, three storied, with a basement, and built of cream-colored brick, with red tile roof. The entrance is by a brownstone portico, of the Corinthian-Doric order. On the first floor are two stores, the rent from which will be used for library maintenance, a trustees' room, and the rooms of the librarian, who will reside in the building. The second floor is devoted to the library quarters, with an open access book room and reading room combined, 62 x 42 feet, a men's smoking-room, ladies' reception room, and librarian's office. The third floor contains a music hall, which will be rented for approved purposes, and thus provide another source of income.

The library contains 5000 volumes, mainly based on the "A. L. A. catalog"; it has been cataloged and organized under the direction of Miss Jane H. Abbott, of Lincoln, Neb. The librarian is Miss Jennie H. Coffin, for many years a friend of Mrs. Raney, and the assistant librarian is Miss Theodora Marshall. It is estimated that the rental of the building will give an income of about \$1500 a year; to this Mr. Raney will contribute as much in addition as may be required, and it was suggested at the dedication exercises that some city support might also be secured if legal sanction could be obtained.

The regulations provide that the library shall be free for reference and home use to all white people of the city. It is understood to be the first free circulating library in North Carolina. It is open every week day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* At the board meeting held on Jan. 13, the librarian's report for



the year 1900 was submitted. The press summary gives the year's accessions as 10,000 v., with a total of 145,000; and the total issue of books and periodicals as 982,540 v., of which 700,000 were for home use. In various public schools and Sunday-schools the library has placed collections of books numbering from 50 to 300 volumes, books are delivered at stations throughout the city and one branch has been established. A Polish branch has also been opened. The purchase of six more sets of supplementary reading for the public schools has been authorized by the book committee, duplicating sets which have proved most popular, and raising the total to over 275 sets.

*Seattle (Wash.) P. L.* The offer of Mr. Carnegie to give \$200,000 for a library building to replace the structure destroyed by fire on Jan. 2 has been a subject of great local interest and appreciation. The offer was accepted by the city council on Jan. 6. At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 7 resolutions of thanks were passed, and the press seems absolutely unanimous in its appreciation and approval of the offer. Immediately after the destruction of the old building the following telegram was sent to Mr. Carnegie on behalf of the library and the city: "Seattle Public Library and its building totally destroyed by fire this morning. City authorities willing to purchase site and guarantee \$50,000 annually for maintenance. Can you give Seattle a library building?" An answer was received stating that it was presumed that the expression "\$50,000 a year" was "an error in transmission. Later telegrams made clear that the city was fully prepared to guarantee that amount yearly, and finally Mr. Carnegie telegraphed: "I like your pluck offering \$50,000 yearly for library purposes. You may build up to cost \$200,000, which I shall provide as needed. Be sure to have spare grounds about building for additions, which Seattle's brilliant future will surely require."

The work of building up a new collection of books has been promptly undertaken by Librarian C. W. Smith. An additional appropriation of \$5000 has been asked from the city council, and it is intended to make purchases in lots that can be expeditiously handled. Arrangements have also been made for the rental of a part of the old building of the University of Seattle as temporary quarters for the library during its process of reorganization.

*Scranton (Pa.) P. L.* (10th rpt., 1900.) Added 2545; total 37,924. Issued, home use 110,007 (fict., incl. juv. fict., 73.18%); lib. use 4626. New registration 2034; total cards in force 7676. Receipts \$13,001.25; expenses \$11,543.38.

The circulation showed a decrease, as in the two years preceding, which is partly attributed to local epidemics of disease. "Judg-

ing from the increased number of registrations and some other indications, it is believed the coming year will show a steady upward tendency." The working force of the library was somewhat reduced during the year, and although expenditures were thus kept within appropriation limits some important matters of detail was necessarily blocked and extra labor was entailed upon the staff. The trustees make a strong appeal for an increase of the yearly appropriation to \$15,000, and deprecate "the unwise enforcement of a fierce economy whereby the library is rendered unable to meet the wants of the public."

*University of California, Berkeley.* (Rpt. —two years ending June 30, 1900; in President's rpt., 1898-1900, p. 85.) The report is submitted by Assistant Librarian J. D. Layman, in the absence of the librarian, J. C. Rowell. It records additions of 8246 v., of which 3988 were purchases, giving a total of 80,224 cataloged books. "The loss of books continues. In two years 388 have disappeared and 88 reappeared, leaving a net loss of 300. This is almost as great as the total previous net loss of 342 reported on Oct. 5, 1898."

Mr. Layman makes several recommendations: that the library rules be modified to give greater privileges to students as they advance, *i. e.*, permitting the issue of one book at a time to a freshman, two books to a sophomore, three books to a junior, four to a senior, and five to a graduate student; that appropriations for repairs to the library should be available promptly on the closing of the college; that the appropriation made to the librarian for purchase of books should equal or exceed that made to the head of any other department; that access to the stack be restricted, as soon as additional assistants can be arranged for; that the periodical list be increased.

The absence of Mr. Rowell on eight months' leave of absence, and the resignation of reference librarian C. K. Jones to join the staff of the Library of Congress, are noted, with the comment that "in our library, with our limited number of assistants, with our open shelf system, with the unchecked selfishness of certain borrowers, and with no elevators, the librarian and assistants run great risks of mental and physical collapse."

*University of Michigan L., Ann Arbor.* (Rpt. — Oct. 1, 1899-June 30, 1900.) Added 12,256, of which 9595 were accessions to the general library; total 145,460, of which 114,874 are in the general library. Appropriation for book purchases \$15,000. Recorded circulation 152,956, of which 8500 were drawn for home use by professors. This is an increase of five per cent. over the year 1898-1899, but represents only about one-half the recorded use of the library. Additions to the book room have given much better facilities

for the arrangement of the books, previously greatly crowded.

Mr. Davis refers to the loss of seven volumes during the year. He adds: "In my reports for 1894 and 1895 the following volumes were reported as lost; viz.: Carlyle's "Critical and miscellaneous essays," 4 vols.; Emerson's works, 6 vols.; and some others that it is not necessary for my purpose that I should name now.

"Last fall I received the following brief note:

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, Nov. 2, 1899.

*Librarian, U. M.*

To-day expressed books prepaid for which am indebted.  
L. M. WHITE.

"The books arrived and proved to be those named above, and which had been reported lost in the years 1894 and 1895, with the addition of four others that we had not missed, and one volume that had never belonged to us. In most cases the title-page on which the library stamp is placed had been torn out, and efforts had been made to erase all of our marks of ownership." Efforts to trace the identity of the sender were unsuccessful, but "by whatever pressure the so-called Mr. White was moved to return the books he had succeeded in purloining, we are glad he did so, and wish that some pressure might be operative to prevent the abstraction of books."

*Van Wert, O. Brumback P. L.* The handsome library given to Van Wert, the county seat of Van Wert county, for the use of residents of the city and county, by the family of the late John S. Brumback, was dedicated on Jan. 1, 1901. The library was founded by Mr. Brumback, and his heirs carried out his intentions in completing it and transferring it to the county. The building, which cost about \$50,000, is situated in an attractive park and is a handsome graystone structure in the Gothic style. A writer in the *Dial*, Jan. 16, speaks of the interest of this library in its character of a county institution. He says:

"Most of the cities and many of the larger towns and villages of our country have their public libraries; it remained for this Ohio county to inaugurate a movement that may eventually bring library privileges where they are most needed, viz., to the rural districts.

"The library is named the Brumback Library, in honor of its founder, the late J. S. Brumback, a prominent and wealthy citizen. A special law made possible by the Brumback heirs was passed by the Ohio legislature, providing for the maintenance of the library by the county, and this was almost unanimously favored and approved by the people throughout the county concerned. The library building has a capacity of 100,000 volumes, represents a value of \$50,000, and under the new decennial appraisal will have an annual income of \$8000.

"Two thoughts which were especially emphasized in the dedicatory exercises may be worth repeating here: First, we have in the bequest of a county library one of the few

philanthropies that tend to benefit all the people—country as well as town. Our philanthropy has heretofore directed its efforts chiefly to the elevation of the city or town only. Second, the recent census, which shows how great during the past decade has been the migration from county to city, is an appeal to American citizenship to look in the future more to the welfare and enlightenment of our great rural population, the bone and sinew of our national life."

#### FOREIGN.

*Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris.* The authorities of the Bibliothèque Mazarine are making a special effort to complete the extensive series of "Mazarinades" which they already possess. The set of those which were printed in Paris is almost complete, and an appeal is now made for copies of such pamphlets against the great cardinal as appeared in various small towns and cities of the provinces. From 1618 to 1652 the stream of "Mazarinades" in France, as of Civil War tracts in England, was in full tide, and a complete bibliography would form a work of great interest to a student of the period.—*Athenaeum*, Jan. 19.

*Lindsay (Ontario, Can.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added by purchase 266, at a cost of \$264.72; by gifts 79; total 3366. Issued 16,823. "There has been a decided increase in the departments of history, biography, voyages, science and fiction, and a falling off in general literature, miscellaneous, and poetry. The proportion of fiction circulation to non-fiction is about 2 to 1." The present total membership is 989. Receipts and expenses for the year were \$1113.77. "Much larger quarters are necessary, if the library is to develop as it should." Efforts were made during the year to secure rooms in the town building, but without results.

*Montreal, Can.* The matter of establishing a public library was considered at a meeting of the finance committee of the city council on Jan. 15. Two suggestions were presented—that the Chateau de Ramezay collection be made a nucleus of a public library and given city support; or that such a library be created by amalgamation of existing libraries, including those of Fraser Institute, the Historical Society, Mechanics' Institute, Chateau de Ramezay, Fine Arts Association, and the Museum of National History. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to report on the possibilities of either of these plans; but no action by the city authorities was recommended.

*Worcester (Eng.) Cathedral L.* FLOYER.

J. K. A thousand years of a cathedral library. (*In The Reliquary*, January, 1901. 7:11-26) il.

An interesting account of the formation of

the Worcester Cathedral Library. The first record of the library is the presentation of a book by King Offa in A.D. 780. In 1464 there was a regular endowment for the acquisition of books. By its rules the library was to be open every day two hours before and two hours after nine "to any person wishing to consult it for the sake of erudition." Another rule of this period provided that "if any book were missing through neglect of the keeper, he was to pay the value of it within a month, or forfeit 40 shillings above its value, one half to the bishop and the other half to the sacrist, the latter having power to retain the librarian's salary till another book was purchased and the fine paid." In 1660 the librarian was deprived of his salary, and it was only restored to him after 10 years, when he was ordered to make an exact survey of the books on the first Monday of every month. "In 1680 it was ordered that fees to be paid by every official and servant on the Cathedral foundation at their installation or appointment should go to the support of the library." In 1683 the burial fees for interment in the cathedral were applied to the use of the library, and in the following year the fees for the setting up of monuments in the cathedral were applied to the same end. In 1685 the fines of the dean and prebendaries for every week of non-residence during their appointed times and the fees for burial in the cloisters were added. Five years later a new burial ground was laid out on the north side of the cathedral church, and half the burial fees were to go to the use of the library. "More than five hundred years ago the library had an embryo 'accession book'; for a rule provided that an inventory of books be kept, specifying the value of each, and any new book added to the stock was to be immediately chained, and entered by its true title in the inventory, and on the first visit of the bishop to be certified to him by the sacrist or keeper, and inserted also in the bishop's inventory."

### Practical Notes.

AUXILIARY BOOK-GUIDE. (Described in *Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office*, Jan. 8, 1901, 94:334) il.

A device for inserting index reference slips between the leaves of a book.

BOOK-OPEN-HOLDING DEVICE. (Described in *Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office*, Jan. 29, 1901, 94:887.)

The device is a single piece of wire adapted to hold open a book.

BOOK-SIGNATURE GATHERER. (Described in *Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office*, Jan. 8, 1901, 94:385) il.

### Gifts and Bequests.

*Ashland, Wis. Vaughn L.* By the will of the late Mrs. Vaughn-Marquis, the Vaughn Library, valued at \$60,000 is left to the city of Ashland.

*Aurora (Ill.) P. L.* On Jan. 18 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie would give \$50,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site and guarantee a maintenance fund of \$6000 a year. As the library already has an excellent site, and the income from the present library tax is \$6000 a year, all the requirements of Mr. Carnegie were fulfilled in advance, and there will probably be no delay in carrying out his intentions.

*Conneaut, O.* It was announced on Jan. 14 that Andrew Carnegie had offered to establish a \$100,000 public library in Conneaut. The city is to be the headquarters of the projected new tube works of the Carnegie Company. The usual conditions, that the city provide a site and guarantee maintenance, are imposed.

*Derby, Ct.* On Jan. 30 it was announced that Col. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood, of Boston, had offered to present to the town a fully equipped public library building. The only condition to the gift was that the city should agree to maintain the library, and that \$5000 be raised for a book fund, to which sum the donors would add an equal amount. A site for the building has already been purchased by Col. and Mrs. Wood, and plans are now being prepared. The city authorities have shown cordial appreciation of the gift, and have appropriated \$2000 toward the book fund.

*Dubuque (Ia.) P. L.* On Jan. 8 F. D. Stout, of Dubuque, offered to provide a suitable site for the library building offered by Andrew Carnegie. The site is given by Mr. Stout in memory of his father. It is well situated, and valued at about \$17,000. The gift was promptly accepted by the library trustees.

*Goshen, Ind.* On Jan. 18 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$15,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site and guarantee a yearly maintenance fund, the amount of which is not stated. It is stated that Goshen is the first city of less than 15,000 population that has received a Carnegie library gift.

*Grand Junction, Colo.* On Jan. 24 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had offered to increase his gift for a library building from \$5000 to \$8000. It is hoped that the building may be completed by April.

*Greenwich (Ct.) P. L.* The Greenwich reading room and library, which was provided with a home some years ago by Mrs. A. A. Anderson, of New York, has been endowed with \$25,000 contributed by wealthy New Yorkers.

*Hinsdale (Mass.) P. L.* By the will of John W. Curtice, of Washington, D. C., for many years a resident merchant in Hinsdale, Mass., the public library of that town will receive \$5000, to be known as the "Curtice fund," the income to be used for the purchase of books.

*Iowa Falls, Ia.* E. S. Ellsworth, of Iowa Falls, has offered to erect for that city a fine public library building, provided the city will furnish a suitable site.

*Lewiston, Me.* On Jan. 19 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$30,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site and appropriate \$3000 annually for maintenance. At a special meeting of the city government on Jan. 28 it was unanimously decided to accept the offer, and a resolution was passed providing for selection and acceptance of a site and for appropriation of \$5000 for library maintenance. This increase in the maintenance fund will, by the terms of Mr. Carnegie's offer, result in the gift from him of \$50,000 instead of the \$30,000 first contemplated.

*Malden (Mass.) P. L.* The library trustees have received from Hon. Elisha D. Converse, of Malden, a gift of \$125,000, to be known as the Elisha and Mary D. Converse Endowment Fund. The handsome library building, which cost \$125,000, was presented to the city a few years ago as a memorial to his oldest son. In referring to the library in his recent inaugural address Mayor Dean said: "A peculiar feature of this gift, in which it differs from funds which are held by many institutions, is that it is given with conditions that will enable its income to be used freely in any direction in which it may conduce to the welfare of the library. There are no narrow restrictions which may leave some departments to languish while others are overfed. The broad intentions of the gift are worthy of the givers."

*Marquette (Mich.) P. L.* On Jan. 20 a gift of \$5000 was made toward a new library building by a friend whose identity has not been made public.

*Pekin (Ill.) P. L.* On Jan. 16 the library board accepted the gift of a site for the proposed Carnegie library building, made by George Herget, of Pekin. The selection of plans for a building will be promptly undertaken.

*Plymouth (Mass.) P. L.* On Jan. 19 it was announced that the heirs of the late William G. Russell, of Boston, had offered to erect a new library building to cost about \$20,000 as a memorial to their father and mother. A central site has already been selected.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* The library has received a gift of \$3000 from a friend whose

identity is not made public. It is to be invested, and the income devoted to the purchase of books.

*Seaboard Air Line travelling libraries, Norfolk, Va.* Andrew Carnegie has made another gift of \$1000 toward the system of travelling libraries conducted by the Seaboard Air Line under the charge of Mrs. E. B. Heard.

*Sioux Falls, S. D.* It was announced on Feb. 3 that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give \$25,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site and appropriate \$2500 for maintenance.

*Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L.* On Jan. 17 Andrew Carnegie expressed his willingness to give \$200,000 to the city of Syracuse for a new library building, on condition that the city furnish a site and guarantee \$30,000 yearly for maintenance. Later the gift was raised to \$260,000. The offer was immediately accepted by the city authorities, and the matter of deciding upon a site, etc., have been already given consideration. The yearly appropriation is but little in excess of the present sum given to the library's maintenance. The library trustees have recommended the use of the present site, with purchase of additional land adjoining.

*Upper Iowa University, Fayette.* On Jan. 16 it was announced that the university authorities had received from Andrew Carnegie a check for \$25,000. It will be devoted to library purposes—probably for a new building—although no direct stipulation as to its use was made.

*Windsor (Ct.) L. Assoc.* A gift of \$4000 toward the library building fund has been made by Miss Olivia Pierson; a further gift of \$1000 has also been offered by a friend whose name is not disclosed.

*Windsor (Vt.) L. A.* By the will of the late Charles C. Beaman of New York, the library received a bequest of \$2000.

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## Librarians.

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BARRON, Miss Lucy, of Manning, S. C., was on Jan. 22 elected state librarian of South Carolina for a two years' term at a salary of \$800 per year. The election was made by the state legislature, on a third ballot. There were 10 applicants, all women, whose nominations were presented.

BASSETT, Homer F., for nearly 30 years librarian of the Bronson Library, of Waterbury, Ct., resigned from that post on Feb. 2, when he was appointed librarian emeritus at a salary of \$800 a year. He has been succeeded by Miss Helen Sperry. Mr. Bassett is now in his 75th year, and his retirement is due to ill health and to a desire for rest and study.

BOSTWICK, Arthur E., for the past two years librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, accepted on Jan. 21 the position of superintendent of circulation in the New York Public Library, a place created in view of the pending consolidation of the city circulating libraries with the larger institution. Mr. Bostwick's resignation takes effect Feb. 1, but he has expressed his willingness to give a part of his time to the direction of the Brooklyn library until his successor has been chosen. On Jan. 30 Mr. Bostwick received from the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library the gift of a set of cuff links and studs, "in token of affection and esteem."

FARR, Miss Mary Parry, formerly of the Drexel Institute Library School staff, is now engaged in cataloging the library of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City.

FREAR, Cornelius, of Dover, has been appointed by Governor Hunn state librarian of Delaware, succeeding Thomas Jefferson, whose term of office expired on Feb. 12. The appointment is for a term of four years, at a salary of \$500 a year. Mr. Frear is a law student in Dover.

GRIGGS, Miss Margaret, of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '99, having completed her work at the Library of Pennsylvania University, became a member of the Pratt Institute Library staff in January.

HAMILTON, Morris R., for 15 years state librarian of New Jersey, died at the home of his son-in-law in Trenton on Jan. 23. Mr. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24, 1820, and came of a well-known New Jersey family, his father having been quartermaster general of the state for 25 years. In 1839 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, and in 1842 he was admitted to the bar. He practised law for several years, and later received an appointment in the Philadelphia post-office, which he gave up in 1849 to become editor of the Trenton *True American*. Mr. Hamilton's journalistic career lasted for more than 40 years, and brought him into connection with various newspapers in the east and west. He was elected state librarian on Feb. 27, 1884, and held that office until Feb. 1, 1899, when he was succeeded by H. C. Buchanan. For many years Mr. Hamilton was one of the most familiar figures about the New Jersey state capitol, and he was always active and interested in political and social circles. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of Masonic and other societies, and had special pride in his distinction as the second oldest living graduate of Princeton, whose commencements he had attended with but one exception since his graduation in 1839. He always emphasized the coincidence that his birthday was identical with that of Queen Victoria, though one year later; and he had

a favorite prediction that death would come to both at the same time—which was indeed practically fulfilled, with a difference of but 12 hours.

HUBBELL, Miss Jennie P., was on Jan. 19 elected librarian of the Rockford (Ill.) Public Library. Miss Hubbell has for nine years been a member of the library force, and has taken the summer course in library economy conducted at Madison, Wis., by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

SEWALL, Willis F., for several years librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Library, from which he resigned owing to ill health, has regained his health through the influence of a thorough rest and now expects to re-enter the library field.

SPERRY, Miss Helen, graduate of the N. Y. State Library School, with honor, class of '94, has resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa., and has been appointed librarian of the Bronson Library in Waterbury, Ct., succeeding Homer F. Bassett, now librarian emeritus. Miss Sperry was for several years a valued assistant in the Bronson Library, and her appointment meets with general local approval. In 1894, after graduating from the Library School, she entered the Carnegie Library, at Braddock, Pa., where the next year she was appointed librarian. This position she held for three years, when she resigned to take charge of the Homestead Carnegie Library. Miss Sperry is a native of Waterbury, and has a thorough appreciation of its local conditions and opportunities for library development.

THOMSON, Miss Frances Danner, Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, has resigned her position at the Jacob Tome Institute Library to accept one in the Y. W. C. A. Library, New York City.

TITUS, Miss Mary V., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '97, has been engaged to assist in the cataloging of the newly organized Public Library of Trenton, N. J.

WADDELL, Miss Nina T., of the Armour Institute Library, class of '97, has joined the staff of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library as second assistant librarian.

WATTS, Miss Florence A., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '99, has resigned her position on the staff of that library to accept one as cataloger in the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes Barré, Pa. Her place was filled in the Pratt Institute Library by Miss Lida V. Thompson, of the same class.

WILCOX-SAXTON. Miss Ida Louise Saxton, B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, class of 1900, and Mr. Albert Henry Wilcox, of Rochester, N. Y., were married Dec. 26, 1900, at Clyde, N. Y.

## Cataloging and Classification.

**BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE.** Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs. Tome III. André-Aristophile. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1899 [1900] 1-1238 col. 8°. Dates of sheet printing: Décembre, 1899-Avril, 1900.

The BOSTON BOOK Co.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January contains a first instalment of a "List of fiction in the French language, contained in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1856-1899," in execution of the suggestion made by Mr. Beer in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September last (25:570). The list is compiled by the New Haven (Ct.) Public Library. Mr. Cole continues his supplementary list on "Bermuda in periodical literature," and there is a fourth section of Miss Medicott's list on "Oliver Cromwell," and the usual quarterly index to reference lists published by libraries.

**CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH.** Monthly bulletin, v. 5, nos. 8-9, Oct.-Nov., 1900: Additions to the library from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1900.

Contains no. 12 in the series of reading lists on "Contemporary biography," devoted to sovereigns and rulers.

The *Open Shelf*, published by the Cleveland (O.) Public Library, prints in its quarterly issue for January a good reference list (4½ col.) of books and articles dealing with the Madonna in art.

**FISK FREE AND PUBLIC L., New Orleans, La.** Finding list of books added Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1900. New Orleans, 1900. 20 p. O.

A D. C. classed list. Most of the entries include date and place of publication.

**INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.)** P. L. has issued "A selected missionary list," in two small, neatly made pamphlets. Part 1 is devoted to general works; part 2 to missions in various countries; both being prepared by Miss Jessie Allen, reference librarian.

**MANCHESTER (Eng.)** P. F. Ls. Index to the Owen mss. in the Free Reference Library, comp. by Ernest Axon, asst. librarian. Manchester, 1900. 26 p. O. (Occasional lists, no. 6.)

This collection, which was purchased by the Manchester Library in 1899, was gathered by John Owen, known locally as "Old Mortality," during some 50 years, and consists of 80 folio volumes of historical and genealogical material relating to Manchester and its vicinity. *The Athenaeum* says: "The value of

the collection of this Lancashire worthy deserves to be appreciated outside Lancashire, for it is of great genealogical and archæological value for other parts of the north of England as well, including especially the Isle of Man. The Manchester Corporation is to be congratulated on its public spirit in securing the mss." The collection includes church notes and sketches, transcripts of registers, and rubbings and transliterations of inscriptions. The index is compact, adequate, and well-arranged, and is prefaced by a short account of the collection, abridged from a more extended paper by Mr. Axon.

**MEDFORD (Mass.)** P. L. Bulletin, 1899-1900: Additions. May, 1899, to January, 1901. Medford, 1901. 33 p. O.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January devotes its special reading list to Music.

**TUFTS L., Weymouth, Mass.** Class list no. 1: English fiction, 1879-1900. Weymouth, Mass., October, 1900. 2+66 p. l. O. 10c. A title-a-line author list.

**WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION.** Bulletin no. 3: New book list and library notes, Jan. 25, 1901. Madison, 1901. 16 p. O.

The book list gives a good selection of recent publications for libraries with small book funds.

### CHANGED TITLES.

"Les romantiques," by Edmond Rostand, translated by Mary Hendee, was published as "The romancers" in 1899 by the Doubleday & McClure Co. The same play, translated in verse by George Fleming, was published as "The fantasticks" by R. H. Russell in 1900.

"Lichtenstein," by Wilhelm Hauff, has been published in English under at least two titles by different translators: "Lichtenstein," adapted for English readers by L. L. Weedon (London: Ernest Nister, 1899), and "Marie of Lichtenstein," translated by R. J. Craig (London: Digby, Long & Co., 1897).

"Picturesque tours in America" and "The land we live in," both edited by Rev. Edward T. Bromfield, D.D., are the same book, printed from the same plates. Under the first title it was published by R. Worthington (New York, 1885) and under the second by Worthington Co. (New York, 1891).

S: H. R.

### FULL NAMES.

Catalogers may be interested to know that the Navy Register for 1901 introduces the innovation of printing the officers' names in full. As the Register includes all living officers of the Navy, both active and retired, it will be likely to furnish the solution of some hitherto unsolved initials.

W: S. BURNS.

Office of Superintendent of Documents,  
Washington, D. C.

*The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.*

Barr, William Miller (A catechism on the combustion of coal . . .);  
 Benjamin, Dana Howard (The launderer);  
 Birbeck, Christopher Joseph (Select recitations, orations, and dramatic scenes);  
 Blaisdell, Albert Franklin (The story of American history . . .);  
 Boyd, James Penny (The Paris exposition of 1900 . . .);  
 Brewer, Abraham T., and Laubscher, Gustav Adolf (Ohio corporations other than municipal . . .);  
 Buell, Charles Edward (Industrial liberty);  
 Burton, Charles David (Checking systems);  
 Carpenter, Albert Emerson (Plain instructions in hypnotism and mesmerism);  
 Colby, William Irving (Der lehrer);  
 Cossar, Andrew Oliver (Crisis in life);  
 Cushing, Herbert Howard, tr. of Böhm, A. A., and Davidoff, M. von (A text-book of histology . . .);  
 Davies, Charles Huntington (From slavery to freedom . . .);  
 Dellenbaugh, Frederick Samuel (The North Americans of yesterday . . .);  
 Dickson, Sallie O'Hear (Reuben Delton, preacher . . .);  
 Estabrook, Charles Edward (Laws of Wisconsin relating to the organization and government of cities . . .);  
 Farrah, Albert John, and Dwyer, John William (Cases on the law of husband and wife);  
 Foster, Lovelace Savidge (From error's chains . . .);  
 Fox, William Fletcher (One thousand trite sayings . . .);  
 Granniss, Anna Jane (Speedwell);  
 Grayston, David Eade (Half hours with the muses);  
 Hopkins, Pauline Elizabeth (Contending forces);  
 Huber, Gotthelf Carl, ed. of, Böhm, A. A., and Davidoff, M. von (A text-book of histology . . .);  
 Ingler, Francis Marion (Quiz-manual on personal property);  
 James, Charles Fenton (Documentary history of the struggle for religious liberty in Virginia);  
 Johnston, James Chew (Atlas of venereal and skin diseases);  
 Kirn, George John (Religion a rational demand);  
 Laut, Agnes Christina (Lords of the north);  
 McMullen, Daniel Yeoward (The experiences of a "little" man);  
 Mahaffey, James Ervin (Confusion untangled from Eden to glory);  
 Miller, Frank Edward (Indian club swinging);  
 Morris, Henry Crittenden (The history of colonization from the earliest times to the present day);

Morton, Oren Frederic (Under the cotton-woods);  
 Rice, Augustus Ephraim (Practical bank advertising);  
 Sellander, Henry Wencil (Sellander's lightning calculator . . .);  
 Sellers, James Freeman (An elementary treatise on qualitative chemical analysis);  
 Shanklin, Imelda Maud (The laborer and his hire);  
 Shonnard, Frederic, and Spooner, Walter Whipple (History of Westchester county, N. Y. . . .);  
 Snyder, William Henry, and Palmer, Irving Ossian (One thousand problems in physics);  
 Sowell, Andrew Jackson (Early settlers and Indian fighters of southwest Texas);  
 Spencer, Solomon Hogue (Death and the future state);  
 Stevenson, William Yorke (The joys of sport);  
 Sutherland, Howard Vigne (Jacinta, a Californian idyll, and other verses);  
 Van Devanter, James Nichols (History of the Augusta church from 1737 to 1900);  
 Walton, Joseph Solomon (Conrad Weiser and the Indian policy of colonial Pennsylvania);  
 Wisely, John Benjamin (Studies in the science of English grammar);  
 Wooten, Dudley Goodall (A complete history of Texas . . .).

*The following are supplied by Harvard University Library.*

Baker, George Albert (The St. Joseph-Kankakee portage);  
 Barnes, William Abner (Psychology, hypnotism, personal magnetism and clairvoyance);  
 Cannon, James Graham (Clearing-houses);  
 Cary, Melbert Brinckerhoff (The Connecticut constitution);  
 Cook, Frederick Albert (Through the first Antarctic night, etc.);  
 Dale, Edward Irving, and Kent, Edward E. (History and genealogy of the Kent family);  
 Fulton, Robert Irving, and Trueblood, Thomas Clarkson (Patriotic eloquence relating to the Spanish-American war);  
 Goodhue, Edward Solon (Beneath Hawaiian palms and stars);  
 Gookin, Frederick William (A liberty catechism);  
 Hess, Henry Egmont (A catalog of the library of the Insurance Library Association of Boston);  
 Hibbard, George Sayse (Rupert, Vt., historical and descriptive, 1761-1898);  
 Hoadley, George Arthur (A brief course in general physics, elementary and applied);  
 Hoffman, Frederick Ludwig (History of the Prudential Insurance Company of America);

Hopkins, James Herron (A history of political parties in the United States);  
 Lewis John Frederick (Skating and the Philadelphia Skating Club);  
 McLaughlin, James Fairfax (College days at Georgetown);  
 Morris, Henry Crittenden (The history of colonization);  
 Nelson, Samuel Armstrong (The A B C of Wall street);  
 Painter, Lydia Ethel Farmer (The chate-laine);  
 Rice, Herbert Louis (The theory and practice of interpolation);  
 Schenck, Carl Alwin (Some business problems of American forestry);  
 Scottron, Samuel Raymond (Views of the advantages of the proposed negro colonization in South America);

ranged in no order of any kind, not even alphabetical, books by the same author being scattered through the whole list.

LABOR. Whittelsey, Sarah Scovill. Massachusetts labor legislation. (Supplement to *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, January, 1901.

Contains a classified bibliography of 13 pages.

LOSSEAU, Léon. Bibliographie des discours de rentrée prononcés aux audiences solonelles des cours de justice de Belgique de France, de Luxembourg et de Monaco, 1851-1899. Bruxelles, Alliance typographique, 1900. 4 p.+156 col. 4°.

POLITICAL SCIENCE. Gierke, Otto. Political theories of the Middle Age; translated with an introduction by F. W. Maitland. Cambridge, University Press, 1900. 80+197 p. 8°.

The list of authorities (classified) contains 179 titles.

PROCTOR, Robert. The printing of Greek in the fifteenth century. Printed for the Bibliographical Society, at the Oxford University Press, December, 1900. 10+217 p. 1. Q. (Illustrated monographs issued by the Bibliographical Society, no. 8.)

SCOTT, M. O. Douglas Brymner, archivist. (*In The Canadian Magazine*, January, 1901. 16:206-208.) il. por.

An account of the archives of Canada and of Mr. Brymner's work in organizing them. The article is the 19th of the series "Canadian celebrities."

THOMPSON, Charles. Harley, Lewis R. The life of Charles Thompson, secretary of the Continental Congress and translator of the Bible from the Greek. Philadelphia, Geo. W. Jacobs & Co., [1900.] 244 p. 8°.

Pages 215-235 are bibliographical.

### Bibliography.

ASKLEPIOS. Caton, Richard. The temples and ritual of Asklepios at Epidauros and Athens. Two lectures. 2d ed. il. London: C. J. Clay & Sons, 1900. 2+49 p. 8°.

In the list of authorities there are 50 titles. The second lecture treats of the accommodation and treatment of the sick in the temples.

CHARITIES. Bibliographie des armenwesens; bibliographie charitable; herausg. v. Emil Muensterberg. Berlin, Carl Heymanns Verlag, 1900. 15+160 p. 3 m.

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. Bibliography of child study for the year 1899. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, December, 1900. 7:526-556.)

441 titles are included, followed by an index of authors. There are some annotations.

COLONIZATION. Library of Congress, *Division of Bibliography*. List of books (with references to periodicals) relating to the theory of colonization, government of dependencies, protectorates, and related topics; by A. P. C. Griffin, Chief, Division of Bibliography. 2d ed., with additions. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1900. 156 p. O.

— Morris, Henry C. The history of colonization from the earliest times to the present day. New York, Macmillan Co., 1900. 2 v. 24+459 p.; 13+383 p. 12°.

Pages 325-365 of volume 2 contain a classified bibliography, with an index of authors.

GERMANS. Bittinger, Lucy Forney. The Germans in colonial times. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1901. 314 p. 12°.

Contains a 6-page list of authorities ar-

### Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Frank James Martin is the author of "Stage lights: Will Shakespeare and Bill Ide at the show, by the *Plain Dealer* dramatic man."

Harriet Schuyler Nelson is the compiler of "365 desserts. . . ."

Philander Chase Johnson is the author of "Songs of the G. O. P. by ΦX."

David Kendall Simonds is the compiler of "American wit and humor . . . 2 v."

J. R. Stitson, pseud. for Joseph Scott Stillwell. "The human hair."





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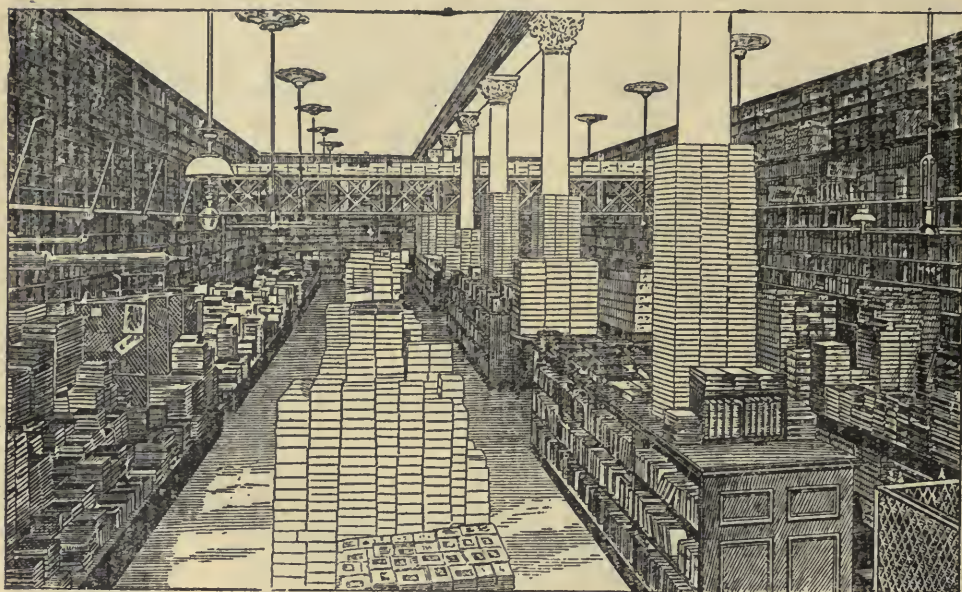
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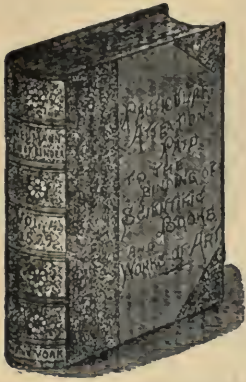
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THE

# Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

## Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 26. No. 3.

MARCH, 1901.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 26.

MARCH, 1901.

No. 3

ARRANGEMENTS for the Waukesha conference of the American Library Association in July next are gradually taking shape, and although no definite announcements are yet made, indications point to a large attendance and a program admirably representative of the manifold activities of the library profession to-day. The general plan favored seems to be that which we have seen in process of evolution for the last few years—the assignment to the general sessions of the broader phases of the subject, and the reservation of specific and technical aspects to more informal presentation in section and round table meetings. For the first division this year, special attention seems likely to be directed to the general subject of library development through agencies national, state, and local, with possibly some consideration of factors influencing book production and distribution, as copyright. For the second division of the program there will be specific consideration of children's work through a program prepared by the newly established section on this subject; questions of cataloging, through the Catalog Section; college and reference problems; matters affecting trustees and librarians in their joint relation; state library commission and state library association work; and the special sessions of the National Association of State Librarians, which holds its annual meeting in connection with this national conference. Visits to the great public library of Milwaukee, and to the magnificent library of the State Historical Society at Madison, will be important features of the meeting; and the local arrangements include various social reunions and entertainments under direction of the Wisconsin commission, associations, and summer school. In its professional aspects, and in the truly national extent and character of the attendance indicated, the Waukesha conference promises to be a most valuable manifestation of the methods, aims, and remarkable development of American libraries.

A SUBJECT of felicitation at the Waukesha meeting will doubtless be the growth of li-

braries under the direct inspiration of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for buildings. The supreme offer within a single week of \$5,200,000 for branch library buildings in Greater New York, \$1,000,000 for St. Louis, and \$1,000,000 for the Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne libraries reaches the high-water mark of public-spirited giving. For the month preceding our record shows gifts to over twenty places exceeding \$1,000,000, and the total for this year is already near to the \$10,000,000 point. Adding to the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations this Carnegie gift, and the municipal expenditure previously and provisionally assured, New York will have for library purposes investments or income representing a capital of practically \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and an opportunity absolutely without parallel. One result of the Carnegie gift, especially in the present Brooklyn situation, may be to open a way for the inclusion of all libraries throughout Greater New York, except such as those of Columbia and of the Pratt Institute, in a comprehensive consolidation or federation that will immensely strengthen the whole library service. There is always the underlying criticism that the money which Mr. Carnegie gives for the people should be given by the people themselves, for their own benefit; but this criticism is met in large degree by the fact that Mr. Carnegie conditions his gift on public support of the beneficial enterprises to which he gives the initiative. It is certain that Mr. Carnegie's methods must result in a great stimulation of library activity throughout the country, and it is to making this stimulation the basis of a real public sentiment, sincere and not artificial, that organized library effort is most needed.

THE plans for a "library post" are again brought to the front by their indefatigable promoter, and it is to be hoped may take such shape as to make them unobjectionable both to the council of the A. L. A., which found much ground for disapproval in the original plans, and to the Post-Office Department. Meantime, Dr. Canfield, as Columbia's libra-

rian, adding his energy to the endeavors already made by Mr. Whitney of Boston, and others, has obtained from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General a ruling in happy contradiction to the red tape restrictions usually emanating from the department at Washington in reference to postal affairs. Hitherto the marks added to books, necessarily in writing, to identify their location or to designate their classification, have been considered as subjecting them to letter-postage, because made in writing—a disadvantage which has been a serious one in the library exchange of books by post. The new ruling that such marks, not being personal in character, may be considered within the meaning of the "inscription" permitted by law is in line with common sense and will be of direct usefulness in the library field.

THE plan of providing printed catalog cards, which called forth so much enthusiasm at the Montreal conference, lags behind practical realization because the number of libraries which have responded to the Publishing Board's circulars has been so surprisingly small. Only about fifty have yet been heard from—less, in fact, than the number indicated by the show of hands at the Montreal conference. The plans, as indicated in the circulars, are in rather better shape than was thought possible when the subject was discussed at the conference, because of the unexpected proffers of co-operation from the Library of Congress, yet the proffered co-operation of the national library is likely to come to naught because of the uncertainty as to the support of the libraries most interested. Surely at least one hundred libraries in this country ought to appreciate the direct benefit which such a plan would be to them—and the support of one hundred libraries would make the plan practicable. Mr. Andrews' talk before the Illinois Library Association has indicated the great variety of uses to which these cards may be put, and it suggests also the great gain that can be made by relieving catalogers of the merely mechanical work and using their brains to better purposes than at present. If those libraries which are minded favorably toward the plan will make themselves heard, it should be possible to put it into prompt practical operation—otherwise the opportunity must be lost.

## Communications.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

CAN anyone inform me whether the following book exists (title is from Henri Stein's "Manuel de bibliographie générale"):

"R. S. Guernsey. Bibliography of legal bibliography. New York, 1874."

Astor Library catalog gives:

"Guernsey, Rocellus S. Legal bibliography; a catalog of the New York Law Institute. [New York, 1874.]"

Did Mr. Guernsey publish a reprint of the portion of this catalog dealing with bibliography?

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.  
THE JOHN CREER LIBRARY, }  
Chicago. }

### OUTLINE OF LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN AMERICA: ADDITIONS.

IN looking over Mrs. Fairchild's outline of the modern library movement in America (L. J., Feb., p. 73) I notice two omissions. One is the Bray library movement, noted in the L. J. some years ago, and the other that the Peterboro (N. H.) Public Library was opened on Sunday in 1834, a long time before Cincinnati in 1871.

S. H. RANCK.  
ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY, }  
Baltimore, Md. }

### LIBRARIES IN GÖTEBORG, SWEDEN: A CORRECTION.

IN the November, 1900, number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, which I have not seen till now, you have reviewed my book, "Folkebogsamlinger, deres historie og indretning." In this review, by which I feel much honored, I find the following passage:

"The largest city library in Sweden is that of Göteborg. Dr. Steenberg states that it contains 7730 volumes, but this is a surprising error. The library really contains over 80,000 volumes, and includes the library of the Göteborg University."

Permit me to say that it is not I, but the reviewer, who is wrong. He confounds two different libraries, *viz.*, "Göteborg stadsbibliotek" (Göteborg town library) and "Göteborg stads folkbibliotek" (The people's library of the town of Göteborg). The first is a purely scientific library, and therefore I have not mentioned it in my book. It has replaced the libraries of Göteborg Museum and of Göteborg University. The second, "Göteborg stads folkbibliotek," is a popular library, and I trust that my statement about it is correct.

ANDR. SCH. STEENBERG.  
HORSSENS, DENMARK.

[It is a curious coincidence that almost simultaneously with Dr. Steenberg's communication we should receive from Mr. Josephson his review of the "Festskrift" of the "Göteborg stadsbibliotek," in which he makes explanation and correction of his error. His review, printed elsewhere, gives further details of this interesting Göteborg library.—Ed. L. J.]

## LIBRARIES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: A SYMPOSIUM.

## DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION.

For a quarter century I have been "eating, sleeping and drinking" libraries. My study convinces me that the next quarter century will show great changes; development and evolution, not revolution. Space limits me to mere mention of heads, but these can be successfully defended.

Books and libraries will be farther releast from restrictions and straight jackets, and mobilized or made aggressiv and omnipresent in their influence. The public will demand more, get more, and consider libraries still more essential and worthy of liberal support.

*Traveling libraries.* This idea will spread and reach homes and individuals as it now reaches only communities. Students can get a dozen books for a winter instead of one or two for two weeks. There will be a greater freedom of access. Open shelves in spite of some losses will become more abundant. Books except a few rarities will be less fetishes to be protected with a kind of sacred awe, and more for use. When a volume cost as much as a village this reverence and jealous watchfulness was justified. Now that it can be bought for the price of a single meal, such reverence is a medieval survival. Students will cut up books freely for notes and scraps. Libraries will lose and wear them out and charge to running expenses with no more worry than for an equal value in stationery, wrapping paper or other supplies that can be reproduced any day at small cost. The book is to be used and also used up, if that—as often happens—will save time worth more than its cost.

*Library faculties.* That modern admirable invention, the reference librarian, will be developed in large libraries into faculties of specialists available by mail and telephone to the wide constituency belonging to each.

*Centralization.* The immense increase in new books publisht, cost of shelving and cleaning, cataloging and handling, and chiefly larger and growing demands of the public, to be met only by a large staff which can be paid only by libraries with a great income,

will drive smaller libraries to abandon general collecting and send their surplus books to the nearest state or great university library which will use them in trust for the benefit of all scholars and smaller libraries in its territory. Telephone, mail and express facilities are becoming cheaper and universally available. Libraries will be driven for financial reasons, rapidly growing more serious, to follow the law of business and to attempt to carry only such stock as frequent local demands warrant, supplying the rest on order from the central storehouse as a bookseller orders rare and costly books. Libraries will be mobilized. Books must travel more.

*Libraries as bookstores.* The public which pays the cost of lending a book for the sake of having it read will soon learn that it can much better afford to help the reader select the best and to buy it for him at wholesale cost, because to own a book means so much more than to borrow it. The library will thus become the local bookstore where sample copies can be examind and orders left. This means cheaper books and the gradual elimination of the commercial element from much of our publishing and bookselling just as it has been similarly eliminated from higher education, then from secondary and now from professional and technical, till with a few exceptions it is coming to be hardly respectable for people to make very large incomes out of any form of education any more than they would out of religion. Education in its nature is a thing to be furnisht with little or no profits. The public ought to afford to every man at actual cost or even less, good water, drainage, roads, education and so far as he needs them the results of the world's previous experience as recorded in books, maps, etc.

*Libraries as publishers.* The universities and great central faculty libraries have already begun to take up their new but proper function of publishing, and endowments will follow to carry this beneficent work forward. Librarians will stimulate and help in the experiments on scientific bookmaking till we really know how to get maximum legibility and convenience at minimum cost, and vast improvement will be workt in several details

of bookmaking, chiefly in size, face and leading of type and in books decrease length of line so that the eye can move down the page without the strain of zigzagging.

*Pictures.* These will go forward further and fully take their proper place without discrimination in favor of books. Not as history of art or mere decoration, though both are legitimate functions, but as illustrating almost every subject. Wherever pictures carry either information or inspiration easier, quicker or cheaper than books, they will take their place and be paid for from the same funds. The graphic side of printing will be greatly developed.

*Museums.* These will be recognized as an integral part of both large and small libraries, for consulting a museum is really "reading" natural language instead of conventional and arbitrary forms of our types.

*Home education.* As with museums, study clubs, extension teaching, reading circles, individual study and the whole group of agencies now happily named "home education," are rapidly grouping themselves around and becoming integral parts of the modern library. The word library will little longer convey to most minds the notion merely of a collection of books, but it will mean the center in every community of all those educational agencies and influences which in our time and country are universally proved as worthy public confidence and support, and which can be maintained more cheaply and effectively as a part of our library system than anywhere else.

When we look back a quarter century and realize that we have been living in what is distinctively the library age of the world, we are amazed at the growth. To him whose vision is as keen looking forward as looking backward the magnificent results already accomplished are exceeded by the almost sure promise of the still better things which are soon to be.

MELVIL DEWEY,

*New York State Library.*

#### THE INVASION OF THE PRINTED PAGE.

A CERTAIN weekly illustrated paper is boasting of the fact that it has successfully invaded the field of the monthly magazine. It probably does not thus boast without good reason. Yesterday we could count on a little respite

from the daily papers and their flood of news and views by withdrawing each month to the reputable monthly's more careful résumé and more carefully considered opinions. To-day the artist, the camera, and reporter, and philosopher, each and all speak to us from the columns of the weekly journal. We may say we do not heed this new form of journalism; but in fact we do. Journals do not speak and continue to speak unless they have an audience. They do speak, therefore the audience is here.

I have suggested my text: the invasion of printed things. Writers will continue to multiply, books will become cheaper, daily and weekly papers and monthly journals will increase in number and will meet the public taste more and more successfully. Things to read will be under every man's eye all his waking hours. Library shelves will groan: the buildings of yesterday will be too small by to-morrow. I doubt if in any town in this country of more than twenty-five thousand population there is a library building erected more than five years ago which is adequate to present needs.

All this is to librarians no cause for lamentation. Rather it means more work to do, and better. As print multiplies our duties increase, our calling is magnified, and there remains for us simply the duty and the pleasure of living up to our opportunities. We have been the keepers of books. There was a time when that was a proper function of the librarian, almost his only one. Even to-day there are treasures of print which someone must guard. We have been promoters of reading, and this duty will, in a measure, but in less and less degree as time goes on, continue over into the next phase of the librarian's development. Not all, as yet, have the reading habit. Probably not all, even in our own country, will acquire it for some decades to come. But these two fields of work—the keeping of books and the promoting of reading—will soon begin to grow smaller. Librarians of the future, if they live up to their opportunities, if they do not reject the gift of good work to do which the gods offer them, will be not so much guardians of books, or promoters of reading, as appraisers of printed things. Mr. Iles saw this ten years ago. To-day we must all see it. The all-



inclusive library will be an impossibility in another decade. Even the smaller collections will outgrow their storage room long before any but the most far-seeing now think possible. Already even the careful buyers find their shelves loaded with dead and useless material before they have laid even the foundations of the all 'round library.

We must learn to select; then we must learn to reject, after it has passed its brief day of usefulness, much of that which we have carefully selected. An army of books, judiciously selected but generous in numbers, must soon begin to march valiantly on from the library to the paper mill. A useless book transformed into useful paper is a sight we must learn to delight in.

Printed things must be evaluated. The flood of print will soon make this imperative. Perhaps the newspapers will take up the task, tho' heaven knows that they have shown as yet no more desire to discriminate in books than they have in patent medicines. Perhaps the colleges and universities will attempt it, and certainly much of the actual work must come from them, in any event. But it is pre-eminently the librarian's task. It is his, at least, to lay out the work and to see that it is accomplished. We should establish an independent, inexpensive, widely circulated, weekly or monthly journal which shall select, reject, praise, condemn and summarize the largest possible part of the books of the day, and shall contain a series of select, classified, annotated and evaluated bibliographies concerning the books of the past.

Commercialism and the wish to print will supply an abundance of things read. One can already almost see the librarian, as I have said, losing from his list of functions that of keeper of printed things. But skilled guides thro' the mountains and deserts of print the public must have. To help to secure those guides, to organize them and make available their services, here is work in plenty and of the kind that makes life worth while.

J. C. DANA,

*Springfield (Mass.) City Library.*

#### FEDERATION AND CO-OPERATION.

WE hope that library progress during this century will be marked by national federation and international co-operation.

Co-operation has been the watchword of American libraries during the latter part of the nineteenth century, but it is only beginning to be a matter of universal scope. It is beginning, however, and the century will doubtless see China, India, and Africa as well as Europe and South America using common bibliographical standards and uniting to produce a universal catalog of world literature.

Co-operation at home has accomplished great things in an informal way, but already feels the need of organization. Informal understanding has not yet, *e. g.*, effected the proper economy either in the selection or cataloging of books. There is therefore a field and a need for formal organized co-operation, and this is what is here meant by federation. The field for this is both local and national.

Locally there is quite a tendency toward the union of many libraries in one, as in New York, but this at best can never include all the great libraries of a great city. There might, however, be a federation which should take in practically all the libraries of a given community, and organize and administer their common tasks without destroying the identity or organization of each, and leaving to each a large measure of self-government. They would be a "United Libraries" after the analogy of the "United States." The present tendency in railroads and industrial enterprises of all sorts is somewhat in this direction.

Nationally, organized co-operation might be extended throughout the United States by means of (a) Bureaus for co-operative cataloging; (b) Bureaus for the organized loan exchange of the rarer and less frequently used books; and therefore (c) for systematic avoidance of duplication. That this organized co-operation will take in some cases at least an incorporated form is probable and to be desired. If the whole problem should take the form of organized local co-operation through strict local federation and centralized national federation through the Library of Congress, so much the better. But by all means let us hope for better organized co-operation at home extended as far as possible abroad.

E. C. RICHARDSON,

*Princeton University Library.*

## THE CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS.\*

BY ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, *Librarian of Princeton University.*

## I. BOOK CLASSIFICATION AN ART.

THE aim of this paper has been described as practical. By this is meant that it aims chiefly to suggest certain adjustments or adaptations of the strictly logical order which are made necessary in the matter of book classification by the fact that we are dealing not with ideas but with concrete things.

The main fact about the classification of books is in brief the fact that it is an art not science. The classification or order of things is nature and is not a human creation. The classification or order of ideas follows the order of this classification of things and is science. The classification of books, on the other hand, is an art—a human creation for a human end. The order of sciences is its backbone, but in the adjustment of books in this order there are many practical accommodations to be made, determined by not merely complexity or material but by the end in view.

In describing this paper as practical, therefore, it is intended to imply not a systematic technical treatise, but only the treatment of the practical modifications of the theoretical order called for by the fact that we are here

treating complex material with reference to a practical end. When these papers are printed they will have something of the nature of a historical sketch with outlines of various systems both theoretical and practical; but for the brief treatment of this lecture the historical and technical must be largely disclaimed; as has been said, its aim is to distinguish the difference between book classification and theoretical classification.

## II. BOOK CLASSIFICATION AND CARD CLASSIFICATION.

The first step in this process of differentiation is evidently to explain what it is here intended to include under book classification. In speaking of the classification of books here then, it will be understood that both the classification of the material books on the shelves and the analytical classification of the contents of these books in catalogs and bibliographies will be included. Although there are some differences between the two kinds which will, from point to point, be noted, the principles and practical difficulties of these two forms of book classification are substantially the same. The chief difference lies in the fact that the card classification can be carried nearer to scientific completeness than that of books on the shelves, for it is not conditioned by the paper and binding, and the analysis can therefore be carried further. The librarian who analyzes his books in this way approaches nearer to the chemist who vaporizes his material and yet he never reaches his point. He is rather like a mineralogist who is so situated that he cannot apply the blow pipe and must get as pure a lump of ore as may be by breaking. It is only the author who uses the contents of books to make new books, breaking up the very ideas in the alembic of his own mind, who is the scientist of books. He alone makes the book-atoms free to take their affinities. Nevertheless as has been said, the difference between shelf-classification and analytical card-classification is considerable in this respect and is like the difference between big rough lumps of mixed ores and smaller purer specimens which can be arranged with greater exactness.

\*The previous lecture, to which frequent reference is made in this, was one of two lectures on "Classification: theoretical and practical," delivered before the Albany Library School, on January 31st and February 1st, in the "Alumni lecture" series. The paper here printed is the second of the two, considerably abridged and somewhat adjusted in parts. The following brief statement will give the clue to allusions in this paper to the first, which was a strictly theoretical treatment of "The order of the sciences," preceded by an introduction on the nature, kinds and laws of classification. Classification was described as a putting together of like things. The kinds described were the logical, the geometrical, the chronological, the genetic, the historical, the evolutionary, the dynamic, the alphabetical, and the mathematical. The laws defined were the laws of likeness, of history and of evolution. The lecture itself called attention to the facts that the order of the sciences follows the order of things; that things include things past as well as things present and include ideas as well as other things. Applying the various laws in view of these facts it was said that the logical, historical and evolutionary order came out at one and the same point, and that this common order might be expressed as Hylology, Biology, Anthropology, Theology.

But whatever differences there may be between these kinds they are alike as to (1) the object that they have in view and (2) the different ways in which the classification can be carried out.

### III. THE OBJECTS AND IMPORTANCE OF BOOK CLASSIFICATION.

If we come down to the real fact why we put books or cards together according to subjects in a library, we find that it is to get together those books or cards which will be most used together. The object is a practical one just as the object of the library itself is a practical one. Libraries are not gotten together as a museum to exhibit what we have called the fossils of knowledge. It is a machine got together to instill that knowledge into men's minds. The books are collected for use. They are administered for use. They are arranged for use; and it is use which is the motive of classification.

The putting of the most used books together saves in the first place actual labor on the part of users and librarian in assembling any given mass of material for use. No catalog can take its place. A prime advantage of having most used books in classes together, therefore, is the fact that the rough bulk of material so gathered together saves a vast amount of bibliographical work and a vast amount of work in actual gathering together and use of material.

A second and great advantage of having the most used books together in the classes in which they are used together, is that they furnish in this way an incentive to the user to get a full view of his material. This is a matter of the utmost value. Men are naturally lazy. They are too little inclined anyway to exhaust material, and when you add to this also the fact that the scientific man is generally also extremely ignorant of books, you open a vast field of profit in a method of setting out before a man so that he can get at it with the least trouble a large amount of his material.

And what is true of trained scientific research I take is still more true of popular work—on the one hand, there is a great economy to the librarian who has to help in school work, essay work, club work, etc., in his task of hunting up references, and on the other hand, where there is access to shelves especially, there is the greatest educational advantage in the actual incentive to the reader

to read or at least, what is of almost greater importance, browse through books in order to pick out certain things. The "average reader" will hardly study even a classed catalog, and is utterly at sea with an alphabetical list or an unclassified library. If, however, he can look over the shelves in a classified library he is surprised to find how much there is that is interesting, he learns to get facts that he wants more readily, and in the end saves much time for himself and for the librarian, while at the same time he gets far better cultivation in the same time than he could possibly have thought of getting in an unclassified library.

And besides this economy of time and labor there is a third advantage in classification, by no means to be despised, in the fact of the psychological or mnemonic training of those who, through seeing books arranged in certain classes, get in the habit of running over these categories in their minds and associating their own ideas in these classes. Men are bound to make up such pigeon holes for themselves, otherwise there is no thought at all—they must make up for themselves some sort of schedules in which to associate their ideas together. The nearer these schedules approximate the real order of things, of course, the better it is, the more retentive the memory, the more intense the developed power of attention, but they must have the schedules, and any well thought out system of classes is better than the rubbish heap of odd boxes which serves most men in lieu of pigeon holes.

The object of classification is thus economy and increased efficiency in the use of books. "Use" is the watchword of book-classification as "truth" or "true order" is of theoretical classification. Any variation whatever from the scientific order is permissible if so be it promote this end of use—the motive of the whole process is "getting together the books most used together."

Passing now to:

### IV. THE KINDS OF BOOK CLASSIFICATION.

We have already spoken in the first lecture of the theoretical kinds of classification. The kinds of book classification are the same but they have more concrete applications, combinations and variations. It will be worth while to note some of those which are more familiar in ordinary use. You have seen in use, *e. g.*, (a) the *natural or logical classifica-*

tion—books arranged in series according to degree of likeness, the ordinary form to which we refer in the use of the word. You have seen that classification arranged forward in an evolutionary form from simple to complex and also backward in the strictly logical form from the complex to the simple. You have seen the Baconian and the inverted Baconian.

You have seen also (b) the purely artificial *alphabetical system* where books are arranged strictly by author throughout the library as used to be the case in the New York State Library under an earlier administration.

I am not sure that I have ever seen (c) a strictly *alphabetical subject arrangement*, but we have often seen large subdivisions of a system arranged chiefly alphabetically by subjects. In fact almost all classifications have this element in it, as they usually reach sooner or later the point of arranging in the order of the "person biographed" and here it becomes a strict alphabetical classification by subjects.

In the same way again (d) the strictly *chronological* by periods throughout a whole library may not be exclusively applied anywhere, but it enters into almost all classification and is a legitimate principle in its place. This principle like all others is sometimes carried to excess, but it is hard to think of a system where at certain points the recognition of dates and periods is not a practical advantage.

(e) This is still more true of *geographical classification* which is still a favorite notion with many as a semi-universal principle. While this again may not be absolutely in use as an exclusive first principle, in many libraries there is a strong tendency to urge it as at least one of a few primary principles and to arrange, for example, things under Europe, History, Geology, Mining, Agriculture, etc., rather than under Geology, Agriculture, etc., with geographical subdivisions. As a subordinate principle it is of course in use in substantially every practical library system.

(f) The primary *division* of all books by *size* into three classes, folios and over, quartos, octavos and under, is one of the commonest of the older classifications, and even to-day we are obliged, for reasons of space, to observe it in a sense, though, as a principle of classification, it has practically gone out, and in libraries the principle of the "dummy" has taken its place.

Another artificial principle of arrangement

which we have met is (g) the *arrangement by color*. This is ordinarily an *ex post facto* principle, and the colors are applied to the classes rather than the classes made an induction from the color. In this form it is common enough, *e. g.*, green books may be books on Germany, red books on France, etc. One can imagine a man arranging books in a private library on the strict principle of color for the sake of artistic effect, but I have never actually quite met it, although I fancy almost everybody makes some concession to harmony of color in a library with colored bindings not otherwise classified.

This classification by color differs somewhat from the principle of (h) *classification according to binding*. There is said to be known instances in which the principle of placing the best bindings nearest the door in a comprehensive series from the best bound to the worst was the actual ruling principle of the classification—and a most excellent principle it was in a library which, like one of these that I knew, was perhaps more suited to be looked at than looked into.

You have of course heard also of the theological library where the ruling principle was (i) *orthodoxy*, the separation of the sound from the unsound—the sheep from the goats. What a chance by the way for the application here of the "mnemonic binding"—say white, sheep; and black, goat; or blue, orthodoxy; and yellow, heterodoxy. This indeed is one of the earliest classifications of Christian theology. The ante-Nicene fathers divided their books into those "received" and "not received" or else "orthodox" and "heretical."

(j) The *form* principle of classification is also sometimes practically a universal first principle. It is used in fact in all systems where, *e. g.*, all encyclopædias are picked out from the other books in their subjects and it becomes a prime principle in the case of those libraries which put together all encyclopædias including such as those of Medicine, Political Economy and the special sciences in a department of encyclopædias. The same thing is true in the matter of periodicals.

An example of what may be called (k) *classification by literary value* is the putting together of select books in a reading room. Another possible distinction is (l) classification according to *interest*. This usually has the utilitarian purpose of saving steps, but is illustrated by the putting out on special

shelves of the latest books and the putting of fiction and biography and in general the most used books nearest the delivery desk. The principle of (m) *linguistic classification* is also much used. In the popular library this is liable to be a fundamental principle, books being arranged first of all according to language throughout, etc. This principle always comes in, too, at the point where we separate an author's works into editions and translations. (n) Classification *chronological by books* includes arrangement both by order of publication and by order of accession.

This list of kinds of book classifications in actual use might be extended still further—(o) *breadth* of book sometimes governs location, as in the case of oblong folios, (p) *thickness* even, in the case of broadsides and pamphlets generally. There is hardly a characteristic imaginable which may not modify the grouping on shelves at least: (q) *weight* (as in the case of inscriptions), (r) *fragility* (as in the case of papyri), (s) *financial value* (in the case of rare books), etc., etc., All these principles are not only in use but are legitimately in use, for it is the useful purpose which determines, and if in any case the most useful service which classification can perform for its users is, say, to separate the orthodox and unorthodox, then this becomes legitimately the prime principle, and after it but only after it the logical, historical, etc., principles may come in. It is clear therefore that the kind of classification to be used—judged by its leading principle—depends on the kind of use to which it is to be put.

This gives us a clue in the case of the special libraries, but what of the general libraries? What is the prime principle for them, and is there any order of subordination in the application of the secondary principles? With so many principles in actual use as dominating principles is there any way of deciding when doctors disagree? I say yes. When doctors disagree we let some principle decide. In this case, as the first lecture tried to show, the fundamental law is the law of likeness. The order which dominates is the one which takes into account the greatest number of points of likeness, and in the use of subordinate principles the order of sequence in use depends on the same law. The true order, according to total points of likeness as here interpreted (whether interpretation is just or not

each must judge for himself) is as follows: (1) The *logical order* or order of likeness of contents following the order of real things from the complex to the simple. This, which is the inverted evolutionary order, is on the whole better practically as well than the evolutionary or the order from the simple to the complex, because the most complex books containing the greatest variety of subjects should precede instead of follow their inclusive subdivisions in the book classification. Nevertheless in subordinate parts the evolutionary (or, what is identical, the "historical") order is often the more useful. (2) The *geographical order* or classification according to the position of things in space includes all kinds of things, though each at only a single instant of time. (3) *Chronological classification by subjects* indicates the position of only a single thing in space though showing it at different instants of time. This exhausts the "natural" order. (4) The *alphabetical* now follows, taking up an artificial series at the point where the natural stops. It may be alphabetical by subjects or alphabetical by authors. (5) To this should be added, and ordinarily only after we have gotten past the alphabetical by subjects and the alphabetical by authors, a second artificial form, *the linguistic*. (6) Finally we have the *chronological by books* (not subjects), or the arrangement by dates or dates of first edition, of the works of any individual author in his particular language. This should only come in as a rule after others have been exhausted.

This I take to be the true sequence of principles as applied to a classification for any general library: Logical, geographical, chronological by subjects, alphabetical, linguistic, chronological by books: *e. g.*, History (logical or natural); France (geographical); the Revolution (chronological); Carlyle (alphabetical); French translation (linguistic); 1865 (chronological by books). Note that by chronological is here meant not the chronological by accession, which is a very common usage at this stage, but chronological by date of publication, which is a very different thing. The accession sequence only comes in where there are two books of the same date and hardly deserves to be called a "principle." We have here thus no less than six distinct principles of classification all legitimately used in one system and all in use in most approved systems.

V. LIKENESS BETWEEN THEORETICAL CLASSIFICATION AND BOOK CLASSIFICATION.

Having defined thus the object and kinds of book classification we return again to the prime object of the paper, which is to call attention to the differences between theoretical and practical classification and the adjustments of the former necessary in the latter. We must not forget, however, that the two things are essentially the same, and that the principles which guide in forming as well as the actual sequence of the theoretical order are to be regarded as the normal which hold except as they have to be modified by practical conditions.

Attention was called in the introduction to the first lecture to the meaning and laws as well as to the kinds of classification, universally considered. The same considerations as to the real nature of the act and the laws which govern the process hold in the formation and application of a practical book classification. Among these the chief thing to be kept in mind is the fact that the arrangement of your books as a whole and in detail is a discrimination of likeness and an arranging of the books according to likeness or unlikeness from the most complex to the simplest. There is no definition that was there given or law there defined which does not hold equally well for your book classification *as principles*, however much the application of them may consist of exceptions, and the quintessence of the whole is the *law of likeness* itself—especially the law of sequence from the like to the like-and-unlike, or vice versa. The principle of likeness and of sequence through the more to the less alike governs the whole process of practical classification; the order of the classes in the making of schedules; the preparing of notation, the plan of arranging the books on the shelves or the cards in their cases, and the actual practice of assigning of books to their places. It may be said therefore that theoretical and practical classification are absolutely alike in their principles, however radically they may differ in their application to concrete things.

VI. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEORETICAL CLASSIFICATION AND BOOK CLASSIFICATION.

These differences may be roughly summed up as differences which come to light in making the schedules, in making a notation, in arranging cards, in locating books on shelves,

in the practical work of assigning books to their classes. Under each of these classes variations arise, chiefly from the nature of the material and circumstances and the intended use.

I. *Making the schedules.*

The basis of the schedules for book classification is of course the order and divisions of the sciences. It has already been said that in general the closer a classification can get to the true order of the sciences and the closer it can keep to it the better the system will be and the longer it will last. True as this is, it is nevertheless also true that there are many adjustments of the pure order of the sciences useful and even necessary in making the classes in book classification, and that the too wooden insistence on having the schedules follow the order of the sciences will often miss the real spirit of classification and result in putting books where a delicate common sense would not put them. In short, the common sense adaptation is often at bottom the more scientific.

(A). *Modification by circumstances.*

If you wish this expressed in technical terms I should say "variations arising from environment."

For most librarians the making of a classification is merely a selection of one already made. They make their schedules thus wholesale. An important question in the selection of such a ready made system of classification for any individual library is the question whether that system is actually much used. After all that I have said about conservatism and the petrification of ideas, I shall not be misunderstood in saying that the first principle in the construction (or choice) of a classification is a true conservatism. The very fact that a large number of people do think already in certain schedules, that large amounts of actual material have already been arranged in these schedules, is in itself a reason for wise conservatism. This, you will note carefully, is especially true when the general spirit of the prevailing classification is not directly contradictory to the natural order. The great gain to librarians trained in one set of schedules or to users similarly trained, in being able, in passing from one library to another, to use the same system is obvious. In cases therefore where the main classes do not overlap and contradict one another and especially when the variations

are merely matters of geographical order or personal taste, the giving up of a practical system actually in use for one ideally better is to be deprecated, except when the new is so markedly better that it is likely to command general use. For this reason the Dewey Decimal Classification, from the very fact of its wide use, will probably endure long after some of the systems now rising, which have more pretension to follow the true order of the sciences are dead (though having said this much it should be said also that the tenacity of the Dewey Classification is due even more to a certain versatility and hospitality towards adjustments within its limits). It is for this reason, too, together with the other very important circumstance that they are more fully worked out than others, that librarians generally, even those who like the writer have a special system better adapted as they think to their own libraries, always advise other librarians to "take Dewey or Cutter" rather than their own. What is true of a general system is true also of its parts, and one must take into account in any attempt to make a system, *e. g.*, the conventional divisions of Economics or Philosophy and the Hagenbachian divisions of Theology. The fact that men are in the habit of looking for things under certain heads is quite reason enough for a strict conservatism when there is question of changing to some other order.

(B). *Variation arising from the nature of books.*

The order of things and the corresponding order of sciences follow naturally in their statement the order of progress from the simple to the complex, from the like to the like and unlike, from the less various, therefore, to the more various, from the less to the more inclusive.

The classification of books on the other hand does not in the first instance follow the historical order or order of complexity, but the inverse evolutionary order, the more to the less inclusive, the unlike to the like. It follows thus rather the order in which the human mind proceeds in tracing out the order of things than the natural order of things itself.

(C). *Differences arising from intended use.*

Again, the practical classification of books is conditioned by the kind of use which is to be made of the books. The kind of classifi-

cation, *e. g.*, which is needed in a free public library is not necessarily the same in its details as that which is suited to a university library, although the general outline may be the same. The chief differences regard (1) the adjustment to building, (2) the principles of subdivision, (3) the question of degree and proportion in subdivision.

(1). Adjustment to building.

The general order in which the main classes are to be placed with reference to one another in a library may not be so much determined by their natural relation as by the shape of the library building and by the rule that the most used books are to be placed nearest the delivery desk. Most public libraries keep fiction nearest the door. One famous library already mentioned and not wholly without its counterpart in others, classified its books so that the best bound ones should come nearest the door. This was correct. This being the chief use, the books were placed where they would be most used. According to the law of use books should be arranged from the most to the least used. In a reference library, therefore, where the reading room is at the top of the building, as will be the case in the New York Public Library, there most used classes should be nearest the top, and where, as is generally the case, the reading room is at the bottom, there they should be nearest the bottom. In case it happens to be a stack after Mr. Winsor's favorite scheme, exemplified in the Cambridge Public Library, where delivery desk is at the middle of three floors, then most used classes should be on the middle floor. In all circulating libraries the most used classes should be nearest the door. In an agricultural college, therefore, Agriculture should be nearest the desk, and in medical, theological, engineering, etc., schools, the same law would prevail. In the Massachusetts Historical Society Library, Massachusetts history, and in the New Jersey Historical Society Library, New Jersey history would be nearest the desk. As a matter of actual practice, something like this is actually done even when the notation follows a different order. It is regarded as a small matter whether main divisions follow the notation order or not. It is this practice by the way which tends to remove the chief practical objection to the D. C. by allowing the 400's and the 800's to be put side by side.

## (2). The principles of subdivision.

This question of the 400's and 800's in the D. C. is a good illustration of a possible modification of the scientific order by the law of putting together the books most used together. In some libraries "Language" and "Literature" are main classes and books are arranged under each in the order of languages. In other libraries "Language and literature" is one class divided by languages and then under each language again divided into "Philology and literature." This latter rather than the D. C. method is usually preferred in a college library according to the law of the most used, since a "department" generally is linguistic and the same professor handles both language and literature. This is typical of all branches in a college library where the department generally rules—and departments (strange as it may seem) by no means strictly follow the real order and divisions of the sciences. In each case, whichever order is finally pitched on, the ground of choice is, rightly, less the "real order" than the order in which the books are used together.

## (3). The question of degree and proportion in subdivision.

This question is in brief the burning question of close or broad classification; or at least the question which once was burning—the question in other words whether classification distinctions shall be carried beyond the limit even of the minutest subdivision of the sciences or shall be limited to the most general schedules. The controlling law in the matter is the principle of usefulness and the general rule is "the greater the number of different books the closer the classification." So long as there is only a shelf-full or two, a class subdivision is of little importance; when there are a hundred or two shelf-fulls it becomes a matter of great importance. It follows therefore that every library feels this need of minute classification in its specialties and can be satisfied with broad classes in the rest. Thus the Halle Library devotes about one-third of all its schedules to a very minute subdivision of Law. In the same way we at Princeton wish to use three times as many prime schedules for New Jersey history as we do for the history of any other state, and fifty times as many for the United States as for Holland. The library of a zoological

museum really needs to follow the scientific subdivisions of animal classes to the very farthest sub-class, but it may arrange such botanical works as it happens to have in a very few classes. The proportion in subdivision therefore depends on the kind of books that the use of the library calls for. That this proportion would be, in a general classification, a pretty hard thing to judge, is witnessed by Dr. Wire's complaint against the Decimal Classification, that it gives 100 places each to Philosophy and Theology where they should be joined in one! There are still, probably, as many books on theology in existence as on all the other sciences put together, and for a universal system surely one-tenth of the schedules is none too many.

The question of degree of subdivision is really included in what has been said. No general scheme of classification has ever been carried out in all its parts to the minuteness with which these parts have been carried out in special libraries. I doubt if 100,000 schedules would do this. As a rule the best general systems carry to about 10,000 places, and the question over which dispute has raged so violently may fairly be said to reduce itself to a question, between 100, 1000 and 10,000.

2. *Making a notation.*

A notation is simply a shorthand series of names for classes. There are three methods which may be distinguished among attempts at a representation of the whole of things: (1) The systematic encyclopædia, which attempts to give a description of all things in a form more or less full of detail as the case may be, from a complete treatise down to the barest definition. (2) The "system of classification" with which we librarians are familiar, which gives the same outline, but defines each class by a single word only or a phrase at most. (3) The "notation" which is really a condensed word for each class, but which nevertheless may and should convey a representation not merely of the division, but also of the sequence, and not only of the artificial sequence, but of the logical sequence, so far as it can be expressed.

In preparing a notation therefore the logical and mnemonic element is of prime importance. This element may exist either with the alphabetical or with the decimal or with the mixed system of notation. It cannot so well exist with the consecutive whole number and does



not exist at all in the notation which is mnemonic in the sense of beginning with the first letters of the *name* of the class—the system which is, I believe, in use in the Sorbonne, and in some American libraries, and which has been accepted by Mr. Langton and Mr. Maire.

It is not a part of the plan of this lecture to go into the discussion of the various combinations which serve as notations, except to say that the idea of a notation seems to be one distinctly numerical, and that every practical system sooner or later does make use of both letters and figures. It is only a question of at which end or where in the middle the letters shall go, and whether the figures shall be decimal (*i. e.*, logical) or consecutive, Roman or Arabic. As a matter of personal opinion, I hold that a classification should be strictly logical throughout in one series with decimal notation, but that where portions of the library must be differentiated into separately located collections of Reference, Kept books, Mss., etc., this should be so done by the prefixing of letters. Theoretically, however, one may hold himself free to introduce his new symbol at any point whatever in his number. It is a matter of practical judgment as to whether points shall be introduced after three letters or four letters, or whether the decimal series shall be broken up after certain distance or not, *e. g.*, by introducing the initial letter with the author number, as in the Cutter table, or keeping the decimal still with authors as we do. However that may be, the strictly logical notation must be broken at times by the need of separating certain classes of books from their logical order and indicating this difference in the notation.

The choice of notation again is limited by the ability of the users, and what will pass well in a learned library may not do so well in a popular one. Theoretically therefore one may use Roman, Italic, Greek, Hebrew and what not letters, Roman and Arabic numerals all together, and there are systems which attempt nearly all, but practically the simpler a system is the better.

### 3. *The classification of the card catalog.*

The practical adjustments required for use are less in card classification than in the actual location of books on shelves, simply because the list of the contents of books can be broken up on cards while the books them-

selves cannot. It comes therefore near to being the science of which book classification is the art. Books are in card catalogs resolved into their elements in some sort as molecules into their atoms by the chemist. This breaking up is, however, only relative and partial—no one, *e. g.*, analyzes an encyclopædia in the general catalogs or wants to. The catalog would get altogether too cumbersome. Moreover, the breaking up must still leave unbroken sections, and is rather the breaking of rocks into fragments than resolving them chemically into their elements, as has been already suggested. The variations are at bottom, therefore, the same as in book location, though less marked.

### 4. *The classification of books on the shelves.*

The actual putting together of books in groups on the shelves is conditioned practically in the first place by the heterogeneous character of many books, such as encyclopædias, essays, periodicals, etc. There are those who on a small scale go so far as to attempt to break up their periodicals and to classify the individual articles, but this scheme cannot be carried very far. Books must, as a rule, be handled as a whole just as the physiographer handles his conglomerate mass, not as the chemist who resolves his into the individual atoms.

A second practical conditioning of the classification of books on the shelves is the matter of size. I have gone so far as to stand up the Paris Polyglot beside the little Stevens edition, but the most fanatical advocate of complete sequence on the shelves would not dare put some elephant folios that you have seen next to the Pickering classics. There must be a limit somewhere. This does not necessarily affect the schedules. It need not even affect the notation, although it generally does so. The user must simply know that he must go to two or three series of books instead of one series in order to completely exhaust the material of his subject, and the modern system of "dummies" even saves him much of the need of this, and he need only examine one series in nine cases out of ten, if he is tolerably familiar with the bibliography of his subject. At the very best, however, the size does limit the actual putting of all books together in their "natural" order.

This same thing is true where books of special value, or books considered unsuitable for general reading on account of immorality

or (in special libraries) unorthodoxy, have to be locked up behind the scenes. The theoretical order is practically disturbed.

5. *The putting of the books in their classes.*

By this is meant the actual work of classification on the part of the classifier. Even at this stage, after the schedules, the notation and all the rules for location have been well settled, the need of adjustment of the theoretical to practical use continues. If, for example, a university has a Department of Economics and no Department of Agriculture, why, then, should a book on agricultural prices be placed the whole distance of the library away from Economics under Agriculture, instead of under Agricultural production in Economics? Yet in a university with an agricultural department it might be much more important under Agriculture than under Production. In the same way a book on railways in all their aspects in a technological school might belong under Engineering, and in a business college under Business, and in an arts college under Economics.

It is just such common sense adjustments as this which test the mettle of the classifier, and it is the fact of this need which makes the really good classifier so rare.

VII. CRITERIA OF A PRACTICAL BOOK CLASSIFICATION.

What, then, are the criteria of a good classification for books?

1. It should follow as nearly as possible the order of things. A properly classified library is perhaps the nearest thing that there is to a microcosm. A human mind which knew all things might be more perfect in this regard, but in reality no one can or does keep the whole of things in mind as a library does. It must therefore follow the order of complexity or of history, or, if you please, of evolution.

2. It should be carried out in minute detail.

3. It should be provided with a notation which will allow for indefinite subdivision, using mixed symbols, but with a predominant decimal base.

4. It should be provided with a detailed and specific index.

5. The value of such a system is increased in direct ratio to the generalness of its use.

How do existing systems answer these requirements? The Halle system is disproportionate and its notation entirely too complex; but it is in some respects the most logical of leading systems. The system of Bonazzi is too brief and broad, and its notation is not satisfactory. Rowell's University of California system is also too brief, and its notation cumbersome for interpolation. But it is sensible in its order and division. Practically speaking, the Decimal Classification and the Expansive Classification are the only ones of considerable extent which can be counted finished, and the E. C. is still a little short of that. In the matter of criteria of use, complete indexing and general practicality, the D. C. is of course without rival. It is somewhat out of proportion at certain points, but perhaps not seriously so. Its general order, though in many classes admirable, is less satisfactory logically on the whole than either the E. C. or the Halle system. The E. C. is sensible, logical, applies a predominant alphabetical notation with great success, is well indexed up to the sixth expansion and is coming to be a good deal used. The final expansion, so far as it has gotten, is a monument of patience and adequate scholarship, and demonstrates, as it has never been shown before in any system, that the alphabetical base is a truly logical and very flexible base. As classification itself is the highest function of the librarian's work, calling into play every faculty and every attainment of knowledge—the acme of bibliothecal work—so these two systems of classification mark the high water line of American library science and are the climax of its achievement.

VIII. CONCLUSION.

Do you ask, What, then, is left of the theoretical order after all these practical modifications? That is the question which we used to ask of our Latin grammars. Is the "rule" anything but a hook on which to hang exceptions? To this question I answer that the theoretical order is yet the rule, however many exceptions there may be.

FIVE MILLIONS FOR THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY FROM AN-  
DREW CARNEGIE.

THE announcement was made on March 15 that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give to New York City the sum of \$5,200,000 for the erection of 65 branch library buildings for the New York Public Library, provided the city furnish the sites and guarantee the maintenance of the libraries. The offer was made in a letter from Mr. Carnegie to Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library, dated March 12, as follows:

"DEAR DR. BILLINGS: Our conferences upon the needs of greater New York for branch libraries to reach the masses of the people in every district have convinced me of the wisdom of your plans.

"Sixty-five branches strike one at first as a very large order, but as other cities have found one necessary for every sixty thousand or seventy thousand of population, the number is not excessive.

"You estimate the average cost of these libraries at, say, \$80,000 each, being \$5,200,000 for all. If New York will furnish sites for these branches for the special benefit of the masses of the people, as it has done for the central library, and also agree in satisfactory form to provide for their maintenance as built, I should esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish the money as needed for the buildings, say, \$5,200,000. Sixty-five libraries at one stroke probably breaks the record, but this is the day of big operations, and New York is soon to be the biggest of cities.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Further details of the matter are presented in the following letter sent to Mayor Van Wyck by George L. Rives, on behalf of the library directors:

NEW YORK, March 15, 1901.

*The Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, etc.*

"DEAR SIR: By direction of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of a letter which we received through our director, Dr. John S. Billings, from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, on the 13th inst., the day of his sailing for Europe.

"You will observe that Mr. Carnegie offers to bear the expense of building a large number of branch libraries, at an estimated total cost of \$5,200,000, provided the city will furnish the necessary land, and provided satisfactory arrangements can be made for the maintenance of these branches. There are no other conditions.

"I am instructed to say that, if the city authorities look with favor upon the general plan our Board of Trustees will hold itself in readiness to co-operate in every way possible in furthering the beneficent purposes which are the object of Mr. Carnegie's munificent offer.

"It is understood that Mr. Carnegie's offer is intended to apply to the entire city. The methods and agencies of administering branches in boroughs other than Manhattan and the Bronx may well be left to be settled hereafter.

"I am further instructed to say that in communicating Mr. Carnegie's proposal to our board Dr. Billings accompanied it with the following statement:

"In the conferences referred to by Mr. Carnegie the suggestions which I have made have related mainly to a free public library system for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

"I have stated that such a system should include the great central reference library in 42d st. and Fifth ave., about 40 branch libraries for circulation, small distributing centers in those public school buildings which are adapted to such purpose; and a large travelling library system operated from the central building. Each of the branch libraries should contain reading rooms for from 50 to 100 adults and for from 75 to 125 children, and in these reading rooms should be about 500 volumes of encyclopædias, dictionaries, atlases and large and important reference books. There should be ample telephone and delivery arrangements between the branches and the central library.

"To establish this system would require at least five years. The average cost of the branch libraries I estimated at from \$75,000 to \$125,000, including sites and equipment. The cost of maintaining the system when completed I estimated at \$500,000 a year. The circulation of books for home use alone in these boroughs should amount to more than 5,000,000 of volumes a year, and there should be at least 500,000 volumes in the circulation department, with additions of new books and to replace worn out books of at least 40,000 a year.

"With regard to the other boroughs of greater New York I have made no special plans or estimates, but have said that about 25 libraries would be required for them.

"The following are some of the data which I have furnished Mr. Carnegie. The population figures are those of the last census:

"Boston, with 569,892 people has 15 branch libraries and reading rooms, and 14 delivery stations, and appropriates \$288,641 for library purposes, being at the rate of over 50 cents per head of population, and of about 2 5-10 one-hundredths of one per cent. on the assessed value of property.

"Chicago has 1,689,575 people, six branch libraries and 60 delivery stations, besides stations in the public schools, and appropriates \$263,397 for library purposes, being at the rate of 15 5-10 cents per head of population, and 7-100 of one per cent. of the assessed value of property.

"Buffalo has 352,387 people, and appropriates \$145,238 for library purposes, being at the rate of 41 cents per head of population,

and 5-100 of one per cent. on the assessed value of property.

"New York City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) has 2,050,600 population, and appropriates \$183,935 for library purposes, being at the rate of 8 9-10 cents per head of population and 6-10 one-hundredths of one per cent. on the assessed value of property.

"Greater New York has 3,437,202 population, and appropriates \$299, 663 for library purposes, being at the rate of 8 4-10 cents per head of population and 8-10 one-hundredths of one per cent. on the assessed value of property.

"The contract made by the city of Buffalo with the Buffalo Public Library, under the provisions of Chapter 16 of the laws of 1897 of the state of New York, is worth careful examination in connection with the question of how best to provide for maintenance of a free public library system for New York City."

"I am, very respectfully yours,

G. L. RIVES, *Secretary.*"

The Buffalo arrangement referred to by Dr. Billings, is provided for by chapter 16, laws of 1897, state of New York. The city of Buffalo is authorized by its mayor to enter into a contract with the Buffalo Library for the proper care, maintenance, etc., of the public library and reading rooms, and to make all necessary appropriations for the same, and the common council of the city of Buffalo is authorized to raise annually, a sum not less than three one-hundredths of one per cent. and not more than five one-hundredths of one per cent. of the total taxable assessed valuation of the property of the city.

In an interview given on March 15, Dr. Billings said: "Mr. Carnegie's offer, if accepted, will result in the greatest free public library system in the world. We may fairly infer that Mr. Carnegie's idea is that the whole system should be under one management, that of the trustees of the New York Public Library, but this is not made one of his conditions.

"As to the question of sites, it is not improbable that a considerable number could be obtained without cost to the municipality through gifts by public-spirited citizens.

"It is of the greatest importance that the system of public schools in the city should be supplemented by such a system of free public libraries as is proposed, and the sooner that work can be commenced upon it the better it will be for the people and for the municipality as a whole.

"My estimate that it will take five years to provide and equip all the buildings necessary is probably a reasonable one, but if the matter is taken up promptly by the municipal authorities, it would seem as if this time could be shortened. No doubt there are some rather difficult questions as to details to be settled, but there are a number of very competent persons to settle them, and the interest of the great mass of the people, in every part of the

city, is so great in seeing that full advantage is taken of the opportunity now presented to bring free books almost to the door of every citizen, that we feel assured prompt action will be taken."

Mr. Rives, referring to the extent of the Carnegie offer, expressed doubt as to whether the New York Public Library trustees would include under their direction libraries outside the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. He thought that "it would be very difficult for them to manage libraries in Brooklyn or Queens, and, as there are already excellent library organizations in those boroughs, it might prove better to arrange to have them administer any branch libraries that may be established there. The same is true of Richmond. The New York Public Library under its present organization can, if desired, attend to any new branches that may be established in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"As to the city, we have seen the mayor, and he authorizes us to say that he is most heartily in favor of the plan, and will do all in his power to carry out Mr. Carnegie's views."

There seems to be no question as to the power of the city under the law as it stands at present to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer. The University law of the State of New York provides for library maintenance by taxation, by popular vote, or "by action of a board of estimate or apportionment or other proper authority," and even should this not be sufficiently comprehensive, special legislation on the subject could doubtless be obtained, as in the case of Buffalo. Mayor Van Wyck has expressed himself as entirely in sympathy with the great development assured by Mr. Carnegie's gift, and recommends that the administration of the system be carried on for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx by the New York Public Library, for Brooklyn by the Brooklyn Public Library, for Queens by the Queens Public Library, and for Richmond (Staten Island) by a central public library to be established. The effect of this gift upon the library situation in Brooklyn is also to be considered. Regarding this Prof. F. W. Hooper, a director of the Brooklyn Public Library, said:

"The Brooklyn Public Library has already established 15 branches in buildings rented for the purpose. Brooklyn needs at least 25 branch library buildings. They should be part of a general Brooklyn library system, with a single central library structure, to be erected by the city. Brooklyn is so large and so individual in character that she deserves a library system of her own. The Brooklyn Public Library, together with the Brooklyn Library, should form the basis of an organization of public library interests in Brooklyn, and the Carnegie branch libraries, together with existing libraries which are not directly connected with schools or institutions, should all be under the management of a Brooklyn library board."

## CARNEGIE GIFTS FOR ST. LOUIS AND ELSEWHERE.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the news of Mr. Carnegie's monumental gift for the New York Public Library, announcement was made that Mr. Carnegie had on March 15 offered to give \$1,000,000 to St. Louis, Mo., for a public library building, provided that the city will contribute the site and appropriate \$150,000 annually for its support. An excellent site is already owned by the Public Library, and it would make a suitable location. Mr. Carnegie desires that half of the money be devoted to the erection of branch libraries throughout the city, and it is estimated that 15 excellent branches can be established for \$500,000.

Just previous to these two gifts, on March 13, Mr. Carnegie placed in trust with the Carnegie Company, of Pittsburg, the sum of \$1,000,000, the income of which is to be devoted to maintaining the libraries established by him in the mining towns of Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne, in the Pittsburgh region, Pennsylvania. In making this gift he said: "I have been giving the interest of \$250,000 to each of these libraries hitherto, and this will give a revenue of \$50,000 hereafter for the three. Braddock Library is doing a great work for the neighborhood, and requires more than Homestead. Homestead, on the other hand, will probably require more for a time than Duquesne, but I leave it to you to distribute the funds from time to time according to the work done or needed."

Further record of Mr. Carnegie's library gifts, mainly during the month of February, will be found elsewhere, in the department of "Gifts and bequests."

## OPENING OF THE NEWARK (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE beautiful new building of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library was opened to the public on the afternoon of March 14, when formal exercises were held, followed by a public reception in the evening. This building, which was erected by the city, at a cost of \$300,000 exclusive of its site, is one of the notable public library buildings of the United States, in its architectural dignity and especially in its practical adaptation to its purposes. Its general plan and characteristics were fully described, with illustrations, in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February, 1898 (23:58-61), when the building plans were accepted, and though some modifications were later made, these plans were practically carried out.

The opening exercises were brilliant and interesting, and were attended by a large audience, including many library visitors from other cities. Mayor Seymour, of Newark, presided as *ex officio* chairman of the board of trustees, and the exercises opened with

prayer by Rev. L. Shreve Osborne, of Trinity Church. The keys of the library were then presented by the architect, John M. Rankin, to Chairman Duryea of the library building committee, who with a few words of congratulation, presented them in turn to Mayor Seymour. The mayor's address of acceptance was a brief review of the efforts by which the building was secured, an earnest prophecy of the future educational development it assured to the city, and an outline of the special features of the new building and the increased activities that it would create and foster.

Addresses followed by the speakers of the occasion. Hon. Cortlandt Parker spoke on "Books," touching upon libraries as "guest chambers where friends are waiting call," and emphasizing as the three chief ends of a public library:

"First. To supply material, through acquaintance with which men and women learn how to teach and influence others—to advance scholarship; nor only this, but to enable thoughtful men to educate themselves for eminence in art, science, discovery, invention, history, biography, constitutional law, philosophy, natural, mental and moral, astronomy; agriculture; everything which can contribute to the uplifting of humanity, not excluding undenominational religion, that they, in turn, may enlighten the world.

"Second. That it may induce every man and woman, though they eschew any thought of such eminence, to aim at self-elevation, in view of the happiness which elevated character bestows upon its possessor.

"Third. That it may tend to bring up and bring leaders in the state—not politicians—professional or not professional, but statesmen. These are the higher ends for which such institutions as this should be conducted."

Rev. Monsignor Doane gave an address on the influence of books, on character and life, citing many of the classics of literature. He was followed by Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, who delivered the chief address of the day.

Mr. Putnam spoke on the scope and functions of the public library of to-day, laying stress upon the fact that the library must be classed among educational institutions, but that the demands it has to meet are far more varied and exacting than are those laid upon the ordinary school or institution of learning. He said in part:

"In the 1899 report of the Newark Free Library certain statistics are given covering the twelve years of its history. It had accumulated 76,000 volumes, secured 40,000 cardholders, issued over 3,000,000 books to its readers for home use, and expended nearly a half million dollars of the public moneys. These figures, it was added, 'give an idea of the extent of the influence of the library in this community.' An idea no doubt of the activities of the library, but I should be sorry

to think a measure of its 'influence.' For the influence of books, as the influence of art, is in general too subtle and too intangible to be tabulated or made matter of statistics.

"And still it exists; a particular service by the particular book, the influence of the collection as a whole. For a collection of books has a character. Its mere aspect, the atmosphere which envelopes it—but which, in fact, it itself creates—may in themselves be a lesson. Enter a library of Continental Europe and you enter a world apart from the world of business and of present affairs. An atmosphere sedate, serious, dignified; an atmosphere of refinement, an atmosphere of weight and of leisure. Justly, for it is charged with the life—and the death—of five thousand years. Five thousand years are an age not to be hurried; the judgment of five thousand years is deliberate. The reader who invokes it must be content himself to be deliberate. Its very reticence is a lesson. It is the reticence of the past, now dead. That it has lived, and yet died, may itself be the most useful, the most practical lesson.

"In contrast with this austerity, this reluctance, is the aspect of the typical American free library of to-day; vivacity, cheerfulness, a very ostentation of facilities, a willingness almost aggressive. Above all, a lively sense of the present. It is the present which is to be dealt with—attracted, encouraged, informed, stimulated; in particular, attracted and encouraged. We would not willingly spare this spirit, and with it the sympathy for the ordinary need, the hospitable recognition of that which is new and fresh and touches the present nearly. This is the service which awakens, promotes. But there is also the other service of books, which is, to temper and to modulate; and of a library, which is to restrain the over-impetuous acceptance of new fancies and of new doctrines by a reference to the truths that have been tried, by suggestion of an accumulated experience, the deliberate judgment of the past. A library that does this, and every library in proportion as it does this, stands for a conservative influence in the community. This influence also cannot be spared. In a democracy over-urged already with incentives to mere 'progress,' it may be the influence most needed. It also should belong to a library which has chosen for its home a structure of design so serious, so temperate, so dignified, as this.

"Which is not to imply for any public library a function either grim, dogmatic or pedantic. The Smithsonian Institute which exists for the diffusion of knowledge—particularly of scientific knowledge—is to have a children's room, in which the exhibits will not teach the child anything useful, but only 'set him wondering.' Similarly, with a building such as this, equipped for varied service, we may safely promise every appeal

to the fancy and imagination which the printed word and the art of the illustrator, in the hands of skilled attendants, can be made to render."

Dr. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University, gave a short stimulating address on the opportunities opening before libraries in the twentieth century. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, closed the exercises with an address, in which he spoke of the building as an institution "of the people, for the people, and by the people," and touched upon the harmony of plan and aim that had prevailed between the architects and the library authorities. In the methods of other days, he said, the building was a matter which concerned the architects alone. The library of to-day, however, was planned by those in control of it, so that it might be best suited to its purpose, and then the plans were submitted to the architects. He said that the building was architecturally beautiful, but that its beauty meant more than mere architecture. It was the symbol of its use. The building was merely the storehouse of the treasure. He also referred to the attractive features of the library, speaking of the collection of 250 original drawings loaned by Charles Scribner's Sons, now on exhibition. He also mentioned and described the children's room, the delivery room, the reference rooms and the reading and newspaper rooms, touching briefly on the methods of administration.

In closing Mr. Hill said: "There is one thought to have as men and women trying to elevate the community. Culture by self-education comes by the means offered by the public library, one fountain of intellectual life which cannot be exhausted. I hope for an interest which will make the library a vital force in the community."

After the exercises the audience dispersed about the building to inspect and admire its beauties, and throughout the evening it was thronged with interested visitors. The library was open for public use on the following day. The task of removing the 75,000 volumes from the old building to the new had been in process for a week before the opening, and had been successfully carried out. For this removal several hundred boxes, with handles at the ends, each box just large enough to take a shelf full of books, had been made beforehand, and into these the books were placed, in the order they were taken from the shelves. One set of boxes was filled at the old library, while a second was on its way to the new building in the vans, and attendants at the new building were unpacking and placing on the shelves there the contents of a third set of boxes, so that when the moving was over the books were all in place in the new shelves. From 20 to 30 books were placed in a box, and each van load contained from 60 to 80 boxes.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION:"  
OPEN SHELVES AND PUBLIC  
MORALS.

I SENT a paper to the conference of the American Library Association at Montreal, in which the following sentences occurred: "There should be sympathetic attendants in every children's room to help children and guard the property. Contrivances should also be adopted which will keep them under observation for a considerable time when leaving the room. It would be foolish to establish reform schools for delinquents and at the same time engage in the work of making delinquents."

The statement was made strong so as to call attention to what must be regarded as a real evil.

I have just read the closely-reasoned paper of Isabel Ely Lord, librarian of Bryn Mawr College, in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February, entitled "Open shelves and public morals."

I am struck with Miss Lord's power of analysis, skill in elimination and other features of good argumentation and with her carefulness to be fair, but fear that she has reached a wrong conclusion. One rises from reading her paper with the conviction that she thinks that the responsibility for exposing before children large numbers of books which they would like to own without exercising considerable supervision to check them if they show a disposition to steal them, is quite small and need not be much considered.

I fear that there are many children who are strongly tempted in the presence of interesting books; experience shows this to be the case and, as Miss Lord says, public property is not regarded with the sacredness of private property. Now if children have formed the habit of thieving or are weak and liable to yield to temptation, I think that efforts should be made to keep them from yielding to temptation and help them to reform if the bad habit has been formed.

There should be supervision. A gentle, sympathetic woman can do a great deal of good in helping to strengthen children in right doing, and such a person should be at hand in a children's room. This supervision should be unostentatious; the great body of children need not be aware of its existence. Still when a person inclined to steal looks around (as such a person is sure to do) to see if circumstances are favorable, he should find the eye of an attendant upon him.

Miss Lord would have a library like a school in its attitude towards children.

Is not that the thing which I am pleading for? A very large portion of the time of a good teacher is employed in strengthening good habits and in overcoming bad habits of children. That is the work which I want from an attendant in the children's room.

In a large library an attendant is needed, if for no other reason, to keep the books in

their proper places so that they may be found in the use of the catalogs, and that person can often do the work of supervision. In a small library the person who charges books may be able to exercise supervision. The person who does this work in any children's room can have other light work assigned to her which she can do in considerable amounts.

Not only am I afraid that readers will get from Miss Lord's paper the impression (which I am sure she does not mean to give) that this matter of placing temptation before children and not helping them to overcome it is a small thing, but I am convinced that the remedy which she seems mainly to rely on to prevent stealing is wholly impracticable. Do not watch the children, she seems to say, even unostentatiously, but when you happen to detect an instance of stealing, deal very severely with the offender and give great publicity to the case.

I fear that Miss Lord has had very little experience in bringing library offenders to merited punishment. Suppose it to be perfectly plain that a boy or girl has been stealing and you decide that it is best to have him brought before the police court for punishment. You declare your purpose to treat the case in this way. First his mother comes to you to get him off; you may be obdurate after a painful scene. Then the boy's priest or minister comes to you. He says, perhaps, "It is right in you to threaten the boy and frighten him, but you do not intend, of course, to bring him into court and blight his prospects?" Then a trustee of your library is approached, and you are asked by him if you are not going too far. You may be sure, too, that the community will not sustain you in severe punishment of children, and a public library is dependent on the community for its support. Then again in the case of the small children who frequent children's rooms the punishments adapted to older persons are not desirable.

It is better to use quiet, gentle measures to prevent crime and reform juvenile criminals in library work, than to resort to the severe public punishments advocated by Miss Lord. As I show in my own library and as I have always shown in public utterances, I am in favor of a large amount of freedom in admission to the shelves, but in the interest of having that plan continue in favor I advocate the use of common sense and some expense, if necessary, in preventing scandals which are likely to render the system obnoxious to right-minded persons. Let us then work earnestly to keep from leading little ones into temptation and to deliver them from evil.

SAMUEL S. GREEN,  
Worcester Public Library.

THE communication of Mr. Green has pointed out to me a serious piece of carelessness in the paper of mine to which he refers. I did not in the least intend to advocate the

severe punishment of children, the dragging of infants into the police-court. When I said "Leniency is sometimes wiser than punishment" I should have stated clearly that special and lenient methods were always best with children. I certainly meant that. My excuse, which I do not claim to be a justification, is that there were a great many limiting sentences to be put into one paper. I could, however, hardly expect a reader to know that I included children in the first part because I was there dealing with a general principle, and excluded them in the latter because I consider that special methods must be employed in the children's room in the application of principle. I can only say that as regards punishments I was not considering the children.

Having thus publicly confessed my carelessness as to the one fact, I must be allowed to insist on my main contention. Mr. Green's courtesy toward me only makes more evident the difference between his knowledge and experience and my own, yet if I am right in believing that we should all of us have clear reasons to give for the faith that is in us, I cannot change my opinion until my reasons for reaching it are proved false or inconclusive. And I hope Mr. Green will pardon any presumption in what I may say.

"There are many children who are strongly tempted in the presence of interesting books," says Mr. Green. I grant it. And again he says that the assistants in the children's room should be employed "in strengthening good habits and in overcoming bad habits." That is exactly what I am pleading for, and where I take issue with Mr. Green is as to the method. He thinks a woman can be "sympathetic" to the children and still watch them in a surreptitious way. I do not. He thinks that keeping an eye on them will guide them into the paths of virtue. I think the chances are much better if you let children know that you trust them. I repeat the axiom that the only school for the voter is the ballot-box. This does not mean license for the children, but liberty. It does not mean that they are to be turned loose to do as they choose in the room assigned to them; it does mean that the person or persons there to help them must have the attitude of a helper and in so far of a teacher, not that of a spy. I repudiate utterly Mr. Green's implication that a good teacher uses the spy-system in any form. Let him ask his neighbors at Clark University if they approve such an attitude. The library should help children, as it helps men and women, to "grow strong and flourish" mentally and morally. One gains strength of any faculty by using it. Let the children use self-restraint and thereby learn it. Help them in the most effective way you can—and that is by true sympathy which expects good instead of suspecting evil. And children know what one's attitude toward them is.

ISABEL ELY LORD,  
Bryn Mawr College Library.

## THE STATE LIBRARY AND THE STATE.

*From the Report of the New Hampshire State Library, 1898-1900.*

IN the many years of its existence, a state library though it has been, this institution has practically been more a club library for the legal profession. Our point of view as to the purposes of its existence is much broader. Owing a duty to the bench and bar, which must be acknowledged, we also owe, and are attempting to perform, a duty to the citizens outside of the legal profession: to the farmer, to the student of history, to the medical man, to the ecclesiast, to the architect, to the mining, the mechanical, and the sanitary engineer, to the scientist, to the artist, and to the artisan. For it is the library of all, supported by the taxation of the whole state rather than by a divisible portion thereof.

In fact, this duty which we recognize that we owe to the state at large logically suggests a further step in advance in matters pertaining to the administration of the library system of the state. The fact that the public library system, supplemental to the public school system, is now a necessary concomitant of the latter in the proper educational preparation of the citizen for the duties which he owes as such, is already *res adjudicata*. The progressive library laws of this state recognize and enforce this idea. In the efficient administration of our public school system, we have found it necessary to centralize, to establish a bureau having a general supervisory influence over the local schools. Analogously, this system should apply to the public library movement. In short, it is the conviction of the trustees that the state library should bear to the local public libraries the same relation that the state superintendent of public instruction does to the local schools. The sphere for good work is enormous. There should be an officer, a state superintendent of public libraries, connected with the state library, and appointed as the state librarian is appointed, having in charge this important work. He could do a vast amount of good work, among the smaller libraries especially. Like the state superintendent of public instruction, he could go about the state holding library "institutes," counselling and advising the administrative officers of the rural libraries, furnishing information as to books, methods, classification, and other matters of library economy, possibly adjudicating disputes as to library sites, making himself, in short, the guide, philosopher, and friend of every local library. He could edit a state library bulletin, which might take the place of the expensive technical periodicals devoted to library economy, besides serving as a supplement to the printed catalog, and being, as the latter will be, a model to be followed by the local libraries. Of course, the usefulness of such an officer to the large city libraries is somewhat questionable. They, however, are well qual-



ified to take care of themselves generally. But the overwhelming majority of our public libraries are small institutions, without the resources to employ the services of a professional librarian. These are the ones which now suffer from neglect. The flourishing city libraries, with the means at their disposal, can afford to send their librarians or trustees to a distant conference of a library association; the small country library may not because it cannot afford the expense. And it is this struggling rural library which must be content with a non-professional librarian—the very one who needs the benefits derived from the conferences. They do not possess those advantages and that knowledge of the best methods of which their collaborators, the school teachers, enjoy and obtain at their district “institutes.”

This recognition of the natural relation of the state library to the public library must come in time; we trust in New Hampshire first of all. For this grand old commonwealth has ever been a pioneer in the library movement. It is fitting and proper that the state which instituted the first state library, which granted the first act of incorporation for a state library association, which passed the earliest law permitting taxation for library purposes and the first law making such taxation compulsory, the home of the first free public library in the history of education—in brief, the first state to recognize the proper functions and relation of the public library to public education, should be the first to put in operation a system soon to be universally adopted throughout the states, as we believe.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

*William E. Foster in Photo-Era, February.*

A MODERN public library building lends itself readily to the effective exhibition of photographs and other pictures. As a specific instance, the experience of the Providence Public Library may be cited, though it should be remembered that the conditions here described, are reproduced in one way or another, in the library buildings of other cities.

The new building of the Providence Public Library was opened to the public in March, 1900, and is a very commodious one, containing 27 rooms of various kinds (exclusive of the stack stories and basement rooms), and comprising a total area of more than 11,000 square feet. The pictures are shown in the lecture room, which is a well-lighted room, about 41 x 37 feet, at the eastern end of the second story, and is entered directly from the corridor of the upper hall, through double fly-doors. Of the four walls of this nearly square room, two are provided with book-cases, rising seven feet from the floor, and having a capacity of about 2000 volumes.

These two walls are pierced by seven large windows, which admit the light in a very abundant and very favorable manner, for the other two walls which contain the pictures.

A very effective background for the pictures has been chosen, in a maroon-colored burlap, admirably harmonizing with the mahogany finish of the room. This burlap is tightly stretched and pasted over a board backing, the boards being laid up “three ply,” since it is found that this method very effectually prevents them from warping. The burlap forms a strip about seven feet high from the floor, extending nearly the full length of these two sides of the room—about 70 feet in all. On one of these walls it is capped by a moulded cornice of mahogany, serving as a base for the electric lighting. The suggestion of burlap, for the purpose described, is to be credited to the Boston Public Library in its art room, though the method of applying it is somewhat different in the two libraries. To the Boston Public Library also should be credited the very successful method of hanging the photographs, most of which are mounted, but unframed.

Eight parallel rows of quarter-inch brass rods extend along the entire length of both walls, and the photographs are hung from the rods, by means of the ingenious contrivance called “the bull-dog hook.” There is a uniform distance of six inches between the rods (the lowest one being about three feet from the floor); and this secures the greatest elasticity in arranging and rearranging the space, allotted as it is to pictures which are not always of uniform size. In this way, five pictures are sometimes hung one above another, although the usual number is three. There is scarcely less elasticity and economy of space in the horizontal arrangement, for the small brass sockets which hold out the rods at a distance of about half an inch from the wall, and which occur at intervals of about six feet, present not the slightest interruption to the picture-books, which slide, either between them or over them. The “bull-dog” hook, as is well known, is a small nickel-plated hook, the upper part being curved, and passing over the rod, while the lower part clutches the top edge of the photograph, at a distance of about one inch below the rod, after the manner of a clothespin.

The artificial lighting of the room is scarcely less satisfactory than the natural lighting. It is chiefly by groups of electric lights near the ceiling, but reinforced, where needed, by a series of curving brackets, at frequent intervals, projecting over the cornice, just above the pictures, as well as over some of the book-cases. This cornice projects a little more than eight inches from the wall, while the tip of the electric light projects 17 inches. In order to render the arrangement of the pictures more effective, by classifying and labelling them, a narrow frieze (about an

inch and a half in width) has been provided just above the pictures, for inserting labels or descriptive signs.

The average length of time for which each exhibit has been shown is three weeks; and a dozen have thus been provided during the past 10 months. The photographs have included loan collections on Rome, Florence, Venice, Amsterdam, Alaska, the White Mountains, the Alps and a notable collection on the islands of the Pacific Ocean. In the intervals between these loans opportunity has been taken to show some of the treasures of the art collection belonging to the library itself, including reproductions from photographs of Colonial architecture, antique pottery, textiles and lace. . . .

Each exhibit has been carefully announced to the public, by bulletin-boards in the halls and on the outside of the building, and also in the columns of the daily newspapers. As the library has a regular weekly department in each of these papers, the exhibits are of course mentioned there from time to time, but in several instances, in addition to this, special articles describing the photographs have been prepared and published. The exhibit is invariably one which comprises not only the views but also "the literature of the subject"; and the books occupy the shelves adjacent to the collection of views, with lists of references, both printed and written, and can be taken out by any reader who wishes. In a conspicuous place, near the entrance, are posted the maps of the region which is illustrated.

As is indicated by the name which it bears, this is a lecture room, as well as an exhibition room; and it is accordingly supplied with seats for an audience of more than one hundred (the seats being movable chairs which can be rearranged or taken away entirely), and also a platform for the speaker, an adjustable bookstand for large folios, and all necessary apparatus for showing lantern-slides. The educational value of exhibits like these is very great, not only when used in connection with a study club, or class, but when showing geographical or art subjects which have an intimate connection with the school studies. In the work of the library, the art courses of the Rhode Island School of Design are closely followed; and the lace and textile illustrations above referred to were exhibited as a part of this co-operative work.

Such a room as this may well be the chief place in the building for exhibiting and caring for pictures, yet it should not be the only place. Collections of photographs, as the permanent property of the library, should be classified, stored and consulted in the art library. Framed photographs may also be collected to be circulated like books. In the work of the children's library, photographs and other pictures are constantly available for use; and no one can have failed to notice that the interest in amateur photography is

every year becoming more prevalent among young people. Among the especially interesting sights in the children's library at Providence, during the past few months, has been an exhibit of home-made cameras, made by boys, together with some of the photographs taken with them.

### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TO-DAY.

*From the 18th (1900) Report of the Dover Public Library.*

THE people's library of to-day is a broad educator, and as such, it goes outside the field occupied by the public school or the church. Here every student may come; here the school-master, the preacher, the professor, the public speaker, the writer and editor. Here is material aid for all persons called upon to impart knowledge to others, or influence the thinkings and opinions of the public. But this is not all. It reaches and benefits many who are too old to attend school. It is effectual where other influences falter, and helps those who are compelled to devote the hours of daylight to labor for the support of themselves and those who depend upon them. It has placed in the hands of thousands of toilers, not only books which solace the intervals of labor, but those which put new meanings in the toil and new life in the toiler by disclosing its principles; facilitating its improvement; lighting up its relations with other work, and remote workers. As an educator the public library has come to occupy a field peculiarly its own, and its worth cannot be overestimated. It makes knowledge democratic and for the multitude. It is bringing about an openness of mind, and is infusing sweetness, strength and good sense into common life.

### BOOK POSTAGE FOR LIBRARY BOOKS.

THE United States Post-Office Department, through the Third Assistant Postmaster General, has made public a ruling which admits to book postage rates library books containing written marks which are a part of the official records of the library. The ruling holds: "That a shelf number, or a date, or both, and any mark for designation which may reasonably be construed as an 'inscription' in the limited sense of a permanent office record of the library, in this connection, may be added in writing, to library books within the interpretation of the word 'inscription,' which is underscored in the above quotation, without subjecting such books, when passing in the mails, to the letter rate of postage." This decision, which is important to all libraries sending books through the mails, was secured largely through the efforts of Dr. J. H. Canfield, of Columbia University Library, J. M. Whitney, of the Boston Public Library, and others interested.

## WHAT IS THE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR? LIBRARIES IN CANADIAN LUMBER CAMPS.

\*F. M. Crunden in *The Library*, January, 1901.

WELL, what is the purpose of all human activity? What is the object of all man's toil and endeavor? What has been achieved by human labor through countless centuries? The individual aims at personal happiness; but unconsciously he works for the development of character. In lowly life he fights for a livelihood: in higher stations he contests for a career: in all ranks the last and highest outcome is character. Society struggles blindly along the upward path of evolution. Consciousness of humanity is a recent inchoation, an embryo of late creation. Its development, with all the beneficent results therein promised depends on popular education—not on the ascent of the favored few to loftier heights, but on the lifting up of the great mass of humanity to an understanding of the significance of life, individual and social.

For this work there is no such effective agency as the public library. What the varied activities of the world are unconsciously and indirectly doing, the public library is directly and consciously hastening. Through it the pages of history teach to the present—to all who have the making of the future—the lessons of the past. It brings the ignorant into contact with the sage; its biographies of saints and heroes fire the youthful mind with a lofty ambition, a noble enthusiasm; its silent, but eloquent, teachers accompany their thousands of pupils into the privacy of their chambers and talk to them on the most sacred subjects and in their most susceptible moments, and instill into their minds and hearts high ideals and pure sentiments that could find entrance at no other time and through no other channel.

This is the work of civilization. And we librarians should congratulate ourselves that we are thus engaged in the highest work that falls to the lot of man to do. How shall we do it? How shall we be true to our opportunities? By devising or adopting the best charging system, by perfecting our catalogs, by securing beautiful buildings? Yes, these things we must do; but we should never forget that these are but means to an end—and not the most important means. The mechanics of librarianship must not be allowed to usurp the place of its spirit. Methods count for less than culture; and the qualities essential to the highest success are enthusiasm, sympathy, tact, and self-devotion. A board and librarian possessing these characteristics will soon adopt or develop good methods, and, within financial limitations, will achieve the end and aim of a public library—the intellectual advancement and the moral betterment of the community. The public library also promotes material prosperity; but that, again, is only a means to an end, the end and object of all human endeavor—a higher social order and a purer, happier people.

"LIBRARY extension in Ontario: travelling libraries and reading camps" is the title of a small pamphlet issued for Alfred Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, Ontario, Canada. It is devoted to an account of, and appeal for, the work undertaken by Mr. Fitzpatrick and others interested, of establishing reading camps and developing a system of travelling libraries among the stations of the great lumber companies in the province of Ontario.

The movement began in September, 1900, when application was made to the Little Current Public Library, in the center of a lumbering region, requesting that that library be permitted to send small branch libraries to lumber camps in its vicinity. The library board agreed to the suggestion, and circulars were forwarded to the leading lumber firms of the province, with the recommendation "that a travelling library commission be appointed and a sum of money be appropriated by the Ontario government with which to purchase books, and that in the meantime, to assist in meeting present needs, all public library boards be allowed to send small collections of books into the camps." The proposal met with general approval, and the Department of Education has given its support to the work, which has so far been mainly experimental and is looked upon only as a step toward a provincial system of travelling libraries to be conducted through the Department of Education.

As a beginning camp libraries were established in three lumber camps, to which small collections of French and English books were sent from the Nairn Centre Public Library; for another camp one of the McGill University travelling libraries were secured. "Several weekly and daily papers, including *La Presse*, one of the leading dailies in the French language, have been subscribed for the exclusive use of the reading shanties. Many illustrated magazines have been received from friends. One-syllable editions of 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Swiss family Robinson,' and 'Pilgrim's progress' are being given to those who cannot read, and they are being urged to improve their spare moments and ask help from the nearest neighbor. If the funds will warrant it prizes will be offered for the men who, being unable to read or write the English language, will in the course of the winter acquire either art. Branch libraries are also being circulated in a few camps where there are no reading rooms. In this way nearly 600 men in this vicinity will have the advantage of a good public library."

Mr. Fitzpatrick dwells upon the great value of this phase of "library extension," in the monotony and narrow interests of the lumberman's life; and prints extracts from many letters expressive of interest and sympathy. The pamphlet also includes views of the reading shanties already established.

### ONTARIO (CAN.) LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be held in Toronto, Monday and Tuesday, April 8 and 9. The program will contain, among others, the following papers and addresses: Chairman's address, James Bain, Jr., Toronto Public Library; Canadian literature, a Poetry, C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; *b* History, H. H. Langton, University of Toronto Library; *c* Fiction, "Seranus" (Mrs. S. Frances Harrison); Travelling libraries, Prof. A. B. MacCallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto. Further announcements will be made later by the secretary, E. A. Hardy, Public Library, Lindsay, Ont.

### ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1901-2.

THE legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill passed by Congress immediately prior to the close of the recent session makes provision for the administration of the Library of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, as outlined in the estimates submitted by the Librarian of Congress. The force is increased by 26 new positions, of which 21 are in the Catalogue Division. They are as follows: one assistant at \$1800, one assistant at \$1500, one assistant at \$1400, one assistant at \$1200, three assistants at \$1000 each, two assistants at \$800 each, six assistants at \$720 each, two assistants at \$600 each, four assistants at \$480 each. In the Copyright Office provision is made for four additional clerks, two at \$1400 each and two at \$800 each, and in the Law Library one extra assistant at \$1200 is provided for evening service. Most of these new positions will probably be filled by promotion, or by assignment of persons who have been doing temporary work, so that the list as given does not indicate precisely the salaries and positions to be filled by original appointment. The increase of force granted in the Catalogue Division is six less than was asked in the librarian's estimate, the reduction being made in the higher-salaried positions.

In general the appropriations are the same as last year, no new departments being created and no special increases made in salaries. For the purchase of books \$60,000 is provided, instead of the \$50,000 allotted last year, and the appropriation for exchanges of public documents is raised to \$1800 instead of the former \$1680. For "miscellaneous and contingent expenses" \$7300 is regarded as sufficient, as against \$8500 for the year preceding.

The provision for the opening of the Library of Congress on Sundays from 2 to 10 p.m. failed of passage, and is not included in the bill. This was presented as an amendment to the measure, on behalf of the District, and called for an extra appropriation of \$12,000.

### A LIST OF "BEST NOVELS."

THE Springfield (Mass.) City Library has prepared a list of "One hundred of the best novels," for distribution among readers. It is accompanied by the following introduction:

"This is a list of one hundred of the best novels. It does not profess to be a list of the hundred novels which are the best among all ever written. Such lists have been often made. One in the *World* almanac for 1890 was the result of much voting by the readers of the *World*. It was interesting, but would not please you any better than this one. The same can be said of the list compiled by an eminent literary authority in the same almanac for 1895. The excellence of a novel, like that of any other work of art, is very much a matter of personal taste. The novels in this list are all good. You will not find it easy to name another hundred as good. Most of them are pleasant to read. Problem stories, morbid stories, distressing analytical studies, tearfully sentimental stories have for the most part been purposely omitted, tho' thereby some of the strongest of novels were rejected. Novels in foreign languages lose so much in translation that not many can well be admitted into a list which is confined to books in English. One who has not read a good part of the books in this list, or has not read something from most of the authors represented in it, has much to learn about the pleasures of novel reading."

#### ONE HUNDRED OF THE BEST NOVELS.

- Allen. Reign of law.
- Austen. Pride and prejudice.
- Sense and sensibility.
- Balzac. Cousin Pons.
- Eugenie Grandet.
- Magic skin.
- Barrie. Sentimental Tommy.
- Tommy and Grizel.
- Besant. All in a garden fair.
- and Rice. Ready-money Mortiboy.
- Black. Princess of Thule.
- Blackmore. Lorna Doone.
- Brontë. Jane Eyre.
- Buchanan. Shadow of the sword.
- Bulwer. Last days of Pompeii.
- Last of the barons.
- My novel.
- Burnett. De Willoughby claim.
- That lass o' Lowries.
- Collins. Moonstone.
- Woman in white.
- Cooper. Deerslayer.
- Pilot.
- Spy.
- Craik. John Halifax, gentleman.
- Crawford. Mr. Isaacs.
- De Foe. Robinson Crusoe.
- Dickens. David Copperfield.
- Nicholas Nickleby.
- Tale of two cities.
- Doyle. The refugees.
- Dumas. Chevalier de Maison Rouge.

Dumas. Count of Monte Cristo.  
 — Three musketeers.  
 — Twenty years after.  
 — Vicomte de Bragolonne.  
 Eliot. Adam Bede.  
 — Middlemarch.  
 — Mill on the Floss.  
 — Romola.  
 — Silas Marner.  
 Frederic. The market place.  
 Gaboriau. Lerouge case.  
 Gaskell. Cranford.  
 Goldsmith. Vicar of Wakefield.  
 Grant. Unleavened bread.  
 Hardy. Far from the madding crowd.  
 — Tess of the d'Urbervilles.  
 — Under the greenwood tree.  
 Hawthorne. House of the seven gables.  
 — Marble faun.  
 — Scarlet letter.  
 Holmes. Elsie Venner.  
 Howells. Modern instance.  
 — Rise of Silas Lapham.  
 Hughes. Tom Brown's school days.  
 Hugo. Man who laughs.  
 — Les miserables.  
 — Toilers of the sea.  
 James. Portrait of a lady.  
 Kingsley. Hereward.  
 — Hypatia.  
 — Westward hol  
 Kipling. Captains courageous.  
 Lever. Charles O'Malley.  
 Lover. Handy Andy.  
 Macdonald. David Elginbrod.  
 Marryat. Peter Simple.  
 Melville. Typee.  
 Meredith. Beauchamp's career.  
 — Diana of the Crossways.  
 — Ordeal of Richard Feverel.  
 Oliphant. Salem chapel.  
 Page. Red Rock.  
 Parker. Seats of the mighty.  
 Reade. Cloister and the hearth.  
 — It is never too late to mend.  
 — Peg Woffington.  
 Sand. Snow man.  
 Scott. Heart of Midlothian.  
 — Kenilworth.  
 — Old Mortality.  
 — Quentin Durward.  
 Stevenson. David Balfour.  
 — Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde.  
 — Kidnapped.  
 — Master of Ballantrae.  
 — Treasure Island.  
 Thackeray. Henry Esmond.  
 — Newcomes.  
 — Pendennis.  
 — Vanity Fair.  
 Tolstoi. Anna Karenina.  
 Trollope. Phineas Finn.  
 Turgenev. Fathers and sons.  
 Twain, Mark. Tom Sawyer.  
 — Huckleberry Finn.  
 Ward. Eleanor.  
 — Marcella.  
 Weyman. Under the red robe.

## American Library Association.

*President:* H. J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

*23d General Meeting:* Waukesha, Wis., July 3, 1901.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS.

Printed cards have been issued for the following:

U. S. National Museum reports, 1895-97. 50 c.

— bulletin. \$1.02.

U. S. Bureau of Ethnology reports. \$1.73.  
 Depew, C. M. 100 years of American commerce. \$2.03.

N. Y. State Museum bulletin. 54 c.

Liber scriptorum. \$1.52.

Smithsonian Institution reports. \$6.31.

Smithsonian Institution miscellaneous collections. \$2.40.

American Association for the Advancement of Science. Addresses of the vice-presidents. \$3.49.

American Historical Association papers. \$1.13.

American Historical Association reports. \$3.14.

Old South leaflets. \$1.61.

Shaler, N. S. United States of America. 48 c.

Cards for the following are in preparation:  
 Mass. Historical Society collections.

Smithsonian Institution contributions to knowledge.

U. S. Bureau of Education. Circulars of information.

U. S. Special Consular reports.

## State Library Commissions.

IDAHO LIBRARY COMMISSION. On Feb. 23 the state legislature passed a bill establishing a travelling library system for the state and creating a state library commission. The measure passed the state Senate on Feb. 20 by a unanimous vote, and on the 23d it was acceded to by the House with but one dissenting vote. It was prepared and presented under the auspices of the women's clubs of the state, among which the Women's Columbian Club of Boise was most active in its support. The bill provides for a state library commission of three, two of whom shall be women. The appointment of a secretary is authorized; \$3000 is appropriated for purchase of books for the next two years, and \$3000 for commission expenses and secretary's salary.

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION: secretary, Miss Alice S. Tyler, State Library, Des Moines.

The commission has issued the first number

of a periodical bulletin, dated January (16 p. il. O.). It is devoted to record of the work planned for library development in the state, including a paper on aid to readers by Miss Margaret Mann, local items of news, the text of the state library law, short reading lists, and other useful material.

Announcement is made that a summer course in library training will be conducted as a department of the summer session of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, under the auspices of the state commission. The course will continue for six weeks, from June 17 to July 27. It will be under the direction of Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the commission, and Miss Crawford, of the Dayton (O.) Public Library will give daily lectures on technical subjects. Lectures will also be given by members of the state university faculty, state library commission, and others.

The course is intended especially for librarians who are in charge of small libraries. Those who have had some experience in library work, or wish to prepare for definite positions, will therefore be given preference. If the limit is not reached by these, others may be admitted. The requirements for admission are at least a four years' high school course or its equivalent.

In addition to the regular summer school tuition of \$5, there will be the cost of library material necessary for practice work and the necessary text-books, which will not exceed \$10. Applications should be sent in before May 1, 1901, to Miss Alice S. Tyler, State Library Commission, Des Moines, from whom further information may be secured.

**VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION:** Miss Charlotte Gibson, secretary, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow, Vt.

Miss Charlotte Gibson, librarian of the Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow, Vt. has been appointed secretary of the Vermont Free Library Commission, succeeding Miss M. L. Titcomb, now in charge of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.

## State Library Associations.

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Henry M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford.

*Secretary:* Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Jennie P. Peck, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at Hartford on Feb. 27. There was an unusually good attendance; among visitors from outside the state being J. C. Dana, of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, with Mrs. Dana; and Miss Medicott, Miss Ashley and Miss Farrar, of the Springfield library force.

The morning session opened at 10.30 in the

state library, the first paper being on "The Connecticut State Library and some of its treasures," by state librarian Geo. S. Godard. This was a review of the growth of the library, from the appointment of the first state librarian, J. Hammond Trumbull, in 1854, and an outline of the plans now contemplated for making the collection more useful. The special strength of the library is in its collection of English and American law, and "in the matter of the history of English constitutional law, hardly a better collection of original material can be found outside of London, and the university centers of Great Britain." In state publications, even for its own state, the collection is imperfect, though "beginning in 1850, the Connecticut documents, as bound for international exchange, is complete. The Pequot Library at Southport contains one of the best collections of Connecticut publications to be found." Mr. Godard added: "The archives of the state, as is well known, are not confined to state records and the various manuscript volumes in the office of the secretary of state. There is a great quantity of papers upon various matters which have been accumulating since the settlement of the colony. About 40,000 of these, mostly before 1790, which were by the authority of the General Assembly pasted into large folio volumes, have been deposited in the library. These 122, containing so many thousands of documents, together with many similar papers unmounted and unarranged pertaining to the history of the state, to the history of every town and nearly every ancient family of the state, are now stored in numerous wooden cupboards in the library. Of all the treasures of the state, these manuscript archives are most precious."

"Editions of Connecticut laws" was the subject of a paper by Albert C. Bates, of the Connecticut Historical Society, who described chronologically and bibliographically methods of printing and distribution. "Methods of evaluating children's books in fiction and science" were treated in a joint paper by Mrs. Evelyn Lane and Miss Ida Farrar, of the Springfield City Library, who described the efforts made in this direction in the Springfield library.

The afternoon session opened at two o'clock in the Hartford Public Library. The first topic was "Library hours and vacations," introduced by Charles D. Hine, of the state library commission, who gave comparative statistics from 72 libraries on these points as a basis for discussion. His figures showed that the average number of hours a week for an assistant in a large library is 45. In the discussion, Miss Anna G. Rockwell, of New Britain, made a strong plea for no longer hours than these, saying that a librarian in order to be worth anything must have time to grow and to read outside library hours, to belong to clubs and to have recreation of one kind or another.

"Mounted pictures and picture bulletins" were described by Miss Grace Child, of the Hartford Public Library, who gave some suggestions for the collecting, mounting, classifying, and display of such pictures. Her talk was illustrated by an exhibit of such material, shown in the library rooms.

The following officers were elected: President, Henry M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford; vice-presidents, George S. Godard, State Library, Mary E. Lyman, Middlefield, George M. Carrington, Winsted, Alena Owen, Suffield, Alvarado Howard, Stafford Springs; secretary, Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library; treasurer, Jennie P. Peck, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury.

#### ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* A. H. Hopkins, John Crerar Library.

*Secretary:* Miss Eleanor Roper, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Anna Hoover, Public Library, Galesburg.

The sixth annual meeting of the Illinois State Library Association was held in Lincoln, Feb. 21-23, 1901. The association was most hospitably received by the residents of Lincoln, and on Thursday evening the members of the women's club gave a reception in honor of the visiting librarians. The room was prettily decorated with potted plants, and a collection of posters from Champaign, Albany, and some of the public libraries in the state formed quite an attractive feature of the decorations.

The Hon. S. A. Foley, president of the Lincoln Library board, made the address of welcome, thanking the association for meeting at Lincoln and extending a most cordial welcome in the name of the library, the woman's club, and the mayor. This was followed by the president's address. Mr. Willcox chose as his subject "The public library, an extension course to the public school," in which he showed the great necessity for the education of all classes and the very small per cent. of children who ever go through the high school, ending their school days either through wilfulness or necessity at a very early age. He dwelt upon the inestimable good the library might do for the former in keeping them out of mischief and the benefit it could undoubtedly be to the latter in helping to continue the education which was but started at the public school, but which family circumstances made impossible to continue there. He said it was this necessity, deeply felt, of giving all the children, the poor equally with the rich, good, inspiring books to read, that gave us the Illinois free public library law in 1872. He dwelt upon the steady advance of civilization and how necessary it is to keep in touch with the new doctrines and new move-

ments, and that the public library is the source of all this knowledge.

Friday morning the first thing on the program was a Library Institute conducted by Miss Eleanor Roper. It was intended only for beginners. As the time was limited it was impossible to do much more than touch upon each subject, but samples filled out to illustrate the most approved methods in ordering, accessioning, cataloging, shelf listing, etc., were handed around. There was a general discussion and the questions asked showed the necessity for just such work. In connection with the institute Miss Louise Booth, of Peoria, explained the details of the Browne charging system as in use at the Peoria Public Library.

At 10 o'clock the regular meeting was called to order by the president, who suggested that the question of dues be discussed at this time instead of later, as called for in the program. It was decided by the association that, because of the small income and because of the inconvenience of sending 50 cents, the dues be raised to one dollar. The president then appointed the following committees: Committee on nominations, M. E. Ahern, chairman, Mrs. Alice G. Evans, Ange V. Milner, Ida M. Webster, and J. E. Durham; committee on resolutions, Mrs. Resor, Mrs. C. F. Kimball, M. B. Lindsay, Evva L. Moore, E. B. Wales.

Preparatory to the report of the committee on library legislation and the discussion to follow, Katharine L. Sharp presented a paper on "The condition of libraries in Illinois." Every kind of library and library work was reported upon. The library clubs and societies, library schools and training classes, lecture courses, college libraries, travelling libraries, large Chicago libraries, commercial circulating libraries, and the work being done by each, were all thoroughly treated. After listing the gifts and bequests she said that during the life of the association, 1896-1900, over \$500,000 had been given to libraries of Illinois in gifts. She showed a map of the state so marked that the libraries in the different counties could be seen. This showed 32 entire counties with no library whatever, eight with only college or university library, and six with only a subscription library. Miss Sharp closed by saying she thought these conditions showed the necessity for a library commission in the state.

This was followed by a report of the committee on legislation. Mr. Willcox reported that the committee appointed to co-operate with the Farmers' Institute, federation of women's clubs, and the committee from the state teachers' association had not been able to have any meeting as a committee, but the individual members had been consulted. Mr. Barbour, of Rockford, of the state teachers' association, wanted a section added in regard to woman suffrage and 25 legal voters instead of 50, necessary for a petition to the

town clerk. The women's clubs reported that they were in hearty accord with the bill. The Champaign draft, prepared by the library association, with a few alterations, was drawn up and put into the hands of Mr. Putnam in the Senate and Mr. McCulloch in the House. Mr. Putnam wrote that the Senate seemed to feel the rural districts were better served by the Farmers' Institute than by a commission.

Following the report Mr. Hostetter's paper on "Farmers' Institute travelling libraries" was read by the secretary, Mr. Hostetter being unable to be present, as the Farmers' Institute was holding its annual meeting at this time. He reported that during the year 1900 these libraries had increased from 21 to 41 and that there was a large number of applications for libraries waiting to be supplied. He explained that the community securing the use of the library pays the express charges from Springfield and return and is entitled to keep the library six months and that the application for a library must be signed by at least five responsible citizens, endorsed by the president and secretary of the county farmers' institute. He thought the close relations between the county farmers' institutes, who are familiar with the conditions and needs of the people of their separate counties, and the Illinois Farmers' Institute, whose secretary has charge of the travelling libraries, makes it possible to place the libraries to the very best advantage, and he said they had done so much for the higher education of the farmer and his family that the Illinois Farmers' Institute intended to ask the present legislature for an appropriation of \$2500 for the maintenance of this fine library system.

Mrs. C. F. Kimball, reference librarian of the Withers Library, Bloomington, and a member of the federation of women's clubs, followed with a paper on the "Attitude of women's clubs towards library work," in which she said there was a very general interest taken by the clubs of the state in the commission bill. She showed how close the relations were between the library and the women's club, in many instances the former being a result of the latter. She told of the work done by the state federation of women's clubs in promoting travelling libraries and of the co-operation with the Illinois state library school, which is to be the medium of circulation for the federation's travelling libraries during the coming year.

At the end of Mrs. Kimball's paper there was a long discussion in regard to the three distinct bills which were to come before the legislature and of some means of combining and compromising so as to have but one. The meeting, however, adjourned without anything definite being decided or agreed upon. The general opinion seemed to be that matters would have to stand as they are,

each one doing all he could to influence the representative from his district.

The afternoon session was devoted to the subject of library administration and was opened by a paper on "Co-operative cataloging" sent by C. W. Andrews, who was unable to be present because of a committee meeting in Chicago.

Mr. Andrews said that the co-operative cataloging scheme now only needs the necessary number of subscribers before becoming a reality and he expressed his regret that the scheme had not been accepted as generally as the committee were led to expect from the enthusiastic reception of its outline at Montreal last June. About 50 replies, nearly all favorable, to the circulars sent out, have been received, which is a little more than half the support necessary.

The advantages of the plan, in Mr. Andrews' estimation, are economy, considering the high grade of work, the fulness of entry and amount of analysis and the inclusion of the cards; the fact that the cards are printed instead of written, giving greater legibility, uniformity, absolute fidelity in copies, greater care necessarily taken in preparation and the possibility of obtaining as many copies as are wanted at a slight additional cost. He then showed in how many different ways these extra cards are used in the John Crerar Library; *e. g.*, for continuations list, binding list, periodical list, in making up bulletins, official catalog, etc.

Mr. Andrews did not contemplate that any catalogers would lose their positions through this new method, for the books must still be examined and subject headings assigned, all books preceding 1901 must still be cataloged, and analytical work can be extended. In other words, the effect of this plan will not be to deprive catalogers of their work but to substitute more of the intellectual for the mechanical, putting preparation of bulletins, class lists, etc., in place of copying of title page.

But on the other hand the small library receiving only 200 books a year, Mr. Andrews thought, would probably be outside the profitable field of the movement, while those receiving 500, or less if largely non-fiction, should be within it. The paper closed by saying that if this succeeded the prospects were bright for treating foreign books in the same way.

Miss Evva L. Moore, of Scoville Institute, Oak Park, followed with a paper on "The proper distribution of labor in a small library." She recommended that the librarian devote her mornings to meeting the assistants, answering the mail, getting up reference lists, glancing over the new periodicals, and superintending the administrative part of the work, leaving the afternoons free for visiting the schools, helping the teachers, meeting the



public and lending an ever ready and helpful hand to the children. The details and mechanical work should be as simple as possible but accurate, and should be looked after by the assistants.

The rotation method with the assistant was discouraged, as it was thought the public become accustomed to a certain person and object to a constant change there. In case the assistant should be absent the librarian could fill the breach, thus coming in touch with the work as it was being done.

In closing, Miss Moore said the librarian herself must keep up to the mark, if she insisted upon accuracy, neatness, courtesy and promptness in the other members of the staff.

The discussion which followed was led by Helen P. Bennett, of the Mattoon Public Library. Miss Moore was asked if the members of the training class gave their time for nothing, to which she replied that the class covered nine months, and every day each member of the class gave the library four hours, and at the end of the nine months they gave a full month in addition. Being questioned, Miss Moore said that she found time for her class from 8.15 to 9 every morning, and that the requirements for admission were high school graduates or the equivalent. Mr. Willcox feared that by so many training classes the market would become flooded with applicants for positions, but was assured that many went into it simply for the pleasure of what they could get out of it, and that at the end of the course felt amply repaid by the added intelligence with which they could pursue any line of study.

Mrs. Kate Henderson, of Joliet, failed to appear, so that the next paper presented was on "Organization by correspondence," by Zella F. Adams, of Evanston. Miss Adams, who gives all her instruction and help by means of correspondence, told what satisfactory results she had had and explained how it was possible to give to the librarian, ambitious to use modern methods and to do the work that others are doing, but who has not had the advantages of technical training, or the librarian fortunate enough to have been able to employ the services of a trained librarian but who finds it difficult to continue the work without further instruction, the necessary information for the proper administration of the library. The first step, Miss Adams said, is to know the tools and provide the needed supplies and reference books, then leading them by easy stages from the more simple records to the more complex. In cataloging, books presenting the fewest possible difficulties must be chosen. More difficult works may be attempted as proficiency is acquired.

At the conclusion of this paper, Anna E. Felt, trustee of the Galena Public Library, presented a paper on "Reserve force in a small public library." In assigning the topic

the idea in the minds of the committee was in reference to extra assistants to be called upon if needed, but Miss Felt showed that the reserve force applied to books, building and trustees as well as assistants. Miss Felt said, in part, that "the strength of an institution depends largely upon its reserve force, available when necessary. The public library is a business institution and should be conducted along business lines, great care being taken to guard its weakest parts. If the library has but one book on a given subject, and that is taken out, then the library is bankrupt, so far as that subject is concerned, for the time being. The same holds true in regard to each division of the library. The board of directors should be harmonious and ready and willing to act. No matter how small the library there should be an efficient staff, for what becomes of that public library taken care of or looked after by one solitary librarian, when said librarian falls on a piece of orange peel, sheet of ice, or is hit by a falling timber? The library is bankrupt."

A study class, open to all desiring to learn modern library science, was recommended as a means for furnishing workers for the library whenever extra help was needed. As the tax in the smaller towns is not sufficient to warrant large salaries, it was thought the leisure class, many of whom are anxious to spend their time in a profitable way, might be called upon for assistance.

This was followed by a general discussion led by Josephine E. Durham, of Danville.

Miss Felt was asked how she managed her training class and if she had any difficulty in getting her assistants to work for nothing, and if the apprentice help could be depended upon at the particular time that it was wanted, to which she replied that often they came into the library and offered to stay and let the librarian go off for the afternoon.

Mr. Willcox wanted to have an expression of opinion in regard to the library's taking *Puck* and *Judge*. The general opinion seemed to be that it was better not to take them. That the influence on the boys was bad; that they should be taught patriotism and respect. Some, however, thought the pictures valuable as political history; as one is Republican and the other Democrat the opinion prevailed that if one was taken the other should also be in the library.

Mrs. Evans, the A. L. A. representative for Illinois, made some announcements in regard to the meeting at Waukesha and a plea for Illinois librarians to attend. After listening to her remarks, all felt that it was not only a duty to attend but that all who did so would derive a great deal of pleasure therefrom. Mr. Faxon, secretary of the A. L. A., followed with some remarks on the advantages to be derived by attending the meeting. He had just come from Waukesha and seemed much pleased with the attractiveness of the hotel

which is large enough to accommodate all. He impressed the fact that this is to be a western meeting and that it was the duty of the west to have as large an attendance as possible. He said the post-conference had not yet been decided, but that a trip down the Mississippi seemed the most attractive at present.

Miss Ahern then announced that the National Educational Association would meet this year at Detroit, July 10, and extended a cordial invitation to all teachers and librarians to attend.

Miss Ahern for the committee on nomination of officers then presented the following names: President, A. H. Hopkins, John Crerar Library; First vice-president, Anna E. Felt, Galena Public Library; Second vice-president, Mrs. C. F. Kimball, Withers Public Library, Bloomington; Secretary, Eleanor Roper, John Crerar Library; Treasurer, Anna Hoover, Public Library, Galesburg.

On motion the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for these names, and they were declared elected.

Friday evening the members of the association and the people of Lincoln had the privilege of listening to the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, who delivered an address on "Francis Parkman, the great American story teller." Previous to his address the committee on resolutions submitted its report, which was accepted and passed.

In the name of the association President Willcox thanked Mr. Jones for his able and most interesting address, and the association then adjourned. ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary*.

#### JOINT MEETING PENNSYLVANIA-NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The fifth joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association will be held at Atlantic City, Friday to Monday, March 22-25, 1901. Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to attend. The first session will be held on Friday evening at 8.30.

#### TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has been selected as the official route for the New Jersey and New York section, the Reading Road serving those delegates who leave from Philadelphia. The advantage to members in using the Central Railroad is that a stop-over is permitted at Lakewood either on the going or returning trip, and it has been found that many members will take advantage of this privilege.

Railroad rates are as follows:

New York to Atlantic City and return, \$4.75.

Newark to Atlantic City and return, \$4.75.

Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, \$1.75.

Excursion tickets good to return within 15 days.

Tickets from New York are good to stop over at Lakewood or Philadelphia within limit.

Those desiring to stop over at Philadelphia on the return trip should have their tickets exchanged by the ticket agent of the Reading Railroad at Atlantic City.

The best train to reach Atlantic City is the one leaving via Central Railroad of New Jersey as follows:

Leave New York, South Ferry, 3.35 p.m.

Leave New York, Liberty street, 3.40 p.m.

Leave Newark, 3.15 p.m.

Arrive Atlantic City, 6.48 p.m.

Special car for the exclusive use of members will be attached to this train if a sufficient number indicate intention of going.

From Philadelphia trains leave by the Reading route as follows:

Leave Philadelphia, 4 p.m.

Leave Camden, 4.10 p.m.

Arrive Atlantic City, 5.20 p.m.

#### HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Grand Atlantic Hotel offers the greatest advantages to members and will again serve as headquarters.

The following special rates have been made to members of the associations:

Friday to Monday, or any other three days, \$2.25 per day.

One week, \$15.

One day, \$2.50 per day.

Part of day at regular rates.

The arrangements made contemplate remaining over Sunday. It is hoped that a large number will take advantage of this special opportunity.

Those intending to be present are asked to notify L. E. Hewitt, secretary Pennsylvania Library Club, room 600, City Hall, Philadelphia, if members of the Pennsylvania Association; or Miss C. W. Hunt, secretary New Jersey Library Association, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., if members of the latter association.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Mrs. Mary H. Curran, Public Library, Bangor.

*Secretary:* G. T. Little, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

*Treasurer:* Miss Alice Furbish, Public Library, Portland.

Advantage was taken of the meeting of librarians of eastern Maine at the University of Maine, Orono, on Jan. 24, to call a meeting of the Maine Library Association for the same time and place, as a meeting of that association had not been held for several years. The following officers for 1901 were elected: President, Mrs. Mary H. Curran, Bangor Public Library; vice-presidents, Ralph K. Jones, University of Maine Library, and Miss Annie Prescott, Auburn Public Library; treasurer, Miss Alice C. Furbish, Portland Public Library; secretary, George T. Little, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

It was voted to submit the following amendment for consideration at a meeting to be held during the summer: "It shall be the policy of the association to encourage the establishment of local library clubs, the members of which shall be entitled to attend and take part in the annual meetings of the association, whenever held."

*NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

*Secretary:* Herbert W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

*Treasurer:* Miss Bessie I. Parker, Public Library, Dover.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held in Dover on January 30. The morning session was devoted to the election of officers and the transaction of other business. This included the merging into the state association of the membership and funds of the Cocheco Club, established as a library organization in 1891, the action being taken by vote of members of that club present at the meeting.

In the afternoon, Miss Garland and her assistants were at home at the public library and the visiting librarians there studied the admirably managed departments, refreshing themselves from time to time at a tempting table.

It was as profitable a meeting as it was a pleasant one, and the departure of trains alone brought about an adjournment.

*NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library.

*Secretary:* Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown.

*Treasurer:* E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, East Side House, New York City.

The association has issued an attractive announcement of its "Annual library week," to be held at Lake Placid, Sept. 28 to Oct. 5, 1901. The circular is a small oblong pamphlet, setting forth the many attractions of Lake Placid as a meeting place, with several characteristic illustrations. The plan for this "library week," to be a permanent annual institution, was adopted at the autumn meeting of 1900, when it proved thoroughly successful. The general plan of the 1900 meeting will be followed this year, the Placid Club house being headquarters, and an informal program being arranged. A few formal meetings will be held, there will be no specially prepared papers, "unless the development of some subject seems to demand a closely arranged logical statement as a basis for discussion; but topics will be carefully selected and leaders assigned who will be prepared to begin the theme and round out the discussion."

All library workers in New York and other states are invited to save this week from their summer vacation, or reserve it as an additional vacation outing, and join the "library week" gathering.

## Library Clubs.

*LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.*

*President:* H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

The Library Club of Buffalo met on Wednesday, Feb. 20, in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, President Elmendorf in the chair. A letter was read from Miss Beal, of the Boston Children's Aid Society, giving some account of the methods pursued and results attained in the home libraries of that city. This was followed by the regular report of Miss Campbell, chairman of the committee on home libraries of the Library Club of Buffalo. She reported progress. The fourth library had that day been installed in the home of a poor woman, who would give to its care her only afternoon at home during the week.

The club was then addressed by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, superintendent of liberal arts of the Pan-American Exposition, who spoke of the objects, aim and methods of his department.

ELLA M. EDWARDS.

*CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.*

*President:* W. B. Wickersham, Public Library.

*Secretary:* Miss Margaret Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer:* C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on Thursday evening Feb. 14.

The important feature of the business meeting was reports from committees. Mr. C. W. Andrews, chairman of the committee on the union list of periodicals, reported that all proof with revisions to date was in the printer's hands and that before long the list will be published and ready for distribution. Mr. Andrews also informed the club that the committee on administration of the John Crerar Library has decided to publish annually a supplement to this list. This will render the union list of so much more permanent value that it is greatly hoped that the edition of the main list will be increased to 1000 instead of 500 as originally planned.

The committee on libraries in the schools submitted the following report, which was duly accepted, and it was voted that the executive committee send copies of the report to the Public Library board and the Board of Education with the urgent request that they take favorable action in regard to the matter:

"The committee to whom was referred the question of a more intimate connection between the public library and the public school system in Chicago have conferred with the librarian of the public library and the superintendent of the public schools.

"The public school and the library are now recognized in many of our cities as being co-

ordinate branches of the educational system of our country, and branches of the public library have been established in the schools in many cities and children's rooms have been opened in the public library, while no special work for the children has been done in Chicago.

"The committee would therefore suggest that the Board of Education be requested to set apart a room in one or more of the school buildings to be selected by the said board of education, for the use of the public library, in the establishment of branch libraries. The said board of education to furnish the heating, lighting, and janitor service required. The Public Library board to furnish the books, furniture and attendants and manage the library. These branch libraries to be kept open longer than the schools are kept open. While these libraries are primarily for the use of the children in the public schools, they shall be for the free use of the public, the same as any other branch of the public library.

"The committee would further recommend that there be opened in the public library a department intended for the use of the children, this department to be under the charge of some person competent to deal with children, one who can interest children and who understands their needs. This department to be equipped with books and furniture suitable to children.

"The committee would recommend that the librarian on receipt of the request have prepared lists of books suitable for children on such subjects as may be required in connection with the work of the schools."

RUTHERFORD P. HAYES, *Chairman*,  
H. T. SUDDUTH,  
IRENE WARREN.

The program of the evening opened with a paper on "State supervision of public libraries," C. A. Torrey. This was followed by a "Cataloging symposium," Chairman A. H. Hopkins, which was made up of short papers on problems and interesting points in cataloging and were given as follows:

"A cataloguer's lament," Miss Skeer of Lewis Institute; "Annotation of catalog cards," Miss Moore of Scoville Institute; "Spelling of surnames in a genealogical index," Miss McIlvaine of the Newberry Library; "The catalog in a normal school library," Miss Simpson of the Chicago Institute.

An interesting informal discussion followed each paper and the regular time of adjournment was reached before the two remaining papers by Miss Hawley and Miss Sawyer could be read.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

*President:* Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

*Secretary:* A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer:* Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library.

A meeting of the society was held on Feb. 7, in the John Crerar Library. In the ab-

sence of Mr. Hild, chairman of the publication committee, the secretary reported that the first number of the society's "Contributions to bibliography" was in the hands of the printer, and that each member of the society in good standing would receive a copy free of charge. The committee recommended that the second number of these "Contributions" be accepted, a "Bibliography of general and national bibliographies," by W. S. Merrill, of the Newberry Library. This report was accepted.

Miss Mabel McIlvaine read a paper on "The indexing of bibliographical periodicals." Her attention had been drawn to the need of such an index through her efforts to keep track of articles on bookbinding and relative arts. The fact that special periodicals were not included as a rule in the annual indexes to periodical literature was much to be regretted, and it was time that something be done for just these special, technical periodicals. The speaker commented on the slow issue of the French index, the clumsy references of the German, and the too broad classification in the lists in *Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*. The most ideal in conception of all indexes was the printed catalog cards for articles in current periodicals and society publications issued by the American Library Association Publishing Board. But these cards gave few references to articles on bibliography because no bibliographical periodicals were indexed. The speaker ended with a rapid survey of the most important periodicals to be indexed.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Andrews spoke of the co-operative indexing of current periodicals carried out under the auspices of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and expressed as his opinion that the Board might be willing to include bibliographical periodicals if a strong recommendation to that effect were received from this society. The matter was referred to the council with a request to report at the next meeting.

The following new members were elected: Mr. James H. Eckels and Dr. Charles R. Mann, Chicago, and Mr. Henry E. Legler, Milwaukee.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

#### EASTERN MAINE LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Ralph K. Jones, University of Maine, Orono.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* J. H. Winchester, Stewart Free Library, Corinna.

A meeting of librarians was held at the University of Maine, Orono, on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 24-25, at which a permanent organization, called the Eastern Maine Library Club, was formed. The constitution adopted is modelled after those of the Massachusetts clubs. Meetings are to be held three or four times a year, and one of them is to be in connection with the Maine Library Association.

Papers were presented by Prof. G: T.

Little, librarian of Bowdoin College, on library co-operation; Mr. J. H. Winchester, librarian of the Stewart Free Library, Corinna, on the town library, and President A. W. Harris of the University of Maine, on the library and the public. Each paper was followed by a discussion, and the meeting was interesting and profitable to those who were present. In addition to the sessions of the club on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, a reception in honor of the visiting librarians was given on Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Jones, and on Friday afternoon visits were made to the library of the Bangor Theological Seminary and to the Bangor Public Library.

The officers chosen were as follows: President, Ralph K. Jones, University of Maine Library, Orono; vice-president, Miss E. M. Pond, Belfast Free Library; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Winchester, Stewart Free Library, Corinna.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

*President:* F. A. Crandall, Office of Documents.

*Secretary:* Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

*Treasurer:* F. E. Woodward, 11th and F sts., N. W.

The 53d regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, with the newly elected president, Mr. F. A. Crandall, in the chair.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of Miss Caroline Mytinger and Miss Nannie D. Barnes, of the Navy Department Library; Miss Sophie Nussbaum, of the Bureau of Education Library; Mr. M. L. Jacobson, of the Bureau of Statistics Library; Miss Hester Coddington, Miss Gertrude Shawhan, Miss Julia Gregory, Miss E. A. Runner, Miss Frances Thompson, Mr. F. W. Ashley and Mr. J. Lebovitz of the Library of Congress.

A program committee was appointed by the president, consisting of the following officers of the association: The two vice-presidents, Miss Josephine A. Clark and Mr. Henderson Presnell, and the executive committee, Miss Mary A. Hartwell, Mr. Charles Martel and Mr. Edward L. Burchard. Mr. Presnell will act as chairman, and Miss Clark as secretary.

The first paper of the evening was by Mr. Steingrinnur Stefánsson, entitled "The ethics of the Volsungs." From the saga of the Volsungs, the typical heroic family of the Viking aristocracy of Scandinavia, he deduced the ethical ideals of the race, showing that they were a land-conquering warrior people with positive ethics. He showed that these characteristics predominated to-day in the Anglo-Saxons as exemplified in the foreign policies of Great Britain and the United States. The Volsungs were compared with

the patriarchs of the Bible, with the heroes of Homer and of the Celtic traditions, and with Nietzsche's conception of the Uebermensch, etc.

The second paper was by Mrs. N. N. McCullough on "An illustrated catalog." The catalog consisted of the transcription of well-known book titles into hieroglyphics, thus making of each title a kind of "rebus." These transcribed titles did not illustrate the contents of the books. The material used is cardboard, about the size of a magazine page for each title, the illustrations for the titles being cut from newspapers, magazines, etc. Numerous examples of the catalog were distributed among the members of the association for inspection.

Miss M. A. Gilkey's paper, "Nineteenth century library progress," was a résumé of Mr. R. R. Bowker's article, "Libraries and the century in America," in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for Jan., and Mr. C. A. Cutter's "The development of public libraries" in the New York *Evening Post* for Jan. 12, 1901.

The president then announced that the "question box," a new feature of the association, was ready for questions. He also appointed a committee of the whole association as a social committee.

There were 75 members present.

HUGH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

#### LECTURES AND NOTES.

Herbert Putnam gave a whole afternoon to the school Feb. 25, speaking on Copyright and the Library of Congress. The lectures gave us an unusual appetite for our coming visit to that library which has developed so wonderfully under Mr. Putnam's administration.

Feb. 27 the afternoon lecture was postponed till another day and all the students listened to Mark Twain's inimitable speech on Osteopathy in the Assembly chamber.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by a dance.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

#### 14TH ANNUAL REPORT.

The 14th report of the Library School, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, appears as Bulletin 55 of the New York State Library, dated January, 1901 (University of State of New York, Library School 8, p. 335-366. O. 5 c.). Much of the information given in this report has previously appeared in these columns, through the notes furnished by Mrs. Fairchild, so that only the main statistical features call for present comment. The class of 1900 numbered in all 42 persons (11 seniors), representing 13 states, New York and Massachusetts leading with 14 and 8, respec-

tively. Of the 42 students 35 held college degrees and five had done some college work. It is pointed out that "the proportion of college graduates in each class is constantly increasing," and that of 31 students in the class of 1901 only one has had no college training. The bibliographies and theses chosen by the class are listed, and lists are given of the students of 1900, including the summer course, and of the changes in position made during the year by graduates and members of all the classes from 1888. The report includes record of the annual visit to libraries, the library schools re-union, meeting of the graduates' association, etc., and of the work of the year, including the preparation of the Paris A. L. A. exhibit, picture bulletin and book annotation work, and the routine of the summer course.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

##### LECTURES BEFORE THE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, visited the school on Feb. 26. He spoke to the students on the subject of "Copyright."

Other lectures will be given as follows:

April 2, 3, 5, 16, 17 at 11 a.m., and April 18, at 8 p.m., by Mr. W. R. Eastman, state inspector of libraries, on "Library architecture."

April 24 and 26, May 1 and 3, at 11 a.m., by Mr. G. W. Cole, on the "History of libraries."

May 7, 9, 14 and 16, at 11 a.m., by Mr. G. H. Baker, lately librarian of Columbia University, on "Book-buying: 1. Building up a library. 2. Auction sales. 3. 2d-hand and sale catalogs. 4. 2d-hand dealers, at home and abroad."

##### SUBJECTS FOR THESES.

The following subjects for theses have been selected by students of the historical course, second year:

History of printing on Long Island, with a list of books published by the earliest presses. Mary F. Isom.

Private-presses and printing-clubs in the U. S., with a bibliography of the Marion Press. Lucy W. Perry.

Indexes and their value, with examples of various kinds of indexes, and a list of important books needing indexes. Leslie Merritt.

Subjects for theses selected by students of the children's librarian's course, second year:

The relative value of practical work in a special course for children's librarians. Louise Mears.

The requirements of a card catalog and a finding list designed for the use of children. Laura M. Sikes.

Reference-work for children and some of its possibilities. Elizabeth C. Stevens.

Story-telling and reading aloud in the children's library. Bertha O. Trube.

#### IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE.

The Iowa State University will conduct this year a six weeks' course in library training, under the auspices of the state library commission. Fuller details of the course are noted elsewhere (*see* p. 130).

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

##### COURSE IN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

The library of this university, being a depository for the publications issued by the U. S. government, furnishes an excellent laboratory for the course offered in the study of government documents.

The publications are carefully considered, both for their value as reference books and for the correct methods of cataloging. As an introduction to the course, a brief sketch is given of the organization and general duties of the executive departments. The methods of reporting the work carried on by these departments, which reports are made by the officials of each bureau or division, are pointed out and serve to show that a government document may appear in as many editions as there are superior officers above the one by whom the report is made. The growth of the work of these departments and the transfer of certain portions of it to new and independent departments is traced as the course develops, and the work of each executive department is studied. For example, it is most interesting to note the development of the work in agriculture undertaken by the government. This was first carried on in connection with the work of the Patent Office, a subdivision of the State Department, being transferred from this department to that of the Interior upon its organization in 1849. Prior to 1862 the reports of the work in agriculture formed a part of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, but in 1862 the work became so large a part of the Patent Office duties that a separate department was established and the work carried on under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1889 the department became an executive department, and its director was made a cabinet officer. Changes in form as well as author have taken place in these reports. Since 1894 the reports have been issued in two parts, part 2 being the Year-book of the Department of Agriculture.

Where, how and by whom the U. S. publications may be obtained is next considered. The reports of the Superintendent of Documents are used as text-books in the study of the distribution and sale of the documents, and the printing bill of 1895 is studied and its important points noted.

Among the most important duties assigned by this printing bill of 1895 to the Superintendent of Documents is the preparation of certain indexes and catalogs. These, together with the check list and the catalogs of Ames

and Poore, are the most important aids to be obtained in the study of the documents.

The following indexes and catalogs are used, and the points especially noted are the scope of each, the arrangement, and the extent to which each duplicates or supplements the other:

1. Descriptive catalog of government publications, 1774-1881, compiled by B. P. Poore.
2. Comprehensive index of the publications of the 51st and 52d Congresses, 1889-93, compiled by J. G. Ames.
3. Check list of public documents issued by the Superintendent of Documents, 1895.
4. Catalog of the public documents issued by the Superintendent of Documents, issued at the close of each session of Congress, 1893-97. (3 v. now issued.)
5. Index to the subjects of the documents and reports, issued by the Superintendent of Documents at the end of each session of Congress since 1895.
6. Monthly catalog of public documents, 1895-date.

The arrangement of the Congressional documents is explained at the time the indexes are studied. The classification, paging, indexing, binding and numbering are quite complicated and must be understood before they can be used to advantage. For example, it is a help to know that before 1895 each series of the Congressional documents of every Congress and session was indexed, and the entire index for the whole series was bound in each volume of that series. After 1895 the indexes for each series were omitted from the volumes, combined into one alphabetical list and issued in one handy volume as the document or consolidated index. Especially important are these indexes in the documents themselves between the years 1881 and 1889, as the catalog compiled by B. P. Poore indexes material between 1774 and 1881 and the catalog compiled by J. G. Ames does not index material before 1889; thus it is necessary to consult the indexes in the documents for the period between.

The handbooks of Congress are considered as they furnish valuable information about the various publications which are studied later. The House manual, Senate manual, Official register, and Congressional directory are the publications to which special attention is given. The Congressional directory is not only valuable from the reference side, but contains under the heading "Departmental duties" valuable notes for the cataloger.

Other text-books used are Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalog" and Linderfelt's "Eclectic card catalog rules." From these the students compile the special rules bearing upon the treatment of government publications and to these rules are added such rules as can be formulated when working with documents and which are contained in no code.

Documents are selected for examination first, because of their reference value, and secondly, to illustrate some principle of cataloging. The cataloging of government documents differs but slightly from the cataloging of other publications. The difficulties which the cataloger has to meet all pertain to the history, source, frequency and character of the document, and if the methods of publication are understood, the cataloging is simple.

Students become familiar with the publications and reprints of the early Congresses. The "American state papers" and "Annals of Congress" are compared and contents carefully noted. The early volumes of Richardson's "Messages and papers of the Presidents" are also studied in this connection. Supplementing the "Annals of Congress" are the "Register of debates," *Congressional Globe* and *Congressional Record*. The tracing of a bill as debated in Congress, referred to committees, and reported back to Senate or House is traced by each student and helps to fix the importance of the series of reports.

The department publications are too numerous to be considered entire. A selection is made of the most important of these which may serve as types for future work. The Labor reports and bulletins are valuable from the reference side, and serve to illustrate the cataloging of the publications of a bureau which has subsequently become a department. The report of the Commissioner of Patents, containing an index to the *Official Gazette* and "Specifications of patents" has gone through several changes and serves to illustrate the cataloging of a government periodical.

No department has done more to make its publications accessible than the Department of Agriculture. The catalog cards now being issued by the library of the department, which index the Year-book and the Farmers' bulletins, are especially valuable. The experimental work of this department may be traced to the passage of the Morrill act establishing land grant colleges, and has developed until now the Office of Experiment Stations is the center of experimental work carried on by every state. The card index issued by this office indexes the reports and bulletins of the state experiment stations and is very valuable. Besides the card indexes to this material are the indexes to the annual reports of the Commissioner, synoptical index of the reports of the Statistician, 1863-94, and the very valuable check-list to the publications of the department, compiled by Miss Hasse, covering the years 1841-95.

In connection with the study of this department, each student compiled a bibliography on Asparagus.

The publications of the present Geological Survey and the history of the early explorations undertaken by the government are studied. The "Reports of explorations printed

in the documents of the U. S. Government," compiled by Miss Hasse, was found very valuable in this work, and special mention may be made of Bulletin 100 of the Geological Survey, because of its excellent subject index to the publications of the Survey to 1893.

Important monographs of the surveys, as well as of other departments, are called to the attention of the students, examples of these being such works as "Art and industry in the U. S.," published by the Bureau of Education, and the Herschell report on the coinage of silver in India, 1893.

The contents of the statutes at large and the subject of treaties are discussed, and such publications as "The history and digest of the international arbitrations to which the U. S. has been a party," compiled by J. B. Moore, and "Treaties and conventions concluded between the U. S. of America and other powers since July 4, 1776," are examined.

Other publications studied are those of the Treasury Department, Census Office, Bureau of American Republics, and the Smithsonian Institution. The documents now being issued from the War Department are very valuable because of the information concerning our new possessions which they contain.

Practical reference problems are given as each new subject is considered. The following are given as a sample:

1. Where will be found President McKinley's message to Congress in which he recommends the promotion of Hobson in the navy?
2. Find the project submitted to the British government by Monroe and Pinkney respecting the impressment of American seamen.
3. What is the Red line map?
4. Where can be found an accurate description of the Mergenthaler linotype machine?
5. Where can a map of Illinois be found showing glacial boundary?
6. What was the production of copper in California in 1898?
7. Was v. 4 of the "Contributions to North American ethnology" published in the Congressional set?
8. When was the name of the Ornithology and Mammalogy division changed?
9. Find the debates in the House on the Lodge immigration bill.

MARGARET MANN,

Senior Instructor, U. of I. St. Lib. Sch.

#### LIBRARY TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA.

A course in library training has been added to the curriculum of the University of Montana at Missoula, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Davies, expert librarian of the state institutions. The main features of the course, as outlined in Mr. Davies' recent report, are noted elsewhere.

## Reviews.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. Graded and annotated catalogue of books for the use of the city schools. [Pittsburgh,] 1900. 317 p. O. 50 c.

This, it seems safe to say, is the most interesting and suggestive catalog of its kind that has yet appeared; and it is striking evidence of the remarkable advance made within the last few years toward the most helpful and permanent relations between the public library and the public schools. There can be no question that the ample supply of such books as are listed in this catalog in all the school-rooms of a city must have a strong influence upon the character of children, developing intelligence and imparting refinement. One notes not only the literary quality of many of the books, but the careful choice of good and attractive editions. The Caldecott picture books, the Hawthorne wonder stories with Crane's illustrations, the fine illustrated editions of Andersen, and the "Arabian nights," the Lang fairy books—it is through such books as these that children in the primary and grammar grades are to be brought to a knowledge of and desire for books. If it is possible to impart the love of reading—and on this point there is question—this, one must feel, is the way to set about it; and whether that be accomplished or not, such work must have an educational influence of no little power.

The plan upon which the catalog was prepared is described in the preface. It is arranged by school grades, from the first, or primary, to the ninth, by which the high school is designated. Each grade list is divided into a few broad classes, two only (Nature and Literature) being used for the first grade; and for all books annotations are given in full in every grade. This last feature means much duplication and has added greatly to the size of the catalog, many books, as Æsop, Lear, and Stevenson's "Child's garden," being repeated in at least two successive grades; but it is regarded as desirable in enabling teachers to use each grade list as complete in itself without necessity of referring elsewhere. No specific "literature" division is made, but an asterisk indicates all books that possess permanent literary value. Practically every book listed is annotated, and these notes show an admirable standard of aim and execution. They are compactly descriptive, and at the same time interesting, and in many instances really illuminative. This is largely owing to the excellent plan of making the annotations, when possible, quotations from some critical source. Thus, for "The vicar of Wakefield," we have Walter Scott's characterization, from his "Life of Goldsmith," and Andrew Lang, Ruskin, Higginson, Brander Matthews, Charles Dudley Warner, and the critical reviews are drawn upon for similar notes,



These annotations are in the minority, but they show how much better results may be obtained in this line by discriminating selection than by wholesale manufacture. The original annotations are on the whole superior to the average, emphasizing essential points, and sympathetic in tone. There is perhaps a tendency to forget that even in book annotation "the adjective is the enemy of the substantive," and now and then an ineffective note, as in the entry on Andersen, which says only "One cannot describe the charm of Andersen's children's stories. They must speak for themselves. The edition is a most beautiful and sumptuous one, with more than 400 illustrations."

The catalog is the product of careful co-operative work between the library and school authorities. It was prepared with the aid of the Principals' Association of the city, and the original lists in the various classes were drawn up by nine sub-committees, each dealing with a special subject, whose work was carried on under the direction of the general committee appointed by the Principals' Association. The lists submitted by the several committees were later revised by the library authorities, this work being done by Miss Frances Jenkins Olcott, chief of the children's department, to whom was given full power of rejection and substitution of titles. The annotations were compiled or written by Miss Marion Knight, of the library staff.

The fact that this catalog is not intended to furnish supplementary reading as a part of school routine is a marked advantage. Its aim is, thus, to supply good books that shall delight and instruct the children, and that shall go directly to the homes through the schools. While the influence of such books, regarded as collateral reading, can hardly fail to result in more intelligent study, their greatest value lies in the opportunity given for the development of character, through the teacher's knowledge of the child. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that during the last year the circulation from the school collection exceeded 31,000 volumes.

Of the selection of books made for these lists, taken as a whole, there can be only commendation. Further work in this direction will probably improve upon what has been done here, but this is a remarkable advance over most previous efforts in this line. We may question the disproportionate weight given to American history, noting that of 140 books in History and Biography, listed for the seventh grade, 89 are wholly on American subjects; but we must rejoice at the inclusion of so much of the best literature, and give a word of special praise for the breadth and value of the selection made for the high school grade. The catalog should be of great practical helpfulness in the wide field of library work with children and with schools, and all interested in this movement owe a debt of appreciation to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for a most valuable and suggestive piece of work.

H. E. H.

#### JESUIT RELATIONS AND ALLIED DOCUMENTS:

Travels and explorations of the Jesuit missionaries in New France, 1610-1791; ed. by Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. v. 71: Lower Canada, Illinois, 1759-1791; miscellaneous data. Cleveland, The Burrows Bros., 1901. 404 p. O.

This final volume in the remarkable series of the "Jesuit relations" is of special importance in its presentation of the bibliography of the subject. In each of the three score and ten volumes bibliographical notes have been a notable and most valuable feature, but in concluding the work we are given a full record of the collateral sources from which information has been secured and to which reference was had in the preparation of the series. This "list of authorities cited or consulted" covers nearly 150 pages, and is practically an exhaustive bibliography of the general subject, including many related topics. The list is alphabetical by authors, giving full entries, with data as to date and place of publication, publisher, size, and when necessary brief biographical note. It includes considerable manuscript material, notably of Jesuit records preserved only in this form, and much that is rare and valuable in state archives and contemporary documents and publications. Much care seems to have been exercised in tracing authors' names and in perfecting the bibliographical record, and the only criticism of the list that suggests itself is regarding the omission of a note for the more important works, giving clue to libraries in which copies are accessible. This is done for many of the archives and manuscripts, but the extension of the plan to at least the more noteworthy general publications would probably have been welcomed by many historical students. The list is classed in a few broad divisions—Bibliography, Archival reports, Jesuitica (not published in the series); American Indians (with seven divisions and various subdivisions); History (General and Special, with regional subdivisions); Periodicals and transactions; Biography; Exploration and travel; Topography and statistics; Natural science (with subject divisions); Dictionaries, grammars, and cyclopædias; Maps; Atlases and cartography. Such a conspectus of the materials of history, as tested in actual experience, cannot fail to be a valuable addition to historical bibliography, and this survey of the field makes an admirable and fitting conclusion to this monumental work, so broadly conceived and so successfully carried out.

WYER, James Ingersoll. A bibliography of the study and teaching of history. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1900. 53 p. O.

This bibliographical study, by the librarian of the University of Nebraska, prepared originally for the Committee of Seven on Teach-

ing History in Schools, is now issued separately and also as a part of the report of the American Historical Association for 1899. The works listed include both books and magazine articles which are classified under the following heads: Philosophy of history, Methodology of history, Educational value of history, Place in curriculum, Methods of study and teaching. The last heading is further subdivided into seven classes.

The range taken in the bibliography is wider than the subject-matter would seem at first glance to indicate. Works bearing remotely on the subjects mentioned, and even single chapters of books, are noted with painstaking fidelity. There are about 600 entries, the major part being magazine articles. The references to French and German works are extended and should prove of assistance to American librarians.

There might be much criticism of the selection under the first head, but the compiler has forestalled hostile attacks by his frank admissions in his short introduction. As a whole the selections are excellent, and the bibliography in the main seems reasonably full. There are a few notes scattered throughout the collection of titles. Some of these consist merely of a single phrase, others of a quotation from the preface of the book cited, and a few are bibliographical directions of a useful sort. It would seem a pity that one so well qualified to comment on the contents of the books as is the compiler should not have done so more frequently in this list.

W: W. B.

GÖTEBORGS STADSBIBLIOTEK. Festskrift med anledning af den nya biblioteksbyggnadens invigning den 6 Oktober 1900 of L. Wahlin. Wald, Zachvissons Boktryckeri, Göteborg, 1900. 50 p. 4 il. 3 ground plans.

In my review of Dr. Steenberg's "Folkebogsamlinger" in L. J., November, 1900, I said that the author's statement that the public library of Göteborg contains 7730 vols. was "a surprising error. The library really contains over 80,000 vols. and includes the library of the Göteborg university." As a matter of fact, Göteborg has two public libraries, Göteborgs stads folkbibliotek, to which Dr. Steenberg referred, and Göteborgs stadsbibliotek, created by the union of the old Museum library, founded in 1861, and the library of the university, which was organized in 1890. The book that I now have before me is a history of the growth of the library, and a description of the new building, by the present librarian, Dr. L. Wahlin. It is a pleasant evidence of the public spirit and liberality of the wealthy citizens of the second city of Sweden, and also of the munificence of the city authorities who have done all in their power to aid the growth of the institution. The library includes a great number of private libraries, purchased mostly by friends of the library, in some cases by pub-

lic funds. Among these libraries the following may be specially mentioned: Professor Carl Sävæ's library, mainly in Scandinavian philology, 6000 vols.; Professor E. Löfstedt's library in classical philology and archaeology; 70,000 duplicates from the Upsala University library; the library of the farmer, and former member of the Riksdag, Lars Maussion, in Trauemala, containing 25,000 vols. and pamphlets in early and recent Swedish literature; the remainder of the library of King Karl XV., after the state institutions had selected what they needed. The city of Göteborg received at one time a large donation, the interest of which was to be used for the furtherance of intellectual interests. The interest is partly used to increase the main fund, and it seems that for some time at least the accumulation of several years are paid out at certain intervals. From this donation, "Renströmska fonden," the library received in 1871 10,000 kr., in 1879 25,000 kr., from 1891 on 3000-5000 kr. a year. These donations were mostly used for the purchase of books and for their cataloging. In 1894 the library received from "Renströmska fonden" in all 350,000 kr., namely 200,000 kr. as a building fund, 50,000 kr. for purchase of books, and 100,000 kr. as a general library fund. The annual income of the library is from the museum about 4000 kr., from the university 4000 kr., from the city treasury 4000 kr., from "Renströmska fonden" 5000 kr., interest of its library fund 1500 kr., etc., a total of some 19,000 kr. This was expended in 1899 in the following way: salaries, 6500 kr.; books, 5400 kr.; binding, 1000 kr.; sundry expenses and supplies, 1800 kr.; rent, 4300 kr.

The new building is estimated to hold 300,000 vols., and is arranged on the stack system. The first floor contains delivery room, reading rooms and administration rooms; the two upper floors are arranged into four stacks. The main reading room has individual tables for some 40 readers, and there is a smaller reading room with large tables surrounded by spacious arm chairs for the use of special students. This room is also used as a meeting room by the trustees and for scientific societies.

I cannot leave the subject under review without quoting from the closing paragraphs of the author:

"The object which a public library in Göteborg has to fulfil has been formulated by the former librarian, Warburg, by saying that the library must meet, first, the *scientific man's* needs of scientific and literary material for his researches; second, the *practical man's* need of enlightenment in various questions; thirdly, the *knowledge-seeking public's* need of instructive and entertaining reading. This program has been strictly adhered to, and it is not to be regarded as a deviation when the administration, as the library developed, has found it necessary to restrict the lending of Swedish prose fiction to such

cases when the loan was asked for scientific purposes. The fact that the consolidation with the university library has given certain branches a more scientific stamp ought not to intrench upon the more popular part of the library's activity. The American 'public libraries' show best how a library can unite a public and civic function with a special and scientific one."

Of course, the presence of another particularly popular library in the city has enabled the "Göteborgs stadsbibliotek" to retain its high scholarly standard, without losing entirely out of sight the function of instructive entertainment. AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

The *Library Association Record* for January opens its third year with a few words of editorial prospect upon the new century; its leading articles are "Lectures under the public libraries acts," by C. W. Kimmins, and "Art galleries in relation to public libraries," by A. G. Temple. The February number has an interesting non-technical article on "The literary associations of Bath," by C. T. Macaulay.

### LOCAL.

*Albion, N. Y. Swan L.* The first anniversary of the opening of the library was observed on Feb. 7 with a public reception, at which gifts of books or money were presented to the library. As a result 106 volumes and \$35.25 in cash were received.

*Boston P. L.* The Boston Public Library has inaugurated a second annual series of free public lectures, to be delivered weekly, beginning March 11. The lectures are devoted to methods of municipal administration in general and as illustrated by the history of principal cities, and the lecturers include A. Lawrence Lowell, George L. Fox, E. Emer-ton, Kuno Francke, W. T. Sedgwick and F. G. Peabody.

*Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L.* (4th rpt., 1900.) Added 21,627; total 165,960. Issued, home use 981,235 (fict. 67%), of which 695,587 were issued from the main library; ref. use, from stack only, 37,266. Borrowers' cards in use 65,803. Receipts \$91,186.42; expenses \$90,557.39.

The total circulation of the library shows an increase of 10½% over the previous year, and the year is regarded as one of "healthy growth and increased usefulness." The work of the various departments is set forth compactly, and the report gives an excellent presentation of the many activities of a large city library.

From the open shelf department 19,064 books were issued 268,508 times, an average

of 14 readings for every volume. Special collections of books for children going from the children's room to the main library were prepared and largely used, and attention was called to single books of high character by home-made book posters. In the children's room there were in all 8181 volumes, and the circulation reached 100,496. Here Saturday morning readings were given as a means of awakening interest in good books.

The facilities of distribution maintained by the library are many and varied. Thirty schools are supplied with 407 separate classroom libraries, containing 20,346 books, which were issued for home use 194,045 times. "The principal of one of the schools on the east side, where fully 75% of the parents are foreign born, stated that beyond any doubt the moral tone of his district has been changed for the better since his school has had books from the public library." There were sent out 108 travelling libraries, containing 3131 volumes, received by high and grammar school classes, private and parochial schools, clubs, missions, settlements, Sunday-schools, factories, home library centers, fire and police stations. "The books placed in the fire houses have, in some cases, become neighborhood libraries, under the care and responsibility of the captains." From 7 delivery stations there were circulated 46,748 v., but though these stations are at present indispensable they are "the most expensive and least satisfactory work we do. This is simply because the work is all done at arm's length." There are also two small branches, regarded as simply beginnings in this line, which had respectively a circulation of 10,146 and 7365 v. Of these Mr. Elmendorf says:

"I repeat and emphasize my remarks of last year, that the great need of the library is branches. In this large city the distances from the library, and the time and the car-fare expense to get there, are, for many who need and would enjoy it, absolutely prohibitive. I am convinced that each of four branches located in favorable parts of the city at a distance from the library would circulate an average of 10,000 books a month each. This would, to a certain extent, relieve the congestion at the main library, would greatly increase the usefulness of the library by enabling the assistants to meet the wants of the borrower in dealing personally with him at the branch. There is no difficulty about the books themselves. The library has, or can provide out of its regular income, suitable books for branch equipment. The difficulty is with providing proper buildings and furniture. I renew my recommendation of a year ago that the board provide quarters for branches, even if in rented buildings, and vigorously push this most important project."

*Cambridge (Mass.) P. L.* (43d rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 4251; total 59,018. Issued 179,355, of which 42,807 were

drawn through schools and local stations (fict. incl. juv. .717%). No. cardholders 26,200. Receipts \$19,000; expenses \$18,998.62.

Mr. Gifford regrets the abandonment of the plan for establishing the East Cambridge branch in a suitable and attractive building, and expresses himself in strong approval of the establishment of more branches. "Delivery stations meet a certain need, but, even under the best conditions, there is a distinct limit to the services that can be rendered through them." Additional stack room is greatly needed, and it is recommended that the existing age limit of 13 years—though practically nominal—be formally abolished.

There has been an increase in circulation, the number of books sent to schools showing a gain of nearly 20 per cent. The report contains some excellent illustrations of the library.

*Chicago. Newberry L.* (Rpt., 1900.) Added 4060, 1207 pm.; total 161,715, 65,384 pm. Special accessions of the year are briefly noted. There were 76,341 visitors (51,294 men), who consulted 126,612 volumes. The library has now 1260 periodicals on file, of which 459 are medical. The chief gain in extent of use has been in the departments of medicine and history.

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, chairman of a special committee appointed by the library board to consider the advisability of sterilizing the books in the library for the purpose of preventing possible spread of disease, reported to the trustees at a meeting on Feb. 18, recommending that some system be adopted for freeing at regular intervals the pages of the volumes from bacilli. He exhibited several glass tubes filled with germs taken from the pages of library books examined and stated that the 50 books examined by him during the investigation were found to be more or less infected. He advised that a system of sterilizing the volumes by the dry process be adopted. The board instructed the special committee to continue its investigation.

*Cincinnati (O.) P. L.* It is proposed to establish a department for the blind at the library, for the use of all residents of Hamilton County.

*Columbus (O.) P. School L.* (24th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1900.) Added 6310; total 43,565. Issued, from circulating dept. 168,302; lib. use 237,888. "The practice of limiting the issue of fiction to children to one volume per week during the school year, but placing no restrictions whatever on the other classes of books, or on such as would aid them in their school work, as adopted last year, proved so satisfactory that it was continued this year also." New registration 2136; total cards in use, 18,653. Receipts and expenses \$4149.59.

This report will be read with interest by all librarians interested in developing the

school use of books. One of the special departments of the library is that devoted to supplementary reading, and containing 14,812 volumes, which are used in all school grades in connection with school work. The use of books from the various school buildings, for home reading and reference, gains constantly in amount and value. A special need of the library, however, is a separate children's room, and for this Mr. Hensel presents a strong plea. He concludes:

"The success of the public library depends upon its circulation (the service books render), in which quality instead of quantity should be the criterion. The quality as well as the quantity of the library's circulation depends upon the intelligence of the community in which the library is situated. And this intelligence, in its turn, depends upon the educational system adopted by the community, of which system the public school is the foundation. So that, in the end, the success of the library depends upon the public schools. The better the system of the public schools, the greater the success of the library. Our branch libraries furnish ample evidence in support of this fact. It follows, then, that the best investment the library can make is to give the public schools all the aid and assistance in its power."

*Connellsville, Pa. Carnegie L.* Plans are being considered for the \$50,000 library building given to Connellsville by Andrew Carnegie.

*Derby, Ct.* The book fund, being raised by popular subscription for the public library to be given to Derby by Col. and Mrs. Holton Wood, had reached the sum of \$17,000 by Feb. 16. Of this amount \$5000 was contributed by Col. and Mrs. Wood, and the remainder was given by interested citizens. Nearly \$75 was given by the public school children. The Derby Reading Circle voted to contribute to the library its collection of nearly 900 volumes.

*Des Moines (Ia.) P. L.* (9th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 1657; total 27,426. Issued, home use 127,412 (fict. 57.69%; juv. 24.45%); ref. use 25,762; 684 v. have been issued to teachers for use in school work. New borrowers 2025; total registration 13,638.

During the past six months a duplicate collection of popular books has been maintained, from which volumes are issued at a charge of five cents per week. This collection contains 48 volumes, which have been issued 802 times; it has proved "one of the most popular features that the library has ever had."

The books issued for teachers' use is but "a fraction of the work the library should be doing for the schools," and Miss McLoney recommends "that a collection of books, from 30 to 50 volumes, be placed in at least one room of each school building," to be kept from one to three months. The placing of

similar libraries in workshops and factories is also suggested.

Re-registration of borrowers, to be reported at two-year intervals, is recommended. Increased book purchases are also seriously needed, if the library is to give satisfactory service.

*Dover (N. H.) P. L.* (18th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 1327; total 26,124. Issued, home use 68,381 (fict. 43%; juv. fict. 23%; periodicals 10%); reading room attendance 24,296. New registration 395; total registration 9523. Receipts \$3957.73; expenses \$3949.23.

A new departure was made in the publication of a quarterly bulletin for free distribution; this has proved most satisfactory and will now replace the yearly supplement to the catalog. Picture work was also undertaken, with the mounting of the picture collection gathered during several years from periodicals and like material. Thus a collection of over 500 pictures was secured, which are in active demand by study clubs. Sets have also been prepared for the schools, arranged in duplicates of 20. "So that a school using for example the Washington set will be equipped with 20 copies each of his portrait, birthplace, home and burial-place, thus making it possible for all the pupils to study the same picture at the same time." Miss Garland refers to the large development of general library work with children, which will be practicable whenever larger facilities are secured.

*Dubuque (Ia.) P. L.* The library directors at a meeting on Feb. 20 decided that the new library building should be known as the Carnegie-Stout Free Library, in honor of the gift of the building from Andrew Carnegie and the site from Mr. Stout.

*Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 1443; total 10,619. Issued, home use, 54,234 (fict. 22,256; juv. fict. 18,892.) Total registration 6033. Receipts \$3784.46; expenses \$3740.95.

"The library has been constantly and most profitably used by very many children during the past year. Many of the children are actively interested in the library league organized two years ago. The executive board, which consists of two members from each ward, has been the portion of the league which has received the special attention of the librarian during the year. It is hardly practical to often bring together all the members of the league, but it has been possible and pleasant to meet the members of the executive board and explain to them the uses of catalog and classification and to talk with them about books."

*Frankfort (N. Y.) F. L.* The library was formally opened on the evening of Feb. 16, with a public reception held in the new library rooms. It contains about 1200 volumes, of which 500 were gifts. The library was es-

tablished through the efforts of the local Fortnightly Club, and its management is now transferred to the Library Association, membership in which is open to persons over 16 years of age on payment of \$1 per year. It is open three afternoons and two evenings of each week.

*Glenolden, Pa.* About a year since an effort was made to develop a free library in Glenolden, which contains about 850 residents. Application was made to the Pennsylvania State Library Commission and a travelling library was granted for the use of the residents and the extension of the library work. Mr. E. H. Bonsall, burgess of the town, has sought to extend public interest in the library by providing a series of free lectures in the hall above the library room. On Feb. 15 Mr. Thomson of the Free Library of Philadelphia gave a lecture on the "Life and works of Charles Dickens," illustrating it with about 50 stereopticon views of some of the leading characters of Dickens's novels. The attendance at these lectures has steadily increased and such work as this is a very material help in creating the habit of reading, so that the library workers are much encouraged by the steady development of interest in their work.

*Hackensack (N. J.) P. L.* The new library building, given by former State Senator Johnson, will it is thought be completed in May, when it will be transferred to the city. In order to receive title to the property, it is necessary that a board of trustees be appointed under the public library act of the state, passed in 1890. This remains inoperative unless assented to by a majority of the legal voters of the town at an election, when the question of its adoption shall be determined. The act will be submitted to such vote at the spring election on March 12.

*Harvard Univ. L., Cambridge, Mass.* (Rpt., 1899-1900.) Added 29,788; total, 576,950. Use of books 87,427, of which 63,712 were lent, excluding 13,460 drawn for over-night use of Harvard Hall reading room; 320 persons received cards of admission to the stacks, which were used 6898 times. Of the 3363 students, 2176 are recorded as taking books from the library; to Radcliffe College 1125 books were lent for the use of 121 borrowers; 475 volumes were sent, on request, to libraries and scholars in distant parts of the country; "this number is somewhat larger than in any previous year, but no instance of loss or injury has occurred, and it is thought that the convenience of college officers and of scholars in Cambridge has not been interfered with by the temporary withdrawal of these volumes."

As usual, this interesting report should be read in full by librarians of large collections, as the various points covered can hardly be brought out in a brief notice. Mr. Lane gives attention to various expedients possible by which the need of increased space may be

met. Among them are the transfer to special departments of all books relating to the specialties of those departments, which would at once inaugurate "a well developed departmental library system and would commit the library to an entirely different policy from what it has pursued hitherto"; or the thinning out and storing away of certain classes of little-used books and the dead portions of such other classes as are most crowded.

One of the most interesting incidents of the year was the preparation of an historical collection illustrating the life of the college at the present day. This was secured by obtaining from the officers of the university and a selected number of undergraduates careful personal records of their daily life for a given month (March), the 70 journals thus received being deposited, with some 150 admirable photographs, in a strong chest and sealed, with the condition that it remain unopened for 60 years, except as, after 25 years, individual records may be needed for biographical reference.

The theft of a large number of book plates, cut out from the volumes in which they belonged, was discovered in February, and in March Dr. Charles E. Cameron, of Boston, was arrested for the offence. Sentence was suspended, in view of the restitution of most of the 220 plates stolen.

Especially notable is the gift of the fine Riant collection, dealing with literature of the Latin East, the Crusades, and allied subjects, presented by J. Randolph and Archibald Cary Coolidge, and regarded as "probably the most valuable collection of books that the library has ever received, with the possible exception of the Ebeling library of American history received in 1818 from Israel Thorndike." Indeed the general record of gifts for the period is remarkable for interest and extent.

The record of the work and problems of the catalog department is suggestive, and from the ordering department the suggestion is repeated that "each year a special appropriation be given to cover some neglected topics," and that "an appropriation be made each year for Current events, none of the present appropriations being properly chargeable with such books, many of which the library ought to buy. Under this head would come, for example, the books we have bought within the last few years on the Spanish-American war; on the Dreyfus case; on the Transvaal; and now on China."

*Lowell (Mass.) P. L.* On Feb. 13 the mayor appointed Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Palmer a member of the board of library trustees, succeeding Philip J. Farley, resigned. Mrs. Palmer is the first woman ever appointed on this body.

*Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L.* (12th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 9836; total 60,000. Issued, home use 392,022 (fict. 200,326; juv. fict. 49,401); lib. use 217,616.

New registration 7074; re-registration continued during year; total "live" cards not stated. Receipts \$39,405.20; expenses \$26,976.52.

A well arranged report, presenting clearly the various activities of the library. The record of circulation of fiction, however, shows a slight discrepancy, the number of books circulated being stated in the report proper as 200,095, though all the tabulated statistics give the issue of adult fiction as 200,326 and juvenile fiction as 49,401. The fiction percentage is stated as 33.69, this being based upon total issue of books, for home and library use; the fiction percentage for home use, however, given in the tabulated statistics, is 55.75% for adult and 13.75% for juvenile fiction. The circulation as a whole shows a considerable increase over the preceding year—33,124 in home use and 49,929 in library use. Since June 1, 1900, magazines in the reading room were made freely accessible, and no statistics of their use were kept. The change of fiction numbers to the Cutter and Sanborn symbols has been carried through; and much time was given to completing new fiction catalogs, printed and on cards. In the school and juvenile department there are 7311 v., from which the combined circulation from the library and through the schools has been 140,112. More books on pedagogy are needed.

The first delivery station established in September, 1900, is regarded as a successful experiment, and the librarian recommends that the system be extended. The plan of sending books to the fire stations of the city has also been adopted, partly as an experiment.

The 13th training class conducted by the library began work Nov. 5. The rules regarding the class had been revised during the year and the date for its formation is now fixed annually for the first Monday of November. The class is limited to six, a number that is sufficient to supply the library with needed attendants. "The need of a training school for librarians on this coast is most evident from the number of applications we have for admission to this class. With our present limited room we can consider nothing more than the training of our own assistants, and consequently are forced to refuse admission to all outsiders.

*Martinsburg (W. Va.) P. L.* Added 324; total 2070. Total registration of borrowers 1143. Issued 15,142. Receipts \$23.48; expenses \$23.

The receiving of government publications has been discontinued, owing to lack of shelving room.

*Nebraska State Normal School, Peru.* The library of the Nebraska State Normal School, embracing about 15,000 volumes, is being classified, cataloged and generally reorganized by Miss Emma V. Shearer, of the staff

of the University of Nebraska Library, who will spend some five or six months at the work. This library is one of the oldest in the state, and is fourth in size among Nebraska libraries, but until now has never been classified, and no catalog of any kind has ever been issued for it.

*New Jersey travelling libraries.* The budget submitted by State Librarian Buchanan to the appropriations committee of the legislature calls for only \$500 for the state travelling libraries, being half the amount required last year. It is stated that this sum will meet all necessities of the system, as the demand for the libraries is falling off rather than increasing.

*New York City. Mercantile L. Assoc.* (80th rpt., 1900.) Added 5885; total 263,217. Issued, home use 173,696 (Eng. fict. 56.60%); ref. use 41,163. New members 990; total membership 4978, showing a net loss in membership of 163. Receipts \$25,564.14; expenses \$25,038.09.

*New York P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.* The merging of the New York Free Circulating Library into the New York Public Library was assured at a special meeting of the members of the former organization, held Feb. 19. More than two-thirds of the members cast their votes by proxy in favor of the agreement, so that its adoption was merely a formality. The agreement of consolidation was filed at the office of the secretary of state, at Albany, on Feb. 3. It creates a new corporation, retaining the name "New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations," and with the former trustees continued in office as its governing body, and it provides that the property and assets of the parties thereto shall pass to the control of the corporation created, but the new corporation shall not be prevented from disposing of any property at any time of which it may be possessed.

On Feb. 7 a bill was introduced into the legislature by Assemblyman Gherardi Davis, which provides for the amalgamation of all the public libraries of New York City. It amends the library consolidation act of 1895 and places in one system the entire New York public library system. The following statement is made concerning the bill:

"The existing act has particular reference to large corporations, such as the Astor and Tilden libraries, and under it the public library was created. There are several small libraries with one single station, and not a large amount of capital, which desire in some way to consolidate, and it is hardly possible to go through the elaborate form again when each of these library corporations comes in. It is therefore proposed to simplify the business and pass an act to permit these small libraries to transfer their property to the New York Public Library and thereupon to cease their corporate existence." The bill intro-

duced makes simple provisions by which any of these library corporations "may turn over its property to the Public Library, preserving its contracts and making the Public Library liable for all its debts to the amount of assets received, and when this is done give up its charter and obtain the assent of its members either informally upon a paper which is acknowledged or formally by a meeting, and thus simplify the method of consolidation.

"The act is based upon the act known as chapter 101 of the laws of 1891, by which the trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were authorized and empowered to transfer all their property to the trustees of Columbia College upon such terms, conditions and limitations as might be agreed upon between the two institutions. This act was passed when the College of Physicians and Surgeons proposed to join Columbia College, which they since have done, and their property was simply transferred and their charter given up. This is proposed to be done with the smaller libraries, and if any small library desires to transfer its property to the Public Library, this act is to permit them to do so, and to simplify the means by which it can be done." The bill passed the Senate on Feb. 26.

The library has received the gift of a large and valuable collection of Japanese engravings from Charles Stewart Smith, of New York. Among the artists represented are Hokusai, Suzuki Harunobu, Gakutei Sakao-ka, Utamaro, Koriusai and Hokkei. There are 344 pictures by the first of these and 295 by the second, and lesser numbers by the others. The chromo-xylographs include some special series, a dozen representing the operations of agriculture, while there are 52 portraits of Japanese authors. The collection will be exhibited in the Lenox building after March 20.

*New York City. Y. M. C. A. L. Railroad Branch.* (Rpt., 1900; in *Railroad Men*, Feb. 1901, p. 221-2.) Added 760; total 9273. Issued 16,080 (fict. 6990), being a gain of 11% over the previous year. 5889 v. were drawn at associations and other stations along the railway line, and 134 v. were circulated from two travelling libraries. The total number of readers was 1337. There are 130 periodicals on file in the reading room.

*North Adams (Mass.) P. L.* (5th rpt.—year ending Dec. 1, 1900.) Added 1807; total 17,942. Issued, home use 73,962 (fict. 49.8%; juv. fict. 25.8%). New registration 1561; total registration 5911 (children's cards 1184). Receipts \$6289.97; expenses \$6289.98.

The report contains plans of the first and second floors of the Houghton Memorial Building, and describes the children's room opened in October, and previously noted in these columns (L. J., Dec., 1900, p. 762). Two promising enterprises are the reorganization of the Blackinton library (now included with-

in the city limits) as a branch of the public library, and the establishment of what is practically a library substation in one of the more distant school buildings. "While the total number of books circulated was 7563 more than the number issued last year, the per cent. of adult fiction was only 49.8 as compared with 54.7 of last year. The greatest gain was in the children's reading, which rose from 27.8% to 32%. The number of French books drawn was more than doubled. During the summer five vacation books were issued on a card, a privilege greatly appreciated."

In the work with children a reading class modelled upon that of the Springfield Library has been conducted with much success. The age limit was abolished in July. The reference use of the library is greatly increasing, and systematic work with the schools is carried on with the aid of teachers. The special needs noted are more books, especially children's books and French and Italian books, and a good music collection.

*North Carolina State L., Raleigh.* (Rpt., two years ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 2532; total not stated. A much-needed improvement has been reclassification on the D. C. and the adoption of card cataloging. It is recommended that a separate reading room for negroes be established.

*Northwestern University L., Evanston, Ill.* (Rpt.—year ending April 30, 1900; in President's rpt., p. 64-7.) Added 2899, pm. 1827; total 43,182, pm. 27,000. Recorded use 12,938. The special needs of the library are noted, as additional shelving, an assistant cataloger, recataloging and reclassification. Of the latter need Miss Ambrose says: "It is impossible to overstate its imperativeness and the desirability of action in regard to it at as early a time as practicable."

*Passaic (N. J.) F. P. L.* (13th rpt., 1900.) Added 1038; total 8930. Issued, home use 63,902 (fict. 24,972; pm. 22,491). Attendance at reading rooms 82,081. Receipts \$3526.71; expenses \$2782.31.

Perhaps the year's most important work is that recorded for the children's department and the Dundee branch, in the heart of one of the mill districts. "The free access to the shelves in the children's department has resulted in the loss of 20 books." At the Dundee branch the 1210 books have been read 22,248 times, or 18 times for every book. The opening of the children's room at this branch "has proved to be an unqualified success, both as to the increased demand for more and better books, and in its effects upon the manners, morals, and personal appearance of the readers"; of adult readers the number is double that of the previous year, and the effort to keep them supplied with books has been a serious drain upon the main library. Unfortunately the work in this region is now at a standstill, owing to lack of funds. It had been carried on through the year on a

gift of \$2000 made by a friend whose identity was not made public, and with the exhaustion of this sum there remain no means of continuing the work. The trustees express a strong hope that "a way will be provided."

"David Harum," "Richard Carvel" and "Janice Meredith" have had the widest circulation, the first named book having been issued at the main library 331 times."

Small libraries of 50 books each have been sent to and from various public schools, where they have proved welcome and useful.

*Philadelphia, Mercantile L.* The annual election of officers of the library association, held Feb. 19, resulted in victory for the body of stockholders favoring the policy of developing the library on essentially its present lines and securing a new building. The prospects seem, therefore, unfavorable to any consolidation with the Free Library of Philadelphia, as has been at different times suggested.

*Portland (Ore.) L. Assoc.* (Rpt., 1900.) Added, general 1427; Wilson bequest 8891; total 37,682. Issued 57,895 (fict. and juv. 77.4%); attendance 73,793. Total membership 1151, of which 552 are "student memberships" at a reduced rate of \$1 yearly. Receipts \$3738.49; expenses \$4051.78, leaving a deficit of \$313.29, which is offset by a surplus of \$431.86 from the previous year. The indebtedness of the association has been reduced to \$3347.85.

The chief event of the year was the bequest of the private library of the late John Wilson, of Portland, accompanied by a sum of \$2500, the income of which is to be used for library maintenance. Mr. Wilson's library of nearly 9000 volumes was rich in art works and examples of early printing, and the work of cataloging and making it accessible to the public was provided for by the private subscription of \$1100 by the directors. Another important gift was the donation of \$25,050 from the three daughters of the late Henry Failing, which was devoted to cancelling the bulk of the indebtedness of the association; thus practically relieving the association from interest charges for the first time since the erection of its building.

Among incidents of the year were the adoption of a "reserve" system, with notification by post card; the adoption of the Browne charging system; and the reissue of the periodical bulletin, *Our library*. The provision of "student memberships," made about two years ago, has been so largely availed of that it has "become a serious problem to deal with," resulting in great overcrowding in rush hours and vacation days. It is therefore recommended that separate rooms for students and children should be provided under the charge of special attendants.

*Rome, N. Y. Jervis L.* The librarian, Miss Beach, has been granted leave of absence for six months, owing to ill health, and



Miss Eugenia Stevens, assistant librarian, has been designated as acting librarian during that period.

*Princeton (N. J.) University L.* The library made its first venture in publishing in January with the issue of a handsome volume of the "Journal and Letters" of Philip Vickers Fithian, 1767-1774, edited by John Rogers Williams, and published by the library for the Princeton Historical Association.

*Seattle (Wash.) P. L.* The library is now established in temporary quarters in the old building of the University of Seattle. It occupies a large, light room on the ground floor. Shelving has been installed and all books are being reclassified while lists have also been prepared of the books on hand and those destroyed in the recent fire.

*Sioux Falls, S. D.* The city council on Feb. 11 voted unanimously to accept the offer of \$25,000 for a library building, made by Andrew Carnegie. At least \$2500 is guaranteed yearly for maintenance.

*South Dakota, Library commission bill.* A bill providing for the creation of a state library board of three members was killed in the state legislature on Feb. 8. In the discussion of the proposed measure one member moved to amend the title to "A bill to provide employment for idle people." The bill as presented provided that the library board should consist of the state superintendent of education, the secretary of the State Historical Society, and the librarian of the State University, its duties being to give advice and encouragement as to public library development and to prepare lists of books for purchase by libraries. No appropriation and no salaries were asked for.

*U. S. Naval Academy L., Annapolis.* The library of the Naval Academy has been transferred from the building it has occupied since 1866 to temporary quarters in a building in another part of the academy grounds. The plan for rebuilding the Naval Academy includes a new library building, and the law authorizing the appropriation of the funds requires the transformation of the library into a residence for the superintendent of the academy. Fortunately a convenient building was available, so the shelves were transferred and set up in the alcove plan, and on Jan. 2 the actual removal of the books began, and continued for four days, the books being put in order on the shelves. Then came a wait of a week to allow the workmen to finish and get out of the building. On Jan. 15 the moving of the books was again taken up and was completed on Jan. 21. 42,000 books were moved without interrupting the routine work of the library for a day. At one time only about 500 books were available for the users of the library, but at no time were the doors closed.

*University of Montana L., Missoula.* (Rpts., 1899-1900; in President's rpt., p. 12.) The contents of the library are given as 6114 bound v., 320 unbound v., and 6000 pamphlets; there are 67 periodicals on file.

Mr. J. F. Davies, formerly librarian of the Butte Public Library, and now expert librarian of the university, gives a suggestive outline of the purposes of a university library, and the means essential to their accomplishment. Such a library is designed, 1, to encourage familiarity with books on the part of students; 2, to give information to students and faculty; 3, to impart to students a working knowledge of bibliographic aids. It should possess a thorough card catalog, by authors and subjects, and full records of the character and condition of its collection; and its officers should give such practical instruction in library methods as may be necessary, individually or as a course of study.

In accordance with this latter requirement Mr. Davies has undertaken the instruction of a class in library economy. The course consists of two hours a week of recitation and five hours a week of laboratory work for five months; it is a general elective, open to students who are registered for a full college course and thus candidates for a degree. He writes: "I am strongly emphasizing the fact that the course is designed as a part of the educational drill rather than as a help in obtaining library positions. In the present state of Montana politics this latter inducement cannot be honestly held out. Yet I feel that the conducting of even one class of this sort will be a strong influence toward securing the right public sentiment on the subject." The class is to be restricted in size, so that individual work with each student may be practicable, nor will admission be granted to students "whose education would be so limited as to prevent them from receiving full value from the work."

*University of Nebraska L., Lincoln.* (Rpt. — two years ending Nov. 1, 1900.) No statistics are included in this brief report, but the total contents of the library are referred to as 45,000 volumes. All students are given free access to the books, and the loss of books "is no larger than in some similar institutions where books may be used only under restrictions" Mr. Wyer gives special attention to the departmental system, "early formed and constantly maintained" for special departments, and notes the following points in administrative policy that have been particularly emphasized:

"1. A tendency to multiply departmental libraries unduly even in closely related subjects has been met by the consolidation of the collections on Horticulture, Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Animal pathology, and the Experiment station library. The libraries of the departments of Mathematics and the three Engineering departments have been similarly

united, and to them might well be added part of the Astronomical library now inadequately housed in an unsafe building. The union of the libraries of the biological departments, of course in charge of a competent attendant, seems desirable whenever funds will allow and when these departments shall be permanently settled in ample quarters.

"2. All books, periodicals and publications of learned societies which are of so general a scientific nature that they cannot justly be assigned to any one department shall be kept at the central library.

"3. Adequate shelving shall be a charge upon each department wherever there is kept a departmental library.

"4. The library board has ruled that when department libraries become larger than is needed or desired by the department concerned, any books indicated by the head of such department may be transferred to the central library."

*Wisconsin travelling libraries.* The library committee of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs has issued an appeal to the clubs of the state for contributions toward a special travelling reference library, intended for use among the women's study classes in the state. The federation has now six such libraries in active circulation among the clubs, but it is desired to greatly enlarge the present equipment.

*Worcester (Mass.) P. L.* The first of a series of public lectures, upon subjects connected with books, was given in the library art rooms on the afternoon of March 5. It was by E. Harlow Russell, principal of the State Normal School, and dealt with educational books of special value to teachers.

*Yale University L., New Haven, Ct.* (Rpt.—January, 1899-July, 1900.) This is the first publication in separate form of the librarian's report; the length of the period covered is owing to the change of date from the calendar year to the financial year of the university, beginning Aug. 1, to which the report has been conformed. The additions for the period are given as 12,235 v. purchased and 10,275 v. given, and 20,150 pamphlets. The total extent of the collection is not stated. Most important among the accessions was the private library of the late Professor Marsh, of about 5000 v. and 10,000 pamphlets, and especially strong on paleontology. Other important book purchases or gifts are briefly described.

The number of books borrowed from the library during 12 months, not counting overnight issue of reserved books, reached a little over 43,000. The general reference and reading room use has shown "a very manifest increase." The present building, it is pointed out, will soon prove unequal to the growth of the library, which now averages about 13,000 v. yearly. A suitable cataloging room in particular is greatly needed.

## Gifts and Bequests.

*Akron, O.* Colonel George T. Perkins, president of the Goodrich Rubber Company, has offered to erect a building for the public library, provided the city will furnish a site. It is understood the building will cost no less than \$50,000.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) L.* The Brooklyn Library will receive a share in the estate of the late James H. Bell, of Brooklyn. Mr. Bell's will provides that his estate, which is valued at about \$1,000,000, shall be divided into 75 parts, of which 16 are bequeathed to the Brooklyn Library. Mr. Bell a few years since presented to that library his rich private library, maintained separately as the Bell collection, and his later collection, numbering about 2000 volumes, is bequeathed to the same institution.

*Elwood (Ind.) P. L.* The library has received through the local women's club the gift of \$1000 from President Reid, of the American Tin Plate Co., of New York.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* Grand Rapids is now confronted by the offer of two fine library buildings. In addition to the offer of Andrew Carnegie, on Feb. 14, Martin A. Ryerson, of Chicago, a few days later offered to erect a library building for Grand Rapids, his native town, at a cost of \$150,000, on conditions similar to those named by Mr. Carnegie, *i. e.*, the provision of a site and guarantee of yearly maintenance. The offer was at once accepted by the mayor, and it is not yet known what the result of this double offer will be.

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS.

During the month from Feb. 4 to March 4 Andrew Carnegie has made gifts for public library buildings to 23 towns, aggregating a total of \$1,005,000. The record of these gifts is as follows, the conditions, unless otherwise stated, being the usual ones imposed by Mr. Carnegie, that the city furnish a site and guarantee a yearly maintenance fund of at least 10 per cent. of the sum given:

*Centralia, Ill.* Feb. 16. \$15,000.

Yearly maintenance fund of \$2000 required.

*Cumberland, Md.* Feb. 19. \$25,000.

*Decatur, Ill.* Feb. 8. \$60,000.

City already appropriates \$6000 for library maintenance.

*Easton, Pa.* Feb. 13. \$50,000.

*Fresno, Cal.* \$30,000.

Accepted by city council Feb. 18.

*Galesburg, Ill.* Feb. 17. \$50,000.

Accepted Feb. 18. City already appropriates \$6000 for library maintenance.

*Grand Rapids, Mich.* Feb. 14. \$100,000.

Accepted by city council Feb. 18. See also Ryerson gift to Grand Rapids, noted elsewhere.

*Green Bay, Wis.* Feb. 17. \$20,000.

Yearly maintenance fund of \$2500 required.

*Jackson, Tenn.* Feb. 27. \$25,000.

*Jacksonville, Ill.* Feb. 8. \$40,000.

*Lincoln, Ill.* Feb. 12. \$25,000.

*Mankato, Minn.* Feb. 6. \$40,000.

Accepted Feb. 15.

*Marion, Ind.* Feb. 20. \$50,000.

A site was purchased some time ago, and the offer was promptly accepted.

*Montgomery, Ala.* Feb. 16. \$50,000.

Accepted March 7.

*Mount Vernon, N. Y.* Feb. 20. \$35,000.

*Port Jervis, N. Y.* Feb. 22. \$20,000.

\$3000 yearly required.

*Richmond, Va.* March 1. \$100,000.

*St. Cloud, Minn.* Feb. 17. \$25,000.

*Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.* Feb. 15. \$25,000.

Yearly maintenance fund of \$3000 required. Accepted Feb. 18.

*Schenectady, N. Y.* Feb. 15. \$50,000.

Conditions imposed had been previously met at a council meeting on Feb. 11, when \$5000 a year for library maintenance was provisionally appropriated in the hope of securing a Carnegie gift. A site is already under consideration at a probable cost of \$14,000.

*South Omaha, Neb.* Feb. 23. \$60,000.

Offer made anonymously, through Representative D. H. Mercer, from Washington.

*Springfield, Ill.* Feb. 14. \$60,000.

On Feb. 15 the city council passed an ordinance appropriating \$10,000 annually in the hope that the gift might be raised to \$100,000. The appropriation is made conditional upon such gift. It is proposed that the library shall be known as the "Lincoln-Carnegie Memorial Library," "in honor of our immortal Lincoln and in grateful acknowledgment of the benefaction of its founder."

*Tacoma, Wash.* Feb. 7. \$50,000.

Accepted, with proviso that maintenance guarantee will be raised to \$7500 if Mr. Carnegie will increase his gift to \$75,000. A site has already been selected which it is proposed to purchase from the previously existing library fund.

In addition to these gifts, Mr. Carnegie also presented \$500 to the Arthur Winter Memorial Library, of Staten Island Academy, St. George, S. I. No conditions were attached.

## Librarians.

BORDEN, Miss Fanny, B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed assistant librarian at Bryn Mawr College Library, in place of Miss Julia A. Hopkins, resigned.

BOWERMAN, George Franklin, has been elected librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, and will begin his work there about March 15. Mr. Bowerman was graduated from the New York State Library School in 1895 (B.L.S.). His library experience has included a year as reference librarian of the Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y., and reference and other work in the New York State Library. In May, 1898, he joined the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, being biographical and educational editor, as well as office librarian. Since July, 1900, he has been engaged in editorial work in the office of the "International year book" (Dodd, Mead & Co.).

EGLÉ, Dr. William Henry, for 12 years state librarian of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Harrisburg, Pa., on Feb. 19. Dr. Eglé was born in Harrisburg in 1830, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1859. He was editor of two papers in Harrisburg in 1853, and in 1862 was made surgeon of the 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Later he was an examiner of pensions, and for 20 years he was prison physician. In 1887 he was appointed state librarian, an office which he held until January, 1899, when he was succeeded by Dr. George E. Reed. He was prominent in state medical, historical, Revolutionary and Masonic circles, and was a member of many learned societies and founder of the Pennsylvania German Society. He was the author of an elaborate history of Pennsylvania, and editor of the Pennsylvania archives; and had done much historical research work, especially regarding the services of Pennsylvanians during the Revolution.

ESTABROOK, Charles, for 24 years librarian of the Newburgh (N. Y.) Free Library, died at his home in Newburgh on Feb. 23. Mr. Estabrook was born in Rochester in 1823, and removed to Newburgh in early youth. He was appointed in charge of the Newburgh Library in 1877, the year of its establishment in its present building. He was prominent in local Masonic circles, and was greatly interested in local history.

HAYS, Miss Alice V. B., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md. Miss Hays formerly had charge of the Public Library of San Luis Obispo, Cal.

HOPKINS, Miss Julia A., of the New York State Library School, 1895-96, assistant librarian at Bryn Mawr College Library, has taken a position as first assistant in the catalog department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

## Cataloging and Classification.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE L., *Brunswick, Me.* Bibliographical contributions, no. 10: A list of the periodicals regularly received in Bowdoin College Library. Brunswick, 1901. p. 363-376. O.

This list should be useful to other libraries in the selection of periodicals, as it represents "wants that have been definitely felt during the last 20 years," and each item included has been tested by use and experience. In the prefatory note it is stated that the present list is a development from a subscription list of 18 magazines, made 18 years ago. Of these original items, or of the subsequent additions to the list, hardly one has been discontinued, but none — save in the case of a few gifts — have been admitted without urgent appeal from some "earnest or influential advocate." The list now contains 345 publications, of which 162 are gifts, secured at an annual cost of \$652.77. It is divided into three groups: A, General periodicals (174); B, Serial publications (135); C, Annuals (36).

BROOKLINE, (*Mass.*) P. L. Catalogue of English prose fiction, January, 1901. Part 1, authors; part 2, Titles. Brookline, 1901. 4+343 p. D.

An attractive compact catalog, well printed and easily handled, though perhaps slightly bulky for its size. It is a revision of the catalog of 1895, including the 2126 titles added since that date, and omitting most of the historical notes, which are given in a special separate list. Juvenile books are distinguished by the usual "j" prefixed to call number. Like its predecessor, the catalog will be useful in other libraries as a good working model in its special field.

—List of books in the school reference collection. February 1, 1901. 36 p. D.

A well-arranged classed list, indicating for each title the grade to which it is adapted. There are brief descriptive annotations, and the list is prefaced by a concise statement of the purpose and privileges of the school reference collection.

The BROOKLYN (*N. Y.*) P. L. has begun the publication of a monthly *Bulletin*, of which the first number appears for February. It is published directly by the library and contains no advertisements, being devoted to record of accessions, special lists, and general library notes.

CHURCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Catalogue of books recommended by the Church Library Association for Sunday-school and parish libraries. Cambridge, Mass., 1900. 4+110 p. S.

This is a consolidation and revision of all

previous lists, which it replaces; it also takes the place of the usual annual list for the year 1899. It evidences the usual careful work done by the Church Library Association in its work of examining and recommending books suited for Episcopal church libraries, and it should be extremely helpful to public libraries in the selection of children's books or of collections for use in Sunday-schools. It is in two main divisions: "Books which bear directly upon church life, history or doctrine," classed under Religious, General, Fiction and Juvenile; and "Books recommended, but not distinctively church books," classed under a wider variety of subjects.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY L. Supplement to index to subject catalog. Cambridge, Mass., 1900. 31 p. 8°. 75 c.

This index contains all the additional topics inserted in the library catalog and all corrections made in the "Index" from the time of its issue in 1891 down to the summer of 1900. The original index is now out of print.

KANSAS CITY (*Mo.*) P. L. Quarterly. v. 1, no. 1, January, 1901. 26 p. O.

A well printed bulletin, to be devoted to record of accessions and library notes. This first number contains a report of the organization meeting of the Missouri State Library Association and an 18 p. "Supplement to printed catalog."

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains several special lists of unusual local interest and value. These are: "Check list of works relating to the financial and commercial history, etc., of the city of New York," "List of maps and atlases of New York city," and "List of guide books to New York city."

NOURSE, H. S. *Lancastriana*: I, A supplement to The early records and military annals of Lancaster, Mass. Lancaster [Town Library], 1900. 45 p. O. \$1.

The work to which this is a supplement appeared in 1884, and was a valuable contribution to the local history of Lancaster for the period ending 1725. To this the present supplement adds material of interest, mainly in the form of historical notes. There is a careful index.

LOS ANGELES (*Cal.*) P. L. List of novels and tales in the English language. 2d ed. November, 1900. 238 p. O. 10 c.

An author-and-title list, with occasional annotations, followed by a title list of short stories.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS, Committee on literature. A list of books for children; classified and graded, with a few sugges-

tions as to children's reading. Phila., Geo. F. Lasher, [1900.] 32 p. T. 10 c.

—Suggestive books for mothers. [Phila., Geo. F. Lasher,] 1900. 24 p. T. 5 c.

Two suggestive short lists, with some good hints on choice of books. Prices are given.

The OSTERHOUT (*Wilkes-Barré, Pa.*) L. *News-Letter* for February contains a good classed reading list on the Victorian era.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for February devotes its special reading lists to Gardening, The nineteenth century, and The greatest books of the century.

SPRINGFIELD (*Mass.*) CITY L. A list of interesting books. Springfield, 1901. 11 p. D.

An attractive list of 275 books, old and new in the field of *belles lettres*, with a sprinkling of travel and science. It is offered simply "as a suggestion of the good things in the Springfield City Library, and as something that the general reader may find occasionally helpful."

UNITED STATES CATALOG. Books in print, 1899; ed. by George F. Danforth and Marion E. Potter. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson, [1900.] c. 7+755+361 p. Q. \$12.50.

Y. M. C. A. L. RAILROAD BRANCH, *New York City*. Subject-supplement catalogue of books. January, 1901. 10 p. O.

A. D. C. class index, including books added since the issue of the catalog, in 1899, and intended to be pasted in as an appendix.

#### FULL NAMES.

*The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:*

- Benham, William George (The laws of scientific hand reading . . .);  
 Bennett, Edwin Clark (Musket and sword);  
 Brittain, Marion Luther (History and methods of Sunday-school work . . .);  
 Burke, Bridget Ellen (The McBride literature and art books. Bk. 1.);  
 Clark, Walter Augustus (Under the stars and bars);  
 Clark, William Livingston, and Marshall, William Lawrence (A treatise on the law of crime. 2 v.);  
 Congdon, Ernest Arnold (Laboratory instructions in general chemistry);  
 Eddy, Arthur Jerome (The law of combinations . . . 2 v.);  
 Fletcher, John Joseph Kilpin (The sign of the cross in Madagascar . . .);  
 Freeman, Harry Campbell (A brief history of Butte, Montana . . .);  
 Frizell, Joseph Palmer (Water-power . . .);  
 Gillespie, Frederick Richard (Sabbath evening talks);  
 Griffith, George Francis Xavier, is the *tr.* of Fouard, Constant, *Abbé* (The last years of Saint Paul . . .);

Hamilton, John Taylor (A history of the church known as the Moravian church);  
 Hastings, William Granger (The development of law as illustrated by the decisions relating to police power of the state);

Hawley, Thomas De Riemer (How to reason infallibly);

Hollis, Ira Nelson (The frigate "Constitution" . . .);

Holman, Emily Elizabeth (Picturesque summer cottages);

Hopkins, Corydon Benjamin (Wayside flowers);

Houser, James Alfred (How to be a beautiful woman);

Keightley, Archibald, and Keightley, Julia Wharton Lewis (Ver-Planck) (The recovery of health . . .);

Ley, John Cole (Fifty-two years in Florida);

Mackin, Mrs. Marie (The mystery of the Marbletons . . .);

Morey, William Carey (Outlines of Roman history);

Nichols, Edward West (Differential and integral calculus . . .);

Quayle, William Alfred (A hero and some other folk);

Rocheleau, William Francis (Great American industries. 3d book, Manufactures);

Rodkinson, Michael Lewy, *tr.* (New edition of the Babylonian Talmud . . .);

Runyan, Nicholas Patterson (A Quaker scout);

Smith, Madison Roswell, and Guthrie, Ben Eli, *repts.* (Cases determined by the St. Louis and the Kansas City courts of appeals of the state of Missouri . . . v. 81);

Taylor, John Madison, and Wells, William Hughes (Manual of the diseases of children . . .);

Taylor, William Alexander (Ohio in Congress . . .);

Wright, John Westley (A text-book of ophthalmology);

Wright, William Henry (The great bread trust).

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## Bibliography.

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AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPERTORY. The plan for an American bibliography on cards which Mr. A. Josephson submitted to the Bibliographical Society of Chicago at the January meeting of that society has previously been submitted to the Co-operation Committee of the A. L. A. and to the Bibliographical Committee of the American Historical Association. The former committee reported at Montreal that it hoped that the general plans for co-operative cataloging for American libraries might pave the way for the realization of the project. The council of the American Historical Association could not at present consider the subject at all.

The BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO announces as its first "Contribution to bibliog-

raphy," to be published in March, "Bibliographies of bibliographies; chronologically arranged, with occasional notes and an index, by Askel G. S. Josephson, cataloger at the John Crerar Library, Chicago." The list will contain nearly 50 pages and 500 copies will be printed on antique finish deckle edge paper, 24 x 16 cm., letterpress 15 x 10 cm. Members of the society are entitled to one copy each free of charge; 300 copies will be put on sale through the treasurer at the price of 50 cents net. Address Carl B. Roden, Treasurer, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.

**CHILD STUDY.** Chamberlain, Alexander F.

The child: a study in the evolution of man. N. Y., Scribner, 1900. 12+498 p. il. 12°. (Contemporary science series.) \$1.50.

An anthropological study of the child. The bibliography contains 696 titles.

**COLERIDGE, S. T.** Shepherd, R. H. Bibliography of Coleridge; rev. and corrected by Col. W. F. Prideaux. London, F. Hollings, 1901. 8°. 5s., net.

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY.** University of the State of New York. N. Y. State Library, bulletin 53, January, 1901. Bibliography 22: Bibliography of domestic economy in English; by Robert Kendall Shaw. Albany, 1901. p. 31-170. O. 15 c.

Classified according to the tentative scheme proposed for this subject for the seventh (20th century) edition of the Decimal classification, which is printed as prefatory to the bibliography. The list is comprehensive, not selective, its aim being to include all books in this field published in English between 1850 and 1899. Analytic and magazine references are excluded, and no special effort has been made to go beyond current material in listing periodicals. Books that have been personally examined are indicated with an asterisk for those of special merit, call numbers are given for volumes in the New York State Library, and when practicable the library location of other books is noted. There is a 22-page index.

**FOLK-LORE.** Rhys, John. Celtic folk-lore: Welsh and Manx. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1901. 2 v. 46+400; 401-718 p. 8°. Volume I contains a 22-page bibliography.

**INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONGRESS, Paris.** The Proceedings of the International Congress of Librarians, held in Paris in connection with the Exposition of 1900, are announced for publication in April, in one octavo volume. It will include the 30 addresses read at the several sessions. The price is 15 fr.; to subscribers, 12 fr. 50.

**LANCASTER, Mass.** Nourse, H. S. Lancasteriana: II., A bibliography; compiled for

the Public Library. Lancaster, 1901. 46 p. O. \$1.

Arranged alphabetically by author, and by places for purely local material. The bulk of the material is to be found in the Lancaster library, entries not accessible there being indicated by an asterisk. The list is a useful addition to local bibliography, and evinces careful and thorough work.

**RICHARDSON, Samuel.** Thomson, Clara Linklater. Samuel Richardson: a biographical and critical study. London, Horace Marshall & Son, 1900. 8+308 p. 8°. Contains a 10-page bibliography.

**SANITARY CHEMISTRY.** Richards, Ellen H., and Woodman, Alpheus G. Air, water and food from a sanitary standpoint. N. Y., John Wiley & Sons, 1900. 226 p. 8°. Contains a selected bibliography of five pages.

**SCOTLAND.** Terry, Charles Sanford, ed. The rising of 1745, with a bibliography of Jacobite history, 1689-1788. London, David Nutt, 1900. 15+322 p. 16°. (Scottish history from contemporary writers, no. 3.)

The bibliography of Jacobite history, with annotations, extends from page 227 to page 322. It is arranged under the following heads: Contemporary materials, Contemporary materials still in manuscript or incompletely edited, Non-contemporary works, Newspapers of the Jacobite period, Contemporary maps and plans illustrating the Jacobite risings.

**SOMERSET, Duke of.** Pollard, A. F. England under Protector Somerset: an essay. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1900. 12+362 p. 12°. An appendix of 13 pages contains a descriptive catalog of materials for, and works on, the history of Somerset's protectorate.

**STEEL WORKS.** Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. Part 7: Chromium. (*In Chemical News*, Jan. 25, Feb. 1, Feb. 8, 1901, 83:38-40.)

An appendix of 13 pages contains a descriptive catalog of materials for, and works on, the history of Somerset's protectorate.

**STEEL WORKS.** Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. Part 7: Chromium. (*In Chemical News*, Jan. 25, Feb. 1, Feb. 8, 1901, 83:38-40.)

**SURREY, Eng.** Malden, Henry Elliot. A history of Surrey. London, Elliot Stock, 1900. 8+321 p. 8°. (Popular county histories.)

Pages 310-318 give a critical account of "some books on Surrey."

**TRUSTS.** Bullock, Charles J. Trust literature: a survey and a criticism. (*In Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Feb., 1901, 15:167-217.)

Deals with recent literature on trusts, nearly all writings published before 1897 being excluded.

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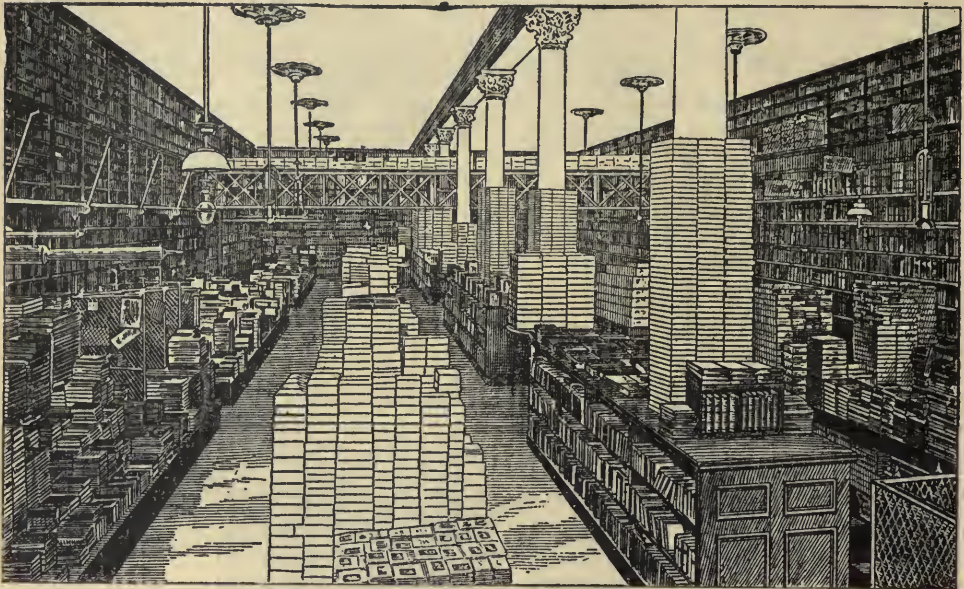
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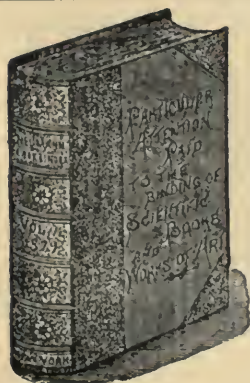
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Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 26. No. 4.

SCHOOL NUMBER

APRIL, 1901.

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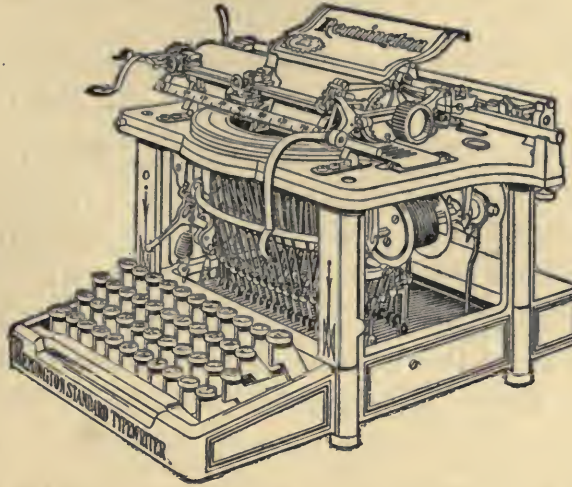
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 4

IN the great broadening and deepening of educational work within the past generation, the library has taken an increasing part, and the historical sketch of the progress of co-operation between the library and the school, printed in this School Number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, shows how these two factors in education have been more and more closely associated in the past few years. To-day the teacher is a librarian as a guide to books, and the librarian a teacher; that is to say, the best people in each of these two callings are adopting the ideas and methods of their colleagues of the other side in the mutual work. The children's room in the modern library has become one of its most important features, and in many libraries this is supplemented by class rooms or study rooms to which much actual school work may be transplanted. Not the least of the good results of this system should be that practical knowledge of classification, which is one of the first elements of mental training and becomes one of the best features of the well-equipped mind. Children should learn not to be overwhelmed with the mass of books, but to select wisely, and this should be true with regard to books of recreation, the ordinary "juveniles," as well as books of information. More and more the attention of the teacher is being focussed, and rightly, on the bettering the standard of children's reading by leading the young reader to choose for himself the "best" books, instead of the weak or worse stuff that has so often done service as "children's reading." Miss Stevens' account of her talks with high school pupils illustrates one of the useful methods for accomplishing such results.

IN this library development a new function has been evolved. As the mechanical or routine side of the teacher's work must be supplemented in the "born teacher" by the inspirational, so there is need in the library of something more than the machinery which produces a given book for a stated demand.

The book has come to be thought of as the second thing; the man or woman who is to use the book is the first consideration. The "library friend" is, perhaps, the best name that can be given to this new person, who is an evolution from the "information desk" of the previous stage. In this development the Pratt Institute Library has been actively interested, but the article elsewhere only tells half the story of the large success that the writer has made of this post. Of another phase of this work the travelling library is a representative, when selected with reference to the wants of a local community and made to supply in outlying villages, away from the facilities of cities, the needs of farming or factory communities. In Wisconsin, New York, and other states much has been done in these directions, and more recently the work carried on in New Jersey from the Madison Public Library offers a good illustration of this method. Now comes a suggestion that the same friendly help should be applied to the librarian as to the community, through a travelling librarian, who can at once inform and inspire those occupying the outposts of the profession, as it were, without the training or opportunities which their more favored fellow-workers enjoy. The school must always be more widely distributed than the library, as an institution, and it is largely through schools and by the help of teachers that this kind of work should reach its final and full development.

THE plans outlined by the American Publishers' Association, recently organized by the leading publishing houses throughout the country, have a direct bearing in one respect upon library interests. In the general demoralization of book prices libraries have, as a rule, got very nearly the same discounts from published prices as booksellers themselves. The publishers' plan, based on methods now adopted in England and Germany, proposes a reduction in the published prices practically of about 20 per cent. on new copy-

right books (fiction being for the present excepted) and the maintenance of prices to the book-buying public on this net basis. Libraries are to be the only exception to this rule, and it is proposed that their discount should be limited to 10 per cent. Doubtless this plan will evoke general discussion and no little opposition among libraries, and the committee on program has done well to make the question a subject to be discussed at the Waukesha conference of the American Library Association. The publishers claim that a book store is as essential as a library to the intellectual well-being of a community, and that book stores are becoming impossible under the present demoralization of prices, which leaves the laborer nothing for his hire, if his labor is put into selling books over the book store counter. Mr. Dewey, on the other hand, has presented the view that the library is the natural book store, and should itself receive and fill orders for book-buyers among its local constituency. The library profession will be keenly interested in the working out of the problem thus presented.

### Communications.

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THE book about which Mr. Josephson asks in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March does exist, and is a reprint, but not of the catalog which he mentions.

The catalog of the New York Law Institute Library was published in 1874, and reviewed by Mr. Guernsey in the *Albany Law Journal*. This review was later reprinted in pamphlet form, and probably furnished the title in question.

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#### THE TRAVELLING LIBRARIAN.

IN this day of travelling libraries, it seems but a step to the travelling librarian. By which I mean not a librarian who shall travel round the country as the itinerant binder does, but one who shall have the charge of several of the poorer of our country libraries and go from town to town in a given order. Here in New England we have, as is often said, a public library in nearly every town. Some of these libraries are housed in beautiful buildings and most of them are fairly well stocked with standard books, but—and here is my point—very few have the means with which to properly care for what they already possess or to buy new books.

Many can afford to pay so little for a librarian that they have to be satisfied with very little in return. For instance, in the town of C., the librarian, a hard-working and pains-taking woman, of no library experience or training whatever, receives but \$25 a year for her services. In consequence the library is open one day of the week for three hours only; there is no reading room, and it could be open only during those three hours if there were. Mrs. X., the librarian, has the care of the books, of course (some four thousand, I believe), and the building, there being no janitor. Equally, of course, her methods are of the most primitive, order is conspicuous for its absence, catalog, accessions-book and shelf-list unknown; ownership of a book is proved by the librarian remembering it, unless it was one of the original lot, which was cataloged after a fashion. The charging system is unique and only understood by Mrs. X., who did not explain it to me.

Adjoining this town, and within easy driving distance even in inclement weather, are two other towns in which similar conditions prevail. In all three there is the same demand for more hours in which the library shall be open; more help in selection of books and looking up of subjects; a chance to read the current periodicals, etc. Yet in none of them is there the least chance of raising a sufficient sum to pay a regular librarian for his entire time. In C. I asked if the townspeople would be satisfied to have the library open two days in the week from one p.m. to nine, with half an hour off for supper. That seemed to be enough for years to come, so I went on with my calculation with this result. Why not one librarian for the three towns? \$780 would seem a great deal for one town to pay, but divided between the three would be a very different matter, and should be enough to secure the services of a person of some training, who could give two days a week to each town. In this way, it seems to me, our country people could get, at a moderate cost, a greater satisfaction out of the libraries of which they are already so proud as buildings. The work for the librarian would not be much more than in one library, open every day; the board would probably be reasonable, and, in many cases, the towns would be willing to stand the expense of transporting their librarian from one to another, so that a moderate salary would be more in the end than a better one in a larger town or city. And more than this, would be the gratification of being of real assistance to the best of our people in districts where such help is almost unknown.

This, then, is my idea of a travelling librarian; merely a suggestion that I should like to see carried out at least far enough to prove its practicability.

ESTHER B. OWEN.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL, 1899. }  
Hartford, Conn. }



CO-OPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS: AN HISTORICAL  
SKETCH.\*

BY JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

THE year 1876 is usually taken as the starting-point of what we call the "modern library movement." In it the LIBRARY JOURNAL was born, the American Library Association was founded, the great Government report on libraries issued, and in that year we find recorded the first suggestion of the good to be derived from a possible co-operation between libraries and schools. The discovery of this possibility was made not by a librarian or a teacher but by a man to whose wisdom and insight the country owes much besides, Charles Francis Adams, Jr. In an address before the teachers of Quincy, Mass., printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. 1, p. 437, Mr. Adams says—calling attention to the danger of teaching children how to read without giving them at the same time a love for good reading: "I do not know that what I am about to suggest has been attempted anywhere, but I feel great confidence that it would succeed. Having started the child by means of what we call a common school course, the process of further self-education is to begin. The great means is through books, through much reading of books. But we teach children to read; we do not teach them *how* to read. That, the one all-important thing, the great connecting link between school education and self education, between means and end—that one link we make no effort to supply. As long as we do not make an effort to supply it, our school system in its result is, and will remain, miserably deficient. For now, be it remembered, the child of the poorest man in Quincy has an access as free as the son of a millionaire or the student of Harvard College to what is, for practical general use, a perfect library. Yet, though the school and the library stand on our main street side by side, there is, so to speak, no bridge leading from the one to the other."

To the building of this bridge Mr. Adams contributed in very large measure. Until 1879 the indexes of the LIBRARY JOURNAL

throw no light on the subject, though doubtless work was done and thought expended upon it. At the conference of the American Library Association in Boston, 1879, the reading of children was discussed and Mr. Foster, of Providence, read a paper on "The school and the library, their mutual relations"—the purpose of the article being "to cite some of the reasons why co-operation between the school and the library is desirable and necessary." Effective co-operation, he says, presupposes three things: mutual understanding, mutual acquaintance, and mutual action.

The need felt by the teacher was voiced at this same meeting by R. C. Metcalf, Master of Wells School, Boston, in an article on "Reading in the public schools." "Having indicated how I would cultivate the taste and direct the choice of the pupil," Mr. Metcalf says, "it only remains to suggest how, in my opinion, the public library can be made a great public benefit, rather than what it too frequently is, a great public nuisance. So long as our pupils are allowed free access to a public library without direction as to choice, either by parent, teacher, or librarian, we can look for no good results." Again, complaining of the distance between schools and the library and the lack of branch libraries, he says: "Some plan must be devised whereby the principal or teacher can draw from the library such books as his pupils may need and deliver them at his desk whenever the school work suggests their use." This meeting, at which for the first time librarians and teachers were brought together to compare needs and opportunities, had doubtless very great influence.

The first record which gives the result of actual experience in carrying on this work is found in a paper read by Mr. S. S. Green, librarian of the Worcester Public Library, at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1880. Mr. Green tells of a conference between the superintendent of the public schools, a member of the school com-

\* Read before the Long Island Library Club, Feb. 7, 1901.

mittee, who was also a member of the board of directors of the public library, the principal of the normal school, and the librarian of the public library, in the fall of 1879. These gentlemen decided that the school studies could be made more interesting and profitable by the aid of the library and proceeded to consider practical means by which this result could be accomplished. Geography was selected as the first subject of the experiment; the teachers of the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades were addressed by the librarian who set forth the plan and asked them to select a country they would like to have illustrated in this way. A meeting was then held at the library when the librarian explained to the teachers of these grades the use that could be made of a group of books of travel in connection with the geography of the country selected. The librarian then asked them to keep him informed from time to time of the countries to be studied that he might keep books on hand suitable for school use. The work was started at once; the library issued two kinds of cards, one for the benefit of teachers themselves, the other to be used by the teachers for the benefit of the scholars, six books (a number that seems to have been adopted by libraries as a standard) to be taken out on the former and twelve on the latter. The teachers were also invited to bring their classes to the library from time to time for the purpose of seeing large collections of books, pictures, and other objects bearing on some subject they were studying. This article, setting forth the methods actually used and found successful, stimulated other libraries to attempt the same kind of work. By 1882 the movement was under headway; reports appear in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* from Indianapolis, Middletown, Ct., Chicago, Buffalo, Cincinnati; in 1883, Milwaukee, and Gloversville, N. Y., report of their work. The preparation of catalogs of children's books, visits of teachers and classes to the library for talks about books, and the issue of books for use in the school-room are the means of co-operation reported on at this time. Mr. Green gives detailed reports in the *JOURNAL* both for 1882 and 1883 of the growth of the work in Worcester. Among the methods used, beside those spoken of in his article of 1880, is the connection formed with the high school. Squads of ten

boys and girls who were studying Greek and Roman history were sent to the library during school hours to look at the books, pictures, etc., illustrative of Greek and Roman antiquities, the scholars being required to write descriptions of the objects seen. The librarian met the scholars personally and took the occasion to see that they were using the books properly, showing them the use of indexes, tables of contents, page headings, etc. Bulletins of new books were sent to the schools and a copy of the library catalog placed in each room.

In 1885 a report was made to the American Library Association on the work with schools done by libraries throughout the country. Reports were received from 75 libraries, 37 of which reported that official connection had been made with the schools, special privileges being granted teachers and pupils and direct efforts made to add interest to the school work. Miss Hannah P. James, the compiler, sums up the possibilities suggested by the report:

1. That the librarian should confer with the teachers to convince them of his desire and ability to help them.
2. That teachers should be allowed to take any suitable books for use in school work.
3. That teachers be supplied with applications to distribute to pupils.
4. Teachers should be induced to inform the librarian as to the courses of study to be pursued, that lists of useful and interesting books be made for use of school.
5. Such lists to be printed and distributed or posted in school.
6. Lists of juvenile books arranged in attractive general courses to be posted in library and printed in the papers.
7. Collections of wholesome books to be sent to class-rooms.

In 1887 Mr. Green reports that he had placed in four of the higher grades of the schools libraries of about 100 volumes. This experiment was tried in Milwaukee in 1888 with marked success. A report from Cleveland in 1891 records the success of the experiment of placing small libraries of about 50 volumes in 61 school-rooms. The books were simply charged to the teacher, one of the library assistants visiting each room once a month to check up the books. The books were issued to the pupils for home reading.

The teachers were enthusiastic over the value of the experiment and unanimous in their desire for its continuance.

The subject was given a prominent place at the meeting of the Library Association at Chicago in 1893. It is gratifying to note the growing sentiment in favor of doing away with restrictions and allowing the teachers as many books as they may need.

In 1894 Miss Stearns, then of the Milwaukee Public Library, made a report before the A. L. A. on children's reading that has had far-reaching results. Questions touching all points connected with children's reading were sent to 195 libraries and replies received from 145. The points especially emphasized were the advisability of abolishing the age limit for children, the limitations on the number of books loaned to teachers, the desirability of circulating pictures as well as books to the schools, and—of greatest moment to librarians—the subject of a special room for children and an attendant who should have the supervision over their reading. It would be hard to overestimate the effect of this suggestive, stimulating paper. From it may be dated the general establishment of children's rooms, of courses for the training of children's librarians in two of the leading library schools, and a growing interest in and study of children's books, all of which has done much toward preparing librarians for the more intelligent performance of their share of the co-operative work with the schools.

Turning for a moment to the other side, what has been done by the schools in the direction of promoting closer relations with libraries? Looking through the volumes of *Education* I find up to 1889 only one mention of the subject, and that a casual reference, in an article on the Quincy methods, to the assistance rendered by the library in making out a list of books for the schools.

In 1889 a school superintendent suggested, in an article on the teaching of literature, that the teachers take their classes to the library periodically and that they borrow books from the library for use in the classrooms. In the same volume, however, is an extract from an article by Mr. Melvil Dewey in *Library Notes* for June, 1888, on "Libraries as related to the educational work of the state," which was accompanied by the edi-

torial suggestion that the article would repay reading by any thoughtful reader.

In 1880 Mr. Charles Francis Adams read a paper before the National Educational Association on "School superintendency," in which—speaking of the Quincy schools—he says: "We try now to treat the child throughout as a moral, reasoning being, and not as an automaton, and so we begin with Froebel's method and end with the public library. They are both factors in our Quincy common schools now, only the library is far the more important factor of the two."

The first paper distinctly on the subject of the library and the school was presented before the association in 1887 by Mr. Thomas J. Morgan, principal of the state normal school of Providence, R. I. It dealt chiefly with the necessity of teaching the pupil how to use books, indexes, references, etc., noting in passing that in Providence, Worcester, and other cities sets of books can be taken from the public library for school use.

In 1888 it is noted in an article on directing pupils' reading that "the school or city library, be it large or small, if rightly used will prove an incalculable benefit." Talks about books by competent guides and carefully prepared lists are mentioned as among the possible means by which benefit may be derived.

The first complete presentation of the subject before the association was in 1892 when Mr. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, read a paper on "The relations of the public library to public schools." After a brief historic summary and description of work done in Worcester, Milwaukee, and other libraries, he gives in detail the work of his own library, which work had its beginning in a remark made by one of the supervising principals on the marked superiority in general information shown by the pupils of a school situated near the library over those of another far away, which she felt could be accounted for only by the fact of their use of the library. This led to the sending of a few books to some of the more distant schools, in order to place books in the hands of children who could not reach the library, but the plan was so successful and developed so many unexpected advantages that Mr. Brett declared himself in favor of using

this method of placing books in the hands of pupils even if the school-house stood next door to the library.

In the *Educational Journal* for November, 1894, appeared an article by Dr. Peckham on the work with schools done by the Milwaukee Library. This attracted great attention in the school world and did as much perhaps as any one thing to awaken an interest in the subject on the part of teachers throughout the country. The library received scores of letters asking for particulars about the work.

In 1896 an important step was taken by the National Educational Association. A petition requesting the establishment of a Library Department was presented by Melvil Dewey and was unanimously adopted. It was stated that its field "should cover fully school and pedagogic libraries but that its great work should be the practical recognition that education is no longer for youth and for a limited course in a school, but that it is really a matter for adults as well as youth, for life not for the course, to be carried on at home as well as in the school. . . . This means that education must be carried on by means of reading and that, if the libraries are to furnish the books and give all necessary help in their proper field, the schools must furnish the readers."

The American Library Association in the same year appointed a committee to co-operate with the Library Department of the Educational Association.

In 1897 a committee of teachers and librarians was formed to report on the relations of public libraries to the public schools, to indicate methods of co-operation by which the usefulness of both may be increased. In 1898 the committee made a preliminary report. The practical nature of its work may be shown by the list of subjects reported for investigation:

To make a careful examination of the relations now existing.

To pursue this examination in such a way, through circulars and through the columns of the educational and library papers, as to inform the greatest number of people of what is now being done.

To examine with care such questions as:

How to induce librarians to acquaint themselves with the needs of the school-room and

teachers to make themselves familiar with the possibilities of public libraries.

How to encourage normal schools to give more instruction in the use of books and libraries.

How to induce high schools, colleges, and universities to establish "schools of the book."

How to promote the introduction of school-room libraries.

How to induce more public libraries to open special departments for children and teachers.

How to increase the interest of parents in the reading of their children.

How to make more accessible for parents and teachers select and annotated lists of books for the young and how to promote their use.

How to promote close relations through meetings and otherwise between teachers, parents, and librarians.

How to arrive at conclusions of value in regard to the treatment of young people as far as reading is concerned, during the adolescent period.

How to convey to school boards and teachers in remote districts a sense of their needs in the way of good books well used, and information as to how such books can best be secured.

The committee made a thorough investigation of the situation along these lines and a full report was presented at the annual meeting of the National Educational Association in 1899. This report which is published by the association in pamphlet form touches upon every aspect of co-operative work, includes graded lists for supplemental reading and school use, analyzes the work now being done in various centers, and contains much practical advice both for librarian and teacher.

Thus these two great factors of our educational system have been brought together and the bridge suggested by Mr. Adams 25 years ago has been made fast to its moorings on either side. To the librarian's knowledge of the book is joined the teacher's knowledge of the child and from this combination there must result a power working for good, the force of which cannot be estimated.

We will consider briefly one or two concrete examples of work as carried on to-day. One of the most important evidences of co-operation is the recent publication by the

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh of a "Graded and annotated catalog of books in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for the use of the city schools." In 1899 the librarian, Mr. Anderson, addressed the school principals to urge a more systematic organization of the work of the library with the schools. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the librarian and his assistants in the selection of a list of books suited to the different grades supplemental to the ordinary textbooks. The following subjects were selected: Nature, Geography, History, Language, General literature, Art, Kindergarten, Pedagogy, and High school reading. A sub-committee was formed to cover each subject. The list is divided into grades and by subject under each grade. Each entry is annotated and repeated in full under each grade to which it is assigned, and the work concludes with an author and title index, the grade or grades being indicated by figures. This catalog will be of use not only to the teachers of Pittsburgh but to librarians and teachers the country over. Prefacing the list is a letter from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Andrews, saying, in part: "The accompanying catalog is, in my opinion, a most important school document. So far as I know it is something unique. It is gratifying to me, first, as indicating the harmony existing between the library authorities and the school principals in their mutual efforts for the education of the people; second, by reason of the evidence, manifest on every page, of the conscientious censorship exercised in its preparation. I feel confident that it will be a means of vitalizing the entire work of the schools, of awakening among the pupils that enthusiasm for good reading which is the highest guarantee of true culture, good habits, and genuine character."

In Buffalo the work of sending libraries and pictures to the schools has been carried on for about three years. The librarian gives as his experience that the most difficult problem is fitting the books to the proper grades in the schools. Each school, each class, must be studied with the teacher's help before intelligent assignment of books can be made. For example, children in the poorer districts and children of foreign-born parents need much simpler books than children in cor-

responding grades with different home surroundings.

A quotation from the annual report of the assistant in charge of the work at the Buffalo library will give a better idea than any description could of some results of this effort:

"From the principals who are all interested and, I believe, all in hearty sympathy with the movement, from the teachers and, better still, from the children themselves we have received many assurances that they are not only satisfied with the service but that the results are going to be all that we expect and more. The principal of an east side school, where fully 75 % of the parents are foreign born, has stated that beyond any doubt the moral tone of his district has been marvelously changed for the better in the last three years."

The school circulation alone in Buffalo last year was 194,045 volumes, and of this the librarian, Mr. Elmendorf, writes: "It is the best work the library is doing, and the federation, not the union, of the public school and the public library seems the most important step in modern democratic education."

A still further step has been taken by the Webster Free Library, connected with the East Side House, of New York, in the direction of supplying the schools with illustrative material to intensify the interest in school work; collections of specimens, geological, zoological, to illustrate nature work, anatomical models, historical relics, and collections of objects intended to make real to the children the life, manners, and customs of the countries about which they are studying. Of this work one teacher wrote recently: "The girls told me last term that until they had seen your Mexican exhibit they had an idea that Mexico was a wilderness; and South America! — well, it was a land of savages and wild beasts."

This work suggests that the next advance in educational expansion must be in the direction of co-operation with the museum. If to the library and the school, which, working together, shall awaken and feed a love of reading, is added the museum with its power to vivify and make real that which is read, the result shall be an education that shall enrich, widen, and uplift the life of succeeding generations.

## THE OUTCOME OF THE PICTURE BULLETIN.

BY EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD, *Webster Free Library, New York.*

THE old question, "Shall books be illustrated?" may be answered in somewhat the same way that the new one, "Shall libraries be illustrated?" is beginning to receive a reply.

No one questions the value of illustrating some parts of some books. Volumes of history, science, and the arts naturally increase greatly in value when well illustrated. Fiction and drama increase in interest. What would Dante's vision, some of Dickens' books, or even "Trilby" be without the illustrations? The two-volume illustrated edition of "Eleanor" is in far greater demand than is the pictureless edition in one volume.

The history of co-operative work with the schools shows that teachers must be made to understand, and must make the children interested in, books and the library. The library must provide books not only technical, but also bright, up-to-date volumes of fiction and travel adapted to the needs of the individual teacher and their classes. In a city library work of this kind, if done properly, will require not only a children's room, but a whole department, with a trained and conscientious staff. Selecting books, printing lists, and keeping teachers informed of the contents of the library in the subjects being taught is no small undertaking.

In the library of which I have charge only three grades of the public schools have been provided with special reading lists and collections of books. The result has been far greater than was expected. This part of our work is only such as is done in many progressive libraries, and while extremely interesting in detail, it is neither new or radical enough to require a second setting forth in this issue of the JOURNAL. All readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL are familiar with the history of school and library co-operative work. Miss Rathbone, in her address before the Long Island Library Club, has put this history into available shape.

Unconsciously librarians have, by the means of special picture bulletins, been preparing themselves for a greater development in what we call the "modern library movement." This greater development is the extension of these

picture bulletins, and it can be used to advantage in connection with school work.

About a year ago our library undertook to post a picture bulletin for a grade which was at the time studying the history and geography of Mexico. This bulletin was at first illustrated in the usual manner with magazine and Perry pictures. Later, with large colored photographs, and finally with picturesque bits of costume, household utensils, Indian feather pictures, linen drawn work, stamps, coins, a large physical map, sundry curios, and a collection of native products. These native products were coffee, rubber, cocoanut-fibre, cocoa, sugar and various minerals, all in different conditions of production and preparation for the market. At the same time, for another grade, were provided anatomical models, geological and zoological specimens and historical relics. Instead of posting pictures of minerals, the actual specimens were placed on a nearby shelf. In this way it has been the endeavor to illustrate the work of the entire eight grades of the grammar department. However, the immediate growth throughout the entire library resulting from this work has been such that, up to the present, time has only been found to provide for the three upper grades for which the reading lists and collections of books were made. The children hear and learn about subjects in school and come to the library for books and other sources of information.

A Russian exhibit has just closed. Some of the pictures in this exhibit were loaned by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and some by the Century Company, others were purchased in Paris and in Detroit. The French and Detroit pictures were, when mounted, about the size of the "Standard dictionary" page, and cost about seven cents each. The peculiar color processes made these pictures very attractive. In addition to pictures, which occupied an entire side of a room, were show cases and tables which contained many curious pieces of costume, samovars, lacquered woodware, spoons, jars, bowls, cups and candlesticks, books, maps, coins and paper money, silverware, lithographed

religious pictures, flags, etc. This collection was borrowed from many different people at a great expenditure of time and work, but with very little money outlay.

The Russian collection was made simply to illustrate the subject for about thirty classes that, at the time, had the Russian empire as a part of their studies. Three classes were required to use it as the subject for compositions. Many teachers and over 1200 pupils examined the curious and picturesque things. At one time every book about Russia in the library—history, biography, fiction and travel—was in circulation.

The American Revolution will be the next subject for illustrating in this practical manner. Already old muskets, footstoves, kettles, books, a flax wheel, loom, hand-woven sheet, household utensils, etc., are beginning to be collected.

Teachers say that work of this kind is a real help to themselves as well as to their pupils. Of the 617 teachers in this immediate neighborhood 285 have used this library in some way, and of this number about 137 systematically borrow books for themselves, or endorse application blanks for their pupils, or both. Indeed, not less than 2300 boys and girls have within the past year drawn books upon the recommendation of their teachers.

Librarians all know that there is a constant demand for books about trees, flowers, seeds, minerals and other natural history subjects. In this library collections are in the process of formation which will illustrate the books of natural science. Between the books, which are, of course, "open shelf," the collections will be placed. Just after the bird division, for example, some of the shelves have been enclosed in glass. On these shelves have been placed a collection of birds, nests, and of eggs. Just before these shelves, in proper decimal classification order, will be placed books and specimens of reptiles. This collection will contain types and also specimens of those reptiles which are found in this locality. Rocks, minerals, seeds, leaves, barks and grasses are now being collected, to be placed beside the books which they help illustrate.

In this library it is the custom to lend objects of interest to teachers to be used in connection with the class-room work. The Public Library of Buffalo has a large collec-

tion of pictures which are arranged by subject, and are loaned in envelopes of fifty pictures each to the class rooms. In the same way the Webster Free Library at this writing has in actual use in school rooms two sets of those minerals which the classes are obliged to study—a tellurian, a planetary, four anatomical models, plaster casts and wall charts of historic ornament and design of the Egyptian, Grecian, Roman and Gothic periods; and specimens of coffee and cocoanut mounted on cards, showing the various stages of development and the usages to which they are put.

The result of this work has been a very marked increase in the interest of the teachers in the library and its work, and in the circulation, especially of books of travel, natural science and historical juvenile fiction.

It would be difficult to speak too warmly of the way in which the principals and teachers give their time and advice to this work. The cordial spirit shown is a constant incentive to a better standard on the part of the library.

The question of the value of this work cannot be raised. How far, to what extent it should be carried, is indeed a difficult matter to decide. In time it is possible that a great museum and a great library may be so interwoven that it will be difficult to decide whether the museum has a library or the library a museum. The New York Zoological Society recently directed that books of natural history be placed in the various houses in the new zoological park in the Borough of the Bronx, and made available for the use of the public. It is the beginning, and it shows the tendency. To what extent should collections of specimens be made by a library; or, in other words, how far should a library extend its picture bulletins and illustrate its books?

The proposition then, "Shall libraries be illustrated?" will receive much the same answer as though the question were about books. "Some libraries, and some parts of libraries" the answer will be. The individual needs and conditions must be considered for each. In a children's room, or in that portion of a library which has to deal with schools, a most valuable and stimulating adjunct will be a "Department of Practical Illustration."

## METHODS OF EVALUATING CHILDREN'S BOOKS.\*

BY EVELYN N. LANE, AND IDA F. FARRAR, *Springfield (Mass.) City Library.*

THE foundation of children's reading is already well laid in the choice of books which have stood the test of time and which are universally recognized as literature—what we are pleased to call standard literature. It is no great task for an experienced reader of books and children to compile a list of standard juvenile literature; such lists, and good ones too, are in print, and are available as aids and time-savers. But the feeling grows among teachers and librarians that *all* the books offered to the young by a public library should be of the best quality, and so the problem of appraisal becomes a serious one.

When the juvenile list of the Springfield Library was revised about two years ago, the new list was issued as tentative rather than final; its compilers consulted the published lists of other libraries, relying somewhat also upon their own experience, and the result was a list of about 225 authors represented by 800 titles. This has been found to work fairly well, but as the books wear out the question arises: Shall they in all cases be replaced? And the answer is No. In a few instances where the books have obstinately refused to circulate, we are confronted by another question: Shall they be allowed to remain upon the shelves? This time the answer is a conditional No. Then there are all the new books printed every week, each one guaranteed to be exactly suited to juvenile minds and morals; which of them shall we buy?

In connection with a series of conferences for parents and teachers on "The government of the child," conducted in Springfield by Dr. Dawson, of the Bible Normal College, an effort has been made by the Springfield Library to get at certain facts relating to stories and story-books, to find, if possible, exactly what elements tend to make a tale popular, and then to determine whether those elements produce a healthful effect upon the young mind. Books for the purpose have been furnished by the library, and most of these books,

though not all of them, have been selected from what we may call the "doubtful worn-out" and the "don't circulate" classes. After a careful reading, a syllabus, prepared in outline by Dr. Dawson, has been filled out and returned to the library. These analyses and criticisms are very helpful, and show what might be accomplished by a well organized reading committee.

Among the children, a vote for the most popular author would elect either Henty or Tomlinson. Eight boys who read both Henty and Tomlinson were asked to tell why they liked each. Six liked Tomlinson because they liked history; one, because he liked to read about "them old times;" one because he liked to see "how we whipped the British." Three liked Henty because they liked history, and five because they liked fighting. From a psychological standpoint the results of even this simple experiment are significant. But whatever may be the moral effect of Henty's writings one thing must be admitted: in the long run both he and Tomlinson, more than any other popular juvenile authors, make for intelligence.

Besides the Dawson syllabus, the library makes use of appraisal blanks to be filled out by volunteer readers who feel interested in the work. The reason for recommending or not recommending the book is given, and usually some comment is added.

As the attendant in charge of the juvenile department goes over the shelves day after day she soon learns which of the *books* do not circulate and which of the *authors* may be said not to circulate. "The one I know the best of all" by Mrs. Burnett belongs to the former, and Mrs. Ewing and W. H. G. Kingston are examples of the latter. Investigation points to the conclusion that Mrs. Burnett's single book and Mrs. Ewing's writings as a whole, belong to that class of adult fiction that is written about children, but is not specially adapted to children, while the verdict of Dr. Dawson's reader would influence us toward dropping Kingston. Of course the discovery that a book is wrongly listed as juvenile implies the correction of the error.

\* Read before Connecticut Library Association, Hartford, Feb. 27, 1901.



Lily Wesselhoft wrote a book, a little nature story, that was commended and with some justice, by Louisa M. Alcott. Then Lily Wesselhoft wrote other stories, some of which did not deserve anybody's commendation, but, probably on the strength of "Sparrow the tramp," they are on the juvenile shelves. They have little merit as nature stories, and are slangy and trashy. They are examples of what will not be replaced.

Last year about 40 new titles were added, and the number for this year will probably not exceed that. At present nearly all the new books are appraised by one person. The appraisal blanks are filled out, with whatever comment is necessary to show especial excellence or the reverse, and then filed for consideration by the librarian.

The following half dozen selections show some of the results of this system:

Niemann, August. The Boer boy.

Boer history previous to the present war presented in an impartial and interesting way. This, with Stratemeyer's "Between Boer and Briton" (already in the library), would form a complete juvenile Boer history in fiction form. Added to juvenile list.

Garland, Hamlin. Boy life on the prairie.

A book about boys—for grown-ups. Added to the library, but not to juvenile list.

Raymond, Evelyn. Reels and spindles. Story of a good but self-sufficient young girl whose mastery of financial and moral problems ranges from the sale of her pet burro (without the consent or knowledge of her parents), to the conception of costly philanthropic schemes to be carried out by a selfish, but finally repentant, rich elderly cousin, won over, of course, through the heroine's influence. Exceedingly improbable and sometimes tiresome. Rejected.

Brooks, E. S. A godson of Lafayette.

This is the story of Eleazer Williams and his western empire. A well-written account of an interesting episode in our country's history that is not generally known to boys and girls, being the sequel, in a way, to "The peasant and the prince," which is read in our schools. Added to juvenile list.

Blanchard, A. E. Her very best.

In two parts. (1) A pleasant, wholesome story adapted to girls from 14 to 18. (2) A love story. Objection has been made to love stories by mothers of girls who use our library. Such parents would have good reason to object to this. Rejected.

Dillingham, F. B. A Christmas-tree scholar.

A book of short stories, one for every holiday in the year, that children from eight to 15 will read by themselves and enjoy. It is

also suitable for reading aloud in the circle of young people and grown-ups. Added to juvenile list.

In this work of evaluation a thoughtful reader will find or miss something, in every book, that cannot be expressed in the answers to any set of questions that may be formulated for her guidance. There is a sum total that must be reckoned up in another way. When a tale is described by terms "modern," "historical," "cheering," "humorous," "tame," "strong," "exciting," "silly," "good English," "poor English," etc., the idea of the actual scope of the story is a very vague one. Consider those well-known and well-read juvenile series, the "Prudy" and "Dotty Dimple," and the "Pepper" books, excepting, perhaps, the first of the Pepper books, "Five little Peppers." Applying the formulated question test, both can be truthfully described as cheery stories written for boys and girls from 7 to 12; but when that is said, there still remains that obstinate sum total already alluded to, which is just this: what contribution do these books offer to the life of the child who reads them? It is unfortunate that any author should employ, for children's use, anything but pure English. The teacher who toils to impress correct forms of speech upon her pupils, as well as the intelligent mother who struggles with the same task at home, must feel that such reading is detrimental, besides imposing useless labor upon the child who can read the best forms but slowly. In this respect, however, the Prudy books must be admitted to be vastly superior to the Peppers. In "Joel Pepper," the last of that series, the minister's wife and the doctor (who figure only incidentally), are the only people who can be said to speak English at all, while the Prudy books give us about what might be reasonably expected from little folks. The best that can be said of the Pepper books is that the Peppers were cheerful in spite of their poverty. Polly does enlist our sympathies, but the younger children, Joel particularly, are self-willed and often disobedient. On at least every other page we read "Joel began to scream"—and usually it is all for nothing. He is never really compelled to obey anybody. The author's style, too, if that term is allowed in such a connection, is marked by an inconsequence that appears also in some of her more pretentious writings.

What is the contribution of the Pepper books to any child's life?

The Prudy stories are simple but they are not weak. The Parlin children are good little somebodies—though not too good to be natural, and when tempests arise, threatening the well being and safety of the family ship, there is always a firm hand at the helm to guide the bark into some quiet harbor. The children are never allowed *in command*. If consideration for the rights of others, loving gentleness and forbearance mean anything in child-training, what do the Prudy books contribute?

As the result of our experience with the revised list, it seems probable that in future many duplicates of whatever proves to be valuable will be bought, and that the variety of titles will be proportionally lessened. This work is done for children under high school age. The term children is so elastic that, at times in reading of children's books, one is forced to stop short in order to get one's bearings. "Dream days," "The golden age," "Les misérables," "Adam Bede," "Mill on the Floss," "Henry Esmond," are a few of the many that are mentioned. They seem rather beyond the appreciation of a child, or even of the average young person in his early teens, if for no other reason than that they so far transcend, not his understanding, but his experience.

While no fixed principles can be laid down in evaluating juvenile fiction it may be said in a general way that we look for moral tone, and at least a fair literary style and, in the case of historical fiction, truth as to facts. In books on science we look for truth first and if that be lacking the better the style the more pernicious the book. As few librarians are specialists in the line of science it stands to reason that they must secure the advice of people who know more than they do.

In the Springfield Library two years ago we carefully classified children's books and after we had put into the juvenile department all the books which had been there in a general way before, we went to the shelves of adult literature and selected those which were written for young people—sometimes, I fear I must say, written down to young people. Some of these were books which had appealed to some of us when we were children, such as those of Arabella Buckley and Agnes

Giberne. These books we tried to circulate by all legitimate means, laying them out on tables, calling attention to interesting facts in them—all to no purpose. Finally in desperation we selected those which had never gone out and those which had circulated but very few times, and we held a conference over them, consigning a few to oblivion, cutting a few up for the pictures and putting a few back with the adult books as useful for teachers.

A few months since, in developing the idea of appraisal by a specialist we asked Miss Fannie Stebbins, supervisor of science in the schools of Springfield, to look over our juvenile science and pass judgment, which she did somewhat reluctantly, since it must needs be a hasty judgment. Out of about 250 which she looked over it is significant that there were only 20 which she approved unqualifiedly.

As in the case of most scientists she demands absolute truth as to facts. I will name one or two books which fell under the ban, as concrete examples serve to make points clear. In the first place scientific truths of 30 or 50 years ago are not scientific truths of to-day, so that an old book of scientific lore is worth little excepting as history. Hooker's "Child's book of nature" was published in 1867 and make such statements as these: "The root is the plant's stomach . . . there are mouths in the roots," both of which are untrue. "The food of plants is in the ground and the plants take it up"; leaving wholly out of account the food of the carbon dioxide of the air. J. G. Wood is regarded as too technical to be useful, and many of the books in the series known as Appleton's "Home reading books" come under condemnation as being padded, the amount of surplus matter almost hiding the facts. The style of book where Uncle Paul takes James and John out to walk and instruction is carried on in dialogue fashion all the way is hardly one to attract children.

Books in science, as in some other classes, are not the sort that children seek after but rather need to be introduced to. There are a few, such as "Black beauty," "Beautiful Joe," "Strike at Shane's," "Wild animals I have known," "World of the great forest," and the bird books, which will always be sought for, but the majority of them need to be brought to the child's attention. The best field for circulating these books we have found to be the

school room library. The books in such a library are few in number, and the teacher can take time to read a page or two here and there, which is oftentimes sufficient to awaken the child's interest.

We are coming more and more to agree

with the great Russian that there are really very few great books in the world, that if we can discover these by means of specialists and then buy plenty of copies we shall in large measure have solved our difficulties, in science and fiction and all other classes as well.

### THE LIBRARY FRIEND.

BY WINIFRED L. TAYLOR, *Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

"THE library friend" is the term that seems best to apply to that member of the modern library's staff whose work is a development of the service ordinarily rendered through the "information desk." Information-desk service as usually conceived, it is not; for the library friend deals with the tendencies, tastes, and aspirations of readers as much as if not more than with the definite question and answer respecting facts. The office indeed may be regarded as finding its first expression in the circulating libraries maintained by subscription in many of the smaller cities twenty-five years and more ago, when the free public library of to-day was comparatively rare. In those libraries every subscriber knew the librarian, and the librarian was personally acquainted with every book on the shelves. To bring the books and readers into congenial relationship was the business and usually the pleasure of the librarian. The personal element was the heart from which the circulation of the books radiated—if the presiding personality lacked vitality and enthusiasm the library was a failure.

With the era of the democratic free libraries, with their more rapid growth, with their doors open to men, women and children of all classes, the human element, the personal relation of librarian to the reader suffered a gradual eclipse, until, in some libraries most perfectly developed on the technical side, the personal equation vanished altogether. The library became a great machine, into which a number was dropped, and out of which a book was dropped like corn from the hopper. We all know how formidable this mechanism is to those unaccustomed to modern library methods. To the uninitiated the card catalog is an abomination, an unsolved problem, a delusion and a snare. The boy who is interested in athletics, fumbling over the card catalog in Micawber-like fashion, hits upon the title "Morning and even-

ing exercises"; he straightway hands in the number, thinking he has found a prize. It is discouraging and depressing when the machine shoots out to him a volume of devotional compilations. He has tried his luck and it has failed, and as he was reminded only last week that a book cannot be exchanged the same day on which it is drawn out he retires with "Morning and evening exercises," a sadder, but not a wiser boy. It is in accord, therefore, with the process of library evolution that a closer personal relation between reader and librarian should be developed through some such medium as is here outlined under the designation "the library friend."

One of the library problems just now is this: given on the one side 100,000 books and on the other 50,000 people.. How is each individual to be brought into contact with the particular book that he wants. Where open shelves are practicable a great advantage—to the discriminating reader, an inestimable advantage, is gained; but the majority of libraries have not room to throw any department open to the public; and even among open shelves the person whose judgment of books is wholly untrained often misses what he is looking for.

The assistance given by the reference room is invaluable. There no one goes away unsatisfied; but the reference room reaches only those in pursuit of a definite subject. Beyond its range is the drifting, aimless reader, the searcher after something he knows not what. The dull, the diffident, the beginners in the use of libraries, those who read purely for amusement and those who want the new books—new spelled with a capital n and book with a small b—old persons, those whose eyesight is defective and whose glasses strike the card catalog at the wrong angle, foreigners who use English with difficulty and diffidence—all these

gather together in the delivery room at once, and efficient as the assistants may be—and sometimes they effect miracles—it is impossible for them to give the different individuals the help each one needs. In the libraries where the human element is most withdrawn the case of these people is hard.

To bring the personal relation again into the library and to develop it with the growth of the needs of the public, with this end in view, a number of libraries have introduced the information desk. By common consent, perhaps in the eternal fitness of things, this position so far seems to have been relegated to woman.

"She is a reading lady, and far gone in the pleasures of friendship." So wrote Sir Roger de Coverley of the object of his affections, and no one could more felicitously describe two of the qualifications for the one presiding at the information desk. A reading lady she must be; and it is no less important that she be far gone in friendship for the public. To study their needs; to be receptive as wax to their impress, and responsive with heart and soul as well as with mind. This all around sympathetic power is the fundamental requisite of true service in this position. She may be a person of many words or of few; a good listener she must be. Success depends less upon temperament or gifts than upon an attitude of inward receptivity and outgoing friendliness—the attitude that radiates a home-like atmosphere and insensibly sets the stranger at ease. Emerson quaintly described certain faces as "decorated with invitation." This style of decoration will be permanently in fashion in this position if the invitation from the heart is a magnet strong enough to draw within its circle those who are in need of help. It is most necessary, also, that a certain poise be preserved. To be ready but not over anxious to assist; to be responsive but not intrusive; to be suggestive but never insistent; to recommend books without forcing one's own literary tastes or standards upon others; while helping new comers, to seek to make them independent in their use of the library instead of leading them to rely on some one else to do the work and use all the judgment for them, all this requires a nice adjustment of balances. And it is well to have on hand the tact which is the art of lessening social friction, and the sense of humor so invaluable as a lubricator in human relations.

When any one comes to the information desk with a grievance, irritated, if not angry, to be met with simple good nature, and not to be taken too seriously, and yet to find instant readiness to adjust the cause of annoyance if possible, soon dissipates the feeling of antagonism or injury. Such encounters ought not to tax one's patience. They sometimes turn out to be rather interesting.

Nor need stupidity tax one's patience. What more pathetic than the isolation of one who is slow to perceive and to grasp? It is a terrible handicap. To rescue the dull from their dullness should be the first impulse, and shallow is the sympathy that does not reach out to such instinctively. It is not enough to be able to unlock the resources of the library; one needs to be able also to unlock the resources of the individual.

People come to libraries from all sorts of homes. To the man or woman living in the midst of ugly and sordid surroundings, where the days are crowded with drudgery, the weekly visit to the library becomes a social event; it is a lift into a fresh atmosphere, into another plane of life. A passing greeting from the information desk gives a sense of welcome and of relationship to the reading public. Five or ten minutes of cordial contact, a brief conversation with one unrelated to their world of worries, is a refreshing experience. To be recognized as a thinking, reading being, with opinions about books, instead of a human machine for cooking, scrubbing and sewing, or money-getting, puts new life into one.

But this social side of the work of the information desk must rest on the solid foundation of practical qualifications. One must possess the knowledge of a wide range of books, the power of concentration on the one person or the one subject in hand, and the mental alertness that perceives when another person is waiting. The more perfect the understanding of the system of classification of the books and of all the technical side of library work, the more effective will be the service at the information desk. There the resources of the library should be at command, and should be reached rapidly and accurately. When any imaginable or unimaginable question may be asked at any moment, from "May I use your pencil?" up through the whole range of history, art, literature, politics, science or religion, one must

know the ground thoroughly in order to meet these demands. Topics requiring special research are passed on to the reference room, but the inquirer should be put on the right track when he wants but a single book from the delivery room.

The new-comer must be instructed in intelligent use of the catalogs and helped towards self-reliance from the start. The young people must be assisted in making out their first lists, and these lists should represent a variety of authors, in order that the author who pleases can be followed up independently through the card catalogs. A well-selected first list for boys or girls should place at their command a range of 50, 60, or 100 books. It is surprising how few writers are known to the average boy or girl who comes to the public library for fiction. The field of the boy is often bounded by Alger, Ellis, Optic and Henty, while the girls may know only Sophie May and Miss Alcott. Beyond are unknown seas. One of the early developments at the information desk will be carefully-selected lists of books for boys and girls. They grow under one's hand as the young people in turn recommend additions. This sense of co-operation wins the confidence of those who are quick to suspect and ward off any lurking desire for their improvement on the part of the library. Notwithstanding that the starting point must always be the taste and inclination of the reader, it is a simple matter to keep the pressure in the right direction. Carefully-selected fiction lists for older readers also meet a want. Such lists do not include the works of the standard, voluminous writers known to every one. Into them are gathered some of the old favorites of a generation ago, or later novels which may have happened to miss fame and yet possess an abiding charm and the indispensable element of interest. There are hundreds of such books, perennially delightful, novels just now submerged under the continually rising tide of new fiction. It is a piece of pure good fortune for the reader who turns in despair from the pursuit of "David Harum," "Eben Holden," or "Janice Meredith," to find a fresh range of unheard-of novels of equal or more than equal interest. This enlargement of their circle of congenial authors is welcomed with very grateful appreciation. A list of good short stories is another resource, and one of cheer-

ful books for invalids; stories that are neither morbid nor tragic. Young working men who can come to the library only at evening are glad of assistance in selecting books related to their work, and they are quick to respond to any evidence of sympathetic interest in their pursuit. Young girls employed during the day who wish to make up for the lack of opportunities in school are eager and grateful for advice in outlining courses of reading and study; those studying music are glad of guidance into the more interesting pathways of musical literature, or it may be the amateur in some branch of art who reveals a cherished ambition in the hope of obtaining help in this direction, and delightfully friendly relations spring into being while these various lists are under way.

Often the chance encounter, the mere passing remark, brings the happy inspiration as to just the right books, as when one catches a glimpse of a deep enthusiasm for nature surviving in the breast of a man through 50 years spent between city walls. To introduce him to Richard Jefferies, most intense, nearest to nature's spirit, and least known of nature's lovers, is to enrich the remaining years of this man's life.

All who go to the library go as seekers. Some are seeking merely entertainment, others are searching for knowledge, but many are struggling with the deep problems that beset us all, perhaps in moral or spiritual darkness, and looking only for light. If one's heart is with the people, nothing so quickens perception as sympathy. One notes the trend of the reading of the individual, and often what he is seeking is intuitively divined. Perhaps the simple remark, "If you can tell me just what you want I may be able to find it for you," results in a frank statement of the difficulty, or an outburst of sudden confidence is given from that impulse that makes it often easier to confide in a stranger than in a relative. And it counts for a good deal just then if the one at the information desk knows what writer has felt and thought most deeply and has written most clearly and helpfully on that subject. Few are the needs of the human heart or mind that are really beyond the reach of help from books—books in which we find the reflection of our every mood, the expression of our inmost aspiration, the conservation of the feeling, the experience and the wisdom of the race.

## FRANCIS PARKMAN ON PUBLIC EDUCATION.

*From Farnham's Life of Parkman.*

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, the diffusion of education and intelligence is at present acting against the free development of the highest education and intelligence. Many have hoped and still hope that by giving a partial teaching to great numbers of persons, a stimulus would be applied to the best minds among them, and a thirst for knowledge awakened which would lead to high results; but thus far these results have not equalled the expectation. There has been a vast expenditure of brick and mortar for educational purposes, and what is more to the purpose, many excellent and faithful teachers of both sexes have labored diligently in their vocation; but the system of competitive cramming in our public schools has not borne fruits on which we have much cause to congratulate ourselves. It has produced an immense number of readers; but what thinkers are to be found may be said to exist in spite of it. The public school has put money in abundance in the pockets of the dealers in sensation stories, sensation newspapers, and all the swarm of trivial, sickly, and rascally literature. . . .

The public taste is very exacting, and it offers great and tempting rewards to those who please it. . . . That which please it pays so much better in money and notoriety, and is so much cheaper of production, than the better article which does not please it, that the temptation to accept light work and high wages in place of hard work and low wages is difficult to resist. Nothing but a deep love of truth or of art can stand unmoved against it. In our literary markets, educated tastes are completely outridden by uneducated or half-educated tastes, and the commodity is debased accordingly. Thus, the editor of a magazine may be a man of taste and talents; but his interests as a man of letters and his interests as a man of business are not the same. "Why don't you make your magazine what it ought to be?" we once asked a well-known editor. "Because," he replied, "if we did we should lose four-fifths of our circulation." A noted preacher not long ago confessed to us that the temptation to give his audience the sort of preaching which they liked to hear, instead of that which it was best that they should hear, was almost irresistible.

The amount of what we have been saying is, that the public which demands a second-rate article is so enormously large in comparison with the public which demands a first-rate article that it impairs the quality of literary production, and exercises an influence adverse to the growth of intellectual eminence. Now, what is the remedy? It seems to us to be two-fold. First, to direct popular education, not to stuffing the mind

with crude aggregations of imperfect knowledge, but rather to the development of its powers of observation, comparison, analysis, and reasoning; to strengthening and instructing its moral sense, and leading it to self-knowledge and consequent modesty. All this, no doubt, is vastly more difficult and far less showy in its results than the present system of competitive cramming, and requires in its teachers a high degree of good sense and sound instruction. The other remedy consists in a powerful re-enforcement of the higher education, and the consequent development of a class of persons, whether rich or poor, so well instructed and so numerous as to hold their ground against charlatanry, and propagate sound and healthy thought through the community. He who gives or bequeaths money to a well-established and wisely-conducted university confers a blessing which radiates through all the ranks of society. He does a service eminently practical, and constitutes himself the patron of the highest and best utilitarianism.

## BEST 50 BOOKS OF 1900 FOR A VILLAGE LIBRARY.

THE following list gives the result of the annual vote upon the books of the preceding year made by librarians under the direction of the New York State Library. It is based on the list of 500 of the leading books of 1900, prepared by the state library, and sent out to librarians to obtain an expression of opinion respecting the best 50 books to be added to a village library. A fuller annotated list of the best books of 1900 will soon be issued by the New York State Library. The books are ranked according to the number of votes received:

RANK.	VOTES.
1. Johnston, Mary. To have and to hold. . . . .	137
2. Thompson, Ernest Seton-. Biography of a grizzly. . . . .	131
3. Bacheller, I. A. Eben Holden. . . . .	127
4. Stedman, E. C., ed. An American anthology, 1787-1899. . . . .	126
5. Thompson, Maurice. Alice of Old Vincennes. . . . .	121
6. Ward, Mrs. M. A. Eleanor. . . . .	108
7. Allen, J. L. Reign of law. . . . .	106
8. Barrie, J. M. Tommy and Grizel. . . . .	98
9. Howells, W. D. Literary friends and acquaintance. . . . .	97
10. Crawford, F. M. In the palace of the king. . . . .	95
11. Fiske, John. Mississippi Valley in Civil War. . . . .	89
12. Tarkington, Booth. Monsieur Beaucaire. . . . .	87
13. Burroughs, John. Squirrels and other fur bearers. . . . .	85

RANK.		VOTES.
14.	Wendell, Barrett. Literary history of America.....	84
15.	Iles, George. Flame, electricity, and the camera.....	78
16.	Keeler, H. L. Our native trees and how to identify them.....	76
17.	Earle, Mrs. A. M. Stage-coach and tavern days.....	74
18.	Hewlett, M. H. Life and death of Richard Yea-and-Nay.....	72
19.	Eggleston, Edward. Transit of civilization from England to America in the 17th century.....	64
20.	Scidmore, E. R. China the long-lived empire.....	63
21.	Hillis, N. D. Influence of Christ in modern life.....	62
22.	Allen, A. V. G. Life and letters of Phillips Brooks.....	61
23.	Brooks, E. S. Century book of the American colonies.....	60
24.	Morley, John. Oliver Cromwell... Dunne, F. P., ("Martin Dooley.") Mr. Dooley's philosophy.....	59
	Grant, Robert. Unleavened bread...	59
27.	Davis, R. H. With both armies in South Africa.....	58
	Spofford, A. R. Book for all readers.	58
29.	Thompson, Mrs. G. G. Seton. A woman tenderfoot.....	57
30.	Huxley, Leonard. Life and letters of Thomas Henry Huxley.....	55
31.	Chapman, F. M. Bird studies with a camera.....	54
32.	Lang, Andrew, ed. Grey fairy book.	52
33.	Mabie, H. W. William Shakespeare. Thompson, Maurice. My winter garden.....	50
35.	Glasgow, E. A. G. Voice of the people.....	49
	Williams, H. S. Story of 19th century science.....	49
37.	Byrn, E. W. Progress of invention in the 19th century.....	48
	McClure, A. K. Our presidents and how we make them.....	48
	Rostand, Edmund. L'aiglon...	48
40.	Ely, R. T. Monopolies and trusts...	47
41.	Du Chaillu, P. B. The world of the great forest.....	45
42.	April baby's book of tunes. By the author of "Elizabeth and her German garden".....	44
	Bead, D. C. Jack of all trades...	44
	Harland, Henry. Cardinal's snuff box.....	44
45.	Carnegie, Andrew. Gospel of wealth.	42
	Riis, J. A. Ten years' war.....	42
47.	Clemens, S. L. The man that corrupted Hadleyburg.....	41
	Goss, C. F. Redemption of David Corson.....	41
	Roosevelt, Theodore. The strenuous life.....	41
	Slocum, Joshua. Sailing alone around the world.....	41

"LIBRARY DAY" IN THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

WHEN we had decided to have a "library day" the question arose, What shall we do? We asked our friends and neighbors, as people always ask who intend to follow their own devices, and after a few weeks of planning this is what happened Jan. 31, 1901:

Invitations had been sent to teachers, clubs, city council and school board, to individuals who were specially interested in the library, and to many who should be but were not. We invited them to come to an afternoon session, when we would tell them something about library work and what it should mean to them; for the evening we promised an illustrated reception, when the library trustees and staff would explain the use of the library by object lessons.

This year we are particularly anxious to create a greater interest in the schools, so the central thought in the afternoon program was what the library could do for the teachers and pupils.

The first talk on "The library and the community" was a story of the day's work. The idea that a librarian does fancy work and reads novels has not entirely died out, and this address was to show that she has a few other things to occupy her time. Miss For-dyce, one of Iowa's brilliant teachers, gave the second address, "Library methods in the school." Coming from a teacher who knows both the library and the school sides of our work, her plea for co-operation of schools and library and broader methods of work in the school room carried great weight and converted many an unbeliever.

Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, ended the program with a most interesting account of the state work, and so we were carried from our own little library to this broader field, and were shown how our community might become a strong factor in the greater work of sending literature to the rural districts and villages near us. The state commission has been working but four months, and already a wonderful impetus has been given to library development in Iowa.

After the addresses the audience visited the library, which was in gala dress. An exhibit of original drawings from Scribner's Sons covered the walls, every department of work was shown in bulletin or other forms, but this being a teachers' gathering the children's room proved the most attractive.

A bulletin told what the library would do for the teachers. The children's library course was explained by the children's librarian, and exhibits of books, bulletins and other work done by the children could be examined. There was a collection of books that would be of special interest to the teachers.

The Library Club could speak for itself with lists of books and questions for research.

In the evening many of the busy professional men came to see us, some for the first time. Their comments were most amusing: "You call this a public library? Why, it's just like being at home, so cosy and comfortable, and you do all this for people? We've read about it in the papers, but we did not quite believe it."

"Library day" meant a different thing to each guest, but to each it showed that the library was for him all that he would allow it to be, and that if the rooms lacked much that an ideal library should have it was only the lack of money and not of the good will of the board of trustees or the library staff.

HARRIETTE McCRORY.

### GUIDING LIGHT READING IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE subject of directing the light reading of high school pupils toward better books in fiction and in literature was presented by Miss Romiett Stevens, of Pratt Institute High School, Brooklyn, at the April meeting of the Long Island Library School. Miss Stevens said, in part:

The attempt to guide, even in a slight degree, the light reading of a class of boys and girls of many types and individualities, offers an interesting problem, one that would be impossible of solution if it were not for the generous assistance we receive from the library. There are many conditions to meet. Some children come to us from homes of culture, where their reading matter has been most judiciously selected; others come from homes where books are a luxury, and others still from homes where books are carelessly selected."

During the early part of the year, as soon as pupils and instructor become acquainted so that mutual confidence is established, a joint "book-talk" is held. The outcome of this free expression of opinion on a subject upon which every one has much to say would be a revelation to one that did not know what to expect. One girl will be reading "Les Misérables" while another will still be under the spell of the "Elsie" books. At such a talk one lad remarked: "The Henty books are all right. I've read every book Henty ever wrote." "Have you read anything else?" "No; I don't like anything else." Another said: "I hadn't read a book this year till last week a boy lent me one of Laura Jean Libbey's, and I thought it was a little silly." Most girls of this period have read and re-read "Louise Olcott," and then because they have found nothing satisfactory to take her place they read and re-read her books. Then they plunge wildly into books by Stanley Weyman, Hall Caine, Anthony Hope and Marion Crawford.

In a class of 80 boys and girls a canvass was made to ascertain how many were famil-

iar with certain standard books. The results were as follows:

	READ BY.
Howard Pyle's "Robin Hood".....	9
Howard Pyle's "Men of iron".....	6
Stevenson's "Treasure Island".....	16
Ruskin's "King of the Golden River".....	19
Kipling's "Jungle books".....	20

Of Scott's stories "The talisman" had been read by 9, "Ivanhoe" by 30, "Kenilworth" by 6.

As a general thing, when a boy or girl reads a trashy book it is because he does not know of the better one. These same children who have done so little reading in their lives read with evident enjoyment the classics that supplement the Greek history they study. Good short stories will, if appreciated, pave the way to more mature reading and keener appreciation of the masterpieces. "For the boy who does not read, or for the one who devours daily portions of Henty, I like to serve up bits of Seton-Thompson's animal stories, especially 'Johnny' or 'Lobo.' Seton-Thompson has been a powerful antidote to literary desuetude in scores of cases. For the boy that likes detective stories written by authors whose names are not known in the library I like to substitute 'Treasure Island,' 'The adventures of Captain Horn,' 'Captains courageous.' I never knew a girl that did not have her E. P. Roe ideals shattered by a reading of Kate Douglas Wiggin's 'Cathedral courtship' or Kipling's 'Brushwood boy.' The boy that wants funny things, and candidly doubts your ability to produce anything as good as 'Peck's bad boy,' will have his confidence in you and your world of books largely increased when you have introduced him to Ruth McEnery Stuart's 'Sonny' or to 'Uncle Remus.'"

Miss Stevens said that as a result of these informal "book talks" teachers and pupils together prepared lists of books they would recommend to others for thorough enjoyment. "It requires some tact to keep the list from books that are undoubtedly poor, but we compromise in some way." Books so chosen and recommended for pupils' reading are supplied by the library, being placed on special shelves to which pupils have direct access. "We consider ourselves very fortunate in having this generous co-operation of the library. Without it we could do almost nothing." The list prepared for the current school year included George Eliot's "Romola" and "Silas Marner," Kate Douglas Wiggin, Kipling, Hopkinson Smith, Barrie, Eber's "Egyptian princess" and "Emperor," Seton-Thompson, Howard Pyle, several of William Black's novels, Frank Stockton, Howell's "Altruria" and "A chance acquaintance," "Paul and Virginia," "Lorna Doone," "Prue and I," several of Stevenson's books, Morris's "News from nowhere," Mrs. Stuart's "Sonny," Grahame's "Golden age" and "Dream days," "When knighthood was in flower" and "Peter Sterling."



## COUNTY LIBRARIES—OHIO AND WISCONSIN.

IN the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February you refer to the opening of the Brumback Library at Van Wert, Ohio, and speak of it as being the first to extend library privileges to a whole county. I wish to correct this. Cincinnati, in addition to having a large population within her city limits, has a very large suburban population residing outside the limits of the school district of the city (not co-extensive with the limits of the city) but within Hamilton county. This suburban population is engaged in business in the city and pays a city tax upon its business. By reason of the fact that the free use of the library was limited to the residents of the school district of Cincinnati, these county residents had no use of the same. The late librarian, Mr. A. W. Whelpley, in the early '90s recommended that the free use of the library be extended to all such residents of the county. It remained, however, for the law of April 21, 1898 (93 O. L. 191) to accomplish the desired end. It went even further for it extended the free use of the privileges of the library to all residents of the county regardless of their being taxpayers. Thus immediately after the passage of the act the treasures of the Public Library of Cincinnati, nearly 250,000 volumes, were subject to the free use of the residents of the county, and they at once availed themselves of the privilege. In consideration of this extension the board of trustees of the library was given power to make a levy upon all the taxable property of the county—the proceeds of which were to be placed in the county treasury, the fund to be known as the library fund of the county and to be under the exclusive control of the trustees. The law required the trustees to establish and maintain branch libraries and delivery stations throughout the county. The delivery station system was put into operation June 10, 1899. At the present time there are 40 stations in successful operation. In addition to these stations we have 13 travelling libraries in portions of the county not easily accessible from the stations. The circulation for 1900 through the stations was 179,541. The number of registered borrowers through the stations to the present time is over 7500.

Bearing in mind the dates given above, please note the following: The law which made it possible for the county commissioners of Van Wert county to accept the notable and noble gift of Mr. Brumback was not passed until April 26, 1898 (93 O. L. 355). The contract with the commissioners was executed July 30 of the same year. The building was completed and dedicated January 1, 1901, and the county residents first had the use of the library January 28, 1901. From these dates it appears that the residents of Hamilton county had library privileges

nearly three years before those of Van Wert county. The idea was put forth some years prior to the passage of the law, as I have shown.

In looking over the library field and the work in the interest of libraries we find that this county extension idea was unique and wholly new. If there are any others of like character, I should be pleased to be advised of same. The Hagerstown, Md. library, I believe, is one other.

We think here in Cincinnati that we are the first to occupy the field. The Van Wert law was undoubtedly close upon us—being but five days later—but those five days give a precedence we do not care to lose, and particularly in view of the fact that our county extension was in actual practice for nearly three years under our law before the Van Wert law became effective. To accomplish the end we had to become divorced from the board of education of the school district, which had always controlled the library funds, and it was no easy task. We were defeated in an effort made in 1892, but in 1898, adding this county extension feature, were successful. A city board could not levy a tax upon the county duplicate and so the power of making the levy was vested in the trustees of the library, and they were given exclusive control of the fund realized from the levy. Thus the complete control of the library passed to the trustees and with it the county extension idea became a possibility and later an actuality.

We shall claim precedence in idea and practice until confronted with better evidence than is now in hand of the fact that we were not the first to conceive the idea and to put into practice the extension of library privileges to the rural districts.

W. T. PORTER,

*Trustee Public Library of Cincinnati.*

IN the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February it was pointed out editorially that the public libraries of Cincinnati, in Ohio and St. Joseph, in Missouri, among others, had for some time past extended their privileges within the county as well as within city limits, but Mr. Porter's full statement of the plan carried on at Cincinnati brings out details of great interest.

The following communication presents the other side of the question:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Mr. W. T. Porter, of Cincinnati, from the tenor of his letter in the present issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, is fully convinced that the Cincinnati Library enjoys the distinction of priority in the matter of inaugurating the county library movement. Feeling equally certain that the Brumback Library of Van Wert county is justly entitled to this honor, I will briefly consider the matter from my view point.

To begin with what might be considered a paradoxical statement, I will say that I am

forced to the conclusion that I consider it difficult to understand how the Cincinnati Library can fairly lay claim to the name county library, if we take that phrase in the strict sense. Granting, however, that it is a county library, let me briefly consider the act that created it a county library as well as the act that created the Brumback Library of Van Wert county a county library. That these two acts may be the more easily compared, I will place the principal items in the history of each side by side:

Library Bill of the Cincinnati Library. House Bill No. 753. In the House.	Library Bill of Brumback Library of Van Wert county. Senate Bill No. 435. In the Senate.
April 1, 1898. Introduced.	March 25, 1898. Introduced.
April 15, 1898. Passed. In the Senate.	April 14, 1898. Passed. In the House.
April 15, 1898. Introduced.	April 15, 1898. Introduced.
April 21, 1898. Passed.	April 26, 1898. Passed.

We thus see that the bill of the Brumback Library of Van Wert county was introduced first, and passed the senate before the bill of the Cincinnati Library passed either the senate or the house. In this connection I should like to add that the bill of the Brumback Library of Van Wert county was published four or five of Ohio's leading papers nearly two months before the bill of the Cincinnati Library was introduced in the Ohio legislature. On Feb. 13, 1898, Mr. Porter might have read the bill and a lengthy account of the library itself in *The Commercial-Tribune*, of Cincinnati. I have given a brief history of the two bills. Let me next say a word regarding their contents. Again I will place my facts side by side.

Bill of the Cincinnati Library.	Bill of The Brumback Library of Van Wert county.
1. Called a <i>special</i> act, since it applies practically only to the Cincinnati Library.	1. Called a <i>general</i> act, since it applies to all Ohio's counties.
2. Tax levied on the county, not by county officials, but by trustees of the library.	2. Tax levied on the county by county officials (commissioners).
3. Phrase "county library" does not appear in the bill.	3. Phrase "county library" does appear in the bill.

From the preceding facts we see that, strictly speaking, the Cincinnati act does not create a county library. It simply extends the privileges of the Cincinnati Library to Hamilton county. The fact is, the Cincinnati Library is more like the libraries in several of our larger cities, which have elaborate systems of branch libraries than a county library in a county with a rural population, since the corporate limits of Cincinnati are almost co-extensive with the lines of Ham-

ilton county. Furthermore, if the Cincinnati Library is a county library in the strict sense of the phrase, why did the Ohio legislature pass two county library bills in the same month? Legislators sometimes do strange things, still they would scarcely be guilty of passing two bills of the same character. The bill of the Brumback Library of Van Wert county was introduced first, and being a bill that applies to all of Ohio's 88 counties, what was the object of introducing the Cincinnati bill a week later, if its purpose were to create a county library? The fact is the Cincinnati Library is no more than a city library that extends its privileges to county residents.

What Mr. Porter says regarding the Cincinnati Library having been put into operation first is all true. The Brumback Library of Van Wert county, which was an ideal years before Mr. Whelpley recommended the extending of the privileges of the Cincinnati Library to Hamilton county had to be built after the passage of its act. The Cincinnati Library was already built. The only claim made by the Brumback Library of Van Wert county is that it was the first to inaugurate the county library movement.

Respecting the *modus operandi* of the Brumback Library of Van Wert county, I will only say in this connection that practically all the towns of Van Wert county have branch libraries, that all these branch libraries have a travelling library system characteristic of themselves, and that the branch libraries are in constant and direct communication with the central library in the matter of securing books. Any resident of Van Wert county — and every resident is within easy reach of the central library or one of its branches — can obtain books anywhere in the county, although cards are issued only by the central library. The library being a county library in a county with a rural population, the library board feel it their duty to equalize so far as possible the opportunities of all entitled to the privileges of the library, and consequently give especial attention to the part of the work which concerns the home of the farmer.

E. I. ANTRIM, Van Wert, O.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Wisconsin legislature has just passed a bill authorizing the establishment of county libraries, including travelling libraries for counties, to be directed by a county "board of libraries," whose members shall serve without compensation. This board may appoint a supervising librarian at a salary not to exceed \$50 per year, exclusive of travelling expenses; and in addition to administration of travelling libraries for the county, it may maintain county public libraries if established by the county. For county travelling library purposes, an appropriation of \$500 for the first year and \$200 for

each succeeding year may be made by the county. Immediately after passage of this act, the county board of Winnebago decided to accept its provisions, a gift of 15 travelling libraries was promptly secured through the efforts of the originator of the bill, P. V. Lawson, president of the Fox River Valley Library Association; and the county voted to appropriate \$500 for new travelling libraries, and to engage a supervising librarian. Winnebago county has three public libraries, at Neenah, Menasha, and Oshkosh—the two latter being free to farmers in the neighboring townships. As the strictly rural population of the county does not exceed 18,000 all the farmers will soon have library privileges, as the state library commission will supplement the work of the county as far as is necessary to secure that end. Mr. Hutchins points out that the section of the new law authorizing the establishment of permanent county libraries "is practically a copy of the Ohio law under which the Brumback Library in Van Wert county is established." He adds, "We have had for a number of years four libraries in the state which are free to all the people of their respective counties, and two of them served people of their counties not only from their central libraries, but by means of travelling libraries. We have no libraries in the state, however, which are supported by taxation of the people of the counties as is that in Van Wert county."

#### LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL library law for the state of Washington has just been enacted, based mainly on the law of New York. It provides that by a majority vote at any election "any city, village, town, school district or other body authorized to levy and collect taxes, or by vote of its common council any city" may establish and maintain a free public library, such election to be held on petition of 25 taxpayers. By a like vote money may be granted toward the support of libraries not owned by the public, "but maintained for its welfare and free use," provided such libraries are inspected by the state library commission and registered as maintaining a proper standard, and that the amount granted yearly on the basis of circulation shall not exceed 10 cents for each volume of certified circulation. Provision is made for election of library trustees, five in number, unless otherwise decided by vote, who shall, in cities, be appointed by the mayor, with consent of the city council. "No person shall be ineligible as a trustee by reason of sex." It is also specified that in cities the city superintendent or principal of schools shall be ex-officio a member of the board of trustees. The duties of trustees are defined, and requirement of reports, etc., is made. Library privileges may also be extended

throughout a county, on proper arrangement for compensation with county authorities. Provision is made for transfer of association or similar libraries to the control and support of any free public library; and the commission is given authority to take action in the case of libraries aided by state money, which are improperly administered, either by suspending or removing trustees, or other measures. The duties of the commission shall include supply of all state publications to libraries of the state, lending books to public libraries or communities making proper application, giving aid and advice as to library establishment, equipment and maintenance, selecting or furnishing books for libraries so desiring instead of giving aid in money, and making proper apportionment of the fund for public library aid appropriated by the legislature. Libraries established under the act may be abolished only by a majority vote at a regular annual election, ratified by a majority vote at the next annual election. Its provisions apply equally to combined libraries and museums.

ROBERT CROSSMAN INGRAHAM,  
1827-1901.

THE death of Robert C. Ingraham, librarian of the New Bedford Free Public Library, has brought to an end a notable career in American librarianship. Mr. Ingraham was born in New Bedford Feb. 11, 1827, and died March 3, 1901, in the city where he had spent his life. In 1852, the year of the establishment of the public library of Boston, the New Bedford library was instituted. Mr. Ingraham was chosen librarian, and thereupon took up the work to which he gave nearly a half century. The library was opened to the public March 3, 1853, and it was on the 48th anniversary of this day that Mr. Ingraham died.

The library in New Bedford had as a nucleus about 5500 volumes which had belonged to a moribund shareholders' library; now it has more than 72,000, and it is the largest library in southeastern Massachusetts. The strength and good proportions of the present collection are due to Mr. Ingraham's scholarship, unsparing labor, and discernment of local needs. To cite an example, the department of Quaker literature is particularly rich, and will prove of ever-increasing value to a city of which the early history is closely connected with that of the Society of Friends.

Much of Mr. Ingraham's work as a librarian was done while there was no expectation of the wonderful development which recent years have witnessed in the entire library world. When he began his duties a librarian was regarded as little more than a conservator of books, and the influence of a public library in advancing general education was something which experience had yet to teach. The simple aims, however, which

from the outset Mr. Ingraham kept steadily in view must always be essential; for he sought to employ every possible resource for building up his library and making it of the utmost helpfulness.

In 1858 the New Bedford Library published, in octavo form, an excellent dictionary catalog, which was widely used at the time. This catalog was followed by two supplements, issued respectively in 1869 and 1876. The supplements were similar in plan to the original volume, while at the same time the increased revenues of the library permitted the printing of a greater amount of analytical matter. Mr. Ingraham compiled entirely the three catalogs mentioned, and much of the work was done while he had little or no assistance in the daily management of the library. During more than 30 years of the library's history no one else cataloged a book that was added to its shelves.

Mr. Ingraham kept in touch with the changes in methods of library administration, and was not prevented by what might have been a pardonable conservatism from adopting those which his good judgment approved. No better instance of this could be given than his decision to abandon the old "fixed location" system of the early day for a modern method of classification. Mr. Ingraham recognized that the growth of the library rendered a change imperative, and he was not influenced by the fact that the consequent shifting about of the entire library meant for him the giving up of a habit, fixed by more than 30 years of usage, of being able to lay his hand at will on any book upon his shelves, with no thought of consulting a catalog.

The community which Mr. Ingraham served for so many years knew him chiefly as a man of retiring disposition and of simple tastes, who was the final court of appeal for information of all kinds. Yet the real extent of his acquirements was known to comparatively few people. The lack in his youth of the educational advantages that would naturally have been welcome served only to confirm an inclination for solitary study; and for many years he was a hard student during almost every available hour. He possessed an intimate knowledge of his library, due to omnivorous reading and a marvellous memory, as well as to the fact that he had selected and cataloged most of the books on the shelves. Mr. Ingraham's knowledge of bibliography was of unusual extent and accuracy, and he possessed that highly desirable qualification of a librarian which consists of a great fund of information relating to the history of the community in which he lives. It is not so well known that until failing health forbade the use of a microscope Mr. Ingraham had for many years given spare hours (one marvels that he found any) to botanical study, and had few equals in his knowledge of mosses and liverworts.

Mr. Ingraham devoted his life, with no thought of self-interest, to the institution entrusted to him in his youth. His erudition was always at the disposal of everybody who sought his assistance, and his genuine, simple modesty rendered him absolutely incapable of knowing the value of the help he afforded. He felt a personal obligation to make his library respond to every demand, and when this was accomplished he cared for no other reward.

And yet, by those who had the privilege of knowing Robert Ingraham well, his acquirements and his professional mastery will be less frequently recalled than the straightforward simplicity and modesty of his character and his inflexible integrity. The kindly acts and generous deeds with which his life was filled were never made known when he could conceal them. He met every misfortune without complaint, and he has finished the work of a long life with no duty neglected.

WILLIAM L. R. GIFFORD,  
Cambridge, Mass.

An editorial tribute to Mr. Ingraham's memory appeared in the New Bedford *Evening Standard* of March 4, which bears striking witness to the influence and value of Mr. Ingraham's service to his community. In conclusion the writer says:

"Since Mr. Ingraham became the librarian of the New Bedford Library ideals and methods of library work have undergone radical changes. We do not think the first promoters of the public library themselves comprehended exactly what they were launching. Whatever the profession may have been, the library was essentially an institution for the select few, who desired to frequent a place where the quiet of the books was rivalled by the quiet of the readers. The library was a place in which to keep books; the librarian's office was to keep them. What a library could do in stimulating the intellectual life of a whole community, and in affording the best recreation of books, was only dimly foreseen—if foreseen at all; and sometimes we think it is not understood even yet. But there has been a wonderful advance, and in his way Mr. Ingraham has been an efficient agent of that advance. If our readers will pardon a personal allusion as an illustration, we may call to mind an evening long ago when a boy, half afraid to speak in the awe-inspiring quietude of that old library room, whispered to Mr. Ingraham his wish for a good authority on rhetoric. Somehow or other the librarian had always before stood in his mind as an unapproachable and austere person—a grim sentinel over untouchable rows of book shelves. Instead he found in that evening all the resources of the library and the librarian at his command, and it was then and there revealed what a free public library meant."

BI-STATE LIBRARY MEETING, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., MARCH 22-23.

THE fifth annual joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association was held at Atlantic City, March 22-23, 1901. It was one of the most successful of these spring meetings yet held, bringing together nearly 200 delegates, while in addition to the formal program meetings were held by the Executive Board of the American Library Association (all members except the treasurer being present) the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and the special committee on catalog rules for printed cards, and the organization of a state library association for Pennsylvania—the Keystone State Library Association—was effected.

The first session was held on the evening of Friday, March 22, in the assembly room of the Grand Atlantic Hotel which served as headquarters, as in previous years. It was called to order at 8.45 by Dr. E. C. Richardson, president of the New Jersey Library Association, who acted as chairman. An address of welcome was made by Mayor F. P. Stoy, who stated that the movement for a free public library in Atlantic City had been fairly launched and there was practically no question that at the next general election its establishment would be assured. "The library of the Women's Research Club," which will become the nucleus of the local public library was described by Miss Thompson, one of its officers, who spoke of the earnest efforts made to improve and enlarge the collection and work for the development of a local library sentiment. A cordial invitation was extended to visit the library, of which many of the delegates later availed themselves.

"Music in public libraries" was the first paper on the program, to be presented by Prof. Constantin von Sternberg, of Philadelphia. Prof. Sternberg was absent, owing to illness, but a letter from him was read by Mr. John Thomson, in which some phases of the subject were touched upon. He urged that in forming a music collection in a public library great stress should be laid upon "a large number of acknowledged good works on musical history, and still greater stress on works on the æsthetics of music. I should advise to carefully avoid the spending of great sums of money on autograph manuscripts. While they are very interesting, they are not necessities. They add to the dignity of a musical library and to its authoritativeness, but both of these qualities should be acquired first, before steps are taken to support them." It was thought undesirable to include in such collections "the so-called text-book on theory, harmony, etc. Such books each student should possess and call his own." On the other hand great stress should be laid on scores of orchestral music of the secular as well as the ecclesiastical character. "These should be full scores, how-

ever, and such should also be those of the classical and modern orchestral works. The mere hearing of orchestral music is not sufficient to educate musicians. They must be enabled to look it up in the score, how this and that tone color or tone effect was produced by the author. A judicious selection of scores comprising the standard symphonies, operas and oratorios, would therefore be the greatest desideratum for the musical portion of the public library."

"The recataloging of the Library of the University of Pennsylvania" was described by Miss Susan Randall, in charge of that work, in an interesting paper, especially full in its statistical record of the various processes involved. At the close of Miss Randall's paper Miss Mary P. Farr was called upon to tell of her work in the recataloging of the Pennsylvania State Library at Harrisburg. Miss Farr said that the state library was supposed to contain about 100,000 volumes, though no definite record was available. It was required that the reclassification and cataloging of this collection be completed in six weeks. It was carried through in the time allotted, with the aid of a force of about 50 untrained assistants, but she felt that the results were far from being satisfactory. Mr. Bowker, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Putnam and Mr. Ranck spoke briefly of the completed card catalog as inspected by them at Harrisburg, and agreed that a vote of thanks was due to Miss Farr and her untrained assistants, pointing out that it was now possible to go to the state library and get the book wanted, whereas in the days before this catalog it was impossible to get a book unless the librarian happened to be in the library.

The last paper of the evening was by Miss Bertha Wildman, of Madison, N. J., on "How to reach outlying villages." She told with grace and earnestness of the efforts made by the Madison Public Library to bring books to the use of nearby rural neighborhoods, and of the great pleasure and happiness they had brought to many households. "In the three short months since we started this work," said Miss Wildman, "we already have found many of the people eager to take the books and feel that they too with the Madison people have an equal interest in the circulation of the library. The three districts which we have taken are of widely different characters and in each case before I could make out a list of books which would be suitable to the likes and tastes of the people I found it necessary to make a personal study of the make-up of the places. Our plan is to send out a case of 50 books at a time, making the limit of circulation two months." The three villages to which books are sent were described. One of these is "a small farming community about four miles from the railroad. Here there are almost no young people and very few small boys and girls. As soon as they grow up they drift

away to larger towns and there is no one to take their places. The ones who need the rest and recreation most and whom I have desired to reach are the women. Hardly a treat ever comes in their monotonous lives and they have reached out eagerly for our help. As a rule those who come to get books say that they are too tired when night comes to read anything but fiction so I have sent them stories in abundance. Outside of fiction the histories we sent have been taken out more than anything else."

The second session opened at 11.40 on Saturday morning, the earlier part of the morning having been given to special committee and board meetings and to the organization meeting of the Keystone State Library Association. Dr. Morris Jastrow, jr., president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, presided. Mr. Faxon, secretary of the A. L. A., spoke briefly of the Waukesha conference in July and urged a large attendance. Dr. Jastrow introduced the first paper with some remarks on pamphlets, telling the story of an older librarian who objected to women librarians because they could not swear at pamphlets; although, said the chairman, perhaps he had not in mind the new woman. He alluded to the receipt at the University of Pennsylvania, of a large collection of medical pamphlets, most of which duplicated some already in the library, and suggested an exchange bureau, which should not be a commercial enterprise but maintained under the control of librarians. Miss Charlotte Martins, of Princeton, then read her paper on "Intricacies of binding," in which she brought out points of interest regarding choice of binding material, and dealt especially with the puzzles and perplexities of volumes of foreign periodicals, society transactions, and similar publications. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Richardson spoke of mnemonic devices in binding, and suggested the selection of certain colors for certain subjects. L. E. Hewitt stated the system at the Law Library at the City Hall in Philadelphia. A classification of pamphlets was made, and a box given to each sub-division. Pamphlets as they come in are placed respectively in the appropriate box. Such box is placed next after the last bound volume of its class. As a box gets full its contents are taken out and bound. Several years may elapse before a pamphlet is thus bound. In this way pamphlets on allied subjects will be brought more or less together on the shelves as well as in the catalog.

Mr. Stewart Culin, of the Philadelphia Museum of Science and Art, was called on to read a paper which was recorded on the program as dealing with "Chinese games and museums and public libraries." This, he explained was an error, typographic or chirographic, his subject being "The interdependence of public museums and public libraries." He urged the co-operation of such institutions, in order that resort to one might promote acquaintance with the collections of the other, and a more intelligent and perceptive use.

In place of an address by Dr. G. E. Reed, state librarian of Pennsylvania, who was unavoidably absent, Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, gave an interesting account of two recent accessions of valuable manuscripts at the Congressional Library. The first was of material relating to Robert Morris, the patriot and financier of the Revolution. It comprises his diary as superintendent of finance, 1781-'84; his official letter-books covering the same period; also his private letter-books for 1794-'98; and finally two volumes of attested copies of proceedings of Congress during the administration of Robert Morris. The whole forms 16 folio volumes. The material has not hitherto been accessible to historians, though summarily described in a pamphlet issued in 1876 by Mr. Homes, then state librarian of New York. The other acquisition was of a copy of the Columbus Codex, so-called, composed of transcripts of the various documents embodying the royal grants to Columbus and other evidences of his titles and privileges. At least four sets of such transcripts were made in 1502 by order of Columbus. Of these two sets exist, one at Genoa and one at Paris. The present copy was purchased by Edward Everett in Florence in 1818, and was continuously in his library until acquired by the Congressional Library from his son, Dr. William Everett, a few weeks ago. For years it had disappeared from the knowledge of the Everett family, and was only rediscovered in 1898 in a locked cupboard of which the key had been lost. The copy is not yet identified as one of the four made by direct order of Columbus, but from a partial examination appears to be, if not one of these four, contemporaneous or nearly so.

The meeting adjourned at one o'clock, and the afternoon was given up to active or passive enjoyment of sea breezes and the famed "board walk." In the evening the final session was opened at 8 o'clock, T. L. Montgomery presiding. The first paper, by John Ashhurst, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, was entitled "Are we taking ourselves too seriously?", and was a delightful presentation of the arguments in favor of fiction, making some keen thrusts at the over-assumption of pedagogical authority and censorship by librarians. Miss A. C. Moore, of Pratt Institute, was to have spoken on "The children's librarian of the new century," but was absent on account of illness. The subject was therefore passed over, and the rest of the evening, until a late hour was given up to an animated discussion of the question "Can co-operative printed catalog cards be made practical for library use?" which is reported elsewhere.

A number of the delegates returned during Sunday, but the majority remained over until Monday morning, and the special committee on catalog rules continued its sessions until Tuesday. In all respects the meeting proved enjoyable and useful, and set a standard of activity and interest that it will not be easy to equal.

## PRINTED CATALOG CARDS.

PLANS for the issue of printed catalog cards, as developed by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, were considered at the recent Bi-State Library Meeting, at Atlantic City, N. J., when the Publishing Board met in connection with its special committee on catalog rules. The original scheme for the issue of these cards by the Publishing Board, through the machinery and facilities of the Library of Congress, it was found necessary to postpone for the present. This was necessary owing to lack of assured support from libraries. The plan as submitted by the Publishing Board had received subscriptions from only 60 libraries, aggregating but three-quarters of the minimum guarantee required, and as the Library of Congress was not yet fully ready to begin printing and the catalog committee required an extension of time for its work, the Board decided to defer the original plan at least until the close of the current year.

An intermediate plan, however, has been adopted, developing and extending the present system of printed catalog cards on a basis which is believed will be immediately acceptable to a larger number of libraries than could be reached by any scheme hitherto put forth.

It is proposed to extend the present printed catalog card service (which last year furnished approximately 1200 titles to about 40 subscribers) to approximately 2000 titles per year, and to invite subscriptions from each library for one complete set of these cards at the price of \$1 per 100, involving a subscription approximately of \$20 for a complete year. As the extended service should be put in operation by June 1, 1901, it is probable that the subscription for the balance of the current year will be for about 1200 titles, or \$12.

Cards will be printed in one style of full author entry only, so arranged as to leave room for subject or other heading above. It will not be practicable to continue supplying cards in varied weights, sizes, edges and punchings, to individual libraries, and cards will be confined to two styles, one of 32 and one of 33 size, of a medium or heavier card and with standard punching. The cards will be sold only to those subscribing for one complete set, and it is hoped that subscriptions will be promptly received from at least 100 libraries. On receipt of the initial card any library may order as many duplicates as it wishes of any title.

The price of duplicate cards will be one cent each, but if more than four duplicates are required of any card additional duplicates will be furnished at one-half cent per card. Cards will be sent to subscribers promptly as issued, and will cover the publications of leading publishers, and probably all books of importance in certain specialties, as American history. It is believed that the 2000 titles will include the greater number of

American books ordered by most libraries, while at the low price proposed the service should be most useful and economical.

The subject of printed catalog cards was given a place on the general program at the Atlantic City conference, and resulted in a most interesting discussion.

Practical advantages in the use of such cards were presented by Anderson H. Hopkins, of John Crerar Library. These were, briefly: The mere fact that they are printed instead of written increases naturally their legibility, their fullness and their accuracy. Cross references as such may be largely, perhaps even wholly, eliminated from our catalogs, their places being taken by added entries instead. Thus there are no vexatious "sees" and "see alsos." Every time you get a reference you also get, without additional cost, all the information to be obtained anywhere in the catalog.

In college and university libraries, or in any library making use of a departmental plan, any department, or laboratory, can easily and cheaply have a catalog for its own use as full as it chooses to make it and arranged in whatever way it finds best suited to its purpose.

Special lists can easily be made up on demand treating topics which are not kept together in the regular library catalog.

The facility with which temporary lists of any desired kind may be made without any writing whatever is not to be overlooked, and it is to be remembered that the list contains full bibliographical details every time. In all kinds of school work this idea of temporary lists is not to be scorned.

Separate catalogs of special collections contained in the library would be only a slight extension of what has been already said.

Subscription lists of periodicals may be kept and revised from year to year without rewriting.

An order list of books issued in parts, or an order list of incomplete works in the library which it is desired to complete, may be easily obtained.

Each library in a city could have a catalog of all the books in all the libraries in the city.

Each city, county or state could have in a central library a catalog of all the books in all the libraries in the district.

The uses already made of printed cards in the John Crerar Library were given as follows:

(1) Added entries are made in the public catalogs much more freely than cross references would be made if the printed cards were not in use.

(2) An official catalog is kept, consisting of one copy of each card.

(3) A complete copy of the catalog, *i.e.*, one copy of each card, is given to each of six libraries in Chicago and its vicinity.

(4) A duplicate catalog is kept of the bibliographical sections.

(5) The list of books in the reading room, which was issued as a bulletin in 1900, is constantly undergoing changes, and is kept up in the card form so that future editions of the bulletin may be issued with little labor.

(6) A list is kept of serial publications, both current and otherwise, *i.e.*, either suspended or dead.

(7) A list of current serial publications is kept, including both periodicals and books issued in parts or volumes, which for convenience we call "continuations." This, of course makes (6) and (7) overlap, but in practice we find it the convenient way for our use.

(8) Special lists are made up to order on particular subjects for individual readers whenever wanted.

(9) Various other files are kept in the charge of different members of the staff, covering subjects of specific value, as, for the cataloging force, lists of bibliographies, indexes, etc.

J. C. M. Hanson, chief of Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, said:

"It is not my plan to touch on the distribution of catalog cards from a central bureau, or on the question of co-operation. Some doubt has existed as to the feasibility of using printed cards as readily or easily as the manuscript. I shall therefore attempt to show how the former are made to serve the various requirements of a particular catalog, in this case a full dictionary catalog. To illustrate I wish to present for inspection a number of sample cards with the various forms of added headings.

"It has repeatedly been urged in favor of manuscript cards as against printed that the former allows of more variation in form and extent of entry, providing set forms under each particular type of heading. A library preferring full entry under author alone can omit *ad libitum* under subject, editor, translator or secondary title.

"It seems unnecessary to point out the weakness of such an argument, if we consider for a moment the great advantages resulting from finding under all headings under which a particular book may be entered a full description of it.

"As to the superiority of the printed card in economy of stock and space, in legibility, neatness and lasting qualities there can be no discussion.

"A doubt has been expressed as to the feasibility of using analytical entry with the same ease in printed cards as in manuscript. If an edition is printed of the main title, is it also possible to print independent analyticals? To this I may answer, that experience has taught the necessity of restriction in the printing of the latter. In the main, what is called by catalogers 'plain in-analyticals' are better omitted, such titles being generally brought out in the contents of the main entry, a copy of which in case of printed cards will serve as analytical, the heading

being written at the top and the section of title or contents to which it refers being distinguished by underscoring.

"The 'imprint' analytical, on the other hand, which with distinctive title-page and pagination, constitutes a separate entity, should in the main be printed.

"It goes without saying that this restriction has no bearing on titles in magazines or other serial publications. The only way in which these can be brought out is to print them."

The use of printed catalog cards by Harvard College was described by T. Franklin Currier as follows:

"During the past year we have been filing about half of the titles issued in our public card catalog. They comprise the more general serials and those that supply most closely the needs of our central library. We should be able to analyze but few of these titles if the publication of the printed cards did not offer so cheap a way of doing the work.

"The titles not placed in the main catalog are some of the more technical sort, which the specialist who alone needs them easily finds in his own bibliographies. For many of these also we file author cards for the sake of quick reference to an author's works, omitting the subject entry on account of the expense involved in classifying such technical articles with little return in way of added usefulness to the catalog. All of the titles not placed in the main catalog are filed in separate trays accessible to the public, one set arranged alphabetically by authors and another in broad subject groups, as Mathematics, Oriental philology, America, etc., thus making them of some use to the public at very small expense.

"The estimated cost per title for treating the cards in the way mentioned has been as follows:

Subscription to cards (3 cards per title)	
less than.....	\$.03
Sorting and assigning subject headings.....	.045
Filing and rectifying disagreements with the catalogs.....	.015
Total.....	\$.09

"The expense of buying and handling these cards is therefore about nine cents per title. If we were obliged to catalog these titles ourselves it would cost 15 cents a title merely to prepare the 'copy' for the printer, this figure being the result of an estimate on the work that we send in as one of the five contributors of 'copy' for these same cards.

"One class of serials dealt with brings up some questions which will arise in connection with the cards for current books which it is hoped the A. L. A. will soon issue. I refer to the serials like the 'Johns Hopkins studies' and 'Columbia University studies,' in which each number is a monograph with separate title-page, and is treated by us as a



separate work, the set not being kept together. Here the book may come two weeks or more before the cards, but we do not keep it from circulation until they are received. As soon as it comes into the hands of the catalog department a 'yellow slip' is placed in it, signifying that printed cards will be received for it. On this slip are written the necessary directions for treating the cards when they come, as shelf-mark, subject-headings, etc. The book is now put into circulation, and the yellow slip filed away until the cards come, when they are filled out according to the written directions and are ready for the catalog. As a matter of fact the book meanwhile has not been unrepresented by a catalog card. In common with all our books for which we print cards when the book is ready for circulation, a rough temporary slip that has already served its purpose in the ordering department is filed in a tray accessible to the public and marked 'new books.' When the cards come this slip is removed.

"In using these cards we have, of course, sacrificed some uniformity in the catalog, but the small amount of trouble that arises is noticed chiefly by the library staff, not by the public. Other uses have been made of the cards, as to catalog reprints and cuttings from the serials. We also subscribe for one extra set and distribute it among the departments and professors who desire them, while our ordering department finds them of use in notifying it of the publication of parts of sets which our agents have failed to send."

There were numerous criticisms of and objections to the scheme expressed, mainly on the ground of costliness and delay in receipt of cards, among the speakers being Dr. Morris Jastrow, T. L. Montgomery and Miss Susan Randall; while the plans of the Publishing Board were further outlined by W. I. Fletcher, Herbert Putnam, R. R. Bowker, and others.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING RULES.

THE Advisory Committee on Cataloging Rules appointed by the A. L. A. Publishing Board met at Atlantic City, March 22-26. The full committee, consisting of seven members, was in attendance. The members are: Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, chairman, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, Miss Nina E. Browne, Mr. C. A. Cutter, Mr. T. Franklin Currier, Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins, Miss Alice B. Kroeger. The committee was appointed by the Publishing Board to recommend the best typography and form for printed cards, and to suggest changes in the existing A. L. A. Rules for the purposes of co-operative cataloging. All the recommendations of the committee will be submitted to the Publishing Board and be referred by them to the A. L. A. Council for final approval.

The first points considered were those relating to typography and form of cards. This was done with the Library of Congress

plan for printed cards in view. It was decided under this plan to recommend the use of 12-point heavy face for heading, ordinary 12-point for title, and 8-point for collation, notes and contents, provided this can be used for the 32 card as well. The series note will follow collation, and both are to be printed on a separate line immediately after the date. A strong recommendation made by Mr. Hopkins to place contents immediately after title, preceding all other notes as well as collation was discussed, but was not approved by the other members, as being too radical a departure from common usage.

In the consideration of the rules, it was voted to act upon the basis that the plan be carried out for the large library of scholarly character, since the small libraries would only gain by full entries, while the large libraries must lose if bibliographical fulness is not given. Small libraries are quite generally granting access to shelves, and it is no longer essential that the card catalog be made simple.

The A. L. A. Rules as given in Cutter's Rules, p. 99-103, were taken as a basis for the discussion. The general opinion of the committee regarding fulness of author's name in the heading was to the effect that for a large library full names were essential in order to distinguish one author from another; but that in case of authors other than English the unused forenames were not so generally needed. Also in English, when an author used only a certain forename it was suggested that this be used and other forenames to be added introduced by *i. e.* (*e. g.*, Harte, Bret, *i. e.*, Francis Bret) or placed in parentheses. The rule in regard to pseudonyms was changed to read: "A pseudonym is to be used instead of the surname when an author habitually uses the pseudonym or is generally known by it. Put both names in the heading. In case of doubt use the real name." As a general thing, the committee agreed in entering books where the average person using a library is apt to look, not to put books under forms of name seldom or never used by the author. Therefore such decisions as: Married women and other persons who have changed their names go under the best known form; Noblemen under their titles, etc.

The subject of corporate entry occupied much of the attention of the committee with the result of bringing the rules into more definite form. The recommendations of the committee, subject to the approval of the A. L. A., will be incorporated in the forthcoming new edition of Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalog," and are too lengthy for insertion here.

Size measurement was one of the few points upon which the committee could not come to an agreement. The methods urged were: (a) on the use of the present A. L. A. letter symbol, (b) on the use of the fold symbol to indicate approximate size according to A. L. A. measurements, (c) the exact size in

centimeters. After a thorough discussion of each of the three measurements, it was decided to submit minority reports stating arguments for each method of indicating size of books.

The committee decided to recommend that the practice of giving dates of birth and death of authors be used extensively. Much of the search for authors' names and dates has already been done by various libraries and it was the sentiment of the committee that many of these libraries would co-operate with the Central Bureau and much unnecessary investigation be spared.

While the committee at this meeting decided to recommend changes of many of the disputed points in cataloging, there are still several rules left for further consideration. The idea of the committee has been to revise the A. L. A. Rules so as to incorporate such changes as are likely to have become generally adopted during the past 25 years. The committee decided also to recommend to the Board that a column be set aside in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for settling disputed points; *i. e.*, give definite authoritative statements from the Central Bureau upon the cataloging or classifying of specific books.

The committee has been impressed with the practical agreement of its members upon cataloging rules, upon the willingness to yield on unessential points, and upon the idea that the catalog should be made for the users, not for the cataloger. It is assured that the new edition of Cutter's Rules will agree in all essential details with the changes and recommendations which it is hoped will be adopted for the A. L. A. Rules. It is also understood that a new edition of the Library School Rules is contemplated. If the latter will also in its alterations include as far as practicable the changes that may be made in the A. L. A. Rules, a large step will have been taken towards the much to be desired uniformity in cataloging rules and practice.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Sec'y Committee.*

#### PLANS OF AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE American Publishers' Association, organized in 1900, has adopted a new system of discounts for all copyrighted books issued after May 1, 1901, which is of interest to librarians in its bearing upon library purchases. This provides for the publication of books at net prices, reduced from prices heretofore prevailing, and the maintenance of the specified retail price, whether sales are made through publishers or dealers. A general discount of 25 per cent. is recommended for dealers exclusively, with provision that libraries "may be allowed a discount of not more than 10 per cent." It is specified that books included in this plan shall be held at net prices for a year after publication.

#### American Library Association.

*President:* H. J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

*23d General Meeting:* Waukesha, Wis., July, 1901.

##### WAUKESHA CONFERENCE.

OUTLINE PROGRAM, JULY 3-16, 1901.

*Wednesday, July 3. Arrival date.*

*Evening (8.30-10).—Introductory session: Address of welcome and response.*

*Thursday, July 4.*

*Morning (9-12).—Meeting of A. L. A. Council; 12.30, Council's annual breakfast.*

*Afternoon (2.30-6).—Reunions of library associations (state, sectional and local).*

*Evening (8-10).—General session. President's address. Papers: What may be done for libraries. 1, By the city; 2, By the state; 3, By the nation.*

*Friday, July 5.*

*Morning (10-12).—General session. Reports of officers, committees, etc.; Miscellaneous business.*

*Afternoon (2-5.30).—Simultaneous meetings: State Librarians' Association, 1st session; Children's Librarian's Section, 1st session.*

*Evening (8-10.30).—Simultaneous meetings: State Librarians' Association, 2d session; Reunions of library school alumni associations.*

*Saturday, July 6.*

*Morning (10-12.30).—General session. Reports; Miscellaneous business; Special papers, etc.*

*Afternoon (2-5.30).—Simultaneous meetings: Trustees' Section; College and Reference Section; Children's Librarians' Section, 2d session.*

*Evening (7.30-8.30).—Committee meetings: 8.30, Program in charge of Committee on Entertainment.*

*Sunday, July 7. No sessions.\**

*Monday, July 8. Madison day.†*

*Morning.—Early breakfast and start for Madison (2½ hours).*

*Afternoon.—At Madison. Papers: The public library from the readers' point of view; European and American library characteristics.*

*Evening.—At Waukesha. Informal social evening.*

\* Milwaukee is one hour by electric cars from Waukesha, and those in attendance will find much of interest there, especially at the new public library building. This is open daily, but on Sundays from 2-5 p.m. only.

† Madison.—Those desiring to have more than one day in Madison may desire to go there Saturday night and stay over till Monday, returning with the party to Waukesha.

Tuesday, July 9.

*Morning* (10-12.30).—General session. Papers: Book copyright; Book importation; Trusteeship of literature; Relationship of publishers, booksellers and libraries.

*Afternoon* (2-5.30).—Simultaneous meetings: Catalog Section; Round Table on the work of state library commissions, including travelling libraries.

*Evening* (7.30-10).—Simultaneous meetings: Council session; Elementary Institute.

Wednesday, July 10.

*Morning* (10-12.30).—Round Tables: *a.* The work of state library associations and women's clubs in advancing library interests; *b.* Professional instruction in bibliography.

*Afternoon* (2-5.30).—General session. Election; Reports; Resolutions; Unfinished business.

*Evening*.—Leave Waukesha for: *a.* Visits of library inspection at various points in the state and elsewhere; *b.* To Library Department of the N. E. A. at Detroit, meeting 3 p.m., July 11 and 12; *c.* To Buffalo and Pan-American Exposition and return.

Final adjournment at Waukesha, Tuesday, July 16.

While it is unlikely that this year's conference, being in the middle West will attract as many librarians as did the Montreal meeting of 1900, it is believed that the total attendance will approximate 400. The general character of the program arranged differs from those of previous years, which have usually been mainly devoted to the presentation of technical papers, many of them of an elementary character. This year the general (or public) sessions will be given almost wholly to a broad treatment of library problems—the literary side of the profession being emphasized, while technical matters are relegated to the sectional meetings and "round tables."

The headquarters and meeting place of the association will be the Fountain Spring House, which makes a special rate of \$2.50 or \$2.25 per day, according to whether one or two persons occupy a room.

*Post-conference.* Owing to great distances between points of attraction, a post-conference trip in Wisconsin appeared to be inadvisable. Members from the East will come to Waukesha, all rail, via the New York Central, Michigan Central, and Illinois Central. Returning, they have the option of going either all rail, or by boat to Detroit or Buffalo—if by boat, of course, at extra cost. This will enable those going either by rail or boat, to attend, if desired, both the N. E. A. meeting at Detroit and the great exposition at Buffalo.

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

*Catalog Section:* Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, secretary, succeeding J. C. M. Han-

son. Anderson Hopkins, John Crerar Library, is chairman of the section.

*Library training committee:* J. C. Dana, Miss E. G. Browning, Miss E. C. Doren, W. H. Brett, Dr. E. C. Richardson.

#### HANDBOOK, 1901.

A revised edition of the A. L. A. handbook has been prepared under the direction of the secretary, and is now ready for distribution. It gives full record of membership, officers, committees, etc., and lists of library associations, state and local, commissions, schools, and other library agencies. The membership of the A. L. A. is now recorded as 1030. A copy will be sent to each member of the association, and copies may also be had on application to F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

### State Library Commissions.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

The state legislature has passed an amendment to the library commission bill of February, 1899, by which the commission is granted \$1000 as previously, for clerical and travelling expenses. This is in addition to the sum allowed in the general state library appropriation for "organization and purchase of books for travelling libraries." Miss Merica Hoagland, of Fort Wayne, has been appointed library organizer for the commission. Miss Hoagland was for several years a trustee of the Fort Wayne Public Library, and for the past three years has been engaged in the work of library organization in the state.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Tillinghast, chairman, State Library, Boston.

The 11th annual report of the Massachusetts library commission, just issued, records the fact that there are now but four towns in the state that are without free public libraries. These are in Gayhead, Lakeville, New Marlborough, and Norwell. Their combined population is under 4000, or less than one-seventh of one per cent. of the entire population of the state, and in two of them there are maintained association libraries. [Since the date of this report two of these towns have joined the free library ranks, leaving only Lakeville and Norwell, one of which possesses an association library.] During the year free libraries were established in Hadley and Dracut, and the Nantucket Athenæum was made a free library.

The legislature of 1900 passed a law authorizing the state library commissioners to purchase books to the value of \$100 for the free public libraries of towns whose valuation does not exceed \$600,000, provided that the town properly maintain its library and that the books be distributed by branch libraries or deliveries in parts of the town where such

distribution is needed, and be rendered useful to the teachers and scholars of the public schools. The aid thus authorized will be extended in order of application to towns where it is most needed, and 89 are listed as entitled to the benefit of the act.

The usual classed lists of the libraries of the state are given, with record of gifts and other library news. The commissioners acknowledge valuable aid received in their work from the Women's Education Association, of Boston, which had 35 travelling libraries in operation in 1900, with a circulation double that of the year before. The Library Art Club now has a membership of 88, of which 63 are Massachusetts libraries, and possesses 34 pictorial collections. "Its exhibits have not only given pleasure and instruction to thousands, especially in our country towns, but have induced many to visit and use the free libraries who had never before done so. They have visibly elevated the standard of reading in many a community, and have ministered to refinement and taste."

#### MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION:

Miss Gratia Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

The first biennial report of the commission has been published, covering the work accomplished in 1900, the first year of the commission's existence. The main facts given were previously summarized in these columns at the time of the presentation of the report (L. J., Oct., 1900, p. 640). The work of the commission appears to have been careful and effective, and greatly appreciated by the public reached. The report contains useful data regarding the libraries of the state, with statistics, the text of the state law, and a report on the summer library school conducted in 1899.

#### NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

The bill establishing a state library commission, which has been pending for some time in the Nebraska legislature, became a law on March 27. It is drawn upon the usual lines and provides for a commission of five, consisting of one person appointed by the governor for a term of five years, the state librarian, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the chancellor, and the librarian of the University of Nebraska. A secretary is authorized, who may be elected from outside the membership of the commission, who shall receive a salary and travelling expenses. A travelling library system is to be maintained, and offices for the commission shall be provided at the state university or the state library. An appropriation of \$4000 is made for purchase, equipment, and administration.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A.

H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

The fifth biennial report of the New Hampshire Board of Library Commissioners is

just issued, for the two years ending December 1, 1900. There are now 141 towns in which libraries are maintained under the state library law, 65 towns in which libraries have been established without state aid, 15 towns not having yet taken advantage of the law except to accumulate a library fund, and 12 towns without a free library and voting "inexpedient to establish." The publication of a quarterly bulletin by the commission, begun in 1900, has proved encouraging in many ways, and it will be continued, as a medium for general notes and information, the official report being henceforth limited to matters requiring legislative attention.

Several recommendations are made for developing the library activities of the state. The establishment of a system of travelling libraries is urged; and the legislature is asked to aid the state library association by passing an act authorizing payment by the state of the expense of holding four meetings a year (estimated at not over \$500), these meetings to be held in different sections and one prominent library worker outside the state to be obtained as speaker at each meeting.

The usual statistical tables have been omitted, and their place is taken by a complete alphabetic list of the libraries of the state, with information as to librarian and date of establishment. The report is compact, workmanlike and interesting.

#### NEW YORK: PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION, Melvil Dewey, director, State Library, Albany.

The annual report of the Public Libraries Division for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, is just issued as Bulletin 33 of the Home Education Department, University of the State of New York. It is unfortunate that this report should be so belated, but like its predecessors it is of permanent value as a record of state activity in library development. At the close of the year covered there were 155 libraries reported for the state under university inspection, located in 51 different counties, and containing 534,149 volumes, with a circulation of 2,072,689. 79 libraries are recorded as registered by the university but not included in university institutions; these contain 937,429 v. The whole number of libraries reporting is 985, of which 580 were supported wholly or in part by local taxation, and 431 were free lending libraries. "The total free circulation in the state was 7,395,527, an average of 20,262 or for the year 1135 for each 1000 of population and 373 for each 100 volumes in these libraries. In six years the free circulation or home use of books has been multiplied more than three times, and average use of books provided has increased 37%." Several of the graphic charts demonstrating library development, prepared for the A. L. A. Paris exhibit, are reproduced, and the report contains elaborate statistics on the

growth, character, and use of New York libraries. Library legislation throughout the Union is also summarized, activities of state commissions are tabulated, and there are reports of the New York and national library association meetings. The work of the Public Libraries Division in travelling libraries is constantly developing, and advance has been made in formulating plans for aiding blind readers. Library facilities for farmers are also touched upon, with a suggestion for sending "house libraries" to individual homes on the travelling library principle. As a further development, it is stated that "a large wagon holding 100 or more of these house libraries could be so arranged that a skilful man could drive from house to house, exchange books, spend an hour perhaps with the people in getting a better idea of their interests and of what books would best meet their present wants."

**WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION:** The Washington State Legislature has recently passed a bill establishing a state library commission. It is modelled upon the usual lines, providing for a body of six persons, *i. e.*, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, president of the state university, president of the Eastern Washington Agricultural College, a member appointed by the state federation of women's clubs, and two members, one of whom must be a woman, to be appointed by the governor. Provision is made for a travelling library system to be maintained by the state under control of the commission.

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### State Library Associations.

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#### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* H. W. Whitney, Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford.

*Secretary:* Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

*Treasurer:* Miss Jennie P. Peck, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury.

The spring meeting of the association will be held at the Blackstone Library, Branford, on May 21.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* F. A. Crandall, Office of Documents.

*Secretary:* Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

*Treasurer:* F. E. Woodward, 11th and F sts., N. W.

The fifty-fourth regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, March 13, 1901, at 8 o'clock.

The first business of the evening was the consideration of the amendment to the constitution, to change the name of the associa-

tion from the Library Association of Washington City to the District of Columbia Library Association. This amendment was adopted.

It was voted that a joint meeting with the New York State Library School be held in April. The arrangements for the meeting were left in the charge of the program committee. As the association will adjourn for the summer in May it was decided that the May meeting be made a social meeting.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of Miss Madeleine B. De Wolfe, Miss Ada Gertrude Chapple, Prof. Roland P. Falkner, and Mr. Charles Harper Walsh, all of the Library of Congress.

The regular program of the evening consisted of the reading of a paper on "State and local bibliography," by Earl G. Swem and the opening of a discussion on "Subject catalogs versus bibliographies," by Mr. W. S. Burns.

Mr. Swem presented the condition of the state bibliography of 20 years ago with that of the present time. The most notable state bibliographies were mentioned. The suggestion was offered that an attempt should be made by those states which have been organized from the original Louisiana Territory, to compile bibliographies or partial bibliographies for the St. Louis Exposition. The paper closed with a statement of the value of state bibliographical work to future national bibliography.

Mr. Burns presented the arguments impartially for and against subject catalogs as opposed to bibliographies, but owing to the lateness of the hour the general discussion did not take place. Mr. Burns was requested to re-open the discussion at a future meeting of the association.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock. There were 60 members present.

HUGH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Dr. G. E. Reed, State Library, Harrisburg.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* John Thomson, Free Library, Philadelphia.

In order to meet the needs of persons interested or working in libraries in so large a state as Pennsylvania, it has long been felt that some other arrangement than that now existing ought to be tried. There are two library clubs, one known as the Western Pennsylvania Library Club and the other as the Pennsylvania Library Club, but neither of these were able to do much more than meet the necessities of persons living at Pittsburgh or Philadelphia and their neighborhoods. Correspondence was entered into with various persons in different parts of the state and it was finally decided to hold a conference on the subject at the recent bi-state meeting held at Atlantic City. A large number of Pennsylvania members gathered together and it

was unanimously decided to form a new society entitled the "Keystone State Library Association."

A circular was issued, setting forth these facts, and stating that meetings would be held at least once each year "at some place to be agreed upon, which would be fairly accessible to the majority of the members. It is proposed to hold this annual meeting in October and if a majority of the members shall assent to the suggestion, the first meeting will be held at Harrisburg.

"In order to meet the expenses of postage and stationery, it will be necessary to have a small annual due and this has been fixed at a sum of 50 cents payable on joining the association and afterwards annually on November 1st. The executive committee believe that such an association, when fully established, cannot fail to be of great service in promoting important questions of state library legislation and other like matters upon which it is most desirable to be able to collect the opinions and use the influence of a large number of persons interested in our profession."

The society was organized and it was decided that the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer with two persons to be nominated by them should be an executive committee and that an annual meeting in October should be held at some place to be agreed upon by that committee. The following officers were appointed:

President, Dr. George Edward Reed, State Librarian, Harrisburg; vice-president, Miss Hannah P. James, Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, John Thomson, Free Library of Philadelphia.

#### WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.

*Secretary:* Miss B. M. Brown, Public Library, Eau Claire.

*Treasurer:* Miss Tryphena Mitchell, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

The 11th annual conference of the Wisconsin Library Association, Feb. 21-22, 1901, was held in the library rooms of the Eau Claire Public Library.

The meeting on the evening of the 21st was an informal one, giving an opportunity for the visiting librarians and the townspeople to meet and visit. The library staff was assisted by the members of the Women's Club, and a very interesting evening was spent.

The first session of the meeting was held on the morning of Feb. 22. The report of the secretary was read and approved, and the president, Dr. Hurd, appointed a nominating committee, consisting of Miss Stearns, Miss Elliott, Miss Early and Mrs. Evans.

Miss Julia E. Elliott, of Marinette, read a paper on "School and the library." She said in part: The work of correlating library and

school must be truly one of co-operation. The librarian in spirit must become a teacher in the truest sense of the term, and the teacher a librarian, as we wish the word to be understood. It is not a difficult matter to interest children in books; their small minds are alert and eager for knowledge, for something new, and a mere suggestion will bring them in large numbers to the public library. It is a more complex problem how we shall be certain each child receives, not only a book, but *the* book that is adapted to his comprehension, that is going to be a factor in his mental development, and that is to enrich his heart as well as his mind"

A discussion followed, in which many teachers took part.

The next paper was read by Miss Kelsey, of Menominee. Her subject was "Bulletins in our library." She spoke of the interest and appreciation manifested by the library patrons, gave many interesting and helpful facts about the make-up of bulletins, and spoke of the bulletin as a means of leading children to read history, biography and good stories.

Miss Stearns, of the state library commission, was the next speaker. In her talk, "Some mistakes in starting a library," she stated that there is no more fatal idea than that a library can be run on the power generated from the warmth of enthusiasm. The available assets of its promoters should be something more than great expectations. Paradoxical or contradictory, as it may seem, the form of library that is most likely to live is the free library. The subscription library in this day of the free church and the free school is against the spirit of the age. No free library, organized under the state law, has ever failed. The importance of a wise board of trustees was emphasized. It was a mistake, Miss Stearns believed, to have library boards composed wholly of women. Women, as a rule, have more time, or take more, for the details of library administration, but men are needed to go before councils for appropriations, etc.

In the matter of librarian, the speaker, after naming other qualifications, insisted that one should be chosen that had the "library spirit," which is, in a word, a love of service for others.

The necessity of cheerful rooms, home-like and attractive, was dwelt upon. In the matter of books, experience has proved that it is a serious mistake to depend upon donations in which "Robinson Crusoe" or "Don Quixote" are often the most recently written of the collection. Fresh books, attractive, and a delight to the eye exteriorly, and a joy and refreshment interiorly, are what is needed. A library started on an assured income, in suitable quarters, with wholesome books, in charge of an efficient librarian and interested board of trustees, will prove a veritable source of public happiness and inspiration to any community.

Miss Marvin, of the library commission, then gave a most interesting talk on "The up-to-date librarian." She said that the up-to-date librarian must have, beside her knowledge of books, and her technical training, a business training; she must be, first of all, a practical business woman. For the up-to-date librarian is a woman. She must have tact and must adjust herself to her community, accepting the conditions and making the best of them. She must be a good house-keeper, keeping the books in order, and mended, and the rooms clean and attractive. An up-to-date building has a study-room, a conversation room, and a children's room, with open shelves. The up-to-date library has an annotated catalog.

Miss Bess Kennedy, of Neillsville, read a paper on the Wisconsin summer school of library science. She told what the summer school meant to the librarian, who had had no opportunity to observe library management, and who knew little of library economy. The great value of the summer course to Wisconsin libraries was felt by all present.

The afternoon session was opened by the address of the president, Dr. H. H. Hurd. He spoke on "The relation of the trustee to the library." He felt that the first thing necessary was to choose the librarian, a person of intelligence and business ability. That the librarian must feel that the trustee, at all times, appreciated her wants, and those of her public, the library patrons; but that, before he could agree with the demand, he must feel the pulse of his public, the taxpayers. He summed up the whole matter thus:

First—Make the management of the business of the library business-like. Second—Secure a devoted librarian, commit the executive work of the library to her and await results, secure in your trust that she will do it better than you can. And when the demands and interests of the library reach out for the unattainable, she will submit with what grace she can.

R. G. Thwaites, of Madison, gave an address on the American Library Association. He spoke of the value of its meetings to librarian and assistant, and urged all Wisconsin librarians to attend the Waukesha meeting.

Mr. F. A. Hutchins, of the state library commission, then spoke on the "Extension of public library privileges to rural communities." This was felt by all present to be the keynote of the meeting. That the public library must extend its privileges to farmers is a thought that is growing among librarians.

Mr. Newman, of Chippewa Falls, offered a motion that a committee be appointed by the president to see what could be done to enable the rural route postmen to carry books. The motion was carried. Mr. Newman was appointed chairman, the other members to be given later.

Mr. Hutchins offered the following motion:

"That a committee of five be appointed, to include present president and secretary, to further the project of opening public libraries to county people." The motion was carried, and the following committee was appointed: Mr. Witter, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Edwin Porter, Estella; Miss Julia Elliott, Marinette; Miss Bertha M. Brown, Eau Claire; Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.

Miss Stella Lucas, of Menominee, spoke on the work of the Dunn county travelling libraries; Mr. Kimball, of California, described the library facilities of his state; Mrs. M. S. Frawley, of Eau Claire, gave an account of the travelling libraries of the Eau Claire Women's Club; and Mrs. Edward Porter, of Estella, spoke of the travelling libraries of Chippewa County.

The former officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls; vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Anderson, Manitowoc; secretary, Miss Bertha M. Brown, Eau Claire; treasurer, Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, Ashland.

An interesting feature of the afternoon session was a five-minute report from the librarians present. Miss Clara F. Baldwin, of the Minnesota commission, was present, and gave a brief account of the year's work in her state.

There was an interesting exhibit of the Educational Book Company, and Mr. Kimball, the representative, was on hand all day to explain and show the books.

BERTHA MOWER BROWN, *Secretary.*

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## Library Clubs.

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### *LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.*

*President:* H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

The Library Club of Buffalo met on Thursday evening, March 21, in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society. In the absence of president and vice-president, the meeting was called to order by the secretary, and the Rev. C. J. Sloan, of the College of the Holy Angels, was requested to preside.

The Rev. Burris A. Jenkins, pastor of the Richmond Avenue Church of Christ, favored the club with a delightful paper, entitled "Some things about fiction." Of fiction in general he said: "The fictitious life is, after all, the truest picture of real life that most of us ever get. We have come to understand that fiction may be truer than fact; that indeed there is a well-defined difference between truth and fact. Good fiction is truth put in such form as to be palatable." Of the utility of the historical novel "I venture the assertion that in our country at least three-fourths of the historical knowledge possessed by the rank and file is due to the reading of

fiction. What most of our people know of Scotch and English history is due to Scott and Bulwer-Lytton, and Jane Porter and Thackeray and Kingsley and the like. What they know of French history is due, not to Guizot, but to Dumas and Hugo. What they know of ancient and oriental history is due to 'Hy-patia,' 'Last days of Pompeii,' 'Quo vadis,' 'Ben-Hur,' and such." But, after all, "the greatest value of fiction in general is its message regarding human life and character. The greatest Teacher of the world talked more about life than He did about anything else. And any one who lifts us up to larger views of life, who gives us a wider outlook at humanity and a surer knowledge of what is in the human heart is a public benefactor. This the novelists, of one sort and another, all try to do. The great novelists are instructors for us in the study of humanity." The only way to study a foreign nation is through its fiction." As Mark Twain says, "There is only one expert who is qualified to examine the souls and life of a people and make a valuable report—the native novelist." Of realism: "After all there must be some exaggeration, even in realism, else the impression is too fleeting"; but "photography can never take the place of idealism in the decorative arts. No more can absolute, unexaggerated realism take the place of soul and idealism in works made with words." Speaking of style, the jerky elliptical style so much in vogue was condemned. "The yearning that we all feel for flowing English is clearly shown, I think, in the wide reading that Mr. James Lane Allen has obtained. The story in his 'Gospel of hemp,' as the *Critic* termed his 'Reign of law,' is nothing, and yet it is more widely read in England than any other American novel of the year. It is the prose that hath done this, and not the novel. The style accomplished it in spite of the story."

ELLA M. EDWARDS, *Secretary*.

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss M. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.

*Secretary:* Miss J. B. Anthony, Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

The April meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 185 Brooklyn Avenue, on April 4, 1901, at 3.30 p.m., Miss M. W. Plummer, the vice-president, occupying the chair.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, between 50 and 60 were present.

It was voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the meetings whenever same have been previously published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The committee on co-operation between

libraries and that on co-operation between libraries and schools, reported progress.

It was voted to amend paragraph I. of section VI. of the constitution to read as follows:

"There shall be regular meetings of the club on the first Thursday of each October, December, February, April and May, at such time and place as the executive committee may appoint; the date for any given meeting to be subject to change, if, in the judgment of the executive committee, it should be thought desirable. The regular meeting in April shall be the annual meeting."

Two new members were admitted to the club.

An invitation from the New York State Library Association to join the association as an affiliated club was read. The matter was laid on the table until the next meeting.

The treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury of \$16.14.

The voting for officers for the coming year resulted in the following elections: president, Miss M. W. Plummer, librarian and director, Pratt Institute Free Library; vice-president, Mr. C. A. Green, librarian, Spicer Memorial Library, Polytechnic Institute; secretary, Miss Julia B. Anthony, librarian, Packer Collegiate Institute; treasurer, Miss Mabel Farr, librarian, Adelphi College.

The following proved to be an unusually interesting program:

The library from the reader's standpoint, Mrs. Harriet T. Comstock; The information desk in a library, Miss Winifred L. Taylor, Pratt Institute Free Library; The public and library methods, Miss Frances B. Hawley, *Publishers' Weekly* Office; Efforts toward guiding the light reading of high school pupils, Miss Romieet Stevens, instructor in English, Pratt Institute High School.

Mrs. Comstock, while giving full credit to libraries in Greater New York and elsewhere for benefits received, in a spirit of friendly criticism made a strong plea for a minimum of "red tape" in procuring books. She thought that libraries should pay such salaries to their reference librarians as would warrant the best possible service in the reference room. She emphasized the need of unflinching courtesy and interest on the part of attendants, added to their knowledge of books. She felt that a cheerful, helpful disposition went far toward making the library a real benefit in the community. She also suggested the betterment of libraries already in existence as a preferable policy to the establishment of countless new ones. The school-room atmosphere of supervision should be done away with as far as possible. She felt that simple uniform methods in all libraries would dispel much of the confusion that exists in the minds of the public as to how to obtain desired information.

The papers by Miss Taylor and Miss Stevens are given elsewhere in this issue.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*.



## NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Wilberforce Eames, New York Public Library.

*Secretary, pro tem.:* Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, New York Public Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held on the afternoon of Thursday, March 14, at the Foreign Missions assembly room, in the Presbyterian building, 156 Fifth avenue. About 80 persons were present.

President Eames called the meeting to order at 4.15 p.m., and C. Alex. Nelson reported on the progress of the club handbook, now in preparation. He asked that the committee be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$300 in the publication of the handbook, and a motion to that effect was put and carried.

The afternoon program was opened with a paper on "The public and library methods," by Miss Frances B. Hawley, of *The Publishers' Weekly* office. This was a presentation of the public's case against the librarian, as regards minor regulations and practices that are often grievances to the borrower. The requirement of guarantors, suspension as a penalty for losing library cards or neglecting a pending fine, the fact that more than two books cannot usually be taken out at once, limitation of renewal privileges, and the discomfort and lack of privacy in the ordinary library reading room, were among the points of complaint noted; while special emphasis was laid on the need of improvement in the quality of general delivery-desk service, and the desirability of simplicity in catalogs that are intended for public use.

Professor Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia University, editor of *The Bookman*, followed with an address, for which he gave as his text "The books of the last few years." The most remarkable feature in this connection was the extraordinary sales of popular books. In a single year we had seen half a dozen books circulate up to 400,000 copies apiece. Yet it was a curious fact that these books left no impress upon the popular life; they were read to-day and forgotten to-morrow. In the past when a book reached a circulation approaching such figures as these it was because it made its impress upon the public. "Uncle Tom's cabin" was instanced as such a book, and, in later days, Bellamy's "Looking backward." As reasons for this characteristic of modern literature were noted the great expansion of the reading public, due both to the spread of education and the cheapness of book production. There were two points of view from which these conditions might be viewed—the pessimistic and the optimistic. From the former standpoint one must feel that literary tastes are in a fair way of being vulgarized forever. From the latter one takes courage in believing that the public, like the individual, is attracted first by poor and cheap things, but, having

the power of self-growth, the mind must naturally expand and reach to higher aims in literature as in all else. The speaker inclined to the latter view, and noted, among other encouraging signs, the fact that while the books most widely read last year were not the best, other good books did receive wide recognition. One can never expect the best to be most popular, but there is satisfaction in the fact that such books as Morley's "Cromwell," Hewlett's "Richard Yea-and-Nay," Rosebery's "Napoleon," and Phillips' "Herod" should be welcomed with so wide an appreciation, and that there should be a growing desire for reprints of standard literature. Another encouraging sign is the growth of reading clubs and demand for reading lists. The people recognize existence of standards and want advice. Mr. Peck then spoke of the sources to which the public turned for advice in reading. Here the newspapers came first, and that meant generally that effective advertisements were the greatest factors in popularizing a book. We may tell people to go to the critics for advice, rather than to advertisements, but at the present day we have no critics worthy of the name. A critic should have courage of his convictions, knowledge of literature, sanity and sobriety of judgment and clarity and vigor of style.

Our book reviewers are not critics; they have neither courage nor convictions, nor any of the other qualifications. But the new reading public wouldn't understand the critics if there were a multitude. They turn naturally to the librarian.

Here Prof. Peck struck the keynote of his address. The influence and power of the librarian increases every year. Librarians ought to be fitted above all to be helpful and wise advisers in literature, and their influence ought to make for better reading. As yet this had not been the case, and the speaker referred to the list of "50 best books" of a year or two ago, chosen by the votes of librarians, in which "Who's who in America" was given a rank above Browning and Stevenson. He closed with an appeal to librarians in behalf of lovers of books, urging them to remember how much may be accomplished by taking heed that a library be an educational institution, especially for those who need help they can get from no other source. They may thus help the whole nation's future by establishing a high standard, and the optimistic standpoint will be justified.

"What books should be classed as sociology in a public library?" was the subject of a short talk by Professor Franklin H. Giddings. This was mainly a plea for full cataloging record of books in the broad and complex field of social science, urging the necessity of ample cross references and guides. It is in this branch of study that such a need is most keenly felt, on account of the very varied and specialized subjects that are included in the term sociology. He suggested as a first stage in the classification

of sociological material the grouping of all general treatises and comprehensive studies; population statistics should come next; then studies of thought, or feelings in which two or more human beings are set together and which deal with "the social mind," as distinguished from psychology; next literature dealing with the collective organized activity of human minds, *i.e.*, social organizations, including public order, internal administration, material welfare and conditions, and distribution of wealth. The order suggested is, thus, as follows: General works, population, social mind, social organization, and social welfare. A difficulty to be considered is the fact that the work of many sociological students is historical as well as descriptive, and it is almost impossible to draw a line of demarcation between the sociologist and the historian; but it was pointed out that while the historian studies all shades and variations of the life of the ages the sociologist is confined to the observation of a constant element in history.

The materials that are claimed by both classes of students are mainly those dealing with ethics and with folk-lore, facts to be found in the old epics, in the sacred books, in the early codes of laws. The sociologist must have these, but the historian claims them. It makes no difference how the librarian classes them or shelves them, provided some effort is made to keep all sources for both subjects conveniently apart from the mass of secondary things that are not of common interest to the great body of scholars, and provided, however they are shelved, a cross classification is invariably supplied.

At the close of the meeting the members adjourned to the rooms of the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth avenue, where an informal reception was held. This was followed later by the sixth annual dinner of the club, at which about 150 persons were present. President Wilberforce Eames presided, and the after-dinner speakers included Henry J. Carr, president of the American Library Association; Hon. D. S. Boody, of Brooklyn; Rev. Thomas H. Slicer, Bolton Hall, W. P. Trent, Nathan Haskell Dole, and John H. Crosby.

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## Library Schools and Training Classes.

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### AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL.

The summer school of library economy, conducted by W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, under the auspices of the Amherst College summer course, will begin its eleventh annual session of five weeks on July 15, continuing to August 16. There are no special requirements for admission to this course, but applicants will be expected to have had a reasonably thorough education and to show some special aptitude for work

among books. The course is especially adapted to provide persons already engaged in library work, but who have had no special training, with the means of improving their work and bringing it into accord with the well recognized standards, qualifying them at the same time for promotion to better positions.

Instruction will be given daily (except Saturday) from 10 to 12 a.m., in the form of practical lectures by Mr. Fletcher, in which the whole field of library work will be gone over. Cutter's catalog rules, and both Cutter's ("Expansive") and Dewey's ("Decimal") classifications, will be studied.

The class will also meet afternoons from two to four o'clock, for practice in various forms of library work, according to the needs of the different pupils. The school is held in rooms in the college library; the library contains 75,000 volumes and its facilities and apparatus are at the disposal of the school.

The fee for the course is \$15; necessary books and material cost about \$2.50. Full information may be had on application to W. I. Fletcher, Amherst, Mass.

### CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

A summer school in library training will be inaugurated this year in connection with the school work of the Chautauqua Assembly. This course will seek to satisfy the growing demands made upon Chautauqua for special training-classes in library science, and will follow the principles and rules which govern the best summer library schools.

Mr. Melvil Dewey, of the New York State Library, will be general director of the school, and will be present for several days during which he will give important lectures. Miss Hazeltine, of the James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y., will serve as resident director. Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, instructor of the training class of the New York Public Library, New York City, will be the head instructor in charge during the entire session (July 11-Aug. 16).

Special lectures will be given during the session by H. L. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library, W. R. Eastman, N. Y. State Inspector of Libraries, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, Vice-director, N. Y. State Library School, A. L. Peck, librarian, Gloversville Free Library, Gloversville, N. Y., and others.

The course is designed for librarians of smaller libraries and library assistants who cannot leave their work for the extended courses offered in regular library schools, but who can get leave of absence for a five-weeks' course which will help them to gain a broader conception of their work and an understanding of modern methods. Therefore, only those candidates will be admitted who are already engaged in library work or are under definite appointment to a library position.

Entrance examinations will not be re-

quired, but candidates are expected to have a high school course or its equivalent.

Practical work will be emphasized as a vital part of the course. The management has arranged with the trustees of the James Prendergast Library Association of Jamestown for the use of that library as a place where the class may have actual practice at the loan desk, in the reference department, in preparation of reading lists, selection of books, etc. In the first weeks of the course, the whole class will spend one or two days every week in the Prendergast Library, and later in the course students will alternate in groups for the actual practical experience.

*Fees.*—The tuition fee will be \$15 for the course, to which must be added the regular gate fee of \$5 charged everyone at Chautauqua to cover the cost of an elaborate program of lectures, concerts, entertainments, etc. This will include regular class trips to Jamestown by boat. Ten dollars will probably cover the cost of necessary supplies for text-books, note-books, catalog cards, and various technical fittings to be retained as personal property.

Applications for admission to the school must be made in advance to Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The work of the second term included a new feature in the form of debates by the students on questions of library science upon which there may be a wide difference of opinion. Some of these have been: Sunday opening, Size notation, Shall libraries buy only the best books? The topics are assigned some time in advance to certain students who present their arguments *pro* or *con*.

The study of library journals, bulletins, reports, and other news keeps the students informed on current library history and literature. It is too often the case that librarians do not know sufficiently well the literature of their own specialty and by means of this study the students are made to realize the importance of keeping abreast of the times in library affairs by reading regularly the library periodicals, bulletins and reports.

Miss Mary Fornance of the class of '93 recently gave a practical talk on organizing libraries and spoke of the many problems that confront the organizer of small libraries. Another interesting talk was given by Miss Bell Hixson, class of '99, on her work as librarian in the Starr settlement among the children of the poor. An address by Mr. John S. Clark of Boston on "Personal reminiscences of Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes" was enjoyed by the class.

The presence at the bi-state meeting at Atlantic City of a large number of the present class and many of the graduates of former years, gave opportunity for an informal re-union. At this meeting there were 39 present.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Mr. Charles Welsh, of Boston, an authority on the subject of literature for children, delivered a very interesting lecture on the "History of books for children," before the students of the library school, on Friday, March 22.

#### ANNUAL LIBRARY VISIT.

The spring voyage of discovery in the library world has become an established institution for library classes. The members of the Pratt Institute Library School who returned on March 30 from their visit to New England libraries feel that it is a custom whose value is quite beyond question.

The main points in the itinerary this year were Providence, Boston, and Hartford. The class reached Providence Saturday afternoon and spent the afternoon and evening in the beautiful new public library, where their admiration was especially aroused by the standard library and the delightful and well-equipped children's room. Sunday afternoon they visited Pawtucket and saw both the present and prospective quarters of the library. In spite of a heavy rainstorm the reading-room was thronged with visitors, chiefly men; and when the new building is completed the prospects of great opportunities for work seem assured. On Monday morning the students were introduced to the Providence Athenæum and its precious collection. From there they went to the library of Brown University, where after a useful talk from Mr. Koopman they were shown the library and its chief treasure, the extensive collection of American poetry. After luncheon the class left for Boston, reaching there at about three o'clock.

Of course Conley square is the first objective point of librarians in Boston. For those who had never visited Boston the great public library was a marvel indeed; and for those who were tolerably familiar with the rooms which are generally visited by the public, there was great interest in the parts reserved for the work of the library. On Tuesday morning the class went to Brookline in the midst of a pouring rain. They were repaid by a most interesting morning and felt a particular enthusiasm over the work with schools which is done to so large a degree by this library. After luncheon a visit to the Library Bureau was followed by an hour spent in the Boston Athenæum. A cosy tea in the rooms of the Boston Book Company closed the day.

Wednesday was a day particularly full of events. Arriving at the Cambridge Public Library at ten in the morning, the students first listened to a talk from Mr. Gifford and then under his guidance inspected the library, feeling a special interest in the genealogical room and the large wall cases filled with works by Cambridge authors. From here they walked over to the Harvard library and after a luncheon in Randall Hall, tended through the courtesy of this college, took a special

car for Medford. The quiet and homelike atmosphere of this beautiful library, housed as it is in a fine old mansion, seemed especially welcome to travellers. They returned to Boston sufficiently refreshed to enjoy a delightful dinner at the University Club, as guests of the Library Bureau.

On Thursday the class visited the costly new library at Lynn, in the morning, going on to Salem for luncheon. Friday morning was devoted to sightseeing in Boston; and the middle of the afternoon found the class in Hartford. They were made most welcome by Miss Hewins and given every opportunity to observe personally the varied undertakings of this exceedingly busy public library. Later in the afternoon the students enjoyed a pleasant tea at the home of Miss Esther Owens, formerly of the Library School, class of '99. On Saturday the class again visited the Wadsworth Athenæum, and spent a long time in admiring the fine collection in the Watkinson Library and the treasures in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society. At noon a part of the class returned to New York, but the director with five of the students, accepted an invitation to visit the new library at New Britain.

Thus ended an experience that will long be remembered by every member of this class. Such a journey cannot fail to be rich in results that may at present be quite unforeseen. But even now it is clear that it has accomplished three valuable objects. It has aroused in those who hope to be librarians an intense enthusiasm for the best ideals; it has broadened their education by introducing them to great collections gathered in long years of work aided by the best taste and culture; and finally it has filled them with a happy confidence in the friendliness of librarians towards one another. ANNETTE K. EMERY.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

#### ANNUAL VISIT TO CHICAGO LIBRARIES, APRIL 1-6.

Sixteen seniors began their annual visit to Chicago libraries on April 1, making their headquarters at the Auditorium Annex. In the afternoon, Mr. Hild gave them the freedom of the Chicago Public Library and Mr. Perry kindly devoted his time to the party while the heads of departments explained their special work. Later a visit was paid to A. C. McClurg & Co. In the evening, at the Victoria Hotel, the Illinois State Library School Association tendered a dinner to the visitors, and from seven till ten the time sped pleasantly, and toasts and stories were listened to under the direction of the president, Miss Evva L. Moore. On Tuesday morning, the class visited the Newberry Library where Mr. Cheney detailed Miss McFarland to do the honors. Under her able guidance, the collection of books illustrating early printing, early illustration, and binding were

studied in the museum. All departments were open, but the class was specially interested in the bindery.

After a view of the Virginia library of the McCormick Theological Seminary, a type of pure Greek architecture, the class devoted the rest of the day to the work of the Chicago Institute, and to the allied interests of its librarian, Miss Irene Warren. Miss Warren explained to the students the history and present condition of home libraries, jail libraries, and school libraries in Chicago. A special feature of the Institute work is its collection of 20,000 mounted pictures and over 2000 lantern slides, which are used as freely as the books in class work. A visit was made to the La Salle School near by.

Wednesday morning was spent at the John Crerar Library. Mr. Andrews gave a carefully prepared lecture on printed catalog cards, illustrated by many examples. In addition he explained the sketch plans for the new building which the library hopes to erect on the lake front.

In the afternoon, the H. Parmelee Library Co. showed its bindery, its home delivery department, and its travelling libraries. Next a short visit was paid to the Art Institute. Then the party went to Hull House for a lecture on Bookbinding, by Miss Ellen G. Starr, a pupil of Mr. Cobden-Sanderson. After visiting the public parts of the settlement, the class took supper in the Hull House coffee house.

On Thursday, the morning was spent at Scoville Institute, Oak Park, to see an ideal small library. After showing the various phases of their work, Miss Moore and Miss Lyman spoke of their work with the schools and with the children in their children's room. Miss Lyman is securing very good results by reading aloud to the children at stated times to arouse their interest in certain books.

On returning to the city, the party had luncheon at Lewis Institute as the guests of the library training class, visiting the library and some of the departments later. The next stop was at the Library Bureau, where Mr. Meleney explained the equipment, and Miss Ahern described how *Public Libraries* was made.

On Friday morning a lecture was delivered by Mr. W. Irving Way, on "Modern private printing presses," in his studio in the Fine Arts Building. Mr. Way's choice collection of books, many of them presentation copies, all of them containing autograph letters from author or publisher or printer, and some of them decorated with Mrs. Way's illuminations, were passed freely among the students.

The afternoon was spent at Evanston, where Miss Lindsay and Miss Clarke explained the work of the Public Library, and where Miss Ambrose, Miss Sawyer, and Miss Matteson welcomed the class to the North-

western University Library. During the day a telegram was received from Elgin, 40 miles west of Chicago, cordially inviting the party to visit the Gail Borden Library in that city, but to the regret of all the schedule was not elastic enough to allow accepting the invitation.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Dixson welcomed the party to the University of Chicago Library, and delivered a lecture on "Departmental libraries," after which the heads of departments explained their work. In the afternoon, two hours were spent at the Field Columbian Museum. As a fitting close to the trip, the class then visited Armour Institute of Technology, the original home of the library school, where Mr. Strohm and Mrs. Beveridge gave a most cordial reception.

Some of the class returned on Saturday evening, but several staid over Monday and Tuesday to work on theses and bibliographies. The class was divided into committees on special subjects, for economy in note-taking and reporting, but students were warned against letting their attention to detail obscure their general view. Former reports were studied beforehand, and these were revised on return, and duplicated for members of the party. This left the class hours free for general discussion, and for oral reports on special features only. The visit was the most successful one ever made by the school, on account of the generosity and courtesy of the library hosts and hostesses, and the most lasting results of the visit are those impressions and inspirations which can neither be written nor spoken.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director.*

### Reviews.

GROSS, Charles. The sources and literature of English history from the earliest times to about 1485. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1900. 20-618 p. net, \$5.

Seldom does any work of reference so completely justify in its contents the expectations raised by its title as does Prof. Gross's volume. The fruit of ten years' work in the lecture-room at Harvard and of unremitting toil in preparation, it should immediately prove its usefulness and practical worth. No library of any size can long afford to remain without a copy, and it is practicable only to mention here its main features by way of introduction to the careful study which librarians will undoubtedly give the work.

The bibliographical details to be noted are: (1) The books are not only arranged alphabetically under classes, but each book is given a separate number. The total number of titles is 3234. This method, as is well known, is of great assistance in promoting quick reference. (2) Titles are not given in full in each instance, nor is the number of pages

mentioned when it exceeds 100. (3) The author has used the asterisk to mark books of especial value. He has not limited himself to this alone, but has given us an exceptional example of curt, pointed and valuable annotation. Not all the books listed are annotated, but in the latter part of the book which deals with the modern writers on the larger portion of the subject the works which escape a criticism or a summary are not numerous. Prof. Gross seems particularly happy in this work of characterization, while his cross-references should prove very helpful.

A particularly useful feature of this book consists in the introductions to the various chapters. In these the author defines and limits the subject, notes the main sources, and points out the best treatises. These introductions alone would have great value, and for the student should prove the most useful part of the book.

The classification of the subject is minute and thorough. The full and well-made index amply atones for any difficulties which the numerous sub-divisions of the classification might otherwise produce. Only a study of the book itself can show the extent to which the author has carried his researches in the sources and the thoroughness with which he has cataloged his results.

The work is divided into four parts. The first gives the bibliography of "general authorities," including introductory subjects, auxiliaries to historical study (philology, chronology, palæography, biography, numismatics, etc.), the archives, printed collections of sources, and modern writers. The chapters on the archives and printed collections should be of especial assistance to librarians.

The second part is devoted to Celtic, Roman and Germanic origins. The third part covers the Anglo-Saxon period. Here the author has gone into particulars and listed original and later work with a wealth of detail surpassed only by his fourth part. This part includes the period from 1066 to about 1485 and occupies more than a third of the book. Both parts three and four are divided into "original sources" and "modern writers."

Four appendixes and the index complete the book. The appendixes contain (1) a list giving the number and volume of the parliamentary reports in which the reports of the deputy keeper of the public records from 1840-1897 are printed; (2) a similar key to the reports and appendixes of the Historical MSS. Commission; (3) an index to the titles of the Rolls Series; (4) a chronological table of the principal original sources mentioned in the book.

It is a matter for congratulation that a work so sorely needed and so admirably done should have been produced by an American scholar. A second volume bringing the bibliography nearer our own times will be eagerly awaited.

WM. W. BISHOP.

JOSEPHSON, Aksel G. S. Bibliographies of bibliographies chronologically arranged, with occasional notes and an index. Chicago, 1901. 45 p. O. (Bibliographical Society of Chicago. Contributions to bibliography, 1).

If the quality and character of the later publications of this new society are indicated by this initial number, they will be heartily welcomed by the library craft. Judging from Mr. Josephson's painstaking and useful work the members of the society expect to devote themselves to practical rather than to the ornamental bibliography so much affected abroad.

With all the reviewing of the century which has been indulged in during the last few months it was fitting that there should be a rounding up of bibliographical literature. That is accomplished in this work — for out of a total of 156 titles enumerated only eight are put down to the credit of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of these early lists of bibliographies the first recorded is that of Père Labbe, Paris, 1664; while two others of the four of that century are later editions and no. 4, compiled by Antonio Teisserio in 1686, is founded on Labbe's work. The first item of the eighteenth century, dated 1705, is a second edition of Teisserio. Three more names make up the record of that century, and all these bibliographers wrote in Latin until Francesco Tosselli (1783), who used Italian. Peignot's "Répertoire," published in 1812, is the first work described that has anything but an historic interest. Two years later came Horne's "Introduction to the study of bibliography." Glancing over the pages the celebrated name of Petzholdt is often met with (17 times, to be exact), but it was in 1866 that his most famous work "Bibliotheca bibliographica" was published. That book, Mr. Josephson says, "is the result of 25 years of research, is the first attempt at a complete and systematic bibliography of bibliographies, and is to this day the most complete record of bibliographical work up to the year of its publication." Pomer's "Handy-book about books" (1870) is dismissed as "of no value whatever," and Vallée's "Bibliographie des bibliographies" (1887) is classed as of slight value in spite of the vast material it contains. In the brief but illuminating and judicious notes appended to most of the entries special praise is given to Whitney's "Bibliographies of special subjects" and to Growoll's "Booksellers' library," while Langlois's "Instruments bibliographiques," 1896 ("Manuel de bibliographie historique"), is thought to be "the most practically useful bibliography of bibliographies yet published."

Not only are the celebrated and standard works in this field enumerated, but analyticals from many sources have been brought out. These include references to cyclopedias and

many periodicals, general and technical. Among periodicals examined were the *Neuer Anzeiger der Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft*, *Polybiblion*, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Publishers' Weekly*, *Bookseller*, *Library Chronicle* and the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. The compiler has personally examined about two-thirds of the titles cataloged. Of those seen he gives the actual measurements of the letter-press in centimeters; of others the popular form notations are given. With the aid of a very full author and subject index this little list supplies an excellent key to sources of information not elsewhere so readily found.

Except for the mental wrench that it would give the reader, the compiler might have called his list a "Bibliography of bibliographies." One shudders to look forward, however, to the time when, years hence, there shall be many books of the scope of this one, and a title will have to be devised for the list which shall enumerate them. Will it come to this: "A bibliography of bibliographies of bibliographies of bibliographies?" G: F. B.

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

AIKIN, W. F. A unique library plan. (*In American Agriculturist*, March 16, 1901. 67:420) ½ col.

Describes a system of county libraries for the school teachers and the people in general of Hodgeman county, Kansas, inaugurated by the county superintendent.

CARR, Mrs. H. J. How the librarian may make the Sunday-school library of most use to the school. 8 p. D.

This little address privately printed after presentation before a Sunday-school gathering, touches practically upon the use and management of Sunday-school libraries, and gives useful hints for reaching varied classes of readers.

ILES, GEORGE. Trustworthy guides to books. (*In The World's Work*, April, p. 585-7.)

A compact statement of the work done for the "appraisal of literature" through the American Library Association, with a special note of the forthcoming Larned "Guide to the literature of American history."

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. (*In the Dial*, Feb. 1, 1901. 30:65-66).

"We have no intention of going into prophecy at this time, but we will venture one prediction, to the effect that the next marked development of library activity will be found in the schools and that books will be brought to bear upon the studies of young

people to an extent, and with beneficial results, of which few educators now dream."

SCOTT, W. A cheap library post; with American and foreign correspondence, editorials and information respecting an effort to secure such a post in the United States and Canada in 1899-1900 and continued. Cambridge, Mass., 1901. 32 p.

A full statement of the efforts made to secure reduced postal rates for library books, through the New England Education League.

ZIMMERN, ALICE. Girls' book lists. (*In Leisure Hour* Feb. 1901, p. 333-337.)

The article is based on a series of questions submitted to several hundred school-girls with reference to their favorite books. The books that received most votes were as a rule available in cheap editions, which goes to show that the taste of popularity is dependent on price, for price may restrict the distribution of a book. "Perhaps the best method of deciding whether taste is improving would be to preserve some of the book lists (*i. e.* of books read, not merely contemplated) of each generation, and let posterity pronounce judgment. I do not think the law of progress will prove to have broken down."

#### LOCAL.

*Albany (N. Y.) Y. M. A. L.* On March 25 the Pruyn Library building, erected as a memorial to the late John V. L. Pruyn by his daughter, Mrs. Rice, and her family, was formally transferred to the trustees of the library association.

*Amherst College L.* (Rpt., 1899-1900; in *Quarterly bulletin*, Jan. 1901.) Added 2715, of which 1313 were purchased; total 79,492; recorded circulation 9017, a gain of about 12%, the largest on record.

Among the incidents of the year were the welcome introduction of electric light into the stacks, and the beginning of work upon recopying the card catalog, due to adoption of a standard size card. This change was owing to the desire to use the co-operative printed catalog cards. Reference is made to the loss of books from stack and reading-room. This amounts to about 30 volumes a year, at least one-half being from books in the reading-room. Mr. Fletcher adds: "Fortunately most of the losses are of small and inexpensive books and they are not seriously felt. I am not of the opinion that they constitute a reason for restricting the free access to the library which has been allowed, especially as it is doubtful whether such restriction could be made useful in preventing the losses."

*Belfast (Me.) F. L.* (13th rpt. — year ending March 4, 1901.) Added 927, of which 490 were gifts; total 10,377. Issued, home

use 22,987; to schools, 400 (fict. 12,712; juv. 4075.) New registration 246; total registration 1507. Receipts \$2182.89; expenses 1888.70.

The use of an extra non-fiction card was adopted during the year. Miss Pond suggests that library privileges be extended "to the more distant parts of our city, that following the methods of many Maine libraries smaller than our own, we arrange a system of delivery stations, perhaps in the country schools, and thus widen our influence for good."

*Bradford (Pa.) Carnegie L.* The report of the librarian, Robert S. Fletcher, for the five months beginning Oct. 1, 1900, is printed in the local press. It is necessarily largely a record of preparatory work, previous to the opening of the new library building, which it is hoped may be ready for occupancy by the first of May. This preparatory work was the more onerous from the fact that it dealt with the amalgamation of two collections — the Bradford Library Association and the Bradford Public Library which was a development of the public school library — into the newly created Carnegie Library. All the books were to be reclassified and recataloged on uniform lines, and 1389 v. were sent to Buffalo for rebinding. In all 4210 v. were accessioned, classified and cataloged during the five months covered, leaving about 1000 v. of fiction unfinished. A dictionary card catalog has been made of the books as cataloged. No purchases of books have been made for over a year, owing to lack of funds, and money for this purpose is greatly needed.

The report of the directors deals mainly with the organization of the new library. The approximate cost of the building is given as \$25,000, which is defrayed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. "The library is organized upon the following basis: The Bradford Library Association had its own building and lot of the estimated value of \$6000, also about 2750 volumes, but no sufficient revenue to buy new books. The city school district had the power under the act of 1895 and its supplement to co-operate and devote for the purpose its library revenue of one mill on the dollar of the city valuation. It had also about 3800 volumes. The city had a vacant lot suitable for a library site, also certain power to co-operate under the law. Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered the sum of \$25,000 for the cost of the building.

"The acceptance of the offer was rendered possible by a union between the Bradford Library Association, the city school district and the city of Bradford, whereby the city gave the vacant lot, the school district turned over its books, library furniture and revenue to be derived from the library tax, and the Bradford Library Association donated its books and its real estate, or the rent from it until it can be advantageously sold.

"By the terms of the union, each branch

was to be equally represented in the management, and according nine managers were chosen; three by the mayor, three by the school controllers and three by the directors of the Bradford Library Association." The organization of the board was effected on March 7, 1900, and on Sept. 12, Mr. R. S. Fletcher was elected librarian. "It is estimated that the current revenues from taxes, rent and fines will be sufficient for the payment of current expenses and afford an annual sum with which to replenish the library. But we need a present addition to the old stock of books for which no means are provided. We need also a small fund for specimens of art and for literary and historical relics."

*Brooklyn, N. Y., Library Consolidation.* Various overtures toward a general consolidation of library interests in Brooklyn, looking to a great public library system, as in New York, have been made since the announcement of the Carnegie library gifts for Greater New York. The Brooklyn Library directors on March 18 appointed a special committee of five to consider and report upon what steps should be taken to bring the Brooklyn Library into the largest service in connection with a general system. Authority was also given to the committee to confer with the representatives of other libraries and the municipal authorities. The committee, as appointed, is composed of William A. White, president of the Brooklyn Library; Alexander E. Orr, James McKeen, R. R. Bowker, and Henry W. Maxwell.

A similar committee was also appointed by the directors of the Brooklyn Public Library, and the officers of the Long Island Historical Society have given consideration to the same question. On April 2 a joint conference of representatives of these three institutions was held at the Brooklyn Library. President White of the Brooklyn Library, acted as chairman, and there was a very general informal discussion of the main details involved. While no definite course of action was outlined, it is thought that consolidation of the three institutions will ultimately result. Another meeting will be held after further consultation with the New York Public Library authorities as to the disposition to be made of the Carnegie library fund.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* On March 19 the board of directors elected as librarian F. P. Hill of the Newark Free Public Library, whose appointment is fully noted elsewhere. The place of assistant librarian is still left vacant, Mrs. Mary Craigie whose term in that position expired in February, being still in charge of the travelling library department; and it is understood that this post will be filled on recommendation from the librarian.

*Burlington, (Vt.) Fletcher F. L.* (27th rpt. —year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 640;

total 26,759. Issued, home use 49,433, of which 36,864 were fiction and juvenile. New cards issued 552.

The records show a decrease in the use of the library, both in circulation and in membership cards issued.

It is pointed out that with every year the unsuitability of the building used to store the library books increases, and attention is again called to "the awkward, inconvenient entrance and stairs, the shabby library room, shelves so placed as not to be well lighted at any time, the gradual injury to the books, the danger from fire, the heavy reference books that must be piled up or kept in double rows on the shelves, the reading room which is no reading room but a long desk crowded at many hours of the day and always noisy."

*Chattanooga, Tenn.* On March 15 a meeting was held of the special committee of the city council appointed to consider Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a library building. The committee recommended the acceptance of the gift and the passage of an ordinance, already drafted, establishing a free public library and providing for the levy of a specific tax "to realize the sum of \$5000 to be used in the support and maintenance of said free public library and reading room for the period of one year," the city thereafter to make "suitable provision" for its support.

The Chamber of Commerce several weeks previously had submitted to the city council the draft of an ordinance making the present local library association the nucleus of the new public library, but giving representation on its board to three persons appointed by the mayor and aldermen, and providing for an annual tax levy sufficient to realize \$5000. The officers of the Chattanooga Library Association are in sympathy with the plan, and anxious to transfer their collection to the proposed Carnegie Library. The city council has not yet taken action on either ordinance submitted to it.

*Chicago, Crerar L.* Arrangements are now being made by which the library will secure a fine building site on the lake front. On March 18 the Chicago City Council unanimously passed an ordinance authorizing the library to use for this purpose the block bounded by Madison and Monroe streets, the Illinois Central tracks and Michigan avenue. The ordinance requires the building to be erected within six years, on the condition of the forfeiture of the grant. The consent of property-owners who have a right to object to buildings being located on the Lake Front park must be obtained before the building is begun.

A bill authorizing the establishment of the library on the lake front and the erection of a building there was introduced in the state legislature, where it was passed on March 28. It was signed by the governor on March 29. The measure becomes operative July 1.



*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* The investigations regarding transmission of disease germs through books, conducted by a special committee of the board, have resulted in a decision that no danger existed and that a general system of disinfection was unnecessary.

*Connecticut State L. Hartford.* Rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1900.) This is the first report of G. S. Godard, who became state librarian in November, 1900, succeeding the late C. J. Hoadly, and is believed to be the first report made since May, 1856. No record of the present contents of the library can be given, owing to the fact that books "are stored in four different rooms often with two or more rows upon a shelf or in heaps, and the fact that no accession numbers have been maintained." An historical summary of the library is given, with special mention of its collections in law, Colonial reports, and state records. Improvements recommended include the classification and cataloging of the collection, the issue of a quarterly bulletin, installation of new shelving, and special efforts toward the collection of Connecticut historical material. The increase of the appropriation for purchase of books, at present \$1000, is also most necessary. Mr. Godard's report seems to mark a most useful beginning of activity and efficiency, and his plans should result to the great advantage of the library and its users.

*Covington (Ky.) P. L.* The library was formally opened to the public on the evening of March 12, in its newly equipped temporary quarters.

*Detroit (Mich.) P. L.* (36th rpt., 1900.) Added 11,578; total 165,794. Issued, home use 487,843, of which 366,762 were drawn from the central library and 04,572 from the school library (fict. 53.37%; juv. fict. 21.09%); lib. use 569,569 v., 243,946 periodicals. New registration 1618; total card holders 31,946. Receipts \$90,514.84; expenses \$52,556.78.

The opening of three branch libraries was the most important event of the year. These were established in three high school buildings without rental, heating or similar expense to the library. The Hurlbut Library, in Waterworks Park has also been made a delivery station for the Public Library.

The use of the library by children is constantly growing, and the children's room has proved entirely inadequate; its transfer to one of the larger rooms of the building is being considered. The library has also taken up with vigor the development of a comprehensive Michigan collection, which shall be a bibliography of the state. A gift of nearly 2000 books and pamphlets in this field was received from Mr. Herbert Bowen, of the library board, and it is planned to publish the catalog of this collection as a Michigan bibliography.

Most important has been the movement for

a new library building, though it is estimated that at least five years will be consumed before the project is carried through.

*East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L.* Four delivery stations were established in February, the first deliveries being made on the 15th of that month. Great interest had been shown from the beginning by the public in the proposition to establish a delivery system, and the large use that has already been made of the stations proves that they were needed. The library has further extended its influence and usefulness by the purchase of thirty-three sets of graded supplementary reading for the use of the schools. These sets have been selected by a committee consisting of the librarian, the superintendent of schools, and two members of the library board, and will shortly be put into circulation. They will be added to as there is a demand for other sets.

*Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 1675; total 37,566. Issued, home use 71,555. Receipts \$9273.23; expenses \$9143.31.

This report is rather vague in its presentation of facts. The statistics of circulation include in one table reading room, teachers' and Sunday use, with issue in special classes, so that percentages or comparison in home and other use are difficult to arrive at. Regarding borrowers, it is stated that a re-registration was begun in June, 1900, and that "over 2000 cards have been exchanged"; a more correct estimate is promised for another year.

The most successful undertaking of the year was the establishment of a children's room, which has been largely attended and has proved a great relief to the reading and reference rooms. Several exhibits have been held through the Library Art Club. A delivery station has been established in West Fitchburg.

*Indiana library legislation.* In addition to granting increased appropriation to the state library commission, as noted elsewhere, the Indiana legislature has recently passed several bills affecting library interests. These include an act drawn to fit conditions in Jeffersonville, which authorizes township boards "to levy a tax for the increase or maintenance of libraries established by private donation to the extent of \$1000 or more," and permits also a special building tax to be levied annually for three years successively; a measure extending the authority of school commissioners to issue bonds for the erection of library and school buildings, as granted in the act of February, 1891, to all cities of 15,000 or more inhabitants; and a bill "for the establishment, increase and maintenance of public libraries in cities and incorporated towns."

*Lancaster (Mass.) Town L.* (38th rpt.—year ending March, 1901.) Added 781; total 30,224. Issued, home use 13,685 (fict. incl. juv. 56%). New registration 134; to-

tal registration 809. Receipts and expenses \$1890.17.

There were held 12 art exhibits, of which eight were received from the Library Art Club; nearly 400 pictures were circulated among the children for home use. It is pointed out that the population of Lancaster is but 2478, and that the circulation is 5.6 books per inhabitant; in this direction the year's record shows a marked gain. A much-needed reclassification of the library was carried on through the year, without interference with public use of the collection. Books are sent to eighty schools removed from the center of the town, and in this way 1944 v. have been circulated among 242 pupils, the percentage of fiction being only 41.

Appended to the report is a catalog of accessions from March 1, 1900.

*Missouri Library legislation.* On March 8 Governor Dockery signed the bill recently passed by the legislature which authorizes cities and towns to vote a two-mill tax to maintain free public libraries. The importance of this bill comes from the public libraries recently offered by Andrew Carnegie to many places in the state.

*Montgomery, Ala.* On March 7 at a special meeting of the city council it was voted to accept the offer of the Montgomery Library Association to transfer its collection to the city for free public library purposes; and after the completion of the new \$50,000 Carnegie library building, to appropriate annually \$5000 for the support of said library, which shall be administered and controlled by the Montgomery Library Association.

*New Britain (Ct.) Institute L.* At a special town meeting, held on March 4, a resolution was passed appropriating \$4000 for the Institute, payable in quarterly payments of \$1000 each, beginning July 1. The library is to be free and the directors required to make an annual report to the town.

*New Brunswick, N. J.* Because James Neilson, a member of the public library board successfully opposed a plan to ask Andrew Carnegie for a library building he was hanged in effigy before the library building on the night of March 18. Mr. Neilson's opposition to making the request was based on the conviction that the city should erect a library building from its own funds.

*New Jersey State L., Trenton.* (Rpt., 1900.) Added 2915; total 55,012. This is the largest record of accessions heretofore reported. "The need of a new catalog is continually felt," but special aid from the legislature must be had before this can be undertaken. A report on the travelling libraries conducted from the state library is included. In all 42 such libraries are in operation, at an expense for the year of \$2215. These libraries contained on Nov. 1, 1900, 2440 v., of which 527 were contributed

by women's clubs of the state. These were sent to 36 places, from all of which applications had been received some time previously. Appended to the report is a subject list (p. 13-71) of "New Jersey books and pamphlets in the state library."

*New York City. Mechanics' Institute L. (Gen. Soc. Mech. and Tradesmen.)* H. W. Parker, librarian, reports that during his first year of administration, much progress has been made toward the reclassification of the library and its development. The library force has been reorganized and an average daily circulation of 460 has been reached. Two trained catalogers have been engaged, with the result that the general recataloging has been well advanced and a complete record of the books in art and architecture has been made ready for the typewriters. It is hoped that by November next the reference department will be reorganized and ready for public use.

*New York P. L.* Mr. Carnegie's great offer of \$5,200,000 to establish 65 branch library buildings in Greater New York has echoed back and forth in the local press throughout the month. There is a considerable element of disapproval, most effectively expressed in an editorial in the *New York Sun* for March 19, based on the "heavy financial burdens" acceptance of the offer will impose upon the city, and pointing out that "Mr. Carnegie proposes a new plan of public expenditure towards which he offers to pay merely a part of the original cost of a library plant which must be supported by great and permanent public expenditure."

Arrangements for the acceptance of the gift are well advanced. A cable message of thanks from Mayor Van Wyck was sent to Mr. Carnegie who replied "Delighted and grateful for opportunity to serve New York." An enabling act, permitting the city to accept the Carnegie gift, was introduced in the state legislature on March 25, after approval by the governor. It authorizes the city to "receive any moneys, sites, buildings, books, or property of any description, appropriate for library purposes, which may be donated, devised, or bequeathed by any person. In connection therewith the city, acting through the Park Board, with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, may enter into any agreement with such donors or his representatives, affecting such bequests or devices as may be proposed or imposed concerning the same, and with the said New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, or its successors." The city is further authorized "upon resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to acquire the sites to any extension for a public library system which may be rendered necessary." For meeting the expenses of acquiring such sites, the controller "when duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall issue corporate stock

to such amounts as may be necessary from time to time." The bill passed the Assembly on April 5.

The library *Bulletin* for March gives the February statistics of the new circulating department (formerly the New York Free Circulating Library), and the full correspondence, previously printed in the *JOURNAL*, between Mr. Carnegie, Dr. Billings, and the library and civic authorities.

Beginning Monday, March 25, there was placed on exhibition in the print galleries of the Lenox building the collection of Japanese engravings and chromo-xylographs formed by Capt. Brinkley of the *Japan Mail* and presented to the library by Charles Stewart Smith. To these are added original drawings in water-color and pen-and-ink by Japanese artists, loaned by Mr. Smith. The prints cover mainly the period 1750 to 1850, and include work by the most important men of the period—Hokusai, Suzuki Harunobu, Korusai, Utamaro, Toyokuni, Gakutei Sakaoka, Hokkei, etc. Beside the color prints there are also hand-colored woodcuts and uncolored ones. Special series that should be noted are Hokusai's "Hundred views of Fujiyama," Katsukawa's "Mirror of beauties," and a set of 12 representing the operations of sericulture.

*New York State L., Albany.* (82d rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, '99.) This report appears, with imprint date of 1901, 18 months after the close of the period it deals with, so that some of the information that it presents has been previously recorded in these columns. The accessions for the year 1899 are given as 29,760; total 405,170, of which 230,459 are in the state library proper, 50,988 are in travelling libraries, and 123,723 are duplicates.

The report is extensive and of varied interest, touching suggestively upon the several departments and special collections, work for blind readers, and discussing at some length the question of printed catalog cards. The need of a library building is emphasized. Financial statistics and record of administrative force are given in detail in appendixes. The expenditures of the year were \$126,984.06, of which \$29,566.93 were spent for books. The Home Education Department required expenditures of \$50,000, and the total salary expense, including this department, amounted to \$51,195.62.

Mr. Dewey concludes: "Each year we find the pressure both for more room, a larger staff to meet the reasonable demands made on us, and for more books, because more books are printed than ever before, and people insist as never before on having what they wish and need, and will not be put off with some substitute printed perhaps years before the book they really want to see. Experience has proved that it pays to assist readers in a way not thought of a generation ago, and the patrons of the state library naturally demand such assistance."

*Pasadena (Cal.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending March 1, 1901; in library *Bulletin*, March.) Added 2378; total 16,699. Issued, home use, 91,939; library use 52,307. New registration 1416; total registration 10,040, of which about one-third probably represents the active membership.

There has been an increase of 6777 in the home use of books, the greatest gain being 4546, in juvenile literature. Fiction percentage is given as 49 per cent; general literature, including magazines, which average 730 per month, as 32 per cent; and juvenile books as 19 per cent.

The changes made in the arrangements and facilities of the library by the alterations completed in September, 1900, are noted, and there are some interesting illustrations of the various new departments. The reference room is consulted by an average of 700 readers per month, and the attractive new children's room has had an average attendance of 1000 readers per month and has issued over 6800 books.

*Pennsylvania State College.* The Pennsylvania legislature has passed a bill accepting the offer of Andrew Carnegie, made in 1899, of \$100,000 for a new library building, and providing that the state appropriate \$10,000 annually for the library's maintenance, as required by Mr. Carnegie.

*Philadelphia Mercantile L.* (78th rpt., 1900.) Added 2995; total 189,046. Issued, 67,435; attendance 244,759. The use of books in the building is estimated at 34,000 v. for the year. Receipts \$13,992.47; expenses \$13,932.31.

*Randolph, Mass. Turner F. L.* Dr. Farnham sends an interesting report on the condition and activities of the library, which reached the 25th anniversary of its opening on March 22 of the present year. Additions to the library for the past year amounted to 832, bringing the present total up to nearly 16,000 v. The total circulation for 1900 was 20,172. "The population of the town is about 4000 persons, and our library ranks as number nine among the libraries of Massachusetts in regard to comparative circulation." Of the books added during the past year 300 volumes were of French literature. A generous list of German books is also being prepared.

A room known as "the annex" has been equipped for a lecture and exhibit department. Here the various literary clubs and societies of the town may meet, and the resources of the library will be placed at their service. Teachers may bring their classes for reference use; and special public exhibitions will be made on subjects of interest. The library staff consists of the librarian and two assistants, an extra assistant having been appointed last year. The library is open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from 3 to 5.30, and on every weekday evening from 7 to 9. An in-

novation in the card catalog was made about two years ago, and has been since continued. This is the practice of having a picture of each author represented pasted upon a catalog card and placed at the beginning of that author's record in the catalog. Dr. Farnham says: "My purpose in so doing is to make every one consulting the catalog familiar with the books of an author as well as with the printed page. I believe one can come into closer touch and a happier relationship with writers after studying their facial characteristics."

*Richmond, Va.* Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$100,000 for a public library building, made on March 1, has been a subject of much public discussion, especially regarding the required appropriation of \$10,000 yearly by the city for maintenance. Various methods of meeting this requirement have been suggested, among them being an offer from the Richmond Passenger and Power Co. to contribute \$10,000 annually for this purpose for five years. This offer, however, was declined by the Chamber of Commerce, on the ground that it was "unwise for a public enterprise to be maintained by any person or persons now enjoying public franchise."

A meeting of the finance committee of the city council was held on March 25, and voted to recommend to the council the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer. The matter will come up before the council on April 19.

*St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L.* (55th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 6605; total 119,485; expended for books, periodicals and binding \$10,980.15. Issued, home use, 103,161 (fict. incl. juv. 65.98%); attendance 170,483. New membership 341; total membership 3473. Receipts \$51,711.51; expenses \$44,741.72.

Mr. Kephart presents concisely the need of enlargement of the building, and recommends the addition of another story. He also touches upon the necessity of weeding out from the collection obsolete or duplicate books, of making a complete inventory, and of a full correction and revision of the card catalog. Mention is made of the "International catalogue of scientific literature" and the A. L. A. plan for printed catalog cards, to both of which the library has become a subscriber.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* The gift of \$1,000,000 from Andrew Carnegie for buildings for St. Louis's public library system has resulted in large plans for future development. It is probable that the board will make arrangements for the construction of the principal library building on the property owned by the board, on Olive street, between 17th and 18th. The indebtedness on the present site will be liquidated by means to be decided upon by the board, and then the way will be cleared for realizing upon the donation of Mr. Carnegie for the construction of the main

library building. The construction of the auxiliary library buildings will be entered upon as occasion demands. One of the conditions imposed by Mr. Carnegie was that the city increase its yearly library appropriation to \$150,000. Of the entire sum given, \$500,000 are to be used for the construction of a main library building, in a central location, and \$500,000 for auxiliary library buildings, all sites to be furnished from other sources free from incumbrances.

In discussing the gift, Mr. Crunden is quoted as saying: "The \$500,000 for auxiliary libraries will build at least 10 handsome library buildings in different parts of the city. We have 40 delivery stations now, where books are delivered to and collected from patrons. The auxiliary libraries will do away with a large number, if not quite all, of these delivery stations. It will result in giving a library for ten different sections of the city, and will give each section a local pride and interest in the institutions. The cost for books will be increased as each of the auxiliary libraries will necessarily be complete in itself. There will be a librarian and assistants for each building, but each will be a public building and will be a central point of interest for each locality."

*Salem (Mass.) P. L.* (12th rpt., 1900.) Added 2145; total 40,223. Issued, home use, 115,306 (fict. 77.6 per cent.); attendance ref. room 10,004. New registration 898; total registration (Sept. 14, 1899–Nov. 30, 1900) 4297. Receipts \$18,732.02; expenses \$11,275.36. The building fund now amounts to \$6348.13.

The statistics of circulation show a total loss of 2-2-3 per cent.; but there has been a loss of 9 per cent. in fiction circulation and a gain of 30 per cent. in non-fiction. The circulation of non-fiction is constantly gaining, there having been a gain of 57 per cent. in this class since 1898. "The adoption of the two-card system probably accounts for much of this increase," but special study classes and the open shelf department (about 1000 v.) are also responsible for this result.

The need of enlargement is again emphasized, especially for a children's room and better reference facilities. "Readers should have table room, elbow room, good light, and fresh air, in order to do good work."

*Springfield (Mass.) City L.* The library has decided to establish a branch library in the post-office for the benefit of the clerks and carriers.

The question of a house-to-house delivery of books has also been considered, a small weekly payment being made for this privilege. Mr. Dana is quoted as saying:

"Inquiries are often made at public libraries, and ours is no exception in this matter, if books cannot be delivered from the library to the home. No public libraries deliver books. The nearest approach that has been

made to it is found in the branch library and delivery station.

"A weekly house-to-house delivery of books from the library could be maintained at a very moderate expense by the patrons served. If a few hundred families would agree to pay, say five cents per week, for the delivery at the door of as many books as each household is entitled to, and the return of those borrowed the previous week, a delivery system could be maintained, without expense to the library. This would be of great advantage to the library itself. It would prove particularly convenient to the outlying districts. Many people now pay twice the amount suggested in car fares in one visit to the library.

"The lack of a full-printed catalog may seem to stand in the way of the carrying out of this system, but as a matter of fact, most people either wish a recent book simply for general reading, or wish books along some special line. Lists of recent books are found in bulletins issued every month. The same is true, in a measure, of books in special departments, and a request from any household for the best two, three or half dozen books on any given topic, person, place, trade or profession would in most cases bring the material desired.

"A delivery system such as that indicated would make the library more willing to lend its more expensive books, of which it has large numbers. Books delivered by the special express could receive more care in transit than they are likely to get if taken, in all kinds of weather, to and fro through the town by the individual as he walks or travels in the street cars.

"An expression of opinion in regard to this system of book delivery is very much desired."

*University of California, Berkeley.* The library has extended its privileges to persons not members of the university. The condition of such use is that each application must be countersigned by two members of the faculty and be accompanied by a deposit of \$10 in the office of the secretary of the university. The deposit, less charges for damages and fines, is returnable to the depositor when he no longer wishes to use the library. The privileges lapse at the end of each fiscal year, but may be renewed upon application to the librarian.

*Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum L.* (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 1, 1901.) Added 670; total 18,209. Issued, home use, 39,367. New registration 676; total registration 2803.

Classification and general organization of the library have filled most of the year. Picture exhibitions have been held through the Library Art Club, a delivery station has been opened, and the publication of a monthly bulletin was begun in July.

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* A corner of the main library room has recently

been set apart as a children's department, and plans for making it attractive and useful are being developed by the librarian, Mr. Bowerman.

#### FOREIGN.

*Manchester, Eng. John Rylands L.* During the first year of the library's service, ended Dec. 30, 1900, a total of 1797 readers' tickets were issued, and over 27,000 visitors were recorded for the 92 afternoons on which the library was open for public inspection. There were 3305 v. added to the collection at a cost of nearly £2000 and 316 volumes were received as gifts. A steadily growing use was reported, especially during the latter part of the year. In the earlier months the use of the library "was very slight, owing to the erroneous impression which had got abroad that the library was to be a museum of literary and bibliographical curiosities; that the modern side of literature would not be represented; that it was intended for the exclusive use of the bibliographical specialist and ripe scholar, and that, in consequence, it would be surrounded by all sorts of barriers to keep out the ordinary reader who could not offer 'specialist' qualifications to be admitted as a reader."

### Gifts and Bequests.

*Albion College, Mich.* A gift of \$10,000 was made to Albion College on March 19 by Mrs. Gasset, of Albion. It is to be devoted to a library building as a memorial to Mrs. Gasset's daughter, and it is hoped it may be completed by September next.

*Ann Arbor, Mich. Ladies' L. Assoc.* By the will of the late Mrs. L. M. Palmer the association receives a legacy of \$3000.

*Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.* By the will of the late Mrs. Marietta C. Hay, of Tarrytown, N. Y., the Dewitt C. Hay Library Association of Caldwell, established in memory of her husband, will receive 100 shares of American Bank Note Company stock, 35 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad stock, and \$2000 in Duluth and Iron Range Railroad stock, in trust, to be held by the library association forever, the interest and income to be devoted to the purchase of new books, pictures and objects of art.

*Derry, N. H.* By the will of the late Benjamin Adams, of Derry, that town will receive a legacy of \$10,000, for the erection of a suitable building to be known and designated as the Benjamin Adams Memorial Building, said building to contain a public hall for the accommodation of the public, and suitable rooms for the keeping of the town public library, and rooms for the use of the town for the transaction of the town's business, and to contain ample fire-proof vaults for the safe keeping of the records of the town. It is stipulated that the building shall be erected within two years after the testator's death.

*Fairhaven (Mass.) Millicent L.* The library has received from Henry H. Rogers the gift of the Fairhaven waterworks, valued at \$100,000, and producing an annual income of about \$8000. The library was given to the town of Fairhaven in January, 1893, by the children of Mr. Rogers in memory of their sister, Millicent G. Rogers, who died in Fairhaven in the summer of 1890.

*Greene, N. Y.* William H. and James H. Moore, founders of the Diamond Match Co., of Chicago, have given \$30,000 for a public library building to Greene, their native village, and have expressed their intention of endowing the library when it is established.

*Kensington (Ct.) L. Assoc.* The gift of \$10,000 has been received from S. A. Galpin, of California, to be devoted to a new library building.

*Muskegon, Mich. Hackley P. L.* On May 25, 1888, Mr. C. H. Hackley, of Muskegon, gave \$100,000 for a public library building, asking only to be assured that the library and reading rooms so established should be forever maintained as a public library in the city of Muskegon. After the plan for the present building was adopted it was plain that its cost would exceed the amount of the bequest, thereupon Mr. Hackley increased the amount by an additional gift of \$25,000. This sum, \$125,000, built and equipped a model library building that has served as a pattern for a number of libraries since built. On April 16, 1891, Mr. Hackley permanently provided for the maintenance of the library by an endowment of \$75,000. From time to time he has placed in the library fine editions of standard works, and in many other ways has shown a personal interest in the institution. For sometime it has been evident that the capacity of the bookroom had been overestimated, and upon Mr. Hackley becoming aware of the fact he immediately proposed to build an addition that should provide shelf room for 100,000 volumes. The architects estimate the cost of this addition at \$25,000, and Mr. Hackley has notified the board of trustees that he will provide this sum. The plans for the addition are very complete, and provide for a two-story stack room with steel stacks and glass floor and a bindery in the basement. The total amount of Mr. Hackley's gifts to the city of Muskegon for library purposes is \$225,000.

*Napa, Cal.* On March 14 George E. Goodman, of Napa, announced his intention of erecting a free public library building for Napa at a cost of from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

*Watertown, N. Y.* Miss Emma Flower Taylor, of Watertown, daughter of the late Governor Roswell P. Flower, has offered to give to the city of Watertown \$60,000 for a public library providing the city will contribute \$5000 a year to maintain it.

## CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS.

*Aberdeen, S. D.* March 11. \$15,000.

The city already appropriates \$1000 a year for library maintenance. Mr. Carnegie requests that the library be called after his friend, Alexander Mitchell. Accepted March 20.

*Atchison, Kan.* March 19. \$25,000.

Refused, owing to maintenance requirement.

*Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L.* On March 12 an additional gift of \$20,000 was made by Andrew Carnegie for furnishing and equipment of the new library building. This brings Mr. Carnegie's total gifts to Atlanta up to \$150,000.

*Canton, O.* March 12. \$50,000.

*Carbondale, Pa.* March 10. \$25,000.

*Catskill, N. Y.* March 18. \$20,000.

*Cedar Rapids, Ia.* March 1. \$50,000.

*Charlotte, N. C.* March 12. \$20,000.

Yearly maintenance fund of \$2500 required. Accepted March 24.

*Clinton, Mass.* March 13. \$25,000.

Accepted March 30.

*Cohoes, N. Y.* March 9. \$25,000.

*Crawfordsville, Ind.* March 15. \$25,000.

*Davenport, Ia.* March 8. Previous gift of \$50,000 raised to \$75,000; accepted by city council March 20.

*Easton, Pa.* The offer of \$50,000 for a public library building, made by Andrew Carnegie on Feb. 16, was refused on March 14 by a vote of 13 to 10 by the Easton school board. The refusal was owing to disinclination to add half a mill to the tax rate of the school district for a library maintenance fund of \$5000 annually, as required by Mr. Carnegie.

*Elkhart, Ind.* March 7. \$30,000.

The yearly maintenance fund of \$3500 required was pledged in advance by the city council.

*Fort Scott, Kan.* March 17. \$15,000.

Yearly maintenance fund of \$2500 required.

*Fort Wayne, Ind.* March 14. \$75,000.

*Freeport, Ill.* March 10. \$30,000.

*Gloversville, N. Y.* March 8. \$25,000.

The city already appropriates \$3000 for library maintenance.

*Grand Rapids, Mich.* The offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$100,000 for a library building was withdrawn on March 1, in favor of the almost simultaneous offer of Martin Ryerson, formerly of Grand Rapids, to give \$150,000 for a like purpose. Mr. Carnegie's

message withdrawing his offer was as follows: "Your fellow-citizen is entitled to the great privilege; congratulate him for me. My offer is withdrawn."

*Greenville, O.* March 10. \$15,000.

Yearly maintenance fund of \$2000 required. The city already appropriates \$1000 annually for library support, and has a site secured. Accepted March 18.

*Hempstead, L. I.* March 12. \$25,000.

*Iron Mountain, Mich.* March 12. \$15,000.

*Ishpeming, Mich.* March 12. \$20,000.

*Jackson, Mich.* March 14. \$70,000.

The city already appropriates \$7000 yearly for library support.

*Jackson, Tenn.* Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$25,000 for a library building has been raised to \$30,000. It was accepted on March 19, when the city council voted to appropriate \$3000 annually for maintenance.

*Janesville, Wis.* March 9. \$30,000.

Accepted March 19, when the city council voted a yearly maintenance fund of \$3500.

*Johnstown, N. Y.* March 7. \$20,000.

Yearly maintenance fund of \$2500 required.

*Kewanee, Ill.* March 16. \$50,000.

*Lawrence, Kan.* March 9. \$25,000.

*Madison, Ind.* March 7. \$20,000.

*Montclair, N. J.* March 13. \$30,000.

*Muncie, Ind.* March 8. \$50,000.

Accepted by city council, March 11.

*New Castle, Pa.* March 9. \$30,000.

If the yearly maintenance fund is made \$4000, the gift for the building will be raised to \$40,000.

*New Rochelle, N. Y.* March 14. \$25,000.

A yearly maintenance fund of \$4000 is required.

*Niagara Falls, N. Y.* March 8. \$50,000.

A yearly maintenance fund of \$7000 is required.

*Norfolk, Va.* March 11. \$50,000.

*Ottawa, Canada.* March 11. \$100,000.

*Perth Amboy, N. J.* March 12. \$20,000.

A site has been given for the building by J. C. McCoy, of Perth Amboy, and Adolph Lewisohn has offered \$1000 to buy books when needed. The city already appropriates \$1200 yearly for library maintenance.

*Peru, Ind.* March 10. \$25,000.

The city already appropriates \$2700 annually for library maintenance.

*Phoenixville, Pa.* March 12. \$20,000.

*Portland, Ind.* March 16. \$15,000.

*Rockford, Ill.* March 7. \$60,000.

A yearly maintenance fund of "not less than \$8000" is required. The library was established in 1872, and its yearly appropriation for this year is \$7000. In previous years it has been \$8000 and \$9000.

*St. Joseph, Mo.* South St. Joseph. March 8. \$25,000.

*San Jose, Cal.* March 8. \$50,000.

A bill authorizing the city to secure a suitable library site was promptly introduced in the legislature on March 11, and passed in a few hours.

*Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.* March 18. \$5000 additional to previous gift of \$25,000.

*Sharon, Pa.* March 11. \$25,000.

*Sheboygan, Wis.* March 8. \$25,000.

The city already appropriates \$2400 annually for library maintenance.

*Springfield, Ill.* March 8. Previous gift of \$60,000 raised to \$75,000.

It has been decided that the new library building shall be known as the Lincoln Library. The first intention was to call it the "Lincoln-Carnegie Memorial Library." This was objected to by Mr. Carnegie, who said that he did not deem his or any man's name worthy to be linked with that of Lincoln; and the word "Memorial" was dropped as superfluous, "as Lincoln needs no memorial."

*Superior, Wis.* March 8. \$50,000.

The city appropriated \$5500 for library maintenance for 1901.

*Vancouver, B. C.* March 7. \$50,000.

*Wabash, Ind.* March 10. \$20,000. Accepted by city council March 11.

*Washington, Ind.* March 11. \$15,000.

*Waukegan, Ill.* March 10. \$25,000.

The city already appropriates \$2000 for library maintenance. Accepted March 19.

*Wheeling, W. Va.* March 20. \$75,000.

The state legislature recently authorized the library board to issue bonds for a library site.

*Windsor, Ontario, Can.* March 12. \$20,000.

Yearly maintenance fund of \$2500 required. The city already appropriates \$2000 yearly for library purposes. The library was opened to the public in December, 1894.

*Yonkers, N. Y.* March 11. \$50,000.

A bill was promptly introduced in and passed by the state legislature authorizing the city of Yonkers to provide a site for its Carnegie library building.

In addition to these gifts Mr. Carnegie also gave \$1000 toward a public library building for Oyster Bay, L. I., where a building fund of \$5000 had been raised by local subscription. No conditions were attached.

## Librarians.

ADAMS, Miss Harriet A., for 20 years librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, from which position she retired in 1893, died on March 20, at her home in Somerville, aged 70 years.

BATES, Frank, formerly professor of history and political economy at Alfred College, N. Y., has been appointed state librarian of Rhode Island. The office is a new one, created during the present session of the legislature, and it carries a salary of \$1000 a year.

CUMMINGS, Miss Alice T., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library. She has been on the library staff since its organization in 1892, has taken summer library courses in Amherst and Albany, and has held the position of cataloger since 1894.

FARR, Miss Mary P., has gone to the library of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, to carry through the revision of its catalog. Miss Farr has taken up as a specialty the work of library organization, in which she has had much experience.

HEDGE, Frederick H., for 27 years librarian of the Lawrence (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned that office, and will retire from active professional work. Mr. Hedge was born in West Cambridge, Mass., June 30, 1831, and was graduated with honors from Harvard in 1851. His library experience began in 1855, when he was appointed assistant librarian of the Providence Athenæum, a post he held for 14 years. From 1869 until 1872 he was librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Association, and in 1874 he was elected to take charge of the Lawrence Public Library, which under his direction has grown from 6000 volumes to its present collection of 50,000 v. He has been a member of the American Library Association since 1879. Mr. Hedge's resignation will take effect June 1, and he then expects to take up his residence in Brookline, Mass.

HILL, Frank Pierce, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, was on March 19 unanimously elected librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, succeeding Arthur E. Bostwick, resigned. Mr. Hill's name was selected by the committee on librarian, and was presented with strong recommendations from that committee to the board of directors. Mr. Hill was never a candidate for the place, and the nomination came to him entirely unsought. It was accepted only on condition that hearty co-operation between directors and librarian be assured, and that the annual election of librarian be abolished at the beginning of the next board year, the term of office being made "during the pleasure of the board of directors." Mr. Hill will receive a salary of \$5500 for the first year, to be made \$6000 thereafter. Mr. Hill's library experience covers a

period of 20 years, beginning in 1881 when, two years after his graduation from Dartmouth College, he was elected librarian of the Lowell (Mass.) Public Library, which he brought to an excellent condition of efficiency. In 1884 the New Jersey library law was passed and in 1885 Mr. Hill was called to Paterson, the first city of the state to take advantage of the act, where under his direction the Paterson Public Library was established and organized. His successful work led to a call to Salem, Mass., in 1888, when the Salem Public Library was organized; and in the autumn of 1889 Mr. Hill accepted the position as librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., which he has since held. At Newark Mr. Hill developed the public library practically from its first small beginning to its present place in the first rank of large city libraries. His work was crowned only a month ago, when the beautiful library building, erected at a cost of \$400,000, for which he had worked and planned for the past three years, was formally dedicated to the public service. It would seem only fair that anyone who had carried through so successful an enterprise should have at least the satisfaction of enjoying its results; but the call to Brooklyn takes Mr. Hill from Newark just as his work there attains full fruition. In Brooklyn he will find before him a great field for organization and development, with the broadest possibilities, and as it is understood that the librarian will have full administrative authority, his executive power and proved capacities give assurance of his fitness to handle the situation and to build up for Brooklyn an adequate and worthy public library system. Mr. Hill will take up his new duties as soon as arrangements will permit his leaving Newark.

ISOM, Miss Mary F., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900 and 1901, historical course, has been engaged to catalog the Wilson collection, recently bequeathed to the Portland (Ore.) Library Association. Miss Isom expects to begin work about May 1.

KINGMAN, Miss Helene A., a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, has been engaged by the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library, to assist in the classification, cataloging, and preparation of a printed finding list.

MARX, Miss Bertha, of the N. Y. State Library School, 1898-99, has been appointed librarian of the Sheboygan (Wis.) Public Library in place of Miss Bertha E. Ram-bauer, resigned.

TITUS, Miss Mary V., Pratt Institute Library School, class of '97, has been engaged to catalog the Van Wickle Memorial Library, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

TOBITT, Miss Edith, librarian of the Omaha (Neb.) Public Library, has been granted three months' leave of absence taking effect May 1. Most of this time will be spent in travel in Europe.



## Cataloging and Classification.

FISK FREE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW ORLEANS. Catalogue. January, 1900. 8+208 p. O.

A. D. C. classed list, prefaced by an historical sketch of the library. It is a title-aline list, two columns to the page, printed by linotype. The general effect is somewhat crude, but it is none the less surprising that so full a catalog should have been produced in an edition of 10,000 copies at a cost of \$366.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains a full and valuable "check list of works relating to the history of the city of New York." The list covers 31 pages and is arranged in a few broad classes, with entries in chronological order.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains special reading lists on Lowell, the reign of Queen Victoria, and Verdi.

The WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains special lists on Patriots' day, April 19, the Pan-American Exposition, and Verdi.

WORCESTER (Mass.) F. P. L. Classified list of books added to the circulating department, January 1, 1896 to July 1, 1900. [Worcester, 1901.] 162 p. I. O.

A well made D. C. finding list; juvenile books are appended in a separate classed list.

— Juvenile books, 1896-1900. 44 p. T.

A neat little classed list giving in separate form the list appended to the main catalog.

### FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

- Abrams, Bernard Adolph (Fibel für schüler nichtdeutscher abkunft);  
 Ayers, Edward Augustus (Physical diagnosis in obstetrics);  
 Clark, Allen Culling (Thomas Law);  
 Crozier, Robert Haskins (Golden rule);  
 Davis, Edward Parker (Obstetric and gynecologic nursing);  
 Delanoy, Mary Frances Hanford (Serious complications);  
 Edwards, Daniel Abraham (Quiz book on constitutional law);  
 Fuller, George Albion (Wisdom of the ages);  
 Gabriel, Mgrditch Simbad, tr. of Roger, G. Henri (Introduction to the study of medicine);  
 Gillman, Nathaniel Isaiah (Circumstantial affection);  
 Hammon, Louis Lougee (A treatise on chattel mortgages for Wisconsin);  
 Hammond, Charles Lyman (About the Bible);  
 Hanna, Charles Augustus (Ohio valley genealogies);  
 Hargett, Joseph Bryant (New discoveries in palmistry);

## Bibliography.

ADVERTISING. Sherman, Sidney A. Advertising in the United States. (*In Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association*, Dec., 1900. 7:119-162.)

The article is followed by a bibliography of 64 titles, 59 of them being of articles in magazines.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, Md. Maryland geological survey: Allegany County. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1900. 323 p 4°.

Pages 69-85 contain a bibliography of references to the geology and economic resources of Allegany county, b- Cleophas C: O'Harra.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Gomme, G., comp. Index of archæological papers published in 1899. 55 p.

Issued as an appendix to *Folk-Lore*, March, 1901, v. 12, no. 1.

BAGDAD. Le Strange, G. Bagdad during the Abbasid Caliphate, from contemporary Arabic and Persian sources. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1900. 31+381 p. 8°.

Contains a 4-page bibliography.

BUDDHISM. Aiken, C: F. The dhamma of Gotama the Buddha and the gospel of Jesus the Christ: a critical inquiry into the alleged relations of Buddhism with primitive Christianity. Boston: Marlier & Co., Ltd., 1900. 17+348 p. 12°.

Contains a classified bibliography, pages 325-344.

*Le Courrier des Bibliothèques*, of which no 2, for February, has recently appeared, is published by H. Welter, Paris, and combines the features of a sales catalog with those of a general library periodical. The intention is to make two distinct divisions, one devoted to bibliography and library economy which may be bound up in yearly volumes, the other being given to sales catalogs and similar announcement. The first part is printed in smaller type, and will generally cover from 16 to 32 pages. In the February number there appear the opening address of M. Delisle, delivered at the Paris International Library Congress, of 1900, and extracts from the addresses of H. Martin and F. Funck-Brentano, dealing respectively with a central library for newspapers, and the use of critical bibliographies, which were also delivered at the Paris Congress. In addition there are a variety of bibliographical and general notes on library affairs. The periodical will appear each month, and the subscription price is 4 fr. per year.

FISH. A list of books relating to fish, fishing, and fisheries, to supplement the "Bibliotheca piscatoria," of T. Westwood and T.

Satchell, published in 1883. London, Sampson Low, Marston & Co., 1901. 24 p. 1. O. 1s. net.

Interleaved with writing paper for additions and notes. An author list, two columns to the page with fairly full entries and data as to publisher, price, date, etc. It includes publications issued between 1883 and 1900, and some older books not mentioned in the "Bibliotheca piscatoria." It is a full and interesting contribution to the subject.

KEOGH, Andrew. Some general bibliographical works of value to the student of English. [New Haven, Ct.,] Yale University, 1901. 28 p. D.

This is a classed descriptive summary of bibliographical works of reference, printed with alternate pages left blank for additions or notes. It was prepared in connection with a lecture on bibliography delivered before the English Club of Yale University; and includes in addition to general English and continental works mention of indexes to periodicals, theses, etc., and bibliographies of selected topics.

LAW. *Bibliographie systematique du droit international privé*, 1900: livres et articles publiés en Europe et en Amérique pendant l'année, 1900. (*In Journal du Droit International Privé*, nos. 11-12 [Nov.-Dec.], 1900.)

The bibliography covers p. 1039-1088 of this number of the *Journal*; it includes 611 titles, arranged alphabetically by authors in seven general classes.

MEDICINE. Packard, Francis Randolph. The history of medicine in the United States: facts and documents relating to the history of medical science in this country, from the earliest English colonization to the year 1800; with a supplementary chapter on the discovery of anæsthesia. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1901. 542 p. il. 8°.

There is a chapter (p. 420-451) on "Pre-revolutionary medical bibliography," and a list of authorities (p. 520-525). The first medical work published in the United States was at Boston in 1677. It is a broadside by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Thacher, headed as follows: "Brief rule to guide the common people of New England how to order themselves and theirs in the small pocks, or measles."

MEMORY. Colegrove, F. W. *Memory: an inductive study*. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1900. 11+369 p. 12°.

Contains a bibliography of nine pages.

POTT'S DISEASE. Taylor, R. Tunstall. *Hyperextension as an essential in the correction*

of the deformity of Pott's disease, with the presentation of original methods. (*In Bulletin*, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Feb., 1901. 12:32-38) il.

The article is followed by a "recent bibliography" of nearly 200 references.

RUTGERS COLLEGE. Osborn, G: A. A bibliography of Rutgers College, June 30, 1900. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers College, [1901.] 12 p. O.

A classed list, arranged by publications, ranging from general charters and laws to issues of special societies and fraternities. Entries are chronological in each class.

JACQUES ROSENTHAL, second-hand bookseller of Munich, Bavaria, has two important sales catalogs, one dealing with manuscripts, fine old bindings, maps, and rare books, the other devoted to "Incunabula typographica," and both possessing marked bibliographical and antiquarian interest.

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### Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

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"*Father Tom and the Pope*." There is frequently question as to the authorship of "Father Tom and the Pope," originally published anonymously. In the St. Louis Public Library catalog it has been attributed to John Fisher Murray; but I recently learned, from a friend who knew the author, that it was written by Sir Samuel Ferguson. A full statement regarding it may be found in the "Life of Sir Samuel Ferguson" by his wife, published in two volumes a few years ago. F. M. CRUNDEN.

ST. LOUIS, MO., }  
PUBLIC LIBRARY, }

W. Scott King, pseud. of Rev. W. Kingscote Greenland, author of "Heavens of brass," and numerous magazine stories.—*London Lit. World*, Feb. 15.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Anderson, Richmond, is the author of "Erasmus Bodkin, of Frog Point, U. S. A., in gay Paree."

Leisher, J. J., is the author of "The decline and fall of Samuel Sawbones, M.D."

Sum Quod Sum, pseud. for Anderson, James N. "I am that I am."

Muir, Law, pseud. for Granger, Robert. "A woman's revenge."

Niall, Mical ui, pseud. for Moroney, P. J. "A conspiracy of yesterday."

Rennicks De Dnarrah is pseud. for Skinner, Harry and Skinner, ed. "The latest."

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### Humors and Blunders.

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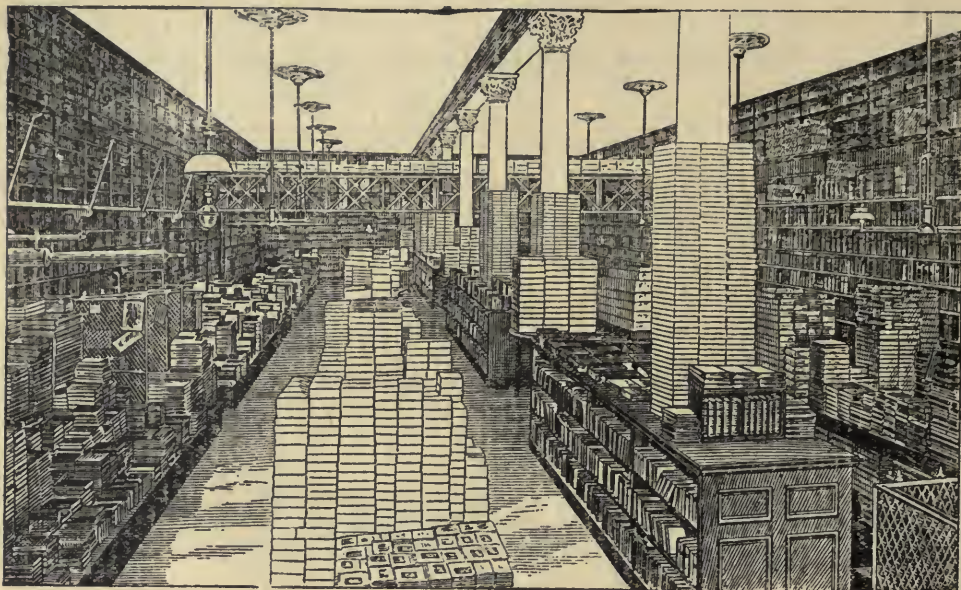
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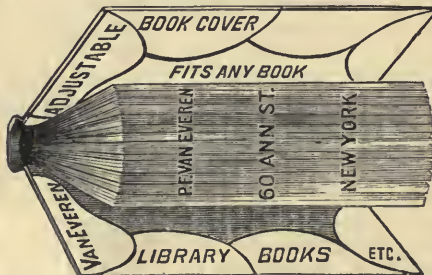
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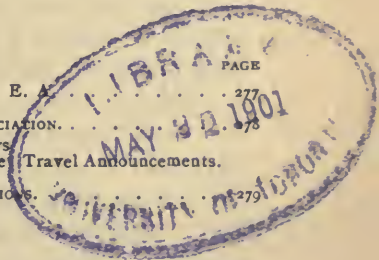
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VOL. 26. No. 5.

MAY, 1901.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 26.

MAY, 1901.

No. 5

It is a pleasure to welcome to the ranks of American library workers so vigorous and promising a body as the Library Association of Ontario, whose first general meeting, held in Toronto in Easter week, is reported elsewhere. Its formation marks the beginning of organized library effort in Canada, and its influence should before long be felt beyond the limits of the mother province. Ontario, indeed, is *par excellence* the "library province" of the Dominion, and in many directions it is coming in touch with the aims and methods of the new library movement. The government has long granted recognition and support to public libraries, but government aid at its best is scanty, and general public appreciation of the place of the public library as an educational and civic influence is still to be awakened. It is towards such an awakening that the new library association should before all bend its energies, by enlisting the best elements in the community in the library cause, by the mutual discussion of problems and methods, and by keeping alight enthusiasm for the best standards and ideals. The stimulation of local pride in the public library of a city or town is a surer and more effective aid to its development and its usefulness than state aid can ever be, however generously or wisely administered. There is a wide field for such work before Canadian librarians, and the organized effort now begun should bring forth abundant fruits.

---

THE cost of administering a public library is always one of the most vital of questions. It is now peculiarly timely, when so many cities and towns are discussing the acceptance or hoping for the proffer of Carnegie gifts. The taxpayer naturally wants to know what the public library costs or is to cost him, and how much he gets for his money. Not much light is thrown upon this question by the amount spent respectively for new books and for administration, because a library which lends its standard books effectively often does better for its community than by purchasing

largely of new books. Probably the best pecuniary estimate of the efficiency of a library is found in the proportion of the number of books circulated to capital invested, the cost per volume of circulation, and the proportion of circulation to total population. At the best, however, these figures tell quantity and not quality of the work, and, as has often been pointed out, the circulation of one informing book which requires two or three weeks for its reading should really count for more than the circulation of a dozen light novels which can be skimmed through in a day apiece. Mr. Wright, as quoted elsewhere in this number, makes some good points as to the misleading character of many library statistics, and his view as to the importance of reference work, so difficult to report statistically, is especially well taken. Mr. Carr, at Scranton, in facing the abnormal demand for new novels which has been encouraged recently by the great sales of well-advertised books, has done the wise thing of confessing frankly that the public library cannot undertake to cater to this ephemeral demand, and suggesting that those who want "the newest book right away" should avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Booklovers' Library. Of course the circulation at the Scranton library would seem to decrease if this suggestion were carried out, but such wholesome decrease the librarian should welcome and be ready to explain, and it is worth while to pass on the hint to other libraries.

---

A NEWARK paper has recently printed some critical statements regarding the Newark Public Library administration, based upon figures of circulation and of cost which seem to be defective both in giving the actual figures of circulation, and in including in the cost of the library for the past year the increased interest charges for the new building before the library had actually taken possession of its new quarters and obtained the advantage of the facilities which they are now to give. A summary report included by Mr. Hill with

his annual report, just presented to the board, stating the development of the library during the twelve years of its existence and of his administration of it, is therefore peculiarly interesting. The corrections put quite another face upon the facts. It is wholesome that the light of publicity and newspaper discussion should be thrown upon questions of library administration, and particularly upon cost; and the wise librarian will always be on the alert to make the most and the best out of the criticism that comes to him, and indeed, to write such criticism. But a public journal should take even more pains than a private critic to make sure that the facts and figures upon which criticism is based are thoroughly accurate. Comparisons between cities are often misleading, because of differences of condition, while on the other hand the line of statistics in Mr. Hill's own report on cost per capita of population rather than of circulation are not of vital significance. It is to be hoped that the A. L. A. may ultimately take action in suggesting the statistical lines in which figures mean something, and recommending the avoidance of figures which are only seemingly and not really comparative.

MORE than a dozen years ago some suggestions were made as to an index of portraits, on which there was a discussion at the Catskill Conference of the American Library Association in 1888 and a report at the St. Louis meeting in 1889. At that time Mr. Bunford Samuel had already begun portrait indexing at the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library, and the first fruits in print of his labors now appear in the April issue of the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," in a first instalment of an index to American portraits, found in certain of the magazines and in a selected list of books. The material here brought together shows how interesting and useful portrait indexing may be made, and Mr. Samuel's list should be found in all the larger libraries. Large quantities of material toward the general "Index to portraits," to be issued ultimately by the Publishing Board of the Library Association, have been got together, but much remains to be done before this can be put in final shape. When this also is completed the Poole index and Fletcher index will be most usefully supplemented.

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THE report of the A. L. A. committee on transliteration of Slavic languages, printed in your journal of September, 1900, shows a decided improvement over all schemes hitherto put forth with equal authority. The present writer, however, would like to make some suggestions.

The committee's scheme makes "E=E," and "B=Ie, E." There is the same need of E=Ie as of the other. Both are pronounced *ie* at the beginning of words and syllables, the two being precisely alike phonetically, differing only historically (etymologically).

*ě* has been passed by as deserving no mention; though it can hardly have failed of discussion. But we cannot be content to call it *e*. Thus *Orěl* is not a correct form of either the proper or common noun *Orlól*, *orlól*.

The committee's *tch* for the Slavonic *ч* is to us the least satisfactory feature of their scheme. Not one English word begins with this combination; nor any syllable, unless words like *hatchet* are to be divided *ha-tchet*. At the end of English words of one syllable (primitives) the sound in question is expressed by *ch* seven times to six of *tch*. Dr. Murray's dictionary says: "The sound also occurs in Slavonic and many non-European languages, and is usually spelt *ch* in words thence taken into English."

*ч* being represented by *ch*, *щ* becomes of course simple *sch*.

It seems strange that *ѣ* should be made into *y*, which had already very properly stood for *ѣ*. For *ѣ* is pronounced just like *и* and *і*, and not at all like *ѣ*.

All these statements regarding pronunciation are made on the authority of the best Russian orthoëpists.

J. S. S.

NEW HAVEN, CT.



LIBRARY LITERATURE IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES DURING  
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.\*BY FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco, Cal.*

SINCE libraries publish much while librarians write little, it might well be expected that a review of "library literature" would concern itself even exclusively with the output of the former. That a wholly different course has been followed in the present instance results from the acceptance of the term as meaning that which has been written concerning libraries or the library profession. The library publishes for its patrons; its printed matter is designed for the use of the public, not for the elucidation of professional questions. The librarian, on the other hand, writes as being a "debtor to his profession" "by way of amends to be a help thereunto." There is this distinction also to be made, that the standard of work in the official publication is set in the ideals and principles enunciated in the professional treatise. Consequently, however detached and seemingly ephemeral the latter may be, to the librarian, at least, it is of the greater importance.

Manifestly, it is not practicable within the limits of a short article to refer specifically to the separate items which together constitute the literature of libraries during the last century, or even to go beyond the most general aspects of the subject. Following Gräsel's example the retrospective review might take up chronologically the various works which one might think most deserving of attention, and either by a revision or rep-

etition of accepted judgments seek to renew an interest in them. More profitably, however, the review may be devoted to indicating the important factors and unrealized influences in professional advancement as represented in the literature of the subject, not, however, dwelling upon tendencies to the exclusion of the men who have contributed unselfishly to this advancement. For as we are in a very real sense members of one body, and as members derive benefit individually from the existence of the whole, being joint inheritors of a tradition and a sum of knowledge which is the accumulated experience of the generations of our predecessors, it is not only incumbent upon us, each according to his ability, to add to the store which is for a little while in our keeping, but by occasional remembrance to honor the memory of those men, as a result of whose efforts our own labors are made more effective.

And, first, it is of importance to notice that the literature called forth by the awakened interest in libraries in the middle of the last century, from which point our calendar may be said to date, consisted less of the enunciation of new ideas and theories than of appraisals of the resources in existence with which to meet the new demands.

This is true both of Great Britain and the United States, for in general the library experience of these two countries during the 19th century has been identical, and strikingly dissimilar to that of the countries of continental Europe. In other words, the distinctive library development of the last fifty years was practically confined to Anglo-Saxon countries and was a natural outgrowth of Anglo-Saxon institutions. The great factors in the establishment and progress of the municipal free library have been the democratization of education and of local government. The extension of the former made the "open library" a necessity, while the extension of local self-government enabled every community to provide means in proportion to its special requirements.

The history of libraries provides no internal landmarks coinciding with the termini

\* It is to be regretted that with all the facilities of college courses and library schools the elementary necessity of a bibliography of library economy has not been supplied. The contribution made by Mr. Spofford in the 1876 report (pp. 733-744) is now very inadequate. Of special lists perhaps the best are: Mrs. (Cutler) Fairchild's on "Catalog rules" (1889), Mr. Kephart's "On classification" (1893), and Mr. Ashley's on "Libraries and popular education" (1900). Two instalments of a general bibliography by the present writer have recently been printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, a third part dealing with the 18th century has been completed, and much has been done towards a list of the 19th century literature. The only critical review of treatises on library economy is that which forms a part of the introduction to Gräsel's *Bibliothekslehre* (1890, pp. 10-25; 1897, tr. Laude, pp. 10-33.)—an invaluable summary which should be familiar to every student of library economy.

of centuries, but contrasting the beginning and end of the one which has just passed we find that a wholly new institution with its special constituency and means of support has come into existence. In a broad sense the historical importance of this phenomenal development lies in the example which it furnishes of the adjustment of demand and supply in an intellectual sphere. It has been generally true historically that the public libraries of any country have been commensurate with the extent of education among its people, but up to the first half of the last century it had been necessary to provide for the needs of scholarship and leisure alone. Subsequent to the enlightenment of the Revolutionary era the amelioration of the condition of the "masses" brought with it the "common" school and the "common" library. It is of importance to note what the striking growth of this new factor in civilization tends to obscure, that neither Great Britain or the United States was destitute of schools or libraries before the establishment of such institutions freely open to every one. The modern democratic library was not a creation of something hitherto unknown, but the extension to a wider constituency of a means for acquiring knowledge which had previously existed for the benefit of a smaller number.

This fact is evident in all the early literature of the subject. The advocates of library extension recognized the importance of the great libraries maintained by central governments and universities; but they pointed out that men to whom these institutions were inaccessible were compelled to support libraries by personal contribution, and advocated the extension for their benefit of the principle involved in the public support of the larger libraries. The literature of the subject takes, therefore, the form of descriptions and estimates of existing conditions rather than of direct advocacy, "in full faith that, to have the deficiencies supplied, it was only necessary to point them out." A sentiment which is also expressed in the report of the Ewart Committee: "Your committee believe that, on such a subject as this, inquiry alone will stimulate improvement."

This "Report from the select committee on public libraries," presented to the House of Commons in 1849 (with additions in 1850, '51 and '52), is one of the most important

documents in library literature. In addition to its momentary influence in promoting legislation on the subject of free libraries, which was great both in Great Britain and the United States, it remains to-day the principal source for any consideration of the history of European libraries. For the committee did not confine its labors to an investigation of libraries of the United Kingdom, but through Her Majesty's representatives abroad exhaustive reports were obtained from foreign governments on the libraries of their respective countries, the United States being the only one which refused its aid. In addition to the best informed Englishmen, such distinguished men as Guizot, Libri, and Henry Stevens "of Vermont," attended and gave evidence before the committee. One witness the report mentions particularly: "The thanks of the committee are especially due to Mr. Edwards, of the British Museum, who has not only devoted a large portion of his time to the subject, but supplied to the committee the result of his inquiries and his experience during many years."

Edwards occupies a unique place in library literature, and one which entitles his name to be held in high respect by the profession. He was an untiring advocate of the Free Public Library, and was certainly the most voluminous author on library subjects. His efforts were uniformly directed to the purpose of awakening interest in the extension of the accessibility of books, and it is significant, in view of what has been said above, that his writings were almost without exception of an historical and descriptive nature. The "Memoirs of libraries" (2 vols., 1859, about 2000 pages) is his best known work, and his succeeding publications, "Libraries and founders of libraries" (1864), "Free town libraries" (1869), "Lives of the founders of the British Museum" (1870), may be looked upon as amplifications of certain portions of it. While these volumes as histories are not of a high order of merit, and while they especially offend in the total absence of bibliographic references, they constitute even to-day the only full and consecutive history of the subject. They deserve to be widely known, not alone because of the importance of the ground they cover, but because they show how an apparently unimportant member of the profession, by an untiring zeal,

materially aided in awakening a public interest in libraries and did much towards putting the new institutions upon a sound basis.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the United States government contributed nothing to the valuable material collected by the Ewart Committee. The refusal of Mr. Clayton, which is dated July 18, 1850, is the more curious in view of the fact that Jewett's "Notices of public libraries in the United States" had been transmitted to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution Jan. 1, 1850, and was "printed for the Senate" during the same year.

Jewett explains his object in preparing the "Notices" as follows: "Of these [public] libraries I have endeavored to collect such historical, statistical, and descriptive notices as would be of general interest; together with such special details as would be beneficial to those who are engaged in the organization and care of similar establishments."

What was practically a second edition of this book was prepared by W. J. Rhees and published by Lippincott in 1859. In this also the hope of the author was that the book would "tend to produce greater interest in those powerful means of mental and moral improvement—public libraries."

Like the Ewart Committee reports, these two publications will retain permanently an historical value as showing fully and with considerable accuracy the status of library resources at the inception of the new movement.

That similar appraisals of library conditions should be made from time to time will scarcely be disputed, and for the purpose the mere tabulation of statistics is by no means adequate. Since 1859 this phase of library literature has not been extensively entered upon in the United States, the only contribution towards such a work being the 170 pages of the 1876 report devoted to "Public libraries of ten principal cities." But there has appeared during the last few years a tendency to provide descriptive notices of the libraries of individual states, under the auspices of library commissions and associations, the best example of this class of work being the report (9th) of the Massachusetts Library Commission (1899). There is ample evidence indeed that a new estimate of our library resources is desired, and the "A. L. A. handbook of

American libraries," which will probably be completed during the present year, may be expected to supply the want.

The value of such descriptive works in promoting library development has been recognized in England, where Mr. Greenwood's "Public libraries" has achieved a large circulation.

As has been pointed out, the democratic library movement did not begin consciously as a new departure, but as an extension of the resources already available. The remarkable developments which have come from the movement are largely due to the means employed, to the decision that the library designed for local needs should be supported and administered by local agencies. The rapid growth of municipalities in size and wealth during the last half century has enabled these bodies to further library development in a manner which even central governments would have found difficult immediately before.

While equally unforeseen at the start, the progress in library administrative methods under the same influences has been no less remarkable.

About the time when the advocates of increased library facilities were investigating the existing resources of Great Britain and the United States, the librarians for their own part began to feel the need of a similar process in regard to the technical resources of the profession. Following the expressed desire of the New York Conference of 1853, Mr. Guild issued his "Librarian's manual" in 1858. This work, while valuable within its limits, was a failure so far as the general object for which it was designed is concerned. Issued for "the improvement of our public libraries," it dealt mainly with bibliography, the subject of library economy receiving practically no consideration. Thus the opportunity of anticipating by twenty years much of the ground covered by the 1876 report was lost.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Guild did not recognize the importance of the "Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the constitution and government of the British Museum" (1850), which offered the material for a valuable work on library economy. In common with all such documents, this voluminous report contains much that is

irrelevant and of little value, but it is a mine of suggestion on library work, more particularly as it represents fully the point of view of the user of many books. Scholars like Thomas Carlyle, Augustus De Morgan, and Henry Hallam were called before the commissioners, and stated their experience and ideas regarding the needs of the reader. The great feature of the report is, however, the evidence of Panizzi, and if for no other reason than to become familiar with the ideas and ideals of this greatest of librarians the report should be familiar to every member of the profession.

The two British reports (Ewart Committee, 1849, and British Museum Commission, 1850) represent the first direct effort, English or American, to arrive at an understanding of what the modern library owes to the public. It is presumably to be attributed to the form of question and answer in which they are thrown and the duplication of evidence by the many witnesses examined, that they are less well known to-day than their importance merits.

A year after Guild's attempt, Edwards published in his "Memoirs of libraries" the first English work on library economy. It is unfortunate that this valuable handbook was appended to a history 1400 pages in length, instead of being issued alone. One is inclined to think that it would then have enjoyed a greater circulation, and thus have exercised a larger influence in the library world. For forty years, however, it has proved a valuable aid to the librarians of both countries.

Further than this nothing was done towards reducing the principles of library practice to writing until 1876, the year of the establishment of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the foundation of the American Library Association, and the publication of the ever-memorable Special Report of the U. S. Bureau of Education, entitled "Public libraries in the United States of America: their history, condition and management" (issued in two parts, of which the second was Mr. Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalogue"). The occasion of the publication of this great work was the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and it was designed to show the library resources, both as regards extent and technique, of the country at the time of its appearance. To-day, perhaps, its most notable feature is the com-

paratively inconspicuous space occupied by the municipal free library, and the additional fact that but four of its contributors were employed in such institutions.

In form the 1876 report has an important advantage over its British predecessors, in that it consists of a series of papers on special topics written by different individuals. Its great effectiveness, viewed at this distance, does not appear to have consisted so much in what it actually provided as in the beginning it made of a thorough exploitation of library technique. The means for carrying out the latter were the American Library Association and the LIBRARY JOURNAL, two adjuncts in the development of American librarianship whose value it would be impossible to overestimate. During the five or six years after their concurrent establishment, through the medium of one or the other, every point of library economy was brought up and thoroughly discussed, and under the able leadership of such men as Winsor, Poole, Cutter and Dewey library science was placed on a new and substantial basis.

At the end of this period there was a noticeable lull; so much had been accomplished that the profession seemed on the point of accepting the work as finished. There was also a demand for a handbook of library economy which would embody the results of the papers and discussions, and as a preliminary to such a work Mr. Green's "Library aids" (L. J., April, 1881; Wash., 1881; N. Y., 1883) was appreciatively welcomed.

It shortly became evident, however, that the introduction of a standard of work was but the beginning of the activities of the Association and the JOURNAL. Technical questions once decided, there opened the wider field of the exploitation of the possibilities which this new science had created. Here it may be said that it is in the discernment and effective grasping of these possibilities that American librarianship has achieved its greatest and most distinctive success.

A detailed résumé of the literature which has been written in connection with this phase of the subject, consisting as it does of pamphlets and magazine articles, cannot be undertaken within the limits of the present paper. With the questions of "the school and the library," the use of fiction, "access to the

shelves," "children's libraries," "travelling libraries," "home libraries," "library schools," "library associations," "library commissions," and so on, such names as those of Mr. Green, Mr. Foster, Miss Hewins, Mr. Brett and Mr. Dewey will be immediately associated.

The developments of the last decade show unmistakably that the library profession recognizes the importance of systematizing its efforts. As this can be done only through the personal intercourse of the members or through the circulation of professional literature, we find various means provided towards this end both in Great Britain and the United States. The A. L. A. has been supplemented by numerous local associations, and the JOURNAL by the less expensive *Public Libraries* and publications issued by the local bodies.

But notwithstanding the great value of these agencies, and the various library schools, in promoting professional knowledge, the need still remains of a systematic presentation of American library practice. An effort towards this end was made in 1893 by the A. L. A. in connection with the Chicago World's Fair, and the summary of various features of the work then compiled has since been of service. But good as these papers are individually, as a whole they have not taken any such place in professional literature as the 1876 report, or indeed as their merit entitles them. One reason for this is that the form in which the papers are accessible is without either table of contents or index; but it is also apparent that tables of observations, reports and analyses of practice represent rather the data for judicious use than the completed form of a standard work.

While the desired manual delays its com-

ing, three treatises on a smaller scale have proved of the greatest value in the progress of the last few years. These are Mr. Fletcher's "Public libraries in America" (1894); Miss Plummer's "Hints to small libraries" (1894 and 1898); and Mr. Dana's "Library primer" (1899), similar in scope with his "Denver Public Library handbook" (1895). These books represent the most effective literature at our command today.

The same need of a comprehensive work is apparent in Great Britain, where no less than four different "series" have been undertaken within a decade. First came, in 1892, Part I. of a "Public library manual," published by the L. A. U. K.; out of it grew "The Library Association series," of which seven parts appeared in brochure form. Beginning with 1897, "The library series," a much more ambitious undertaking, reached a fifth volume in 1899; this series is edited by Dr. Richard Garnett, the most important factor in English librarianship since Panizzi. Lastly a series published by the "Library Supply Co." has made its appearance. It can scarcely be said that any of these books are permanent contributions to library science, but as efforts to summarize current practice they achieve a much desired result.

At the conclusion of the first half century of the modern democratic library movement we find the profession with a very much enlarged experience, with a great body of valuable but undigested literature, and awaiting three important pieces of work: (1) a bibliography of library economy; (2) a descriptive appraisal of our library resources; (3) a systematic summing up of our professional experience and knowledge.

### FORGOTTEN TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK, *The Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.*

SOME months ago Dr. Bernard C. Steiner called my attention to an article on "Itinerating libraries" which he accidentally discovered in *Niles' Register* of October 4, 1834 (47:70). I thought the article of sufficient interest to justify considerable effort to discover the author and something about the libraries described by him. On investigation it proved to be the fourth of a series of five

on "Education conventions," all of which are signed "An observer." In every one of these articles the author calls attention to the "simultaneous conventions" for the promotion of education, which are proposed to be held on the "first Wednesday of November next" in each of the 1100 counties of the Union.

The first article was published in the *Reg-*

ister of September 13, 1834 (47:24) and is introductory. There is no specific title as is the case with the other four. It is chiefly an argument for the establishment of county lyceums. In the second article, September 20, 1834 (47:39), "School moneys" are discussed, and it is declared "that until public sentiment is awakened on the subject of education, legislatures may enact laws, appropriate funds, furnish teachers, supply books, and provide the whole paraphernalia of schools, academies, lyceums, colleges, universities, etc., etc., but it will all be in vain." The third article, September 27, 1834 (47:56), discusses "Circuit schools," schools in which a single teacher is to have charge of six or twelve schools, each child to come under his influence one day in a week or once in two weeks. The condition of the country in many parts would not permit a daily school. The fourth article, "Itinerating libraries," is published herewith in full. In the fifth and last article, October 11, 1834 (47:87), "County lyceums" are discussed. All these articles show that the author was a man of ideas (some of them impractical) and much in advance of his time. The article on itinerating libraries is as follows:

#### EDUCATION CONVENTIONS.

##### ITINERATING LIBRARIES.

Not less than 3000 public libraries have lived and died in the United States, since their independence. Notwithstanding the brief existence of so many institutions, established for the best of purposes, they have been instrumental of great good to our country. It is not to be regretted that they lived, but that they died so soon. The ephemeral existence of libraries, hitherto established, ought not to be urged as an objection to farther attempts for the same object, but to incite inquiry into the cause, or causes, of their short duration, that those to be established in future may be placed upon a more enduring foundation.

The principal cause of the unfortunate end of public libraries is evidently the loss of the public interest which brought them into being. This loss of interest is, doubtless, the want of novelty, which is one of the most powerful movers of human passions and human actions, and one of the richest and most abundant sources of gratification, to persons of all ages, pursuits and countries.

It is hence evident, that any plan which will secure to libraries the novelty which, in most cases, is one of the first and strongest incentives in procuring their establishment, must be sufficient to preserve their lives and promote their growth. Such a plan is in *itin-*

*erating libraries*: or those divided into portions and distributed into different parts of a country, city or town, and for juvenile libraries into different schools, and, after three months, all returned to a common deposite and a new distribution made. Such a distribution, virtually, gives to each section of the community interested, four new libraries in a year; to schools, it might, in many cases, give a new one every month.

This plan is not good in theory merely, but like all other theories which are really good and sound, can be, for it has been, reduced to practice, and experience proves that it effects more in practice than it promises in theory.

To the questions, where and how itinerating libraries can be put into operation, it is answered first, in counties, especially through the whole of the western and southern sections of our country. Under the direction of COUNTY LYCEUMS such libraries may be formed and sustained with the greatest ease. When the books are procured, they can be divided by the curators of the lyceums into portions, of 50, 100, or 200 volumes each, and delivered out to neighborhood lyceums, once in three months, with far greater ease than they can be delivered, individually, to all the members of a library association, once a week, or, as is frequently the case, every day. At the quarterly meetings of the county societies, the books can be returned to the common deposite, without inconvenience.

These quarterly meetings and distributions bring into action another principle of our nature, scarcely less energetic or constant, than novelty: it is *sympathy*. Different branches of the same institution coming together, occasionally, to unite their energies, under the impulse of a *generous rivalry*, in promoting a common object, could hardly accumulate less strength from warmth of feeling, than from union of action, or the love of novelty. All combined must produce great and happy results.

The plan of itinerating libraries is no less applicable to the city than the country; for schools it is applicable in villages and large towns.

I am informed, Mr. Editor, that measures are in progress, by some of the most intelligent and benevolent individuals in our country, to make a selection of such books as will be fitted for the purposed libraries. Such being the fact, it is only necessary to make arrangements at the proposed "*education conventions*," on the 5th of November, or better, perhaps, by the *county lyceums* organized on the occasion, to provide for all sections of the country, and every class of the community, the rich and abundant source of knowledge, which must be contained in a public library.

AN OBSERVER.

Two questions naturally arise in connection with this article on "itinerating libraries."

First, when and where had this plan "been reduced to practice?" Second, who is the author? Both these questions can be answered with a degree of certainty, but not absolutely.

In 1831, May 4-8, there was held in the city of New York a convention to organize the National Department of the American Lyceum. The proceedings of this convention were published the same year in a pamphlet of 31 pages. At this convention the American Lyceum was organized, a constitution adopted, and measures for carrying the scheme into operation provided. Among the latter it was declared that "A portion of the money collected from memberships may be put under the direction of the county and state lyceums, to be appropriated to *itinerating county libraries*, costly apparatus, employing agents for making surveys, or giving other aid to mutual efforts, paying the expenses of delegates who attend the national, state or county lyceums, or such other measures for *general diffusion* as shall be deemed expedient." Near the end of the pamphlet in a description of the methods of "itinerating libraries" occurs the following: "If twenty lyceums in a county should apply a portion of the funds appropriated to general objects and the diffusion of useful knowledge, to procuring a county library to be divided into twenty parts according to the amount paid by the several lyceums, and a new division made once in three months each town would have the advantage of four new libraries in a year." At the time of the meeting of the convention in 1831 New York and Massachusetts were the two states most active in the lyceum movement. It is therefore most likely that the plan had "been reduced to practice" in one or both of those states before 1834.

For a long time after I had begun my investigation of the authorship of the articles in *Niles' Register* I was inclined to ascribe them to James MacNaughton, M.D., of Albany, N. Y., who published there, in 1830, "An inquiry into the present system of medical education in the state of New York. By an observer." MacNaughton was a man of most original mind, interested in education, and in many ways in advance of his age, as a number of pamphlets published by him show.

A careful examination of volume 46 of *Niles*, however, disclosed two articles in the same style and from the same point of view as those on education conventions. In the issue of August 16, 1834 (46:418) there is an article on "County museums," signed "A farmer." Again, on August 30, 1834 (46:445), there is a letter to the editor on "Lyceum seminaries," signed Josiah Holbrook. Both the articles and the letter urge the importance of simultaneous educational conventions. Holbrook was the founder of the American Lyceum and the leading spirit in the convention in New York in 1831; and the pamphlet containing the proceedings of that convention seems to have been the work of his pen. "Lyceum seminaries" and all the other schemes for the diffusion of knowledge advocated in the articles in *Niles' Register* are advocated in the pamphlet, and all seem to have originated with Holbrook. To me it is clear that Josiah Holbrook is the author of the article on "Itinerating libraries."

A sketch of Holbrook's life strongly confirms the belief that he is the author of the articles in *Niles'*. For most of the facts of his life I am indebted to volume 8 of Barnard's *American Journal of Education* (p. 229-247). This volume also contains an engraved portrait of him. Josiah Holbrook was born at Derby, Ct., in 1788, and was graduated from Yale College in 1810. In 1813 he married a daughter of Rev. Zephania Swift, and six years later his wife died and both his parents, leaving the care of a farm to him. On this farm in the spring of 1824 he opened a school for boys, combining manual labor for self support with education. This school was given up in the fall of 1825, but the experiment satisfied Mr. Holbrook that the principle was a practicable one. In November, 1826, he organized at Millbury, Mass., "Millbury Lyceum, No. 1 Branch of the American Lyceum." A number of other lyceums were organized by him in nearby towns, and these were united in pursuance of a general plan which was to include not only the whole country, but the world. From 1827 to 1834 Boston was the center of his activities. He lectured, organized the manufacture of apparatus for common schools, edited a series of scientific tracts, a weekly paper, *The*

*Family Lyceum*, etc. In 1834 and 1835, he was active in introducing the lyceum system into the state of Pennsylvania. In this state he performed valiant service for the cause of public schools. In 1837 he organized the lyceum village of Berea, Ohio. The failure of this project left him under a heavy debt which crippled all his subsequent efforts. About this time a lyceum village at Westchester, N. Y., was partly organized.

In 1842 Mr. Holbrook was established in New York city as the central agent of his plan of school exchanges, part of his original scheme of lyceums. He went to Washington in the spring of 1849 in the hope of enlisting the general government in his lyceum system of education. Washington remained his headquarters the rest of his life. In May, 1854, he visited Lynchburg, Va., in connection with his enterprise and while collecting minerals near there he fell from a cliff into a stream of deep water and was drowned.

Whether Holbrook's plan of itinerating libraries was original or was suggested by those of Scotland is uncertain. I am inclined to think he was familiar with the itinerating libraries established by Samuel Brown in East Lothian (Haddington), Scotland, in 1817. A catalog of some of these libraries in 1827, with an account of them, was printed in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library of November, 1898 (2:404-406), and reprinted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of May, 1899 (24:206-207).

Holbrook, through the working of his scheme of lyceums, must have been more or less familiar with similar movements throughout the world. Reports of the East Lothian libraries were published from time to time, and writers on the lyceum movement in America referred to the itinerating libraries of Scotland. About 1830, according to the British Museum Catalogue, Rev. William Brown, M.D., secretary of the Scottish Missionary Society, author of "The history of the propagation of Christianity among the heathen since the Reformation," and brother of Samuel Brown, founder of the East Lothian libraries, published in Edinburgh the second edition of a pamphlet entitled "Memoir relative to itinerating libraries." This pamphlet was reprinted in New York in 1836 by D. Fanshaw, 150 Nassau street. The reprint contains 16 pages and is a most interesting

account of the work of itinerating libraries accomplished and proposed. The author is fully persuaded that this system of libraries "is worthy to stand by the side of our great institutions—our Bible, our Missionary and our School Societies." It was proposed to plant "divisions" of fifty books each in all the towns and villages of East Lothian (Haddington) county, so that "no individual may be more remote from one than a mile and a half." The scheme commenced with five "divisions," and at the time of writing (about 1830) there were forty "divisions" in Haddington "and in thirty-one of the principal towns and villages of the county." They were kept at one place for two years, and were accessible to all persons over twelve years of age. The author says that the issue of books for the whole system was then 10,000 a year, or five times for each book. The average cost of establishing these "divisions" was about £10 each.

When the libraries were started the books were all issued gratuitously, but in 1821 a system of subscriptions was inaugurated, though the gratuitous feature was not given up. The number of subscribers increased from eight in 1821 to 162 in 1829. The subscribers were to have special privileges in the way of new books, and they were to pay 5s. per annum. It was believed that each division would yield in this way a revenue of 25s. per annum.

Dr. Brown urges the establishment of a British and Foreign Itinerating Library Society, and that this society should raise £5000 a year for forming new libraries. On the basis of this £5000 a year and the annual revenue of 25s. from each "division" he constructs a most interesting table to prove that in fifty years there would be nearly a million itinerating libraries, or one for every 600 inhabitants of the earth. "These statements," he says, "are not chimerical—they are matter of simple calculation." But such a society would do even more. It would eventually print its own books, thus reducing the cost to one-fourth of what it then was, and from that time on "nearly four times the numbers of libraries might be established. Salaries would have to be paid to conduct such a large institution, but," says Dr. Brown, "I would propose that they should be paid out of the savings which I have supposed to be



effected by having a paid agency. A small percentage on the amount of the whole would be quite sufficient for this purpose."

In a foot-note Dr. Brown tells us that Samuel Brown, the founder of the East Lothian libraries, was engaged in raising funds to send such libraries to Jamaica, and that four had actually been sent out. The Scottish Missionary Society had voted £20 in aid of this movement.

William Brown, the author of this pamphlet, was the youngest son, and Samuel Brown, the founder of the "itinerating libraries," was the eighth son of Rev. John Brown of Haddington, author of "The self-interpreting Bible." Samuel Brown was the father of Samuel Brown, M.D., the chemist (1817-56), author of "Lectures on the atomic theory," etc. In the last years of his life Samuel Brown, M.D., wrote a life of his father, Samuel Brown. This life I have been unable to find. It doubtless contains a full account of the founder's work in behalf of "itinerating libraries."

In this connection it seems worth while to mention a forthcoming publication of the Maryland Historical Society that will throw further light on the early history of travel-

ling libraries. Fund Publication no. 37 of the Society will be entitled "Rev. Thomas Bray: his life and selected works relating to Maryland, edited by Bernard C. Steiner." Among the works of Bray included in this publication is "An essay towards promoting all necessary and useful knowledge, both divine and human, in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions," London, 1697. In this work are certain "Proposals to the Gentry and Clergy of this Kingdom For Purchasing Lending Libraries in all the Deaneries of England, and Parochial Libraries for Maryland, Virginia, and other of the Foreign Plantations."

One of the proposals is as follows:

"That within a Month after, the following Books to the value of Thirty Pound, be sent down into the subscribing Deaneries to such Places as from the Visitation shall be directed. And that they be made up in such Boxes, or Book-Presses, with Shelves in them, and Locks and Doors to 'em, as will serve both to preserve 'em in the Carriage down, and in the Place where they shall be deposited for the Publick Benefit. And being kept in such movable Repositories, they can at any time be removed to any other part of the Deanery, as by vote of the Clergy at a Visitation shall be judged most convenient to have 'em lodg'd in; and that without the Charge of building any Room wherein to lay 'em up."

#### ON TAKING OURSELVES TOO SERIOUSLY.\*

By JOHN ASHHURST, *Free Library of Philadelphia.*

It has been recorded by one of the few men of our own time who has kept a diary, the author of "Collections and recollections," that "Lord Houghton, when he saw a young friend at a club supping on *paté de foie gras* and champagne, said encouragingly, "That's quite right. All the pleasant things in life are unwholesome, or expensive, or wrong." It seems appropriate to begin with this aphorism for two reasons. In the first place, Augustine Birrell, in speaking of the use of quotations, says that a writer should, in his opinion, "leap-frog into his subject over the back of a brother," and in the second place, the undoubted tendency of a large number of our profession to agree with Lord Houghton, in regard to one of the pleasantest things in life, is one that I wish to deplore.

Unwholesome, expensive, and wrong! What a familiar sound these adjectives have

as applied to the reading of fiction. I suppose it would be acknowledged by almost everyone who is at all familiar with the conditions of the past, that one of the most marked features of our life to-day is the growing desire on the part of an increasing number of individuals to endeavor, in the first place to lighten the suffering that seems incidental to life, and secondly to increase, when it is possible, the actual sum of human happiness. The hospitals and asylums, the reformatories for juvenile offenders, and the many homes for the aged and infirm, are the expression of the first of these desires, while the many museums and art galleries and public parks now thrown open to the people, for their enjoyment, do much to render happier the lot of the general mass. In the meantime, with our eyes turned backward to the past instead of forward towards the future we librarians continue to wag our heads sadly over what should be to us, in my mind, one of our greatest sources of

\*Read at joint library meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 23, 1901.

congratulation, our contribution to the sum of human happiness, the circulation of fiction. We gravely debate from time to time in the columns of our strenuous library papers; or in solemn conclave at our cheerless library clubs, as to whether the reading of fiction be not unwholesome, forgetting that all the world cannot be expected to view this question through our near-sighted glasses, and that Thomas Gray, the author of what is probably the best known and most justly famous poem in the English language, the man whom the "Dictionary of national biography" calls "the most learned of all our poets," was guilty of the highly scandalous and unorthodox sentiment that "to lie upon a couch and read new novels is no bad idea of Paradise."

That fiction may be unwholesome for a body of individuals suffering, as I fear librarians often do, from a severe form of mental indigestion induced by an over-conscientious effort to bolt all the biographies and histories and works on education as fast as they come out, I am not prepared to deny. What I do wish to deny, however, is that novels are an inherently unwholesome diet. "All people with healthy literary appetites love them" — wrote Thackeray — "almost all women; — a vast number of clever hard-headed men. . . . Judges, bishops, chancellors, mathematicians are notorious novel-readers; as well as young boys and sweet girls, and their kind tender mothers. Who has not heard of Eldon and how he cried over novels every night when he was not at whist?" A couple of years ago I met a distinguished Greek scholar and philologist, coming out of a library in Philadelphia, at the beginning of the summer vacations, with ten or twelve novels under his arm. He greeted me with a sickly smile. "One of those young women in there," he said, "stopped me as I was going out with my novels and told me that if I would come back she would be very glad to pick out some good 'class' books for me." This sort of thing would be funny if it were not sad. That many of the readers who frequent our libraries are our seniors in point of age I suppose you will admit, that many of them know quite as much as we do about books I am prepared to assert, that it is not well to attempt to teach your grandmother how to suck eggs should be constantly borne in mind.

In a magazine that recently had its birth on the news-stand, a periodical with a sad gray cover bearing the somewhat comprehensive title of *The World's Work*, and which quite appropriately had as frontispiece the portrait of that professor of all literalness, Mr. John Fiske, there appeared an article on "Fiction in public libraries," by the librarian of a public library who with rare modesty neglected to sign his name. The article was rather widely copied in the daily papers. It contained one of those tables, so dear to the mind of a certain class of librarian, which showed the percentage of fiction circulated in twenty-five of the larger libraries of the United States. After making the novel observation, that "the public library is the people's university," and following up that original and never-hitherto-quoted statement by a few trifling remarks on the necessity for purchasing fiction "only when there is a class of neglected, uneducated people to be attracted who could not be drawn to the library with any other bait," this anonymous librarian suddenly gives vent to "an exceeding bitter cry." "But what are we to think," he wails, "when a good old New England town like Salem confesses to a circulation of 83 per cent of fiction in its library?" My own feeling about the matter is that the good old New England town of Salem is better employed in brightening the lives of its aged women by means of novels, than by means of the lighted fagots of the "good old" days.

The librarian of one American library, who considers novel-reading unwholesome, is at present engaged in a laudable attempt to elevate the taste of his community by publishing from time to time in a "library bulletin," lists of books on Palmistry, Hypnotism, and Magic. Weaned from his novel, the reader in the favored institution I have alluded to may peruse with profit "Fingers and fortune," by Mrs. E. M. F. Forbes, and "Hands of celebrities," by K. St.-Hill. His palate duly tickled, so to speak, by Mrs. Forbes's fingers, he may refresh himself with "The life and the doctrines of Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus, Bombast of Hohenheim, known by the name of Paracelsus," by Franz Hartmann. This little manual of 383 pages (a mystic number, as you will instantly note if you are learned in the black art) I confess that I once bought and read. In it

the reader will find much valuable information concerning the *Mumia* of a drowned person, which will cause the room where it appears to be pervaded by a corpse-like odor, while the "air may become damp and musty or a sprinkling of spray may take place." He will learn, in addition, that frequently when a *Mumia* is about, all the milk in the house will become blue, deepening after a time into an almost inky darkness, while the surface will exhibit strange zigzag lines. Soon the whole mass will begin to putrefy and emit a horrible odor. Dr. Hartmann adds, in a foot-note, that he has taken especial pains to investigate this subject and that several cases of "blue milk" are known to him personally. Astral bells are described, the invisible bells whose ringing in men's ears often precedes those invisible voices that cause the "delusions of persecution" so well known in insanity. "The more we begin to understand the language of the adepts," writes Dr. Hartmann, "the more grows our respect for their wisdom." He then proceeds to describe the *Xeni Nephidei* who feed on men's brains, the *Flagae* who appear in the Beryll or in Chrystal, and the Rakasas which are demons that were once the souls of evil sorcerers. The mystery of *Erodinium* is explained, and *Mangonaria* or levitation, the creation of *Homunculi*, and how to poison a mirror by the moon. It is probably untrue of Paracelsus that "He lived like a hog, had the appearance of a teamster; found his greatest pleasure in being in company with the lowest and most vulgar people; was drunk nearly all his life, and seems to have written all his books in a state of intoxication." As this was said of him by another physician, it behooves us to make allowances. However, it is to be feared that he was scarcely what we are accustomed to regard in the light of an estimable character.

I have a certain sympathy for those persons who believe that the rest of the world should spend its leisure moments in reading history and biography, or something "solid," I believe that is the correct term; because it gives me an opportunity to ask what histories and biographies they are reading themselves, and to receive the stock answer, that they are really too busy to read anything just then, but that they hope to read all the new histories and biographies when they have time. We also most of us know, by experi-

ence, how irritatingly apathetic our friends can be when we approach them with a book which we have just read and which we want them to read. How often, too, in the silent watches of the night, are we ourselves smitten by a guilty pang on remembering that we left the book which he so strongly recommended to us, and which we took from our friend's hands with such simulated joy, on his hat-rack, when we came away. The man who does not himself read is, of course, a good judge of what other persons should read, just as almost every man is prepared to teach a woman how to cook. The strange indifference and callousness that marks the behavior of our friends when we urge them to read a book that we have just finished, is balanced in the beautiful working of the law of compensation by our own feeble and unsuccessful efforts to appear gratified when they force a book upon us. But why a custodian of books, to whom it would seem natural to attribute from his choice of an occupation some love of literature, should suggest works on Palmistry, Hypnotism, and Magic as possible substitutes for fiction, it is difficult to understand.

The initial expense incurred in buying the books is apparently regarded by many librarians as a serious phase of the question of fiction. Of course in the case of libraries that are endowed, and in subscription libraries, this question is not usually so burning a one as in the case of the unendowed public library. The endowed library has the expression of the will of the donor as a guide, or the matter of choosing the books is in the hands of a board of trustees. In a subscription library, the wishes of the subscribers as carried out by a board which they elect or a committee of its choosing usually decide the matter. In the cases of neither of these libraries does the responsibility of the whole choice of books as a rule fall upon the librarian. The case of the unendowed public library is apt to be different. Here the money by which the library is carried on, whether it comes through city councils, or a board of public education, or some other municipal body, is ultimately given by the people. The people is the court of last resort, and on its popularity with the people finally depends the success or failure of the unendowed public library.

It is here that the responsibility of the

librarian comes in, and where his courage sometimes seems to fail him. He is treated with a certain amount of deference, he finds that he is able to answer many questions that puzzle little boys and old ladies without having to have recourse to reference books, his staff laugh politely at his jokes, and after a time he finds that he is probably familiar with the titles and names of the authors of a greater number of books than almost any one of his acquaintance. He grows so accustomed to the appearance of his books upon the shelves, that, after he has consulted their indexes upon a few occasions, he really comes to feel as if he must have read them, so familiar have they become, just as we all of us feel as if we somehow ought to speak to the persons whom we know by sight at home, when we meet them in another city. But the real downfall of a librarian, the moment when the caterpillar ceases to be open to new impressions and begins to spin his chrysalis, probably dates from the time when he first discovers a mistake in the writings of some well-known authority. This is indeed a proud moment. The assistants are all summoned, the page is exhibited, encyclopedias are called for, all the reference books agree, a low murmur of admiration is heard, the librarian modestly relates how he just happened to find it, he puts a little mark in the volume to show it to the first visitor of importance who comes along, and a bibliographer is born. Happy the librarian who at this supreme moment is endowed from his past reading with a strong and healthy love of fiction to stay him in his hour of peril. "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson." The novels may well tremble upon their shelves. Education is a great thing, the librarian reflects. Only a year or two ago I thought this author, whom I have just caught napping, infallible, and here I find him making a stupid mistake. Education is frightfully neglected, and it is my duty to do more than I have been doing to elevate the tone of what people read. It is when he has arrived at this conclusion, through somewhat this process of thought, that the librarian is apt to become impressed by the expense which attends the buying of novels.

In Æsop's fable of the stag who took himself seriously, it was not the antlers that he so greatly admired that enabled him for a time to escape his pursuers, but the legs that

he so thoroughly despised, and it is not the students in his reference rooms of whom the librarian thinks with pride, but the many readers of fiction to whom he scarcely gives a thought that may be safely depended upon to stand loyally by the library when its existence is assailed.

To those persons, for I suppose there are such, who have an undefined sort of feeling that the reading of fiction is wrong, I have but little to say. There are many philosophies of life and that of Dumas "may not be the best, nor the ultimate philosophy," to quote Andrew Lang, "but it is a philosophy, and one of which we may some day feel the want." It "is that old philosophy of the Sagas and of Homer. Let us enjoy the movement of the fray, the faces of fair women, the taste of good wine; let us welcome life like a mistress, let us welcome death like a friend, and with a jest—if death comes with honor."

The kindly humor of Dickens and his hatred of all cruelty and oppression, the broad charity of Thackeray and his scorn of all shams, the brave life and gentle wisdom and love of all mankind that characterize the good Sir Walter, all surely add something to the character of the immense number of those who read their novels, that the world can ill afford to lose.

And the novel-readers themselves form one of the most interesting democracies that the world has ever known. The little boy who is reading the story for the first time and the tired old man to whom it brings back his lost youth, Capital in his private car and Labor who flags the crossing, the lady in her drawing-room and the servant-maid in her garret, Dives in his club and Lazarus in his cellar, the judge at his fireside and the prisoner in his cell, the physician at his office-table and the patient on his bed of pain, all yield up their minds at the same moment to the same divinely inspired singer, who with one wave of his magic wand lulls to rest all their different cares and sorrows and pains and disappointments, and leads them a united family, side by side though they know it not, to that same fair land through which our ancestors loved to wander long ago, and to which our descendants will love to hasten in the time to come, the land of True Romance, where, for at least a few brief and happy moments, we are at charity with our fellow-men.

## THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN ONTARIO.

*Part of address by James Bain, Jr., before Ontario Library Association, Toronto, April 8.*

THE library field in the Province of Ontario contains a population of about two and one-half millions, almost all of which is included in that portion of the province lying between Lakes Huron, Erie, Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, and south of a line drawn from Parry Sound to the Ottawa River. For the present, therefore, until New Ontario grows, the extent of country to be covered is not excessive, especially as so large a portion of the population is clustered in cities and towns.

Successful efforts have been made by the government and private individuals since the first proposals of Governor Simcoe, to supplement the educational work carried on in this province by introducing and popularizing free libraries. Every encouragement has been given to those which were weak, and from \$40 to \$44,000 have been annually granted towards bonusing them. We think now, however, that the time has come for more liberal and sympathetic municipal and individual action, confident that the government of the province will continue to furnish the same generous assistance which they have always given in the past.

By the last report of the Minister of Education we learn that there are in this province:

- 118 free public libraries, supported by the municipality.
- 253 public libraries — supported mainly by fees.
- 24 libraries recently organized.
- 23 libraries not reporting.
- 12 university and college libraries.
- 3 society and scientific libraries.
- 25 law libraries.
- 1 legislative library.

Giving a total of 459 in the province.

The public libraries, numbering 371, make an excellent exhibit, but which, however, does not stand close analysis. Of books they have on their shelves 918,022 volumes. The issue of books estimated for 1900 was 2,376,237, rather more than one per head of the population of the province. The expenditure, which was virtually the entire income, was \$178,642. If from these figures we deduct the amounts paid by the larger libraries we find that the amount spent by the smaller libraries, numbering 362, is \$140,187, or an average of \$387 per library — and if from this we deduct \$100 as the average government grant we gather that the average amount contributed to each library, by individuals or municipality, is \$287 per annum. A number of these far exceed this amount, so that a very large proportion of the libraries of the province are struggling for an existence on an income of less than \$250 per annum.

Turning to consider the size of these libraries, 103 are entered as under 1000 volumes, 128 contain from 1000 to 2000, and 115 from 2000 to 5000, so that 346, or all but 25, are under 5000 volumes. The condition upon which the government grant is made, is that the library must expend on books a sum corresponding to the grant, with the result that the funds as far as possible are expended in this way.

It is evident from these figures that the amount spent on the 346 smaller libraries is so small that the necessary attendance for care-taking and distribution cannot be provided after making the due allowance for rent, light and heat. To investigate thoroughly this condition of affairs and make suggestions as to the best method of overcoming the difficulty is one of the subjects which should occupy our attention. Let me suggest two plans which may be considered. The wants are trained assistants, uniformity in buying, cataloging, and more regular supplies of new books. To suppose that the smaller libraries can afford to engage trained assistants is folly — but if all the libraries within a county could be transferred to the county and government grants paid to it, it would be an easy matter for it to engage a librarian, who would work up the raw material within its limits. The librarian would correspond to the school inspector combining with that the duties of a normal school teacher. She would arrange with those of each school section, or with such other divisions as the county council might direct, for placing libraries; would interest the people in the work, would train the assistants in the elementary work necessary for keeping and distributing the books, and at some central point would arrange for purchases and binding. Money would be saved by printing one catalog for three or five libraries, and these libraries could be exchanged with other parts of the county.

The expense to a county would be comparatively small and the gain enormous. Especially if with this were combined the school libraries which our educational leaders are demanding as a scholastic necessity, furnishing a ready and inexpensive means of distribution in the more sparsely settled districts.

The other path is for the government to take upon itself the responsibility of declining to aid small libraries directly, and devoting the money heretofore spent in the maintenance of a number of travelling libraries of 100 or 200 volumes, one of which would be supplied to each library, say three times a year — in this way ensuring that the proper character of books reached the readers and that the supply of new books was continuous.

One of the difficulties we have to encounter is training our masters. As an almost universal rule library boards are ignorant of the requirements of modern libraries. Nor can we wonder at this, because the gentlemen who give their time and patience in the effort

to make their libraries prosperous are engaged in other vocations which occupy the greater part of their time. If they are scholars they are almost certain to be unsystematic, and if systematic, to know nothing of books. I think, however, that it will be uniformly found that they are perfectly willing to leave the details of work to the librarian, if he or she proves to be competent for the position. Unfortunately with so many of our small libraries only occasional untrained assistants can be employed, whose work supplemented by equally uninformed trustees is inevitably disastrous. Confusion on the shelves, want of promptness in looking after books overdue, allowing books to become ragged and unreadable, and failure to supply new books regularly are rocks upon which many small libraries have been wrecked. The only remedy is the supply of a class of regularly trained librarians who would command confidence—not that the training should be of that advanced character which is required for a university or college library, but a training which would give knowledge of the orderly care, handling, and repair of books, of the best method of distribution suited to the character of readers, of exactness in the charging and return system, and above all familiarity with English literature, and with such subject indices as will enable them to name at least one authority on every common subject. . . .

The time for this library development is now propitious—the air is charged with rumors of library progress. The generosity of Mr. Carnegie, which has overflowed the borders of his own land, has made sure another large public library in the city of Ottawa, and has added to the possibility of the one already active in Windsor. The efforts made by the ladies of Belleville for the conversion of the present small library into a public library, supported by the municipality, has met a reverse, but must eventually be successful. The strong plea which the Minister of Education makes in his last annual report for school libraries, shows that the educational authorities of this province are not lagging behind and must result in awakening the attention of trustees to the value and necessity of books as a means of education.

In East Victoria County the teachers at a recent convention, impressed with the absolute necessity for providing school libraries and resolved not to delay longer, have prepared sets of a small historical collection which they are inducing trustees of schools to purchase, as a nucleus of a larger library. The books chosen for a commencement are those which bear on English, American and Canadian history. No more hopeful sign of the times can be seen than the determination of the teachers to supplement their work, by directing the mind of youth to the books which widen their school training.

#### THE ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, APRIL 8-9, 1901.

THE American Library Association meeting at Montreal last June was evidently a true missionary: the Canadian delegates present were moved upon to organize a Canadian library association to extend the good work of library co-operation. After much planning in the interval, the Ontario Library Association gathered for its first meeting in Toronto, Monday and Tuesday, April 8 and 9. Sessions were held in the Normal School building, and though the meeting was not large, it was thoroughly representative, not only geographically but of the various library interests, viz., the large city public libraries and small country libraries, law, college and special libraries, the publishers and the government.

Mr. James Bain, Jr., Toronto Public Library, was chairman and presided with tact and dignity, and added much to the profit of the meeting by his exceedingly practical suggestions.

The first session was largely of a business character, a constitution was adopted, the delegates' roll signed, and the delegates were made known to each other. Two papers were given, one by Mr. Lancefield, of Hamilton Public Library, and the other by Mr. Keller, of the Uxbridge Public Library.

"Modern library methods and appliances for small libraries" was the subject presented by Mr. Lancefield, in a comprehensive and practical manner. He said, in part: "It will not do for us as librarians to consider ourselves as merely the custodians of a more or less extensive collection of books. We must go further than that. We must realize the responsibilities placed on us, and be prepared not to follow but to show the way. This involves a consideration of many details, which will vary according to the size of the city or town and the available funds at the disposal of the library board. Probably the two most important details are the selection of the architect and the choice of a librarian. In too many library buildings, usefulness has been sacrificed for the sake of architectural effect. Now, while architectural beauty is desirable, it should certainly be subordinated to the demands of practical use. Each librarian has no doubt his idea of a library building. I have mine, adapted to a city of 20,000 to 200,000. If the reading rooms and book rooms are all to be on one floor, I would have the library in the front part and the reading rooms in the rear, or at the side, according to shape of the building lot. When those going to exchange books have to pass through the reading rooms there is a constant shuffling of feet and buzzing of talkers, most annoying to those in the reading rooms. With the library in the front part and the reading rooms in the rear or side, this is avoided, as in the Buffalo library. But where

\$50,000 could be spent on the erection of a two-story building, so much the better. Then on the ground or first floor would be the books and circulating department, also the reference reading room and the ladies' reading room. Off the ladies' reading room would be a comfortable lounging room. On the second floor would be the general reading rooms; off these would be the board rooms and executive offices, also a lounging room for men, equipped also with tables furnished with chess, draughts, and similar games. This may seem an innovation, but I know that it is one that would be heartily welcomed. Such a room as I speak of in connection with the public library would do a great work in providing a resort especially for young men, which would be free from the contaminating influences of the saloon and the average public billiard and pool room. From the games room the visitor would naturally drift to the library and take home a good book to read.

"The second important point is the selection of a librarian. Whether man or woman, the librarian must be a person of considerable executive ability, of wide reading, affable in manner, slow to take offence—and he will be tried very often by the cranks who make the library their hunting ground. A good librarian is worth a good salary; the requisite requirements demand a person who is well worth all and more than the average library board can or is able to pay. The assistants, although appointed by the board, must be under the direct authority of the librarian, as to ensure the perfect working of the library the utmost harmony between the staff and the chief is essential. This is the more reason for securing the proper person as chief librarian." Selection and classification of books were touched upon, and the use of the Decimal classification was recommended. "The question of admission to the shelves must perhaps be settled by the size of the city and the architectural possibilities of the building. I should say, however, that no modern library can afford to absolutely forbid admission to the book shelves. The more freely admission is allowed (to books other than fiction or juveniles) the more fully will the library fulfil its mission as an educational factor. Give people fairly free access to all your books except fiction and juvenile and you encourage people to read travels, historical and general literature in place of fiction. Six years' experience of this latter plan has convinced me that it is a good thing. The chief objection to it is that books are liable to be stolen. This has not been our experience. Trust the people and they seem to respect the trust reposed in them; as although thousands have been admitted to our stacks in the past six years, not six books have been stolen. In every new library building of the future I trust provision will be made for admission to the stacks. It is hard

enough for many people to select novels from catalogs; it is much harder for them to select other books from catalogs. In fact, in addition to the catalogs, the librarian and assistants should encourage people to ask for any special book wanted. The assistant could probably find the book in a moment and save much trouble. This indeed is a most important function of the modern library, and should be carefully noted by every assistant."

In regard to the reading room, Mr. Lancefield thought that the common criticisms of its use by tramps or idlers should not be given much weight, as it was one of the best places to which a man out of work could go. As to arrangement of papers and magazines, he said: "As good a plan as any is to have the large daily papers on stands, and to place the cheaper magazines on tables in the reading rooms, open to all comers; and to keep the better and more expensive magazines at the counter, to be given to those asking for them—posting a list in the reading rooms. Above all, have stools for the stands and chairs for the desks in the reading rooms. Nothing is more trying on the muscles of the legs than to stand 10 or 20 minutes at a high desk reading a paper or magazine. Especially is this trying to a man who has been working hard all day in a factory or warehouse. Don't torture readers—try to make them comfortable."

Mr. Keller's paper dealt with "The character of books for a small library," and noted the principles of selection advisable in various classes of literature. He recommended special emphasis upon national literature—"Don't fail to encourage everything that is Canadian even to the extent of favoritism, and without any distinction as to race. The English, the French, the Irish, the Scotch of Canada, are Canadians, and Canada should encourage her national literature."

The evening session was marked by three excellent papers. Mr. Bain's presentation of the library situation in Ontario, given elsewhere, furnished much food for thought, while the two papers by Messrs. James and Langton on "Canadian poetry" and "Canadian history" respectively, were scholarly and valuable studies by two experts. Mr. James has made probably the most complete collection of Canadian poetry in existence, and is the editor of the "Bibliography of Canadian poetry" (Toronto: William Briggs), and Mr. Langton is the librarian of the University of Toronto Library, an authority on Canadian historical literature and associate editor of the "Review of historical publications relating to Canada" (Toronto: University of Toronto Library).

The other features of the session were an address by Mrs. S. Frances Harrison ("Seranus"), a gifted Canadian novelist and poet, on "The influence of scenery upon character," and the hearty address of welcome by Mr. John Miller, Deputy Minister of Education.

Mr. Miller welcomed the association as likely to prove of assistance to the government in perfecting their plans of library administration.

The Tuesday morning session proved exceedingly helpful. Committees were appointed to study two important problems and report next year—the problems of library architecture and classification, especially as adapted to small libraries. Another committee was instructed to issue periodically to all the libraries in the province generous lists of the new books and an annual list of the “best books of the year.”

The officers for the year 1901-2 were chosen as follows: President, James Bain, Jr., Toronto Public Library; 1st vice-president, H. H. Langton, University of Toronto Library; 2d vice-president, R. J. Blackwell, London Public Library; secretary, E. A. Hardy, Lindsay Public Library; treasurer, A. B. MacCallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto; councilors: W. Tytler, R. T. Lancefield, Avern Pardoe, Judge Macdonald, Henry Robertson.

Four papers were given at this session, all of a practical character. The first, “The needs of a small library,” was by Miss M. C. Budge, librarian of a subscription library at Port Hope. She thought the library should be well situated, in a good spot for fresh air in summer, should have at least three rooms—library, reading room, gymnasium or game room. It should be well warmed, lighted and ventilated, and well provided with chairs. The reading room must be stocked with the best magazines, placed in covers and fastened to the tables; good order is indispensable. The book shelves in the library should not be more than seven feet high. Books should be bought as published and not once a year *en bloc*. Books should not be changed too often in a small library; the library loses its freshness if you do. The trustees, or at least one of them, must be active. Encourage the faithful workers occasionally.

“Travelling libraries” was the subject of a paper by Dr. A. B. MacCallum. He regarded these libraries as an exceedingly important phase of the library movement. The dearth of reading matter in many rural districts is painful to think of, and the travelling library brings sweetness and light into many a scanty home. The movement originated with the New York State Library and has westward spread its imperial way, and in every other direction also, till now it is general throughout the United States. It has been introduced in British Columbia, and an appropriation has been granted in Ontario at the present meeting of the legislature. Its first field in this province has been the lumber-camps. Two suggestions may be presented: the co-operation of the various women’s clubs in this work, and the co-operation of temperance and other fraternal organizations. Dr. MacCallum’s paper elicited much discus-

sion. There was a strong feeling that travelling libraries should be sent, at government expense, only to poorer and sparsely settled districts. Any well-to-do section desiring a travelling library should bear the major part of the expense.

“An outline program of the work of Ontario Library Association” was presented by E. A. Hardy, the secretary. It gave a careful summary of the library situation in the province, and considered the future work of the association under four different heads: 1, assistance to libraries; 2, assistance to the general public; 3, assistance to the schools; 4, assistance to Sunday-school libraries. Under the first head, aid was advocated in the selection of books, by the issue of special bulletins, an annual list of best books of the year, and special subject bibliographies; in the introduction of modern methods, by bulletin or by personal visits; by giving instruction and advice in regard to classification and cataloging; by the establishment of short courses of training for librarians; by systematic co-operation of small libraries with larger ones; by formulating a method for handling and utilizing public documents; by the affiliation of special libraries. Under the second head, it was urged that public interest should be stimulated in the library movement, that bibliographies on subjects of public interest be issued, and that collections of local history be developed. In the fourth division it was suggested that the association should prepare lists of books suitable for Sunday-school libraries, and of higher character than the mass of literature contained in those collections.

As means toward these ends it was suggested that all publications of the association should be issued as government documents, furnished free to all public libraries, and to others on application; that a small government appropriation be granted for the purposes of the association; or that a Provincial Library Commission, akin to that of Wisconsin, be created to carry on such work. Mr. Hardy was felt to have covered the ground so carefully that the meeting resolved to have his report published and sent to every library in the province. It was also decided to request the government to publish a full account of the proceedings.

The closing paper was by A. H. Gibbard, on “The library and the school.” Mr. Gibbard spoke from an intimate knowledge of both, having taught for many years, and having been the moving spirit on various library boards in Ontario. He said in part: “This library association will have accomplished a good work if it can suggest to the Minister of Education any means by which either the school or the library can be improved. The Minister has the right idea about reading, for in his last report he says: ‘It should never be forgotten that the boy or girl who leaves the school with a taste for good read-



ing has received the most important part of an education.' Provision for this 'most important part of an education' has been very faulty in the past. Our teachers have not realized their mission in this respect, or have not had the time or facilities to do what they desired. Things are brightening with us, however. The American city schools, many of them, have a complete system of supplementary reading from the primary to the highest grade, thus cultivating in their pupils a taste for the best that literature affords. We may do well to follow their example. To accomplish the best results the Minister of Education should employ competent persons to compile an authoritative and detailed guide in supplementary reading for the public and high schools, and place a copy in the hands of every teacher in the province, with instructions to provide for this work in the school programs. No work could give better results."

As an initial meeting, the 1901 O. L. A. gathering at Toronto was a success. The representative attendance, the high scholarly and practical character of the papers, the animated discussions and the spirit of enthusiasm were indicative of great possibilities.

#### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE DELIVERY OF BOOKS.

THE Springfield (Mass.) City Library inaugurated on April 27 a system of weekly house-to-house delivery of library books, in accordance with announcements previously made (*See L. J.*, April, p. 230). There were easily secured in one district 100 persons willing to pay five cents a week for this service—a sum which it was estimated would defray the expense involved—and the plan as carried out experimentally in that district will, if successful, be later extended over the city. An explanatory circular was sent to all persons included in the first delivery. It is as follows:

"The first delivery of books will be made on Saturday morning, April 27. We hand you herewith recent lists. From these, on the slip enclosed marked 'order list,' make out your list of books wanted in the order of preference. You are not confined in ordering to the lists of books we send. If possible make out a list of 10 titles. Give author and title and the book number, wherever the latter is given in the lists. Put the list and your borrower's card in the envelope enclosed and mail it on or before April 24.

"If your card is at the library, we shall find it. If you are not already a cardholder at the library, you will find enclosed registration slip for your signature. Sign this slip on the line marked A, and put it also in the envelope with your order list. A borrower's card will be returned to you with your book.

"All residents of Springfield are entitled to

take books from the library. If there are others in your household who wish cards, let each sign one of the enclosed registration slips and place it also in the envelope with a list of the books wanted pinned to it. The borrower's card will be returned with the book. Five cents per week pays for the delivery of as many books as there are cardholders in each house.

"If you wish, you may hand the messenger a second list when he delivers the first books, April 27. Each successive Saturday forenoon have ready for the messenger additional lists, with your name on each one, and the books you wish returned.

"All books can be kept two weeks and, except some recent fiction, can be renewed for two weeks more. The messenger can renew all renewable books at the door. Supplementary lists can be sent in on postals. Telephone inquiries will be answered as far as possible.

"Many recent novels and some other recent books are included in the duplicate collection, as well as in the general library. So also are current magazines. Both books and magazines in the duplicate collection can be reserved on request. They are lent at one cent per day. This charge begins on the day on which they are reserved. The 50 cents due for 10 weeks' delivery can be paid at the library or to the messenger."

#### SOME QUESTIONS OF NOMENCLATURE.

W. E. FOSTER, of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, raises rather an interesting question of library nomenclature. In preparing an historical summary of the Providence library he notes that four terms, now commonly used in American library practice, were used continuously in that library, in their restricted or technical sense, for many years, and he asks, "Did we use them thus, earlier than other libraries?" Mr. Foster gives the following record of the terms referred to, with statement of origin and use so far as the Providence Public Library is concerned, and would be glad to know of their prior usage, if any, by other libraries:

##### "Reference list."

Used continuously in manuscript and printed notices of this library, from 1879. See 2d annual report of this library, p. 26, showing its use as early as Oct. 18, 1879.

See also article by W. E. Foster, in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Feb., 1880, v. 5, p. 38-42.

##### "Information desk."

Used in this library continuously, from 1891.

See 14th annual report of this library, p. 10-11.

##### "Staff meeting."

Used in this library continuously, from 1890.

See 13th annual report, p. 14.

##### "Standard library."

Established in new building, opened March, 1900. Written about, in advance, in the *Monthly Bulletin* of this library, Oct., 1898, v. 4, p. 272-82; also in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Dec., 1898, v. 23, p. 661-63.

## MISLEADING LIBRARY STATISTICS.

*P. B. Wright in The Dial, April 16.*

WHILE library workers are gratified at the increased attention given library work and use, by students, critics, and writers, believing that, as a result of any public agitation, additional knowledge of these institutions will bring increased opportunities for good, they cannot but object to the plan which seems to be so generally adopted, of measuring the work accomplished by the percentage of the different classes of books issued for home use. Writers in recent publications take the "home use statistics" of a number of prominent libraries, and because they find from the circulation tables, that an average of three-fourths of the volumes so issued are classed under the heading of fiction, argue that it is questionable whether the public library is really a good thing for a community.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that library reports do not give the exact "quality" of fiction circulated; that they do not say whether the library is closely classified or not; whether a great many or a few titles are placed in fiction which properly belong in other classes; whether juvenile fiction is placed under fiction pure and simple, or is reported under the general heading "juvenile books"; for without this information, and a few other things which will be here referred to, no one can accurately judge of the work being done by any given library.

The main point, however, is the injustice done the library by the attempt to measure its value to a community solely by the books issued for home reading. A visit to any library of considerable size will reveal the fact that most of the real work is done in the library rooms; that for every book other than fiction taken home, from eight to 15 will be used in the building; and that in certain seasons, and especially in educational centers, this proportion will be largely increased. This is true especially of the library small in comparison with the population of the city in which it is located and with limited means—this latter a condition all but chronic west of the Allegheny mountains. A large proportion of this use of books in the library is compulsory (if they are to be used at all), for various reasons, chief among which is the inability of the library to supply a sufficient number of copies of a given book or to provide enough other works upon the same subject to meet a large but temporary demand. For instance, a study club with an extensive membership, or a high school or college class, is given a subject to look up, with references to comparatively few volumes. The library could increase the "home circulation" of books other than fiction by issuing these few volumes to the first comers of either the club or the class, while the other, for various reasons, later applicants at the library would be deprived of the use of any

of them. The rule in most of these libraries, in these emergencies, is to reserve these volumes for use in the library, on the basis of "the greatest good for the greatest number." With a number of such clubs and classes, one may readily see how a library could change its circulation statistics if it would. Again, these libraries, unable to purchase more than one copy of valuable works or one set of periodicals, place them in the reference room for use in the library exclusively, where no record is kept of their use, these rooms and shelves usually being open to the public. Here at times they have a wonderfully extensive use.

Thus, a library of 25,000 volumes in a city of 100,000 inhabitants may be doing a large amount of commendable work, of lasting value to a community, while its published statistics may show a "home use" of more than 80 per cent. fiction. Another library of 75,000 volumes in a similar city may not be doing any better work, yet its home circulation may be but 60 per cent. fiction, or less.

Figures are often more than misleading, but in nothing else so much as in so-called "library statistics."

#### RURAL FREE DELIVERY AND THE LIBRARY.

THE greatest boon ever conferred upon farming communities by the United States government has come with the dawn of the twentieth century. It is that of free rural mail delivery. Through this new agency, isolated people may come in contact with the great outside world through the medium of the daily paper. As an evidence of this, an example may be cited of a county in which in former days there was but one rural subscriber to the daily press, while at the present time 69 families are reading the morning journal; and the death of the Queen of England is known almost as soon 26 miles from Tomahawk, Wisconsin, as it is in New York City.

Rural mail delivery offers the opportunity for which those interested in library extension have long waited, to secure to farmers the same privileges as are enjoyed by city folks, and it should lead to the establishment of many new county libraries or the conversion of city libraries into such institutions. In lieu of this, municipal libraries should extend their privileges to farmers without cost or by arrangement with the boards of surrounding settlements. Many rural letter-carriers will be found willing to collect the lists of books desired and deliver the volumes free of charge or for a mere pittance. The drawback to the delivery of a single volume rests, however, in a postal regulation which prohibits the carriage of packages under four pounds in weight without being stamped at the usual book-rate, though larger packages may be carried by private arrangement. This ordinance makes the issuance of single volumes some-

what expensive and hinders the operation of the new system. The advocates of library extension are working for the abolishment of the regulation so far as it pertains to the distribution of books from free libraries. Travelling libraries have done a wonderful work in bringing good books into the homes of isolated farmers, but a travelling library has its limitations. It must cater to the wants of the many with its miscellaneous selection, thus neglecting the would-be scholar whose interest centers on a particular line of study. Again, unless travelling libraries are constantly reinforced with new books, but little opportunity is given rural readers to learn of new discoveries in science or of the world's progress from month to month. A community, for example, that is in a circuit of 30 boxes exchanged every six months would be 15 years behind the times in the world of science and history at the expiration of the circuit of boxes, were not constant additions made of volumes pertaining to current topics. With rural free delivery of books, an inquirer need not wait more than 24 hours for the receipt of the latest works on the world's progress. It should be the pleasure of librarians everywhere to see to it that the wants of their rural neighbors are supplied, making their libraries veritable sources of information, inspiration, and refreshment to those who will most appreciate and profit by the blessings conferred. L. E. STEARNS.

#### LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN WISCONSIN.

At the recent session of the Wisconsin legislature a number of new laws affecting libraries were enacted:

1. Directing the library commission to make an explanatory check list of the state documents. The law further provides that the state printer shall send an advance copy of each document published by the state (including the bulletins of the state university, geological and natural history survey, State Academy of Arts and Sciences and kindred organizations) to the commission, which shall print cards for the card catalogs of the public libraries and send a copy of each document, with the appropriate cards, to each public library in the state. An annual appropriation of \$5000 is provided for this purpose. This law is of especial importance, because the annual reports of most of the important state organizations with educational or philanthropic purposes are printed by the state.

2. An increase of \$5000 annually in the appropriation to the State Historical Society to be used for the purchase of books.

3. Reducing the number of library trustees in each of the cities or villages of less than 10,000 inhabitants, where libraries may be established in the future, from nine to six, and providing for a gradual reduction in the number in libraries now established.

4. More fully describing the form of the annual reports of public libraries.

5. Providing that a township which contributes one-sixth or more of the annual income of a public library in a neighboring village or city shall choose a member of the board of trustees.

6. Permitting the common councils of cities which receive gifts for library buildings to bind their successors to make annual appropriations not exceeding 15 per cent. of the amount of such gifts to maintain the buildings and the libraries which they house.

#### LIBRARY LEGISLATION FOR INDIANA.

THE act "for the establishment, increase and maintenance of public libraries in cities and incorporated towns" in Indiana, recently passed by the legislature of that state, gives to Indiana its first satisfactory general library law. It repeals all former laws for organization and maintenance of public libraries, except such acts as were drawn to fit certain conditions in certain localities. It provides that any library already established may reorganize under the present act, while all new libraries must be established according to its provisions. The new law authorizes common councils or town boards to levy a library tax of not more than six-tenths of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. If such a levy is not made by the city authorities, it must be made after the taxpayers raise "by popular subscription, for each of the two years immediately following the date of the completion of such subscription, a sum of money equal to the amount that would be derived from a tax levy of two-tenths of a mill on each dollar of the taxable property, provided that not more than two per cent. of the entire amount necessary to be subscribed shall be subscribed by any one person, firm or corporation." Provision is made for the creation of a public library board, appointment of members (three by the judge of the circuit court, two by the common council, and two by the school board), not less than three of whom shall be women; and the duties of library boards are defined. A township library levy of two-tenths of a mill is authorized, provided library privileges be extended to all inhabitants of the township. It is also provided that libraries managed by associations or other bodies may be transferred to a public library board for maintenance as free public library, subject to acceptance by vote of the city council.

The law is regarded as well adapted to aid in the library development of the state. Heretofore library legislation in Indiana has been practically prohibitory, among the various restrictions and hindrances being a provision that no public library could be established until its board had succeeded in raising \$1000, or the equivalent in books.

### THE NEW BRITAIN (CT.) INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

THE new building of the New Britain (Ct.) Institute, shown elsewhere, is an interesting addition to the library architecture of the year, combining, as it does, the features of an institute with those of a public library. The dedication exercises were held on Jan. 20, as noted in these columns (L. J., February, p. 97), and on March 4, by vote of a special town meeting, a yearly municipal appropriation was granted to it on condition that the library be made free to the public. This condition—long desired by the library authorities—was carried into effect on May 1.

The library building was about two years in course of construction, and its total cost, including site, was \$104,000. It stands on a lot about 200 x 160, with the short side toward the principal street, which makes an obtuse angle of the street upon which the building faces. Both on account of the angle of the lot and the shape, it was decided to face the building toward the minor street, and the result is entirely satisfactory. The building itself is about 55 x 100, with a stack wing about 35 x 40, so that it has an ample setting upon the lot. The building is in the Renaissance style, but with details derived rather from the Greek than from Italian sources. In point of composition the aim was to express the library part of the building, which is confined to the first floor, by use of the order for this story. The materials of the exterior are rusticated Milford granite for the basement story, and light buff Ridgway brick, trimmed with limestone colored terra cotta, for the main story and attic.

The entrance is by a vestibule under the stairs into the staircase hall. The stairs are thus at one's back on entering, which further subordinates the upper story. The axis is turned from the entrance to the right and left by a large fireplace, and on the one hand is the delivery room, a continuation of the main hall, and on the other hand the main reading room, occupying the entire end of the building. On either side of the fireplace are doors to the reference room.

The work space and entrance to the stack are immediately back of the delivery desk, and there is a service staircase and a book lift in this space. From the work space open, on either side, the librarian's room and the cataloging room. A children's room is also on this floor.

There is an entrance under the main entrance directly to the basement. Books are received in this way, and separate access is had to the newspaper room, which is located here. The toilet rooms, janitor's quarters, boiler rooms, etc., are accommodated in the remainder of the basement.

On the second floor there is an assembly hall accommodating about 200 people, a direc-

tor's room, an art room with top light, and a room for historical collections.

The stack has an ultimate capacity of about 80,000 volumes, and the stack wing is so arranged that it can be prolonged, if in years to come it should be needed. There are four floors of stack, which is of metal throughout, with glass floors and wood shelving, furnished by the Library Bureau.

The interior finish of all the first floor is light oak, the second floor is whitewood painted, and the stack and basement yellow pine. Glass partitions are used in the library floor where practicable, and bookshelves five feet high line the walls, the windows being over them and extending to the cornice of the rooms. All floors in the library rooms are covered with "corticine."

### THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

CONSIDERABLE comment has been caused in the New York City press by an address delivered on April 17 by Archbishop Corrigan at a social meeting of the Cathedral Library Association, held at the Hotel Majestic. It sounded a strong note of protest against the possible merging of the Cathedral Library into the organization and under the direction of the Public Library, as a result of the recent Carnegie gift and the tendency toward local library consolidation. The present status of the Cathedral Library, as an institution chartered by the state university and receiving a yearly city appropriation based upon the circulation of its books, was noted; and the affiliation of the New York Free Circulating Library with the Public Library and the merging of library interests in Brooklyn were referred to as indicating the probable course of events in relation to the Cathedral Library. In setting forth the reasons why the library could not consolidate with the Public Library Archbishop Corrigan said: "First, the Cathedral Library is church property; it would not, therefore, be suitable for us to relinquish the title to it. Second, if the New York Public Library is to assume complete control of the library administration of New York, we would have no representation on its board of trustees. From that point of view the consolidation would be unfortunate, as the preponderating—we may say the entire—interests of the present board of trustees are non-Catholic. Third, the purpose of our library would be destroyed by any such consolidation. We were established in order to counteract the evil influences of public libraries in general, to supply people with innocuous reading, and to minimize, as far as possible, the harm that can be done by dangerous books. If the control of the public libraries pass to the Public Library, with no provision made for representation of Catholic interests, it is quite evident that the work represented by the

Cathedral Library will in no wise differ from that of other public libraries; and so our efforts at preventing the dissemination of dangerous literature will receive a serious check, as we cannot without city aid carry on to such an extent the work that we have been doing." It was pointed out that the Cathedral Library was the third largest library in New York City, containing now over 55,000 volumes. During 1900 its circulation exceeded 300,000 volumes. It has 11 branches, and travelling libraries in over 20 parochial and private schools. "It exercises a rigid supervision over the books purchased for it, and also a surveillance of the reading indulged in by young people. It is evident that if the Cathedral Library were blotted out, no matter how many public libraries there might be, it would be injudicious and unwise to have our Catholic people use them, on account of the ever-increasing danger of which they are the center." Emphasis was laid upon the difficulty of properly supervising the use and character of books in the library if consolidation should take place, and reference was made to various books commonly found in libraries that were regarded as injurious to morals and calumnious of Catholic doctrine, and to the paucity of Catholic literature in most public libraries. "The loss, therefore, to Catholic intellectual interests in this city by the discontinuance of the work of the Cathedral Library would be irreparable." Three remedies were suggested: "First, to allow the present library law to remain operative, effectual, and to continue to grant to the Cathedral Library its *pro rata* share. Second, to place at the disposal of the Cathedral Library at least three sites in the Borough of Manhattan and one in the Borough of the Bronx, where the Cathedral Library branches might be built; such branches to remain under the control of the Cathedral Library corporation under its present charter and responsible either directly to the city of New York or to a library commission, to be composed jointly of representatives from the New York Public, from the other circulating libraries of New York, and from the city government. Third, if it is deemed desirable to consolidate all the libraries in the city of New York, such consolidation should consider the interests of the smaller libraries, and not compel them to consolidate with the New York Public Library, but to form a library board or commission, on which the New York Public Library would have its representation, but on which also the other libraries of the city would have secured to them a similar representation."

Commenting on this address, the *Evening Post* says: "Here is the problem: Shall the circulating libraries which, under the direction of the Public Library, the city is to support, form a consolidation or a federation? Shall they all be subject to the authority of

the library trustees, or shall they retain virtual autonomy? No one can doubt how this question will be answered. If the largest Roman Catholic library in town is to receive city aid and to control three branches, why not a Hebrew library, a Christian Science library, a Presbyterian, an Anarchist, a Seventh-Day Baptist, a Spiritualist, a Unitarian, a Socialist, and so *ad infinitum*? Any such politico-religious apportionment would be clearly impracticable, and, if possible, disastrous. Nor is there any injustice to these religious and political sects in denying them control of any part of the Public Library. A voice they already have. If a Roman Catholic scholar needs a book on Catholic theology, the Public Library will do its utmost to get it for him. If the Fathers are incompletely represented, it is because other demands are more urgent and other needs greater. It is the element of public support that must determine policy. The more libraries privately controlled and supported, and the more diverse their aim, the better. But any aid that the city has accorded to sectarian libraries has been provisional, in default of a better system. When the city has its own library system, aid to libraries not therein included should be discontinued."

#### LIBRARY DEPARTMENT N. E. A.

THE annual meeting of the Library Department of the National Educational Association will be held in connection with the session of the general body, at Detroit, Mich., July 11 and 12, 1901. The sessions will be held in the Central M. E. Church Chapel, and the following program will be presented:

##### Thursday afternoon, July 11:

President's address. R. G. Metcalf, superintendent of schools, Boston.

The library movement and what it means. Dr. J. H. Canfield, librarian Columbia University.

The library and the school in the south. G. F. Boyd, president Mississippi State Teachers' Association.

Address by representative of American Library Association.

##### Friday afternoon, July 12:

How shall children be led to love good books? Miss Isabel Lawrence, State Normal School, St. Cloud, Minn.

The place of the library in education. Melvil Dewey, N. Y. State Library.

The library and the school as co-ordinate forces in education. Livingstone McCartney, superintendent of public schools, Hopkinsville, Ky.

The officers of the department are: President, R. G. Metcalf, Boston; vice-president, Jerome H. Raymond, Morgantown, W. Va.; secretary, Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

## American Library Association.

*President:* H. J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

*23d General Meeting:* Waukesha, Wis., July 3-16, 1901.

### COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

H. M. Utley has been appointed chairman of the A. L. A. committee on by-laws, succeeding F. M. Crunden, resigned.

### WAUKESHA CONFERENCE.

#### TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR EASTERN MEMBERS.

A circular giving full announcement of travel arrangements for the Waukesha Conference is nearly ready for distribution. It is expected that the attendance at this meeting will exceed 400, and a large eastern representation is hoped for.

The various passenger associations have authorized a rate of a fare and one-third on the usual certificate plan, *going and returning by the same route.*

In order to get any advantage from this rate it will be necessary to purchase full first-class tickets to Waukesha, and at the *same time* ask for certificates issued to those attending the A. L. A. meeting at Waukesha, Wis. These forms may be obtained at all important railroad stations and coupon ticket offices. If a through ticket cannot be procured at the starting point purchase to the nearest Trunk Line point, and then buy ticket to Waukesha.

*No reduction in return fare can be obtained without the certificate, which must be countersigned at the meeting by both the secretary and the special agent of the passenger associations.*

The rate of a fare and one-third will especially benefit those who must go and return as quickly as possible via the same roads.

Tickets by this plan may be purchased not earlier than June 30, nor later than July 6th, returning from Waukesha not later than July 19.

#### PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TRIP.

Following the custom of past years, a special trip has been planned for the eastern members, covering some interesting features.

The Boston party will leave Southern Terminal Station at 2 p.m., July 2, joining the New York delegation at Detroit the next morning.

The going trip will be via Boston & Albany, New York Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. Returning, the steamer *Northland*, of the Northern Steamship Company, will be taken at Milwaukee, Wednesday, July 10, at 8 p.m., for

a sail of two and one-half days through Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie to Buffalo, where a stop-over privilege will be allowed by the railroad.

In order to obtain the lowest rate the whole party must travel from Boston and New York and back to Buffalo on *one* ticket, thus obliging those who start on the trip to keep with the party until Buffalo is reached. At the latter point, upon payment of \$1 by members of the New York party, and a small extra payment by Boston delegates, single tickets will be issued to those who wish to remain longer at the exposition than the committee has arranged, providing the main parties returning from Buffalo to starting point contains at least 10 people, otherwise every one will have to pay the additional amount.

The cost of this rail and water trip is as follows:

Boston to Waukesha and return (10 or more in party).....	\$38.00
To which should be added, to cover cost of sleeper and meals going, and stateroom,* sleeper and meals returning .....	21.00
A single railroad ticket from Boston to Waukesha and return, covering the above route, will be.....	46.25

(The above estimate includes seven meals *a la carte* on steamer, estimated at \$4, and sleeper, Buffalo to Boston. If day coach to Boston is taken a saving of \$1.50 can be made.)

New York to Waukesha and return (10 or more in party).....	\$39.30
To which should be added, to cover cost of sleeper and meals going, and stateroom,* sleeper and meals returning .....	21.00
A single railroad ticket from New York to Waukesha and return, covering above route, will be...	42.85

Hotel accommodations and \$1 for execution of single tickets not included in above estimates.

Rates from other local points may be obtained by addressing the New York Central Railroad, 1216 Broadway, New York City.

If the party is large enough special hotel arrangements will be made for the Buffalo stay.

The eastern travel committee is made up of H. J. Carr, Scranton, Pa.; F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass., and Frank P. Hill, Public Library, 26 Brevort Place, Brooklyn, with one of whom arrangements for the trip should be made.

Librarians and others intending to join the excursion party should obtain information from and register with the nearest member of the travel committee *as soon as possible.*

Other sections are in charge of the follow-

\* This means three individuals in an outside room. Special rates for special accommodations.

ing persons, from whom full information may be obtained:

Lake Erie region, Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland, O.

Indiana, Cincinnati, and points south, W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Central Illinois, St. Louis, and Mississippi Valley, south, Purd B. Wright, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

Omaha and points west, Purd B. Wright, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

Delegates from Chicago, and those who will arrive there not with parties mentioned above, should communicate with Rutherford P. Hayes, 31 Washington street, Chicago, member A. L. A. travel committee for the west.

#### EASTERN PARTY: ITINERARY.

Leave Boston via Boston & Albany R. R., 2 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

" Worcester, 3.05 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

" Springfield, 4.33 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

" Albany, 7.50 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

" Detroit, 8.25 a.m., Wednesday, July 3.

Leave New York via New York Central R. R., 1 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

" Albany, 5.45 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

Leave Buffalo via Michigan Central R. R., 1.40 a.m., Central time, Wednesday, July 3.

" Detroit (Breakfast), 8.25 a.m., Wednesday, July 3.

" Niles (Lunch), 1.30 p.m., Wednesday, July 3.

Arrive Chicago, 4 p.m., Wednesday, July 3.

\*Leave Chicago via Chicago & Northwestern R. R., 6 p.m., Wednesday, July 3.

Arrive Waukesha, 8.30 p.m., Wednesday, July 3.

#### Returning.

Leave Waukesha, by special train, if number warrants, via Chicago & Northwestern R. R., Wednesday afternoon, July 10.

Leave Milwaukee via Northern Steamship Company, 8 p.m. (Central time), Wednesday, July 10.

Leave Macinac, 5 p.m., Thursday, July 11.

" Detroit, 12.30 p.m., Friday, July 12.

" Cleveland, 10.00 p.m., Friday, July 12.

Arrive Buffalo, 10 a.m. (Eastern time), Saturday, July 13.

Leave Buffalo via New York Central R. R., 8.40 p.m. (Eastern time), Monday, July 15.

Arrive Albany, 4.10 a.m., Tuesday, July 16.

" New York, 7.25 a.m., Tuesday, July 16.

" Boston, 10.35 a.m., Tuesday, July 16.

It is hoped that the eastern and western delegations will meet at Chicago and travel to Waukesha by special train.

#### HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Fountain Spring House has been selected as headquarters, and will accommodate all who attend. Rates have been made as follows:

\$2.25 per day each, two persons in a room. (If two beds are desired rate will be \$2.50.)

\$2.50 per day, one person in a room.

Rooms with bath, 50 cents per day extra for each occupant.

Persons who desire less expensive accommodation will find boarding houses and smaller hotels not far away. Those who expect to attend the meeting should notify F. W. Faxon, secretary, as soon as possible.

\* Special train if number warrants, otherwise time of leaving Chicago will be 8 p.m., arriving Waukesha 10.55 p.m.

## State Library Associations.

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* H. M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford.

*Secretary:* Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

*Treasurer:* Miss J. P. Peck, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury.

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association will be held at the Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, on Tuesday, May 21. The program is as follows:

Morning session, 10.30 a.m.

Business.

Welcome and introduction to the Blackstone Library, Dr. C. W. Gaylord, secretary board of trustees.

English and American libraries, Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library.

Incidents in the early history of the Boston Public Library, J. L. Whitney, Boston Public Library.

Afternoon session, 2 p.m.

The public and library methods, Miss F. B. Hawley, New York.

Discussion.

Lunch will be served at the library at noon, and the afternoon session will give opportunity for full inspection of the building.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* F. A. Crandall, Office of Documents.

*Secretary:* Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

*Treasurer:* F. E. Woodward, 11th and F streets.

The 55th regular meeting of the association, held in Carroll Institute hall, April 17, was called to order by the president at 8.45 p.m. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. Mr. Weston Flint, who will represent the association at the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Waukesha, Wis., was called upon. He earnestly requested the attendance of a large delegation of Washington librarians at the Waukesha meeting.

The president then welcomed the vice-director and students of the New York State Library School to the association. He recalled with pleasure his visit to the Library School and New York State Library before entering upon his duties as superintendent of documents. In responding to Mr. Crandall, Mrs. Fairchild, the vice-director of the school, dwelt upon the need of capable reference librarians. She suggested that reference librarians be trained in special subjects, as university men are trained for professorships. She ventured the opinion that the coming library school would be a part of the university, where one or two years would be devoted to professional training, and two or three years to the study of special subjects. She also

pointed out the lack of sympathy between librarians of different types, *e. g.*, public and college librarians.

Miss Anne S. Ames, librarian of Mt. Vernon Seminary, then read a sympathetic paper on Mlle. Marie Pellechet, the noted woman librarian of France. She gave a biographical sketch of Mlle. Pellechet, and noted in some detail her monumental contributions to the bibliography of incunabula. George William Hill, chief of the publications division of the Department of Agriculture, presented concisely the difficulties arising from the "Multiplication of series in the publications of the Department of Agriculture." He appealed to librarians to help him in solving the problem. L. C. Ferrell, superintendent of documents, read an admirable historical paper on the "Public documents of the United States," which will be later published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The last speaker of the evening was the Hon. Ainsworth R. Spofford, whose paper, entitled "Some library experiences," dwelt most interestingly upon some of the chief events of his 40 years' service as Librarian of Congress. He described the slow development of plans for the new building and the many difficulties met with under former conditions, and touched entertainingly upon the varied demands of readers.

The meeting adjourned at 10.40. There was an attendance of 160 persons.

HUGH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* A. P. Fleming, Public Library, Des Moines.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss H. L. McCrory, Public Library, Cedar Rapids.

The 12th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held in Burlington early in October. Sessions have been arranged to fill three days, from a Wednesday to Friday, and a program has been outlined, as follows:

#### *Wednesday:*

2 p.m.—Address of welcome. President's address.

2.30 to 5.30 p.m.—Papers and discussions on "Libraries and the public," "Practical work with children in the library," "Schools and libraries."

8 p.m.—Reception.

#### *Thursday:*

9 a.m.—Reports of officers and committees.

9.30 a.m.—College libraries.

10 a.m.—Public documents. List of those valuable to small libraries. How they can be made useful to the public.

10.30 a.m.—Library extension and publicity.

2 p.m.—Excursion on the river.

8 p.m.—Address by prominent librarian.

#### *Friday:*

9 a.m.—Business meeting.

9.30 a.m.—Round table on practical work, conducted by Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.

11.30 a.m.—Question box.

## Library Clubs.

### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

*President:* Camillo Von Klenze, University of Chicago.

*Secretary:* Aksel G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer:* Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library.

The second annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago was held in the John Crerar Library, April 4, 1901.

The following new members were elected: Dr. Francis W. Shepardson, University of Chicago; Dr. Ralph C. H. Catterall, University of Chicago; Mr. Clarence W. Perlev, the John Crerar Library; Mr. E. A. McClean, New York City.

The secretary read the following report of the council:

"REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

"The council has met eight times during the past year. Two vacancies have occurred in the council and have been filled by the council. The treasurer, Miss Caroline L. Elliott, resigned and was succeeded on Oct. 9 by Mr. Carl B. Roden, and on Nov. 14 Mr. Camillo Von Klenze was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the city and consequent resignation of Mr. Charles H. Hastings.

"The committee on publications has issued the first year-book of the society, containing papers read before the society, by-laws, list of members, etc., and the first of the society's contributions to bibliography: 'Bibliographies of bibliographies, by Aksel G. S. Josephson.' Both of these publications have been sent to members free of charge.

"The committee on private libraries, appointed in February, 1900, made a preliminary report only, consisting of a draft of a circular to be sent to book collectors in Chicago, and a list of book collectors. The committee was relieved from further duty and the matter put in the hands of Mr. J. W. Thompson, who will report on what he has accomplished.

"At the January meeting of the society the secretary submitted a plan for the preparation of a complete bibliography of American literature on cards and with electrotypes for the entries, and for a Bibliographical Institute to carry out this and similar undertakings. A committee, consisting of Messrs. C. W. Andrews, F. H. Hild and C. B. Roden, was appointed to consider the plan. The committee has reported "that they recognize the importance and value of the suggestion and the usefulness of such an institute, but they do not think that the society as such is in a position to take action in the matter. They hope that the development of biblio-



graphical work in the Library of Congress may secure for American bibliography many of the advantages outlined in this plan."

"At the February meeting Miss M. McIlvaine read a paper on the 'Indexing of bibliographical periodicals,' which was followed by an interesting discussion resulting in the council being asked to investigate the possibility of the preparation of such an index. Under the authority of the council the secretary has put himself in communication with members of the society to insure co-operation in the preparation of such an index and with the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, with the view of having the index published under the auspices of the Board. Some half dozen members of the society have agreed to co-operate, and a letter has just been received from Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of the Publishing Board, stating that the Board will be ready to issue a card index to some twenty bibliographical serials indicated in the letter of your secretary, as far as covered by subscriptions, and that a circular soliciting subscriptions, with a list of these serials, will be issued in a few weeks.

"Eleven new members have been elected by the society, and four have joined in response to invitations sent out at the organization of the society and renewed at the beginning of the present working year. The council will now close admission in response to these invitations. Four members have resigned and 11 have by non-payment of the first year's dues signified their withdrawal. The society has now 73 resident and 25 non-resident members."

The treasurer reported: receipts, \$342.40; disbursements, \$226.28; cash on hand, \$116.12. Sale of publications: Year-book, 1899-1900, 14 copies; Bibliographies of bibliographies, 108 copies.

Mr. J. W. Thompson, for the committee on private libraries, reported slow progress. Sixteen answers had so far been received.

Mr. R. C. H. Catterall read a paper on "Recent literature on the Cromwellian era of English history."\*

The following members of the council were elected: Camillo Von Klenze, president; Mrs. Mary H. Wilmarth, vice-president; Aksel G. S. Josephson, secretary; Carl B. Roden, treasurer; Clement W. Andrews; Mabel McIlvaine; James W. Thompson.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library.

*Secretary*: Miss Margaret E. Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer*: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

The April program of the Chicago Library Club was devoted to the subject of Illustration.

Mr. Walter Marshall Clute, of the art department of the *Daily News*, delivered an interesting address on "Book illustration." Mr. Clute compared the illustrators of to-day with those of the early days of art work, and then outlined the history of illustration, tracing the development from the crude scratchings on stone to the complete and finished picture which we find in the modern book. The various kinds of illustrations which have been in use during the present century were named and explained—and a plea for the illustrator as a recognized artist closed the address.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Chapin, art editor of *Scribner's Magazine*, Mr. Clute had secured several pen and ink drawings, originals of the pictures in the current number of *Scribner*, and a pleasant half hour was spent at the close of the meeting, viewing the exhibit made up of these original drawings and the interesting examples of color printing which Mr. Frederic S. Osgood had sent for exhibition. Mr. Osgood read the second paper of the evening, which was entitled "Color printing as illustrated by modern color photography." It consisted of an elaborate exposition of the methods used in modern processes of color printing.

The pictures, beautiful in themselves, were of far greater interest when the process of their making had been explained. Adjournment took place at 9.30, and the remainder of the evening was spent in viewing the exhibit.

MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, *Secretary*.

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: Miss M. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.

*Secretary*: Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum of Brooklyn Institute.

*Treasurer*: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

The May meeting of the Long Island Library Club was one of the largest and most enjoyable meetings which the club has held. On the afternoon of May 2 about 40 members of the club met at the Shelter House in Prospect Park, where luncheon was served, thereby affording an opportunity for social intercourse. The members then adjourned to the Art Gallery of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, on the Eastern Parkway, where the subject of Nature Study was discussed in a series of papers.

About 80 persons had assembled when the meeting was called to order by the president. The names of 11 persons were proposed for membership in the club, and they were duly elected.

The subject of affiliation with the New York State Library Association was considered, and it was voted that the question be laid on the table.

Miss Plummer, chairman of the committee on co-operation between libraries, reported progress in regard to a library bulletin. Miss Moore, chairman of the committee on co-

\* This paper will be printed in the forthcoming Year-book for 1900-1901.

operation between libraries and schools, reported progress.

The next regular business of the meeting was the election of a secretary, as Miss Julia B. Anthony declined to serve. The balloting resulted in the choice of Miss Miriam S. Draper.

After some remarks by Mr. R. R. Bowker on the Department Libraries of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Dr. R. Ellsworth Call, curator, gave an address on the "Children's museum: the place it is intended to fill in education." The speaker stated that this museum is not intended for amusement or research, but is designed to assist in nature study. It is unique in character, and its prime object is to have a complete local collection of birds, reptiles, fish, shells, rocks, etc. Teachers may bring entire classes, and may conduct lessons in nature study. Two or three courses of instruction are given each year to teachers, which they may adapt to the needs of children, the aim being to learn by personal contact that nature is a great sympathetic, living unit.

Miss Miriam S. Draper, librarian of the Children's Museum, then read a paper on "Scientific libraries for children." The evolution of the nature book was traced from the old style, which furnished bare statements of fact, to that of the present time, which requires an abundance of good illustrations in addition to clear and simple statements of facts in accordance with the science of to-day. Young children are interested in books illustrated by color photography. In considering the best nature books for children, we must take into account not only those written especially for them, but the best books which are adapted to their use. In the special library of the museum are being collected all the latest and best nature books not only for the use of children, but also for the use of all students, members of the Humboldt Club, and teachers.

One of the most suggestive papers of the day was given by Miss Aida W. Barton on "How the teacher may interest children in nature study." Miss Barton gave some hints from her own experience as a teacher. First of all, the teacher herself must have an interest in nature, and then she may arouse the interest of the city children in the bits of nature around them, as the life of the meadow, brook, and wood is out of the reach of many children. At this season of the year even the children in the city may observe the fresh awakening of all nature. Interest in nature may be strengthened by stories drawn from the teacher's observation and experience. The direct gain of the child from nature study was pointed out to be the development of his power of observation, the broadening of his sympathy, and, above all else, he should have learned a lesson of truthfulness.

Miss Annie C. Moore, in charge of the children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library, was the next speaker. In introducing her

subject, "How the children's librarian may interest the children in nature," she said that the children's librarian must get out of doors, in the woods and fields; and through her own love for nature only can she interest children. She spoke of the place that natural objects have in the children's library, and of the value of encouraging children to lend their treasures for the benefit of other children. A monthly calendar entitled "Out of doors," containing some pictures and poems and quotations appropriate to each month, has proved to be of value to children.

A few remarks were then made by Mr. E. W. Gaillard, librarian of the Webster Free Library, New York, who stated that in his library natural history specimens are placed side by side with the books. The specimens of minerals and rocks, as well as models of the eye, heart and ear are loaned to the public schools. The books on these subjects are in great demand, and cannot be kept in the library.

The meeting then adjourned, after which members of the club were kindly conducted through the museum by the curators in charge of the several departments.

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Aguilar Library.

*Secretary*: Miss E. L. Foote, New York Public Library.

*Treasurer*: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

The annual meeting of the New York Library Club was held on Thursday, May 9, at the University Settlement, 189 Eldridge street. The afternoon was rainy, but about 60 persons gathered in one of the pleasant parlors of the Settlement house, where they were welcomed by Miss Grace Phillips, librarian of the Settlement. The president, Mr. Eames, called the meeting to order at 3.30 p.m., and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dr. H. M. Leipziger; vice-president, Rev. J. H. MacMahon; secretary, Miss E. L. Foote; treasurer, Miss Theresa Hitchler.

The program contained only two papers, the first being an extremely interesting account of "The public card catalog of the New York Public Library," by Dr. J. S. Billings. This will be published later in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Rev. Dr. MacMahon, of the Cathedral Library, followed with a paper on "Reading circles as a help to the library," describing the methods and results of the reading circle connected with the library which he directs. This association was formed with the purpose of systematizing the reading of individuals and directing it along profitable lines, and it has developed to be of real service in the work of the library. The reading is done under supervision, reports of progress by

readers being submitted to the criticism of the director, but the courses are made as flexible as possible, allowing more or less depth of study. "The Cathedral Library supplied the books indicated in the course, most of which were purchased from the funds of the reading circle. In this way and at once the circle began to be of benefit to the library." Lists of books on related and sometimes on lighter topics were furnished from time to time, and every effort was made by the library to supply these books as needed. "In this way we think we have benefited also other libraries. As it was absolutely impractical to purchase a sufficient number of copies of these books to satisfy the wants of the members, we advised them to apply for these books at libraries conveniently situated. Their requests, as a rule, were courteously received, and the books were usually purchased for them. Our work in this direction led to a wide correspondence with libraries of all sorts and conditions through the country, and we have been able to furnish satisfactory lists to different libraries on subjects with which they themselves were familiar." Other means by which the circle had made itself useful to the library were noted, as the critical passing upon new novels submitted for purchase, the indexing for the card catalog of current periodical literature omitted from the Poole and "Cumulative" indexes, and the establishment of two series of public lectures in connection with which suggestive lists of reading are given out, thus rounding out the library's collection. The membership of the circle was stated as 210, and its influence upon the members and upon the library had been proved to be most helpful and far-reaching.

At the close of his paper, upon request of the president, Dr. MacMahon read a statement of the remarks recently made by Archbishop Corrigan regarding the possible consolidation of the Cathedral Library with the New York Public Library, as noted elsewhere in this issue. The treasurer's report, presented by Miss Hitchler, showed receipts of \$431.28, expenses \$175.82, and a balance of \$255.46. The meeting then adjourned, and after refreshments had been served and enjoyed, many of the visitors were conducted through the varied departments of the interesting and admirably equipped Settlement house, under the guidance of Miss Phillips.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* W. I. Fletcher, College Library, Amherst.

*Secretary:* Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The first of a series of library institutes under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held in Sunderland, April 9. These institutes are the outgrowth of a feeling on the part of some of

the members of the club that more ought to be done for the small country towns, where people have not yet come into vital touch with the modern library movement, and where librarian and teachers may not have realized how closely they may work together.

At this meeting, which was a type of others to be held, an effort was made to have present the library trustees, teachers, and as many as possible of the townspeople of Sunderland and of seven of the adjoining towns. The following program was carried out in a very informal way, with Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, presiding:

4.30.—Address, Value of the library to the community, W. I. Fletcher.

Paper, How to reach outlying districts, Miss Dorcas Tracy, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Discussion and questions.

6.—Supper and inspection of new library building.

7.—Address, Relation between the library and the school, G. H. Danforth, superintendent of schools, Greenfield.

Address, The scope of the public library, Miss M. A. Tarbell, Brimfield, president Bay Path Library Club.

The second of these conferences will be held at Williamsburg, May 31.

IDA F. FARRAR, *Secretary*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL. ANNUAL LIBRARY VISIT.

The 10th annual library visit, which took place April 9-22, and included New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, fully equalled previous visits both in pleasure and profit, if the appreciation of the students may be taken as the standard. The trip covered much the same ground as in 1899 (*see* L. J., 24:222). Three new buildings completed since that date were visited, those of New York University, Newark Free Public and Jersey City Free Public libraries, all of them most interesting to those who have studied the problems connected with planning a noble and convenient library building.

At Columbia, through the courtesy of Dr. J. H. Canfield, we visited other departments of the university, including Barnard College.

A new feature was a delightful evening spent at the Grolier Club. The president, Mr. Howard Mansfield, gave a brief address on the purpose of the club, and Mr. H. W. Kent spoke in a very interesting way on the proposed scheme of classification. The rest of the evening passed quickly in enjoyment of the book treasures and an exhibition of engravings. The Webster Free Library was added to the list of libraries in New York visited by a small party of students, and well repaid the choice.

We attended two suggestive library club meetings, in Philadelphia and in Washington. The former included a most enjoyable reception given by the Philadelphia Free Library in the palatial rooms of the H. Josephine Widener branch. An important feature of the Washington meeting was a characteristic paper on "Some library experiences," given by Dr. Ainsworth R. Spofford at the special request of the school.

In the lecture room of the Jersey City Library we enjoyed a luncheon given by Dr. Leonard Gordon, of the board of trustees, and Miss Esther Burdick, the librarian.

We made the acquaintance of the Pratt Institute instructors and students very pleasantly over a cup of tea, and enjoyed a wonderfully rich exhibit of early printed books.

Miss Kroeger will long be held in grateful remembrance for her thoughtfulness in arranging during our evening at Drexel Institute an organ recital, which contributed both to rest of body and peace of mind.

Fortunately the mildest day of our trip was the one spent at Bryn Mawr. Here we were royally entertained by President Thomas and by the three library school students on the library staff—Miss Lord, Miss Borden, and Miss Prentiss. The president honored us by sharing in the festivities.

In Baltimore we were "personally conducted" by Miss Aimée Guggenheimer, of the library school class of '99, who played most gracefully the part of hostess in her native city.

A strong point was made this year of the study of library work in branches, a new committee of six students being formed for the purpose. Twelve branches in New York City, six in Brooklyn, a delivery station in Jersey City, two branches in Baltimore and seven in Philadelphia were visited by small parties, and as a result much light was thrown on a subject which gathers significance in the light of the recent Carnegie gifts.

The advantages of the trip are already manifest. The students have gained a keener insight into the complex problems that await them, a fund of first-hand data on which to work them out, a better grasp of the situation as a whole and a heartening sense of the spirit of good comradeship which prevails in the library world.

#### RECENT LECTURES.

Lectures have been given as follows:

Mr. R. G. Thwaites, Parkman's historical work.

Mr. Gardner M. Jones, Some topics in administration; Some topics in cataloging.

Mr. W. E. Foster, Reference work (2 lectures); Work with schools (2 lectures); The standard library.

Mr. C. A. Cutter spent the first week of April in the school. The students laid aside other work and classified about 300 books by the Expansive classification.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCILD.

## Reviews.

MORRAH, Herbert, *ed.* The literary year-book and bookman's directory, 1901. New York, F. P. Harper, 1901. 12+420+46 p. D. \$1.25.

Though it possesses no bibliographical features of importance, this volume should be a useful addition to the librarian's reference shelves. Some improvements have been made in this second annual issue, especially in the direction of compactness of arrangement. The volume contains various special articles on literary subjects, as "The year's work, 1900," "The Authors' Pension Fund," "Book sales of 1900," "Copyright," etc., but these are subordinated to the full classified directories of authors, artists, binders, printers, booksellers, clubs, periodicals, plays, publishers, reviews, societies, etc., and like data. The material presented is, of course, almost exclusively English, but in the book and author lists some American names are included, on no very clear principle of discrimination. There is a section given to "Libraries," but the record is very inadequate, only 29 being listed, and this is followed by a carelessly made list of "Great libraries of the world." The list of societies should be useful for library reference, as should the lists of publishers, booksellers, and members of the French Academy. The directory of authors covers 111 pages, and gives considerable data for catalogers in the direction of full names and pseudonyms. A selection of the pseudonyms recorded, covering those less generally known, is given elsewhere in this issue, but confidence in the entire accuracy of the information is somewhat shaken by finding, on p. 240, that Charlotte Mary Yonge is listed as a *nom de plume*. Leading books of 1900 make an interesting selected list, each title being accompanied by extracts from various—and generally conflicting—reviews. On the whole, the annual contains a mass of miscellaneous literary information, conveniently arranged.

MUSS-ARNOLT, William. Theological and Semitic literature for the year 1900: supplement to the *American Journal of Theology* (April, 1901). Chicago, Chicago University Press. 108 p. 75 c.

The quarterly bibliographies which were formerly appended to each number of the *American Journal of Theology* have been abandoned, and in their stead appears this annual summary of the previous year's output of books and magazine articles. It is proposed by the editors to issue this bibliographical supplement in the April number of each year hereafter.

The compiler of this work, Dr. Muss-Arnolt, is a Semitic scholar of distinction, whose Assyrian dictionary is well known and who has had large experience in bibliographical work. Perhaps his best known work in this line is the index to the first 25 volumes

of the *American Journal of Philology*. He has compiled the bibliographies in the four earlier volumes of the magazine in which his present work appears.

The design of the compiler apparently is to list all books, series, and periodical literature of importance, in the field of theological and Semitic studies. In any subject of such wide ramifications as theology, ranging as it does from tracts to profound philosophical or linguistic treatises, an exhaustive bibliography is as little needed as it would be difficult to make. A careful study of the present work results in a favorable impression of the compiler's discretion in his selections.

The large quarto page of the journal is divided into two columns for the purpose of printing this bibliography, and a smaller type is used for the entries of magazine articles than that employed for books. Abbreviation is carried to an almost extravagant extent, even initials of authors are omitted, and yet the list reaches a total of 108 pages. Prices are given for books in the monetary notation of the country in which the book is published. Books in practically all the languages of Europe and emanating from all schools of the theology are included.

The bibliography of Semitic studies covers but seven pages. This division, however, does not include works on the Old Testament which are placed under Theology. The classification of the theological works is interesting. Its main divisions are the familiar ones: Prolegomena, Exegetical theology, Historical theology, Christian art and archaeology, Systematic theology, and Practical theology. The terminology of this and the other parts of the classification is open to serious objection, but the manner in which the subdivisions have been worked out is worthy of praise.

The chief value of the bibliography lies in its extensive citations from periodical literature. The compiler has listed articles in 230 magazines and series in eight languages. There are no annotations except an occasional cross-reference. Reviews of books are listed under the entry of the book itself, but are confined to a few out of the many works cataloged. The chief fault of the work appears to be its excessive use of abbreviation, perhaps a necessary evil on the score of time and expense. There is a good list of these abbreviations, and an index which remedies many of the difficulties caused by the classification.

W: W. B.

PHILLIPS, P. Lee. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil, 1800-1900: supplement to the Handbook of Brazil (1901) compiled by the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. Cover-title +145 p. O.

This work, by the Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts in the Library of Congress,

is arranged as follows: Books, p. 5-84; Magazine articles, p. 85-104; and Maps, p. 105-145. Although lacking a prefatory statement of any kind, we may infer that the compiler aimed at completeness for the period indicated. This is a reasonable supposition, since he goes outside of the books within his immediate reach at the Library of Congress, and even quotes copies in the British Museum and books mentioned in the catalogs of the Paris bookseller, Chadenat. We regret being obliged to state that, had he used the "Bibliographie Brésilienne" of A. L. Garraux, of which he records the title, he could have added several hundred more books to his list. This is not placing too much value on the work of Garraux, which is itself a rather faulty and disappointing compilation. It does indicate, however, that bibliography by government officials should at least be thoroughly digested before being put into print. We find also that Mr. Phillips's headings are sometimes at fault and names are misspelled. Why, we may ask, does he introduce an occasional title which relates only to the primitive history of Brazil, when at the same time he omits the great source books for the earlier periods? If it was his intention, as we believe, to cover only the period between 1800 and 1900, why should this earlier subject matter have been included at all? We find also, for example, that he records only one work or so by a particular author, who has written several separate books that deserved a place in the bibliography. In his list of maps he invariably gives the size, but in scarcely any case is the scale indicated, which is of much more importance to the cartographer. Mr. Phillips's contribution will have its relative value. He is a competent worker and could have done better. It is, therefore, the more regrettable that he has not in this instance sustained the good reputation to which he is otherwise entitled.

Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY OF NEW YORK. Catalogue of the Circulating Department, July, 1900. New York, 1901. [5], 519 p. Q. \$1.50.

The too short list of printed, up-to-date library catalogs has received a valuable addition in the present volume—a catalog which in binding, paper, type, and general make-up is one of the most attractive to appear in recent years. It is a substantial quarto, tight backed, and opening flat at any page; and printed by linotype. It runs two columns to a page, and the headings and call-numbers, at opposite sides of the column, stand out well in black-face gothic type. The body of each entry is in 8-point Roman, notes and contents are in nonpareil, no italics are used.

Dictionary form has been adopted, giving, in one straight alphabet, authors, joint-authors, titles, subjects, series, analytics, and references. In most particulars the Library School rules have been closely followed. Main

entries consist of author's name, generally in full—followed by date of birth or dates of birth and death; fairly full title; data as to number of volumes, illustrations, date of publication; series note; and the call-number, carried to the right-hand margin. All this data, with the exception of the author's dates, is repeated under subject.

This library follows the reactionary tendency which is now so evident in giving that form of an author's name last used by the author in publishing. Thus we have Harte, Bret; Allen, Grant; Hope, Anthony; Howard, Blanche Willis; Alexander, Mrs., *pseud.*; Blanchan, Neltje, *pseud.*; the author's actual name not appearing at all. When an author has no second initial, the first name is given in full in all entries.

The catalog has several typographical peculiarities, none of them particularly happy features for the user. One of the most confusing is the use of the dash in case of several subject headings beginning with the same adjective, even when separated by the entry of many books, as:

- Political parties.
- reform.
- science.

When a title is to be repeated, we have, instead of the familiar "Same," a very long dash indented.

Headings carried over to the following column or page have nothing to indicate that they are continued, and the general public would therefore almost surely miss the preceding books under an author or a subject. It is also awkward in glancing down the alphabet to find that the initial article, when retained, is never inverted, even in headings.

The sign & is invariably used for the spelled-out word—in headings, joint authors, imprint, even in the body of the title. Authors who appear also as subjects are most eccentrically treated. Longfellow, for instance, is given as follows:

- Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. (Bibliography.)
- (Criticism.)
- Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, 1807-82. Poetical works.
- Prose works.
- Mass. Historical Society. Tributes to Longfellow.
- Underwood, F. H. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Why the bibliographies and criticisms of an author should precede his works under a separate heading and the "tributes" and biographies follow his works under the same heading is a mystery to the writer, but this inconsistency is consistently adopted.

There is every evidence that the work as planned has been most carefully carried out. Analytics, references and cross-references abound, and decidedly specific subject headings are used, as "Literary life," "Sea life," "Political corruption," "Political literature." Popular, rather than scientific, headings are used throughout. Countries and other geo-

graphical divisions are very fully subdivided. Under "Autobiography," we find a list of autobiographies contained in the catalog. Fiction is very fully listed under subjects, forming a second alphabet in each case.

Mr. Berry, the librarian, states in his prefatory explanation "that the circulating department is composed of books selected from the general collection, which was not brought together with the intention of forming a circulating library. One may be surprised that a certain well-known work is not found in the catalog, when it is probably in the Reference Library, but in a form too large or too costly to circulate." Yet taking all this into consideration, it is unfortunate that a circulating department of 15,000 volumes should contain no copy of the "Arabian nights" or "Don Quixote," nor any treatise on Roentgen rays or Christian science.

Inclosed with the catalog is a broadside called "A word with the librarian," in which Mr. Berry gives technical information regarding the preparation of "copy," printing, and binding, that will be of much interest to those contemplating the printing of a catalog.

F. B. H.

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## Library Economy and History.

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### GENERAL.

ANTRIM, E. I. The latest stage of library development. (*In Forum*, May, p. 336-340.)

Describes the organization and work of the Brumback Library, Van Wert, O., as opening a new field of library extension, that of library development in counties.

CANFIELD, James H. The average young man and his library. (*In Cosmopolitan*, April, p. 609-612.)

Advice upon the formation and development of the reading habit. Much of it is sound and well put, though one may doubt whether "the average young man" is likely to heed the behest to shun "the serious mental injury caused by rapidly scanning the morning paper while on your way to work or during the first few hurried moments of office hours. If you can read *en route*, daily, slip into your pocket Henry van Dyke's 'Other wise man,' or any of the convenient little *romans* which you can pick up for a quarter. This is far and away better than any morning paper."

ILES, George. The public library and the public school. (*In The World's Work*, May, 1901, p. 775-6.)

Reviews the main lines of co-operative work between library and school, developed from the beginnings made in 1879 at the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library.

*The Library* for April contains a variety of excellent material, among the articles being a study of "Library statistics," by John Minto; "Descriptive cataloging," by James Duff Brown; "Admission to public libraries in Great Britain," by John Ballinger, who pleads for less red tape restriction; and several bibliographical papers of interest.

The *Library Association Record* for March contains a most valuable paper, giving "Suggestions for the description of books printed between 1501 and 1640," by J. P. Edmond; and an excellent article on "Book selection and rejection," by Thomas Aldred. In the April number Mr. Aldred's paper is supplemented by a paper "On the choice of books for small libraries," by F. J. Burgoyne.

RANCK, Samuel H. Library progress in the 19th century. (*In Reformed Church Review*, April, p. 194-203.)

A good summary review of library development in the past, and a brief outlook on the future. "As a disseminator of sunshine and of knowledge the library enters upon the 20th century with every prospect that its mission to mankind is only in the years of its infancy."

SMITH, Katherine Louise. Railroad traveling libraries. (*In Outlook*, April 27, p. 961-3.)

Reviews the library work carried on by various railroad systems—the Boston & Albany, Baltimore & Ohio, Y. M. C. A. railroad branches, Seaboard Air Line, and Wells Fargo Express Co.

UTLEY, H. M. The reading dissipation. (*In Journal of Education*, April 4, 1901. 53:217-218.)

The teacher is the only person in a position to guide the child intelligently in his reading, as a rule. "The question is not how to induce all children to read more, but how to persuade many of them to read less."

#### LOCAL.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. (2d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 1521. Issued, home use 13,921; membership 557. Receipts \$51,607.59; expenses \$46,518.65 (building and grounds \$40,094.38).

The year was one of work preliminary to installation in the new building, which it is hoped may be opened in the early autumn of 1901. In the catalog department 12,650 v. were classified and cataloged, at a total cost of \$1993.90, or an average cost of 15 cents per volume. An apprentice class of five was conducted, several of the members leaving during the year to take up library work temporarily elsewhere. The circulating department was kept open for the use of members only, owing to the impossibility of arranging for general public use in the present

restricted quarters, but the library has been free for reference, and its capacities in this direction have been severely taxed.

Augusta (Ga.) Y. M. L. (Rpt.—year ending April 1, 1901.) Added 626; total 9530. Issued, home use 6912. Use of books in the rooms was three times that of the year preceding. The library was closed for eight days for refitting and re-decoration. Miss Campbell says: "Our list of subscribers has also been much increased, and there is to be found among them 19 of the public school teachers. The rate has been reduced for teachers, and we hope in time to be able to class them all as regular annual subscribers."

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. (15th rpt., 1900.) Added 8977; total 204,337. Issued, home use 643,466 (fict. and juv. 67+ %); reading room use 104,421. New registration 6938; total cards in force 34,263. Expenses \$46,555.12 (books \$8121.20, periodicals \$1631.69, binding \$2207.75, salaries \$24,497.32).

Several new agencies for the distribution of books were established during the year, including branch no. 7 at Woodberry and Hampden, housed in an attractive building erected by Robert Poole, and two new delivery stations. A box of books was also sent fortnightly to the Female House of Refuge.

Referring to loss of books, Dr. Steiner states that since the library was opened, in 1886, 238 v. have disappeared; "the risk of loss was 1 to every 25,789 of circulation in 1900."

Beginning May 1, 1901, the library began a system of daily delivery of books from the central library to the branches and stations. This will be tried as an experiment three months.

Beaver Falls, Pa. The necessary conditions preliminary to Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$50,000 for a library building having been fulfilled, Mr. Carnegie has instructed the library authorities to draw on him for the sum in amounts as needed.

Boston Athenaeum L. (Rpt., 1900.) Added 5498; total 198,703. Issued 59,608. No. shareholders 816; non-proprietors using library 859. The chief accessions of the year are noted. "Much of the library work of the year needs little or no mention. An effort has been made to obtain quickly a larger number of periodicals from abroad by ordering them to come by mail; but as the postage often equals or exceeds the subscription price this is a drain upon our income."

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (44th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1901.) Added 4378; total 55,441. Issued, home use 118,092 (fict. 63 %), being 5.9 v. per capita of population. Receipts \$15,780.15; expenses \$15,578.72 (books and periodicals \$1180.79; binding \$965.78; salaries \$6146.16).

The year has shown an unprecedented growth in circulation, amounting to 13 per cent.; quality has improved also, the percentage of fiction being 63, as against 68 in 1899. The publications of the library have included the bi-monthly bulletin of accessions, of which 4000 copies are printed and one copy distributed by the police to each family of the town; a list of French and German books, and one of books for teachers; a "List of books for boys and girls," which was sold to residents at 3 c. and to non-residents at 30 c. per copy; a catalog of the photograph collection, and the revised and enlarged catalog of fiction. Mr. Wellman says:

"In order to prevent the future littering of the fiction shelves with novels of ephemeral interest, we have instituted the practice of entering all works which though of present interest are of doubtful permanent value in a temporary accession catalog on probation, so to speak. They thus must prove their fitness after a year or more of trial before being admitted to a permanent place in the library." He adds: "With the completion of these lists the library finds itself unusually well equipped as regards special printed catalogs. There is contemplated, however, a small printed guide to explain the contents of the chief works of reference." A complete reclassification of the library is greatly needed, and it is recommended that a classifier and assistant be engaged for this special work.

An inventory shows an average of 91 volumes missing annually for 10 years, of which two-thirds are juvenile. The facts indicate that one or more persons, probably juvenile, "are deliberately stealing the town's books. All juvenile books have been removed from the delivery hall for the purpose of stopping these depredations, and every effort will be made to detect the thief." An interesting report is given on the school reference collection.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute, Children's Museum L.* The report of Miss M. S. Draper, librarian of the Children's Museum, for the month of April contains some interesting facts regarding the work of the library since its opening in last July. The total attendance since July 1, 1900, was 11,562, and the library at the present time contains 1390 v. It is believed that "the character of the use of the library has been steadily improving, and that an increasing proportion of persons come for information, and a smaller number come simply for amusement." During April the collection was twice visited by pupils of the Deaf Mute School; it was also inspected by students from the New York State Library School and the Pratt Institute Library School. "Many teachers have made use of the books; in a few instances books have been loaned to them for a limited time. The teachers in charge of summer schools in New York spent two hours one afternoon in careful examina-

tion of books on botany, taking notes from them, and making a selective list for the summer's work."

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* The appointment of W. A. Bardwell, librarian of the Brooklyn Library, to be assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, is regarded as indicating marked progress toward the consolidation of the Brooklyn Library and possibly the Long Island Historical Society Library with the Public Library. The *Brooklyn Eagle* says editorially: "By this proposed consolidation the Brooklyn Public Library will secure a nucleus of 200,000 books and two valuable buildings for the purposes of the new library composed of many branches. The present Brooklyn Library is excellently placed to be a distributing branch, while the fine Historical building would be serviceable for many other uses of the Public Library. Starting with such an equipment, the Brooklyn Public Library will be in an excellent position to enforce its claim for autonomy, or a Brooklyn administration for a Brooklyn interest. That is what we must have for the public library service to become really efficient here. The impending consolidations will make its accomplishment easier."

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L.* The library recently brought together its first exhibition, illustrating the history of book-making. It has been arranged to show the development from the earliest Egyptian and Assyrian inscriptions to the modern book.

The first case contains Assyrian terra-cotta tablets, Cingalese papyrus books, ancient and mediæval manuscripts; and here are three manuscript examples of the book of hours, French, of the 16th century. The German books of the 15th and 16th centuries are very fine examples, and among these is a Bible with pictures colored by hand, crude when judged by our present color ideals, yet full of the simple charm of early art.

There are books printed by Aldus at Venice, and by Caxton and Wynken de Worde. As a supplement to these is a group of photographs from Italian illuminated missals and richly wrought book covers.

The case of modern printing contains three books from the hand of William Blake, a book by William Morris, and pages from the best recent American printing. The Japanese and Chinese books, lent by Mr. Arthur W. Dow, are extremely interesting and varied, and the picture of a printer's shop illustrates the use of the simple outfit shown here, together with the block of wooden type and the engraver's tools. In the Oriental collection lent by Mr. D. Z. Noorian and Mr. Dikran Kelekian are copies of the Koran written and illuminated upon the most silky of vellum sheets, Armenian and Hebrew scrolls, and Assyrian seals and cylinders.

There is an exhibit illustrating the making of type, and one showing the half-tone process and that of wood engraving.



Owners of rare and interesting books have been most generous in lending their treasures, and the library is indebted to the Library of Columbia University, the General Theological Seminary, the Union Theological Seminary, the Century Company, Mr. Frank E. Hopkins, of the Marion Press in Jamaica, Mr. R. R. Bowker, Miss Florence Foote, Miss M. G. Prat, Messrs. Truslove, Hanson & Comba, the Bruce Type Foundry, and Edward E. Bartlett & Co. From the private library of a Brooklyn gentleman who prefers to be anonymous were lent some of the most rare and beautiful books.

*Buffalo (Ill.) F. P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending April 1, 1901.) Added 128; total "nearly 4000." Issued, home use 6816; lib. use 539. Number visitors 9418. Receipts \$1166.56; expenses \$545.54 (librarian \$280).

*Carnegie, Pa. Andrew Carnegie F. L.* The library was informally opened to the public on Wednesday, May 1, when 172 books were issued and 175 borrowers were registered. The handsome building, which cost \$120,000, is fully equipped and in excellent working order, but some finishing touches are still to be given, and the grounds are to be improved. A formal opening will be held in the autumn, when the work is completed, and when it is hoped that Mr. Carnegie and his family may be present.

*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L.* (4th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 1161; total 5872. Issued, home use 34,662 (fict. 15,754; juv. 13,825). Cards in use 4745. Visitors to reading room 81,006. Receipts \$5674.99; expenses \$5622.90.

An attractive and interesting report, setting forth the record of a fruitful year. The most notable event was the installation of the library in larger quarters, giving increased facilities for future expansion and usefulness. A building known as Dow's Auditorium was leased and fitted up, the auditorium on the second floor being reserved for other uses. The library, thanks to systematized preparation, was moved from the old to the new building in three days; "the papers and magazines were brought on the last load, the absorbed readers coming along with them, calmly finishing their articles when they arrived in their new quarters." The new building provides a large room for reference and circulating departments, ample accommodations for office, work room and stock room, and above all for a convenient, attractive children's room. Of this Miss McCrory says: "It is lighted by five large windows. The walls are tinted a soft green like the rest of the library, and are partly covered with an old fisherman's seine, which gives us an opportunity to hang many unframed pictures without damaging the walls. Good friends have given us plants for window boxes and a show case is filled with wonderful lichens found in the woods near Cedar Rapids. The

special day bulletin board and burlap screen give us extra space when we need it for exhibits. The room has proved so attractive that children come to us in overwhelming numbers; over 400 children who have never used the library before have registered during the last three months. We have thought it wise to separate the children's department from the adult in every possible way. The decorations in the room have been carefully planned. Each month some special thought has been carried out, all leading in one way or another to books."

The children's reading club has been re-organized, and a course of 12 lessons has been given to children in the library and schools, the admirable outline for which follows Miss McCrory's report. Four apprentices have been added to the library staff, and classes in library economy, current topics, reference work, etc., have been held. Plans are already made for much future work with schools, including school-room libraries and the reorganization of the High School library. Several exhibits were held during the year, and an annual "library day" has been instituted, its first celebration being described by Miss McCrory in *L. J.*, April, p. 201.

*Chicago P. L.* A collection of 300 v. has been set aside for the use of the workmen employed on the Chicago water-works cribs. The books will be divided among the five cribs, where there are employed at certain seasons of the year 200 or more men, and will be transferred from one crib to another. The newly-equipped free reading room for the blind was opened on April 20. Until its usefulness is proved it will be open only on Saturdays. Instruction in reading will be given by the Social and Mutual Advancement Association. There are 500 books for the blind in the cases.

*Cincinnati (O.) P. L.* A movement for the aid of blind readers was begun on March 19 with the inauguration of the Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind. The objects of the society are defined as: "(1) To provide a teacher or teachers to find out and visit the blind at their homes in Cincinnati and its vicinity. (2) To provide a free circulating library of embossed books for the blind. (3) To send volumes to blind readers at distant points, where there are no local libraries of such books. (4) To provide readings and entertainments for the blind." The librarian of the Cincinnati library is *ex-officio* a member of the board of managers, and the society's collection of books are to be deposited at and managed from the library. Since October last the library has arranged for occasional readings to blind persons, and it already possesses a small collection of books in raised type.

*Concord (Mass.) F. P. L.* (28th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1901.) Added 865; total 31,909. Issued, home use 29,484 (fict.

and juv. 66 %). Receipts \$1132.45; expenses \$976.34.

More shelf-room is needed. The library committee urges suggestions from borrowers regarding book purchases. A special book was long ago reserved for such recommendations, but in 10 years only 1500 entries have been made in it, "and many of these have been made by members of the committee." They add: "Now it is manifestly impossible for this committee or any committee to be familiar with all the new books and capable of judging of their quality"; and they urge that suggestions in this line be made to the librarian.

*Connellsville, Pa. Carnegie L.* A design has been accepted for the new Carnegie library building. The floor plans consist of a general reading room, children's reading room, periodical room, reference room, stack room, delivery lobby, toilet room and side halls on the first floor. The delivery lobby is reached by the main entrance, and also by the side entrances, with the reading rooms on either side of the lobby. The delivery desk is so situated in the delivery lobby that every part of the first floor and stairways leading to the second is visible from same, providing complete supervision of the whole and allowing free access to the shelves for the public. The partitions separating the reading room from the delivery lobby and stack rooms are glass. The entrance to and the exit from the stack room is through turnstiles, making it necessary for every one that goes to or from the stack room to pass out by the delivery desk.

The eight stacks in the stack room have a capacity of about 16,000 volumes, which may be trebled by superimposing fourteen more stacks of same size and connecting them with balconies. The reading room will have nine tables, each 3 x 5 feet, with seats for 54 people. The second floor contains an assembly hall with a seating capacity of 450, trustees' room and committee room. The basement contains a work room for unpacking, repairing, etc., boiler room and three large rooms to be used as directed by the trustees.

*Easton, Pa.* The Carnegie library gift of \$50,000, which was refused by the school board on March 14, on account of the increase of tax levy involved, was accepted by vote of the school board on April 11, the first decision being rescinded after assurances had been received that the site for the building would also be given to the city. The much-discussed half-mill tax will be levied for library maintenance. The subject was brought up again by a committee of citizens who felt the need of the library, and who had pledged themselves to give the money that might be required to buy a suitable site on which to erect a library building. The first subscriptions received were enough to assure the board that the sum required would be

donated. Most of those who contributed to the fund had asked that their names should not be made public. The gift was accepted by a vote of 17 to 6.

*Evanston (Ill.) P. L.* The city council has formally approved the recent action of the library board in deciding to issue bonds for the purchase of a \$45,000 site for a new building. This will enable the city to avail itself of the offer of a \$100,000 library, made by Charles F. Grey, of Evanston, on condition that a site be assured.

*Grove City, Pa.* On April 11 a suit in equity was begun by a number of leading citizens against the borough of Grove City and Grove City College, in behalf of the taxpayers of the borough. The object of the suit is to have set aside the ordinance passed by the council one year ago, accepting the gift of \$30,000 from Andrew Carnegie for establishing a free public library, with the attached condition that the borough pay \$1800 a year perpetually for maintenance, the assessed valuation of Grove City at that time being \$414,100. The council, wishing to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer, entered into co-partnership with Grove City College, giving to the college control of the library by appointing a library committee of five, three of whom were trustees of the college. In consideration of being given the controlling interest in the library the college agreed to give a site for the library, and did so, reserving the right to have it revert to the college at any time the college management might desire. It is claimed that the contract, if legal, creates a debt in excess of the constitutional limit. For this reason it is asked that the agreement be declared void and that the borough and college be restrained from carrying out their contract.

*Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L.* (10th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 3059; total 70,545. Issued, home use 420,468 (fict. 75.3 %); ref. use 67,822. Attendance at reading and ref. rooms 104,023. New registration 4905. Receipts \$43,616.71; expenses \$22,415.56 (salaries \$8833; books \$3261.69; binding \$1567.89).

Contrary to expectations, the library year was finished before removal to the new building could be effected.

Of the total home circulation of 420,468 v., 244,580 or 58.1 % were issued through the 16 delivery stations. Through the school room libraries sent to several public schools, 10,469 v. were circulated. There are 616 special teachers' cards now in active use. "The new registration, begun in 1898, now stands at 12,806."

*Johnstown, N. Y.* The city council at its meeting on April 15 adopted formal provisions for establishing a free library, and appointed a board of trustees for the ensuing year. Arrangements will be promptly made for carrying out plans for the Carnegie library building recently offered.

*Kansas City (Mo.) P. L.* (19th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 3353; total "some 50,000 v." Issued, home use 189,566 (fict. 98,525; juv. 61,443); reading room use 75,740. 9907 borrowers' cards are recorded.

An interesting report, with numerous illustrations. Mrs. Whitney, the librarian, says: "The usefulness of the library has been increased, and its sphere has been widened, by the annexation of the Westport Library, as a branch, and by the addition of two more substations, making seven in all." The page system has been introduced in the delivery room, children's room and stack room with most satisfactory results both to the library staff and to the public. The children's room has been so well used that "if the space devoted to this department could be enlarged to four times its present size, nothing more could be desired by either librarian or the children, except an ever-increasing number of books." Several class lists were issued during the year and it is hoped that the 10 sections of the printed catalog will soon be completed.

The work of the several departments are given separate descriptive notice, and the report as a whole indicates a most creditable state of activity and development.

*Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.* On April 13 the Library of Congress sent out to 260 libraries in the United States a circular letter requesting tabulated information regarding systems of classification used, methods and processes in cataloging and other record-keeping. The questions specify, among other details, size and form of catalog card, extent and character of yearly accessions, and data as to bulletins or special lists. Sample copies of catalog cards and catalog entries are requested. It is stated that the inquiry is made "in the particular hope to render more widely useful to American libraries the bibliographic work of the Library of Congress." Much of the information asked is already partially in possession of the Library of Congress, but it is hoped that libraries will repeat and amplify the data, if necessary, to give complete material for the present investigation, which, it is thought, may prove valuable in connection with plans for co-operative printed catalog cards.

*Malden (Mass.) P. L.* (23d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 2784; total 37,133. Issued, home use 135,722 (fict. 75.92%), of which 43,408 were from the children's room; lib. use 8187. Cards in use 23,042. Receipts \$17,313.50; expenses \$13,311.63.

The record of the year has been one of "success and increased power," notably in the children's room and by means of the six local delivery stations. The most notable event of the period was the gift of the \$125,000 Elisha S. and Mary D. Converse endowment fund, previously recorded in these columns. The income from this fund will be "used freely in any direction in which it may conduce to the welfare of the library."

During the year four photographic exhibitions were held through the Library Art Club.

*Massachusetts State L.* (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1900.) Added 4306 v., 5384 pm. The amount expended for books, periodicals, etc., was \$6543.14, for binding \$1091.82.

Appended is the "Annual supplement to the catalogue," listing accessions for the year, and a valuable "Catalogue of the laws of foreign countries."

*Michigan, public libraries in.* A plea for the development of public libraries in Michigan through the agency of women's clubs of the state is made in March-April numbers of the *Interchange*, the club publication, by Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian. A brief statement is included of the aid offered in this direction by the State Library Commission.

*Mosinee, Wis. Joseph Dessert P. L.* (2d rpt.—year ending Feb. 15, 1901.) Added 100; total 812. Issued 4504 (fict. 3564, of which 1781 was juv.). New borrowers 110; total active borrowers 387. Visitors to reading room 7310, of whom 4311 were children. Receipts \$59.44; expenses \$57.58.

*Mt. Vernon, N. Y.* A bill has been passed by the state legislature amending the charter of Mount Vernon by authorizing the city to expend \$4000 annually for the maintenance of a public library. This insures the establishment of the \$35,000 Carnegie library.

*Nashville, Tenn. Howard L.* Miss Mary H. Johnson, the librarian, has made a general statement of the regulations of the library, as it has been reorganized on a free circulating basis, which is printed in the local press. The library has decided to require only a reference from borrowers, instead of adopting the guarantee system. Persons still holding membership cards will be entitled to draw two books at a time, until their membership expires. Books will also be reserved for readers on post-card notification.

*New York F. C. L.* (21st and final rpt., 1900.) Added 13,742; total 166,598. Issued, home use 1,634,523 (fict. 544,058); hall use 125,033; reading room attendance 203,505. New cards issued 25,166; total registration 172,029. Receipts \$93,198.81; expenses \$89,839.07.

This, the final report of the library prior to its merging of identity with the New York Public Library, fittingly includes a brief historical sketch of the development brought about in the 21 years since the library had its inception as a reading club connected with a children's sewing class conducted through Grace Church. In 1880 a beginning had been made with 1000 volumes, and through the aid and enthusiasm of interested helpers the library system was gradually developed to reach all classes of readers and nearly all sections of the city. The report is brought as closely as possible to the date of consolidation, by supplementary tables of statistics.

A serious loss was sustained by the library, by the death in December, 1900, of J. Norris Wing, after 19 months' service as chief librarian. Mr. Wing was succeeded in February by A. E. Bostwick, formerly librarian, who as chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library now has charge of the operations of the library.

The report, as usual, gives brief notes on the work of each branch in the system. Enforced economy resulted in reduced purchases of books and in the Sunday closing of the libraries for circulation—the latter being effected without apparent hardship to readers. "The general health of the staff has been better than usual, and this perhaps has been largely owing to a reduction of working hours, which was made possible by the closing on Sunday." Statistics of hall use will hereafter be abandoned, owing to the difficulty of keeping such records in connection with the open-shelf system. "The open-shelf system continues to give great satisfaction, and on the whole for libraries of this kind it must be considered a very much better method than our old one." A serious objection, however, is found in the loss of books, which in some of the branches has been very heavy.

*New York P. L.* The bill enabling New York City to accept the Carnegie library gift of \$5,200,000 was signed by the Governor on April 27. A public hearing on the bill was held by Mayor Van Wyck on April 15, at which there was a very small attendance, and no opposing arguments were presented.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* (12th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 7304; total 77,297; lost 251. Issued, home use 341,899 (juv. 21.5%; fict. 59.2%); visitors to ref. dept. 13,936 (no record of ref. use is kept). New registration 6069; total registration 80,767. Receipts \$108,233.30; general expenses \$37,942.05 (books \$4351.78; binding \$2191.90; salaries \$17,393.67), new building account \$50,000, balance \$20,291.25.

The circulation for home use is divided as follows: individual cards 331,526, teachers' cards 6634, school cards 2654, firemen's cards 248, high school branch 837. About 21 per cent. of the circulation (71,719 v.) was through the eight delivery stations. The number of school travelling libraries has been raised to 10, of 50 v. each. Requests for permanent branch libraries in schools have been made by several principals and selected graded lists have also been asked for. Miss Hunt, in charge of the school and children's work, urges that more money be appropriated "as time goes on, for carrying our books to the thousands of children who are seldom able to walk the long distance to the library building or who cannot afford to pay two car fares for every book they read." As the report closes just prior to the removal to the new building no special recommendations are made.

*Newark (N. Y.) F. P. L.* The Rew Memorial Free Public Library building, the gift of Henry C. Rew, of Chicago, was dedicated on April 9. The exercises, which were held in the local opera house, were elaborate and largely attended. Addresses were delivered by the giver, H. C. Rew, and by W. R. Eastman, representing Melvil Dewey. The library was open for inspection during the afternoon and evening of several days preceding. It stands on the site of the Rew homestead, and cost \$15,000. The equipment, including many rare and handsome pieces of furniture and ornaments, cost \$5000 additional. The book capacity is 10,000 v. and there are now 3100 on the shelves. Miss Ono M. Imhoff, of the New York State Library School, is at present organizer and librarian.

*Newton (Mass.) F. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 2505; total 59,389. Issued, home use 167,076 (fict. 56.42%), of which 97,038 v. were delivered through the various agencies. New registration 1296; total registration 12,676. Receipts \$13,107.16; expenses \$13,073.70. West Newton branch, receipts \$1345.27; expenses \$1306.97. Newton Centre branch, receipts \$1000; expenses \$1000. Auburndale branch, receipts \$1000; expenses \$1000.

There were 25,058 v. delivered for use in schools. Two new branch reading rooms at Newton Centre and Auburndale have been established during the year, each under the care of an "assistant librarian who also acts as an agent of the library for the distribution of books from the central institution." Two other branches will probably be established within a year. The trustees recommend additional shelving in the library stack room and the consequent necessary strengthening of the floor. Five photographic exhibitions were held through the agency of the Library Art Club.

*North Carolina library legislation.* The state legislation at its recent session added an important measure to the library legislation of North Carolina. This is the act encouraging the establishment of libraries in the public schools of the rural districts. It amends the public library law of 1897, which authorized the establishment of public libraries in towns of more than 1000 population, by making its terms apply to towns of less than 1000; and it "provides that whenever the patrons and friends of any free public school shall raise \$10 towards a library and tender it to the county superintendent of schools, the county board of education shall add \$10 from the funds of the district and shall appoint an intelligent person to manage and select the library." An additional sum of \$10 shall be appropriated from the state board of education, and the \$30 thus received shall be devoted to the purchase of books. Libraries shall be exchanged among adjacent schools, no exchange to be made oftener than six months,

and the cost to be at private expense. An appropriation of \$5000 is made for public schools to carry the provisions of the act into execution. It is also provided that not more than six schools in each county shall establish such libraries; and that no school district in an incorporated town shall receive any moneys under its provisions, while county boards are empowered to decide which schools shall be decided upon as library schools.

In Durham county the act was immediately availed of, and each of the six schools applying for the library grant will receive in addition \$10 offered for the purpose by Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham.

*North Carolina State L., Raleigh.* A separate reading room for negroes has been established in the state library.

*Northwestern Univ. L., Evanston, Ill.* Beginning in January, 1901, an extension of library hours was made in this library. It is now open for circulation and for reference work 11 hours daily. An appreciative and increasing use of the new hours is made by faculty and students. This library has had this year the gift of \$750 from Norman Waite Harris, of Chicago, for the purchase of books in political economy.

*Ohio Wesleyan University L., Delaware, O.* The library has had an unusually prosperous year. The circulation has trebled and the departments have greatly advanced. The cataloging has been pushed and the most important divisions are now cataloged and shelved. Two lectures have been delivered through the year, one by Miss Linda Duval, assistant librarian, on "The use of reference books," and one by W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, on "The modern library." Many improvements are projected for next year.

*Ouray, Colo.* The Walsh library building was dedicated on April 17. It is the gift of Thomas F. Walsh and has been in process of erection for the past year. In addition to a well equipped library there is also a gymnasium, baths, etc.

*Pawtucket (R. I.) F. P. L.* (24th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1900.) Added 952; total 19,313. Circulation 47,291 (fict. 79 %); lost or unaccounted for 54. New borrowers 932; total borrowers 8459. Receipts \$7196.25; expenses \$7195.

"The close relation of the library and the school continues; teachers are having 'library days' when they come to the library with a class and help them in their selection of books." Mrs. Sanders gives some interesting extracts from reports made to teachers by school children upon books read by them. One significant question asked was, "Whether school readers or books from outside were preferred." The general reply was, "The school book stories are too short; long ones are better." One pupil said, "School readers are good in their place, but the place isn't

outside the school room." A list of selected books from lists presented by pupils and teachers was prepared for use in the schools.

Sunday opening of the reading room is no longer an experiment, but is acknowledged as an influence for good in the community; the average attendance is given as 246. The new library building will be ready for occupation in a few months.

*Peru (Ind.) P. L.* Saturday, April 20, was "animal day" at the library, and its observance was marked by some unusual features. The choice of date was made with regard to the visit of a circus, which had aroused excitement among the children; and the library vestibule was filled with animal pictures cut from circus lithographs. In the room were hung a Barye poster, pictures and illustrations of works by Landseer and Rosa Bonheur, and many other animal pictures lent for the occasion. An exhibit of animal drawings by school children was included. A special collection of all books and magazines in the library relating to animals had been made, and these could not be issued fast enough to meet the demands of the crowds of children. But the special feature of the day was the exhibition, from the circus farm of B. E. Wallace, of two lion cubs and a small monkey, quartered in special cages, which were displayed in the room adjoining the reading room. It had been intended to give special talks on animal life, but the great crowd made that impossible. It is now planned to make such an "animal day" a yearly event.

*Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences L.* (Rpt., 1900.) The additions for the year amounted to 5441 v., of which 4427 were pamphlets and parts of volumes. The amount of binding done showed a substantial increase, as a result of the larger appropriation granted for the purpose. Nevertheless, about 5000 v., "mainly in the department of journals and periodicals," are still reported as unbound.

"The Werner library, consisting for the most part of books on mathematics, received in 1892, has been rearranged, and the catalog incorporated with that of the academy."

*Richmond, Va.* The offer of Andrew Carnegie to give the city of Richmond \$100,000 for a public library, provided the city will give a site and bind itself to give \$10,000 a year for the maintenance of the library, was accepted by the board of aldermen on April 19 by a vote of 14 to 2.

*Salt Lake City (Utah) F. P. L.* (Rpt., 1900.) Added 2411; total 14,766. Issued, home use 64,047; ref. use 42,209. New cards issued 2499; total membership 9233; total visitors (estimated) 107,530. Expenses \$7153.71.

Miss Chapman, the librarian, writes: "Our books, excepting a few government publications which will be finished during the spring, are all cataloged according to the Dewey system, somewhat modified, under subject, and also under title and author.

"Library work in Salt Lake City struggled along without much encouragement from the public until 1897, when a law was enacted by our legislature providing for the establishment of free public libraries in Utah, and the following year the 9000 volumes, constituting the Pioneer Library (a subscription library), were given to the city, and on Feb. 14, 1898, opened to the public in the city hall, under the name of the Free Public Library of Salt Lake City.

"A fine lot, valued at \$25,000, has recently been given to the city by Mr. John Q. Pachard, who will, in the near future, erect upon it a \$75,000 library building. This munificent gift was entirely unsolicited, and its announcement in our newspapers came as a surprise, even to Mr. Pachard's most intimate friends."

*San Francisco (Cal.) P. L.* The contract for the new branch public library, presented to the city of San Francisco by Mayor J. D. Pheelan, has been awarded. The building has a frontage of 60 feet, a depth of 51 feet, and will occupy a lot of 80 feet in width, thereby ensuring ample light all around. The building will comprise a basement in which is located a large lecture room — afterward available as reading rooms. Behind this are located lavatories, furnace room and staircases. Two separate entrances lead to this basement — one from Clara street and one from Fourth street. The main floor, a room measuring 48 feet by 58 feet, by a ceiling height of 28 feet, is raised several feet above the street, access to which is directly from Fourth street. Ample light is provided for by high windows on all sides and by a large skylight over the central portion of the room. The building is of the classic order and shows an ornate exterior, and will be faced with light-colored Roman brick and terra cotta trimmings and cornice and granite steppings at all entrances. The cost of the structure as already contracted for is \$16,000.

*Smithsonian Institution L. Washington, D. C.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1900; in Rpt. of S. P. Langley, p. 110-111.) Added 23,701, or, including accession to three minor collections 25,571. There were 213 new periodicals added to the list, and 309 defective series were completed or added to. Additions to the library of the National Museum amounted to 15,606 v.

"It has been the practice hitherto to record in the accession book each separate item, and while this plan rendered it possible to have a permanent record of every publication, the labor involved became very great. The necessity for it had disappeared to a certain extent since the use of card records, and after careful consideration it seemed best to institute the system of recording only completed volumes of periodicals and transactions (which form the bulk of the Institution's library) in the accession book."

The circulating library established for em-

ployes now contains 1220 v., and circulated 1824 v. among 115 readers.

*Taunton (Mass.) P. L.* (35th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 1799; total 48,000. Issued 72,932 (fict. issued for home use 41,507; juv. 16,700). New registration 387; total registration (since 1866) 15,186. Receipts \$6863.27; expenses \$6862.27.

A card catalog of authors, titles and subjects of the books included in the last six of the seven bulletins published each year has been made, and it is in mind not only to continue the cataloging of accessions, but also little by little to include the "volumes of all preceding supplements."

It is recommended that a plan be adopted for the preparation and distribution among the schools of special graded lists of books for children's reading.

*Tennessee State L.* A bill has been introduced into the legislature creating a state library commission to have charge of the management of the state library and the selection of librarian. A local paper says: "Members of the legislature mean to shirk the unpleasant task of selecting the state librarian. They have grown weary of the lobbying and tearful pleas of many women applicants every two years, and a determined effort is now on to have a library commission created.

"The election of the librarian two months ago was a dramatic affair. There was a deadlock on for several days, and much hard feeling was engendered among members. Women pleaded and wept and considerable of the legislature's time was given to the contest.

"Mrs. Lulu B. Epperson, the present librarian, finally won through the efforts of her sister. The contest had narrowed down between Mrs. Epperson and Miss Jennie Lauderdale, the two leading applicants, so that one vote would elect. Mrs. Epperson's sister determined to secure the vote of Representative John Murphy, of Knox county, who was still on the fence. She went to him, got down on her knees before him and begged. The representative was unable to resist her, and when she left him he had promised to and did vote for Mrs. Epperson.

"After the contest it was charged that members of both houses had deliberately broken promises. Several legislators were made lifetime enemies. A small commission, it is claimed, could select the librarian without the excitement and scandal which now mark every election. The bill introduced, if passed, is not to take effect until after the expiration of the term of the present librarian. It is more than probable that the Tennessee Supreme Court will be the commission having charge of the selection of a librarian in the future."

*University of Nebraska L., Lincoln.* The library has recently received a gift of 2000 v. from the late Simon Kerl, of Oakland, Neb. Mr. Kerl was an author and publisher of

educational books of considerable vogue some 30 or 40 years ago, and his library is a particularly valuable collection along the lines of history, literature, and education. The only condition attached to the gift was that the books should never be loaned for use outside the library rooms. This gift brings the university collection slightly above 50,000 v. The library will receive between \$11,000 and \$12,000 for bookbinding and periodicals during the coming year.

*Utica (N. Y.) P. L.* Regulations for the architects' competition for the new library building have been issued by the library board, and it is specified that all drawings submitted must be received by June 1. Eleven firms are formally invited to enter the competition and are to receive payment of \$150 each; others are invited to enter without compensation. Prof. W. R. Ware, of Columbia, has been chosen as special professional adviser for the board. The regulations call for a building of brick, iron and stone, on a site 213 x 224, and averaging 340 feet in depth; it shall be "erected in a simple and dignified classical style appropriate to its uses. Broken pediments and rococo ornamentation are not to be employed. The amount of money at the disposal of the trustees, exclusive of the furniture, is \$150,000."

The requirements are, in part: 1, Stack rooms capable of containing 100,000 volumes, with abundance of open floor space on each story for the consulting of books, independently of the reading and reference room; 2, a delivery room about 1000 square feet; 3, a reading and reference room, about 1600 square feet; 4, a children's room, about 1600 square feet; 5, a librarian's office room, about 300 square feet; 6, a staff lunch and locker room, about 300 square feet; 7, a newspaper and periodical room, about 1200 square feet; 8, a trustees' room, about 400 square feet; 9, a cataloging and work room, about 900 square feet; 10, a librarian's work room, about 300 square feet; 11, a map room, about 250 square feet; 12, a picture gallery and lecture room, about 2400 square feet; at least three special collection rooms, about 500 square feet each; at least three or more study rooms, about 250 square feet. Abundant room for public lavatories, etc.

"It is desired that there shall be easy access from the reading and reference room to the book stacks, which are to be open to the public."

*Waltham (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1901.) Added 688; total 27,169. Issued (home and lib. use) 57,907 (fict. 28,300; juv. 18,590).

The library accommodations have been satisfactorily increased by the addition of an adjacent store, which has been remodelled and connected by passages, thus giving enlarged reference and stack rooms. A reading room for children has been provided.

*Washington (D. C.) P. L.* The corner-

stone of the Carnegie library building was laid on the afternoon of April 24, with simple exercises.

*Windsor (Vt.) L. Assoc.* (Rpt., 1900.) Added 374; total 8651, "besides a large number of pamphlets and old U. S. documents." The total cost of purchased additions was \$349.90, being an average of \$1.18 a volume. Issued 10,735 (fict. and juv. 74%). New cards issued 85.

The preparation of a condensed catalog has been completed. There has been a slight increase in the reading room use, and it is felt that if the library could be kept open each day of the week and an assistant librarian could be engaged, there would be a large development of its usefulness.

*Winnebago County, Wis.* The Winnebago County Library board was organized on April 10, being the first in the state to take advantage of the recent law making it possible for county boards to establish public libraries. F. A. Hutchins, of Madison, of the state library commission, and Miss L. E. Stearns, of Madison, state library organizer, were present and assisted in the organization. The board has received from the county an appropriation of \$500 for the purchase of books. Miss Emily Turner, of the Oshkosh Public Library, was appointed supervising librarian, and it is proposed, if consent can be secured, to make the Oshkosh library the distributing point of the system.

*Worcester County (Mass.) Law L.* (3d rpt. — year ending March 22, 1901.) Added 589; total 20,360. Issued 9453 v. to 1889 readers.

"This library of 20,360 volumes has been reorganized inside of three years. It has been cataloged and classified, two catalogs, one public and one official, have been made in 15 months' time of one person. This has been done without in the least interfering with the work of the library."

Appended to the report is the full scheme of classification in the subject law, devised by Dr. Wire, and incorporated in the Cutter Expensive classification, seventh division. It will repay careful attention.

#### FOREIGN.

*Kristiania (Norway).* *Det Deichmanske bibliotek.* This library has issued its annual report for 1900. The librarian, Mr. Haakon Nyhuus, gives detailed statistics, from which some few facts may be selected. The library has now 57,600 volumes; over 10,000 volumes were added during the year; nearly 320,000 volumes were given out; the reading room (which is not in the same building as the main library) was visited by over 7000 readers. The institution has five branches. There was formerly a branch connected with the reading room, but it had to be closed at the beginning of the last year, because it was very slightly used. The loans through the branches were 36,000. The report is accompanied by a portrait of the late well-known

university librarian and bibliographer, J. B. Halvorsen, author of "Norsk forfatterlexikon."

*Manchu Library of Mukden.* Great interest has been excited in learned circles in Russia by the arrival in St. Petersburg of the Manchu library "looted" from Mukden. The manuscripts made two heavy railroad carloads. There has been a current report that Greek and Roman documents of great value would be found among them, but inasmuch as Mukden was of no importance until about 300 years ago, there does not appear to be any good reason for expecting any find of that sort; but it is more than likely that old Manchu records of great interest and value may be discovered. That any of them will ever be returned to their legitimate owners is extremely unlikely.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

*Ontario, Can. Library extension.* A. Fitzpatrick, whose plans for libraries in Canadian lumber camps have been noted in these columns (L. J., March, p. 141), writes: "The Department of Education is taking hold of the project, and an item of \$1200 has been placed in the estimates for the purchase of books. The Presbyterian Church in Canada gave a grant of \$100, and several individuals have contributed smaller sums. The W. C. T. Union has given \$30. The reading camp is likely to become quite popular. Already eight reading camps have been promised at the expense of the lumbermen, in addition to the three built at my own expense. It is hoped that the movement will become general. Efforts are being made to open reading rooms at sawmill and mining towns and to introduce the travelling library."

*Ontario, Can. Rpt. of Minister of Education, 1900.* The report of Dr. S. P. May, superintendent of public libraries, etc., covers 14 pages. It covers eight months, ending Dec. 31, 1899, and records 421 libraries for the province, of which 253 are free to the public. Tabulated lists of the libraries are given, presenting full details of equipment and use. A presentation of the importance of school libraries is made by the Minister of Education in his report of the needs and work of the Education Department (p. xix.-xxii.).

*Ottawa, Ontario, Can.* On April 15 the city council voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$100,000 for a public library building, and will ask the legislature for permission to divert \$7500 per annum of civic revenue for maintenance.

*South Australia, P. L. of Adelaide.* (Rpt.—year ended June 30, 1900.) Added 1618; total 43,584. No statistics of use are given. Attendance 71,340, of which 6302 was Sunday attendance. No record of attendance in newspaper and magazine room is kept. There has been a development in book purchases and in cataloging, owing mainly to a special appropriation of £250 for new books. The room devoted to patent specifications has been

closed to the public, owing to some of the volumes having been "seriously and wilfully damaged"; these can now be consulted by special application in the main hall of the library. An important gift of the year was the original manuscript of Tennyson's dedication to the Queen of the 1851 edition of his poems, presented by Lord Tennyson.

The Library Association of Australasia will hold its next meeting in Adelaide, in October, 1901. The government has undertaken the cost of printing in connection with this meeting (including proceedings) up to £75.

*Zurich, Switzerland, Concilium Bibliographicum.* The Concilium Bibliographicum has issued a general statement for 1900, setting forth the present status of its work, which for five years past has been maintained and conducted by Dr. H. H. Field. The official foundation of the institution was by a vote of the third International Congress of Zoologists, at their meeting in Holland of 1895, and the experimental stage of its work has now passed. The Swiss Society of Naturalists, who have throughout supported the undertaking, have induced the Swiss government to increase fivefold a subsidy with which it has endowed the work. Thus there is assured the future permanence of the enterprise. The pamphlet gives an analytical table of the cards and other bibliographic materials which have emanated from the bureau, and a register of the distribution of the cards in the chief divisions of the bibliography.

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### Gifts and Bequests.

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*Centerville, Ia.* Ex-Governor F. M. Drake has offered to furnish a suitable site and erect a public library building, both to cost not less than \$25,000, for Centerville, on condition that the citizens vote a library tax of two mills on the assessed value of the property of the city to maintain a library and that the city council agrees to provide for the perpetual and proper care of the property. Centerville already has a reading room under the auspices of the Ladies' Library Association, and this library will probably be turned over to the city if the new building is erected.

*Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.* On April 1 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give \$40,000 to the college for a library building.

*Janesville (Wis.) P. L.* By the will of the late F. S. Eldred, of Janesville, the library receives a bequest of \$10,000.

*St. Cloud (Minn.) P. L.* The library association has received a gift of \$2000 from J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, towards the site for the new Carnegie library building.

*Schenectady, N. Y.* The General Electric Company has donated \$15,000 to the city of Schenectady with which to purchase a site for the proposed \$50,000 library to be erected by Andrew Carnegie in that city.



## Librarians.

**BARDWELL, Willis A.**, for 32 years connected with the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Library, was on April 23 elected assistant librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, at a salary of \$3000 per year. The appointment was made on the recommendation of Mr. F. P. Hill, the recently-elected librarian. Mr. Bardwell was for some years first assistant to Mr. Noyes, whom he succeeded in charge of the Brooklyn Library, and practically his whole life has been identified with the quiet subscription library in Montague street, where his thorough knowledge of books and unflinching consideration and courtesy have gained the sincere appreciation of more than one generation of readers. Mr. Bardwell has been a member of the American Library Association since 1890.

**CARPENTER, Miss A. Dell**, for six years librarian of the Willimantic (Ct.) Public Library, has resigned that position.

**CLARK, Miss Elizabeth V.**, of the Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed assistant in the Drexel Institute Library.

**DODGE, Melvin Gilbert**, librarian of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., has been appointed assistant librarian of Leland Stanford Jr. University, California. Since his graduation from Hamilton, in the class of '90, Mr. Dodge has combined the duties of instructor with those of librarian of the college. He has also acted as editor of several college publications.

**FARR, Miss Mary P.**, has been engaged to organize the newly established Free Public Library of Hackensack, N. J., the gift of State Senator Johnson.

**GARLAND, Thomas B.**, a trustee of the Dover (N. H.) Public Library from its establishment in 1883, died at his home in Dover on May 9, aged 83 years. Mr. Garland was born in Portsmouth, Aug. 30, 1817, of Revolutionary stock, and his childhood and youth were passed at Haverhill, Mass., where he was a fellow-student of Whittier. For over 50 years he had been one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Dover. He was actively identified with local educational interests, serving continuously on the school board for more than 40 years. Mr. Garland attended the White Mountains conference of the A. L. A. in 1890. He is survived by two daughters, Miss Caroline H. Garland, librarian of the Dover Public Library, and Mrs. David Hall Rice, of Brookline, Mass., and by one son, Alfred K. Garland.

**GODDARD, Edward M.**, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Vermont State Library, succeeding the late Thomas L. Wood. Mr. Goddard was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1898, and has since then been associated with a law office in Montpelier. He was

elected a school commissioner at the last city election.

**GRACIE, Miss Helen**, of the New York State Library School, 1898-1900, has been appointed first assistant in the order department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**HAWTHORNE, Thomas M.**, formerly assistant in the Newburgh (N. Y.) Free Library, has been elected librarian of that library, succeeding the late Charles Estabrook.

**HODGE, Mrs. Harriet Evans**, has been appointed librarian of the University of Cincinnati.

**KOOPMAN, William Franklin**, librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library in Baltimore, died in Boston, Mass., April 25, 1901, of meningitis, after a brief illness. The deceased was born in Freeport, Maine, Feb. 4, 1877. He was the youngest son of Charles Frederick Koopman, of West Roxbury, Mass., and a brother of H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University. He was graduated at the Roxbury Latin School, 1895, and at Brown University, 1899. Since the latter date he had been librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library, where his work had given marked satisfaction. He was a young man of fine scholarship and high promise as well as noble and attractive character.

**MALCOURONNE, Francis Eugene**, librarian and secretary of the Fraser Institute, Montreal, Canada, died at his residence in Montreal on April 11, 1901.

**MEAD, Miss Alice**, for two years librarian of the Waukegan (Ill.) Public Library, has resigned that position, and has been succeeded by Miss Lucy Clarke.

**RICHARDSON, Miss Mary A.**, librarian of the New London (Ct.) Public Library, has resigned that position, owing to ill health. Miss Richardson will for the present retire from library work for a needed rest.

**ROOT, Miss Elizabeth A.**, for many years librarian of the Newington (Ct.) Public Library, has resigned that position. She has been succeeded by H. C. Goodale, who was elected to fill Miss Root's unexpired term.

**STEVENS, Don C.**, librarian of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass., since its organization eight years ago, has resigned that position, his resignation taking effect June 1. Mr. Stevens has brought the library to an excellent condition of efficiency, and has been actively connected with various local interests. He was for three years president of the Fairhaven Improvement Association.

**TURNER, Miss Emily**, librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, has also been appointed supervising librarian of the recently organized system of travelling libraries for Winnebago County, Wis.

**WALSH, William A.**, of the Boston Public Library, was on April 26 elected librarian of the Lawrence (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding Frederick H. Hedge, resigned.

## Cataloging and Classification.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIE FRANCAISE:** recueil de catalogues des éditeurs français, accompagné d'une table alphabétique par noms d'auteur et d'une table systématique. 2d ed., revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée. Paris, H. Le Soudier, 1900. 10 v. 8°, (9000+p.) 50 fr.

A second revised issue of the great French "trade list annual," first published in 1895. It is nearly twice as large as its predecessor, contains catalogs of 174 publishing houses, and lists about 125,000 titles of books in print at the close of December, 1900. The tenth volume is devoted to an index by authors, and a short classed index, alphabetical by subjects, referring to publishers who carry books on those subjects.

**BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE.** Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs. Tome IV. Aristote-Aubrun. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1900 [1901.] 1228 col. 8°.

Dates of sheet printing: Mai, 1900-Septembre, 1900. The record of Aristotle covers 105 columns.

**BIRMINGHAM (Eng.)** F. Ls. Occasional lists, no. 1: Books, pamphlets, Parliamentary reports and magazine articles on China. Birmingham, 1901. 8+20+4 p. O.

The list of books, title-a-line, one column to the page, gives call number, size, date, occasional annotations, and includes about 140 entries. The list of magazine articles covers 10 two-column pages, in fine type.

The **BOSTON BOOK Co.** *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April contains, in addition to other useful lists, a short list of books for children, compiled by Miss Helene L. Dickey, of the Chicago Normal School, and divided into three classes—picture books for little children, books for children under 10 years, and books for children over 10 years.

**CHICAGO (Ill.)** P. L. Special bulletin no. 1: List of books and magazine articles on Memorial day and patriotism. 12 p. O.

A full classed list, analyzing numerous poetical collections, volumes of recitations, etc., in addition to magazine references.

**DETROIT (Mich.)** P. L. Bulletin no. 12, of books added in 1900. Detroit, 1901. 232 p. O.

**ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY.** Bulletin [quarterly]. April 1, 1901. 24 p. O.

The **FITCHBURG (Mass.)** P. L. *Bulletin* for May contains a good reference list on Queen Victoria.

The **KANSAS CITY (Mo.)** P. L. issued for April the second number of its attractive *Quarterly Bulletin*. This contains short articles upon the departments and use of the library, notes on books, a special reading list on liquid air, and a record of accessions for the quarter.

**MANCHESTER (Eng.)** P. F. Ls. Quarterly record. v. 4, no. 4. p. 87-110. O.

Lists the accessions from October to December, 1900.

**MASSACHUSETTS STATE L., Boston.** Catalogue of the laws of foreign countries in the library; prepared by Ellen M. Sawyer. (In Mass. State L. rpt., 1900. 74 p.)

This catalog, printed as an appendix to the recent report of the library, is a careful and useful piece of work. The record of general codes and collections (seven titles) precedes the full list of individual publications arranged alphabetically by countries. The entries are compact, yet all essential information is included, and the work shows care and accuracy. The lack of full bibliographical record of such material gives this catalog special importance.

**PEABODY INSTITUTE, Baltimore.** Second catalogue, including the additions made since 1882. Part 5, L-M. Baltimore, 1901. 2621-3354 p. 4°.

The entries from Latin agriculture to Latin weights and measures extend from page 2675-2716 and show a wealth of material on subjects connected with ancient Rome. Those on London cover nearly 30 pages.

**ROYAL LIBRARY AT NINEVEH.** (In *Nature*, April 11, 1901, 63:562-564.)

A review of the "Catalogue of the cuneiform tablets in the Konyunjik collection of the British Museum," by C. Bezold.

The **SALEM (Mass.)** P. L. *Bulletin* for April devotes its special reading list to Shakespeare. The list is excellently selected and well arranged.

**SCANDINAVIAN MANUSCRIPTS.** The Commission for the Arnamagnæan Legacy in Copenhagen has authorized and defrayed the expense of publication of the valuable "Catalogue of old Norwegian and Icelandic manuscripts," in the Great Royal Library and University Library of Copenhagen. The catalog is the work of Dr. Kalund, librarian of the Arnamagnæan collection, and supplements his previous two-volume catalog of the manuscripts in the great collection of which he has charge. It will be of value to all students of Germanic and Scandinavian philology; and it contains an admirable historical and bibliographical introduction on old Norwegian and Icelandic literature.

## VERMONT FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

List of recent books recommended to Vermont libraries, 1901. 8 p. D.

About 225 books are included in this useful little list.

WINDSOR (*Vt.*) L. Assoc. Catalogue of English prose fiction and juvenile story-books. March, 1901. 8+100 p. D.

A neatly printed and attractive little catalog, in one alphabet by authors. Cutter book numbers are used.

## FULL NAMES.

WILSON, J. M. — Two men, each bearing these initials, write for U. S. Government publications. One is James Maxwell Wilson, whose name is connected with Bulletins 58 and 96 issued by the Office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture. It will be of interest to all librarians who catalog government publications to note that on page 4 of Bulletin 58 Mr. Wilson is spoken of as John M. Wilson, but the John is a misnomer. His correct name is James Maxwell Wilson. He has another article in process of publication on "Irrigation investigations in California."

The other J. M. Wilson is Brig.-Gen. John Moulder Wilson, Chief of Engineers, War Department. MARY A. HARTWELL, Chief Cataloguer, *Public Documents Office.*

*The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:*

Adams, James Alonzo (Victoria: maid—matron—monarch, by Grapho [J. A. Adams]);  
 Baker, Lorenzo Bird (Baker's twentieth century homes);  
 Bartlett, Dana Prescott (General principles of the method of least squares);  
 Beals, Zephaniah Charles (China and the Boxers);  
 Beck, Charles Edgar (Beck's ideal phonography);  
 Blake, Silas Leroy (The later history of the First Church of Christ, New London, Conn.);  
 Brownlee, Addison McClung (Sermons from the tripod);  
 Congdon, Herbert Eugene (Manual of graded dictation);  
 Dodge, Leslie Shelley (Le compagnon);  
 Doolittle, Oliver Taylor (Straight shoulder rules, systems and methods of the present day);  
 Ferguson, William Porter Frisbee (The canteen in the United States army);  
 Ferrell, John Appley (Ferrell's elementary arithmetic);  
 Flecher, Henry McDonald (Odin's last hour and other poems);  
 Gordon, George Alexander (The life and labors of Rev. Henry S. Gordon);  
 Graham, Matthew John (The ninth regiment, New York volunteers);  
 Heath, Frank Stowe (Soul laws in sexual, social, spiritual life);

Herbert, John Frederick (Anatomy and physiology of the eye);  
 Hobson, John Peyton (What we owe: from a lawyer's standpoint);  
 Hotchkiss, Chauncey Crafts (Betsy Ross: a romance of the flag);  
 King, Stanton Henry (Dog watches at sea);  
 McCandless, Lewis Wilson (Tabular analysis of the law of real property);  
 Macdonald, Thomas Anthony (Two lovers and two loves);  
 McGlumphy, William Harvey Sheridan (Village verse);  
 McVey, Frank Le Rond (The government of Minnesota);  
 Maloney, Edward Raymond, *ed.* (St. Basil the Great to students on Greek literature);  
 Marshall, Nina Loring (The mushroom book);  
 Mays, Thomas Jefferson (Pulmonary consumption, pneumonia, and allied diseases of the lungs . . .);  
 Nolen, William Whiting (England, 1689-1830: a chronological outline of political history);  
 Perkins, Mary Elizabeth (Old families of Norwich, Conn.);  
 Pingrey, Darius Harlan (A treatise on the law of suretyship and guaranty);  
 Reighard, Jacob Ellsworth, *and* Jennings, Herbert Spencer (Anatomy of the cat);  
 Rogers, Jesse La Fayette (The magistrate's manual and legal adviser . . .);  
 Sinclair, Upton Beall, *jr.* (Springtime and harvest: a romance);  
 Smart, Melville Clarence, *ed.* (A new grad-atim . . .);  
 Spalding, Henry Stanislaus (The cave by the beech fork);  
 Spinelli, Hyacinthe Besson (A catechism of court-martial duty . . .);  
 Stern, Charles August (Arbitrations and parties of foreign exchange . . .);  
 Tadd, James Liberty (New methods in education);  
 Tratman, Edward Ernest Russell (Railway track and track work);  
 Traxler, Charles Jerome (A treatise on the law of mechanics' liens of the state of Iowa);  
 Wilson, *Mrs.* Julia Virginia (Phelps) (Leaves from my diary);  
 Winchell, Samuel Robertson (Orthography, orthoepy, and punctuation).

*The following are supplied by Harvard University Library:*

Bennett, Edwin Clark (Musket and sword);  
 Bigelow, Willard Dell (The composition of American wines);  
 Byrn, Edward Wright (The progress of invention in the nineteenth century);  
 Byrnes, James Charles, [*ed.*] (Model lessons in arithmetic);  
 Callahan, Edward William (List of officers of the navy of the United States; published by Lewis Randolph Hamersly);  
 Dellenbaugh, Frederick Samuel (The North Americans of yesterday);

Dotterer, Henry Sassaman (Historical notes relating to the Pennsylvania reformed church);  
 Frizell, Joseph Palmer (Water-power);  
 Hastings, William Granger (The development of law as illustrated by the decisions relating to the police power of the state);  
 Higgins, Samuel Gaty (The salt industry in Michigan);  
 Josephson, Aksel Gustav Salomon (Bibliographies of bibliographies);  
 Kimball, Lillian Gertrude (The structure of the English sentence);  
 McCarthy, Denis Aloysius (A round of rimes);  
 Miffin, John Houston (Lyrics);  
 Newcomb, Charles Benjamin (Discovery of a lost trail);  
 Newcomb, Katherine Hinchman (Helps to right living);  
 Newcomb, Harry Turner (The postal deficit);  
 Poole, Cecil Percy (Electric wiring);  
 Randolph, Lewis Van Syckle Fitz (Survivals);  
 Robinson, Philip Alexander (Coin, currency and commerce);  
 Sheldon, Jennie Maria Arms (Concretions from the Champlain clays of the Connecticut valley);  
 Sherman, Philemon Tecumseh (Inside the machine);  
 Smith, George James (Writing in English);  
 Thomson, John Crawford (Taxpayers' actions to redress municipal wrongs);  
 Ware, Eugene Fitch (The ancient ballad).

### Bibliography.

ALDRICH, T. B. North, E. D. A bibliography of the original editions of the works of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. (*In The Book Buyer*, May, 1901, p. 196-303.)

Chronologically arranged, with full collation, contents, and brief bibliographical notes.

AMERICAN POETRY. Bradshaw, Sidney Ernest. Old Southern poetry prior to 1860: dissertation for the degree of Ph.D., University of Virginia. [n. p. p.], 1900. 162 p. 12°.

A chronology of poetry and a bibliography comprise 23 pages.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY. The Wisconsin "Arbor and Bird Day annual" for 1901, issued by the Superintendent of Instruction for the schools of the state, contains, in addition to many suitable extracts in prose and verse, two short reference lists on nature topics.

BOOK-PLATES. Bowdoin, W. G. The rise of the book-plate. New York, A. Wessels Co., 1901. 207 p. il. 8°; net, \$2.  
 Pages 27-44 are bibliographical.

CANADA. Wrong, G. M., and Langton, H. H. Review of historical publications relating

to Canada. Vol. 5: Publications of the year 1900. University of Toronto, published by the librarian, [Toronto, W: Briggs,] 1901. 12+226 p. O. \$1.50; pap., \$1.

The fifth annual volume of this important historical and bibliographical work maintains the scholarly standard of its predecessors. Under six main divisions (with geographical subclasses for division 3, "Provincial and local history") there are recorded, with critical reviews, 171 publications dealing with Canadian history directly or indirectly. The usual full and careful index is appended.

CHEMISTRY. Bolton, H. C. A select bibliography of chemistry, 1492-1897. Section 8: Academic dissertations. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1901. 6+534 p. O.

Dr. Bolton says: "The 'Select bibliography of chemistry' was published in 1893; the first supplement issued in 1899 brought the literature of chemistry down to the close of the year 1897; this volume is devoted exclusively to academic dissertations, especially those from the universities of France, Germany, Russia, and the United States." It covers only dissertations that have been independently printed, excluding all contributions to periodicals. The record is in one alphabet, supplemented by a full subject index. This volume completes Dr. Bolton's great undertaking, in which, as a whole, are contained over 25,000 entries. Material is already being collected for a supplementary fourth volume.

CLAYS. Sheldon, Mrs. J. M. Arms. Concretions from the Champlain clays of the Connecticut valley. Boston, [pub. by the author,] 1900 [1901.] 45 p. il. sq. 4°.

Contains a full bibliography of writings on concretionary structure and drift clays, in addition to the scant literature upon the specific subject of claystones.

COMMERCE. Terrón, Pablo. Bibliografía mercantil; reseña crítica-bibliográfica de las obras publicadas en España durante el presente siglo para la enseñanza mercantil. Madrid, Murillo. 60 p. 4°. 1.15 pes.

The EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY, through its director, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, has issued an appeal for support, addressed to 500 university and college librarians in the United States. Dr. Furnivall says: "The English language is the birthright of every American as well as of every Englishman. Cynewulf, Caedmon, Alfred, Bede, Wyclif, Langland, Chaucer, and their successors belong to every one in the States as much as they do to every one in Britain. But we in England have the old men's manuscripts; you in the States have none, or hardly any. Your scholars and students want prints of these mss. for the study of our common mother-tongue. With such prints as they have your scholars have done

admirable work, but they and we want more texts to work on. The poor Early English Text Society has been doing its best since 1864 to supply this want, but it has never had enough money to print the texts its editors have offered it. If, however, American libraries would support the Early English Text Society as they ought to do, as it should be their pride and pleasure to do, the money needed would be forthcoming at once, and all the mss. wanted by American scholars would in a few years be placed in their hands in a cheap and convenient form." The Society offers all its back texts at \$3 a year for each series, instead of \$5.25.

**EARTHQUAKES.** Baratta, M. *I terremoti d'Italia: saggio di storia, geografia e bibliografia sismica italiana.* Torina, Bocca, 1901. 660 p. 8°. 20 lire.

**EDUCATION.** Wyer, James Ingersoll, jr., and Lord, Isabel Ely, *comps.* Bibliography of education for 1900. (*In Educational Review*, April, 1901. 21:382-421.)

Classified and annotated, with an index of authors. 481 titles.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.** Braunholz, E. G. W. Books of reference for students and teachers of French: a critical survey. London, T. Wohllben, 1901. 4+80 p. O.

A comprehensive descriptive survey of the subject, ranging from general bibliographies of French literature to reference books in a restricted field, as French folk-lore, old French, Provençal, French metre, French history, art, geography, etc. The arrangement of the various divisions is systematic, although no special order is apparent in the mention of individual works. The record is entirely descriptive, titles being included briefly in the general text, with no indication of publisher, price, or other bibliographical data; dates are occasionally given, and number of volumes are usually noted. The little manual should be useful and suggestive to librarians in the formation of a French collection, though of course many of the text books named would be unnecessary for such a purpose.

**GARNETT, R.** Royal libraries and papyrus in Phœnicia in the eleventh century B.C. (*In Athenaeum*, April 20, 1901, p. 501.)

**GOODE, George Brown.** Geare, Randolph Ilyd. The published writings of George Brown Goode, 1869-1896. (*In Smithsonian Institution rpt.*, year ending 1897: Rpt. of U. S. National Museum, pt. 2. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1901. 12+516 p.)

This bibliography covers 20 pages (p. 481-500). The volume containing it is devoted to a "Memorial" of Dr. Goode's life and scientific services.

**NEW YORK.** New York State Library, Bulletin 56, February, 1901. Bibliography 24: Bibliography of New York colonial history; by Charles A. Flagg and Judson T. Jennings, N. Y. State Library School, class of 1897. Albany, 1901. p. 289-558 O. 35 c.

A classed bibliography covering New York history from the earliest times to 1776. Entries are fully and carefully given, with annotations when desirable, and reference is aided by the table of contents, and the full author and subject index.

**PENNSYLVANIA-GERMANS.** Kuhns, Oscar. The German and Swiss settlements of colonial Pennsylvania: a study of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1901. 5+268 p. 12°, \$1.50.

Pages 247-257 contain a very good bibliography, very poorly arranged.

**PHILOLOGY.** Yve-Plessis, R. *Bibliographie raisonnée de l'argot et de la langue verte en France du XVe au XXe siècle.* Paris, H. Daragon, 1901. 8°. 7.50 fr.

**LAW.** *Bibliographie générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 8 novembre 1900, classée dans l'ordre des codes, avec table alphabétique des matières et des noms des auteurs.* Paris, Marchal et Billard, 1901. 31+168 p. 8°. 1.50 fr.

**MILK.** Rothschild, Henri de. *Bibliographia lactaria: bibliographie générale des travaux parus sur le lait et l'allaitement jusqu'en 1899.* Paris, Octave Doin. 600 p. 8°. 20 fr.

**NEW YORK CITY.** Contributions of value to the bibliography of New York City are made in the New York P. L. *Bulletin* for April, which contains seven special lists on the subject, covering: 1, Water supply, sewers, etc.; 2, Health, vital statistics, etc.; 3, Fires and the Fire Department; 4, Streets, markets, real estate, public buildings, etc.; 5, Street railways, rapid transit, etc.; 6, Parks, monuments, etc.; 7, Water front, its harbors, docks, ferries, and bridges. Each list records municipal reports and like documents in chronological order, followed by an author list of other publications.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE.** Mühlbrecht, Otto, *comp.* Uebersicht der gesammten staats- und rechtswissenschaftlichen litteratur des jahres 1900. 23d jahrg. Berlin, Puttkammer & Muhlbrecht, 1901. 25+300 p. O. 6 m.

**STEEL WORKS.** Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. Pt. 8, Vanadium and titanium. (*In Chemical News*, April 4, 12, 1901, 83:163-164; 171-172.)

TAINÉ, Henri. Giraud, V. Essai sur Taine: son oeuvre et son influence; avec portrait, des extraits de 60 articles de Taine non recueillis dans les oeuvres, des appendices bibliographiques, etc. Freiburg, Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1901. 24+322 p. S. 8°.

WEST VIRGINIA. Fast, Richard Ellsworth, and Maxwell, Hu. The history and government of West Virginia. Morgantown, W. Va., Acme Pub. Co., 1901. 10+511 p. O. \$1.25.

The "bibliographical notes," p. 493-500, record the chief historical materials relating to Virginia, including publications of societies and leading newspapers.

WITCHCRAFT. Yve-Plessis, R. Essai d'une bibliographie française, méthodique et raisonnée, de la sorcellerie et de la possession démoniaque. Paris, Chacornat, 1900. 8°, 10 fr.

#### INDEXES.

SAMUEL, Bunford. Index to American portraits. (*In Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, April, 1901, p. 47-70.)

This interesting and useful index, of which the first instalment runs from Abercrombie to Fulton, is a selection only from the very large amount of manuscript material prepared during many years by Mr. Samuel, of the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library. The index as printed includes references to 15 magazines, English and American, and one French, ranging from 1732 to 1851. This list is extended by reference to seven other magazines (1821-1896) for the same subjects, and references to some books are also given. An interesting detail is the indication of engraver, when known. The index is well arranged and shows careful work.

### Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

*The following are from "Literary year-book, 1901:"*

Ackworth, John, pseud. of Rev. Frederick R. Smith, "The minder," 1900.  
 Bickerdyke, John, pseud. of C. H. Cook, "Angling for game fish," 1900.  
 Brooke, Magdalen, pseud. of M. H. M. Capes.  
 Calderford, M., pseud. of William Ford Robertson, M.D., "Text-book of pathology in relation to mental diseases," 1900.  
 Chester, Norley, pseud. of Emily Underdown, "A plain woman's part," 1900.  
 Cleeve, Lucas, pseud. of Mrs. Howard Kingscote.  
 Colmore, G., pseud. of Mrs. Gertrude Colmore Dunn, "The marble face," 1900.  
 Cromarty, Deas, pseud. of Mrs. Watson, "The heart of Babylon," 1900.  
 Cusack, George, pseud. of Grace Carter-Smith.

Cushing, Paul, pseud. of Roland Alex. Wood-Seys, "God's lad," 1900.

Fraser, Norman, pseud. of David Cuthbertson.

Dale, Darley, pseud. of Francesca Maria Steele.

De Burgh, A., pseud. of Edward Morgan Alborough.

Fane, Violet, pseud. of Lady Currie.

Forbes, Athol, pseud. of Rev. F. A. Phillips.

Gerard, Morice, pseud. of Rev. J. Jessop Teague, "Man of the moment," etc., 1900.

Gray, Colin, pseud. of Charles Edmund Hall.

Grey, Rowland, pseud. of Lilian Rowland-Brown, "The craftsman," new ed., 1900.

Grier, Sydney C., pseud. of Miss Gregg, "The kings of the east," 1900.

Haliburton, Hugh, pseud. of J. L. Robertson.

Hall, Owen, pseud. of James Davis.

Hickson, Mrs. Murray, pseud. of Mrs. S. A. P. Kitcat.

Hill, Headon, pseud. of F. Grainger, "Beacon fires," 1900.

Keith, Leslie, pseud. of Miss G. L. Keith-Johnston, "On alien shores," 1900.

Leigh-Fry, E. N., pseud. of Mrs. Ella Napier Lefroy.

Lys, Christian, pseud. of Percy J. Brebner, "The mystery of Ladyplace," 1901.

MacDermott, B., pseud. of Robert M. Sil-lard.

MacKenzie, Fergus, pseud. of James Anderson.

MacNab, Frances, pseud. of Agnes Fraser, "On veldt and farn," 1900.

Marchant, Bessie, pseud. of Mrs. J. A. Comfort, "Held at ransom," etc., 1900.

Montbard, Georges, pseud. of Charles Auguste Loyes.

Paston, George, pseud. of Miss E. M. Symonds, "Mrs. Delaney," 1900.

Patton, J. B., pseud. of Edmund White, "The sway of Philippa," 1900.

Prescott, E. Livingstone, pseud. of Edith Katharine Spicer-Jay.

Prevost, Francis, pseud. of Harry F. R. Battersby, "In the web of a war," 1900.

Raine, Allen, pseud. of Mrs. Beynon Puddicombe, "Garthowen," 1900.

Romney, A. B., pseud. of A. Beatrice Rambaut.

Ross, Martin, pseud. of Violet Martin.

St. Aubyn, Alan, pseud. of Frances Marshall, "Loyal hussar," etc., 1900.

Saladin, pseud. of William Stewart Ross, "The book of virgins," 1900.

Sinjohn, John, pseud. of John Galsworthy, "Villa Rubein," 1900.

Spinner, Alice, pseud. of Mrs. A. Fraser.

Symington, Maggie, pseud. of Mrs. Sarah Margaret Blathwayt.

Thorn, Margaret, pseud. of Ethel S. Cann.

White, Roma, pseud. of Mrs. Blanche Winder, "'Twixt town and country," 1900.

Williams, F. Harald, pseud. of Rev. F. W. Orde Ward.

Yorke, Curtis, pseud. of Mrs. John W. Richmond Lee, "Those children," etc., 1900.

# LIBRARY SHELVES



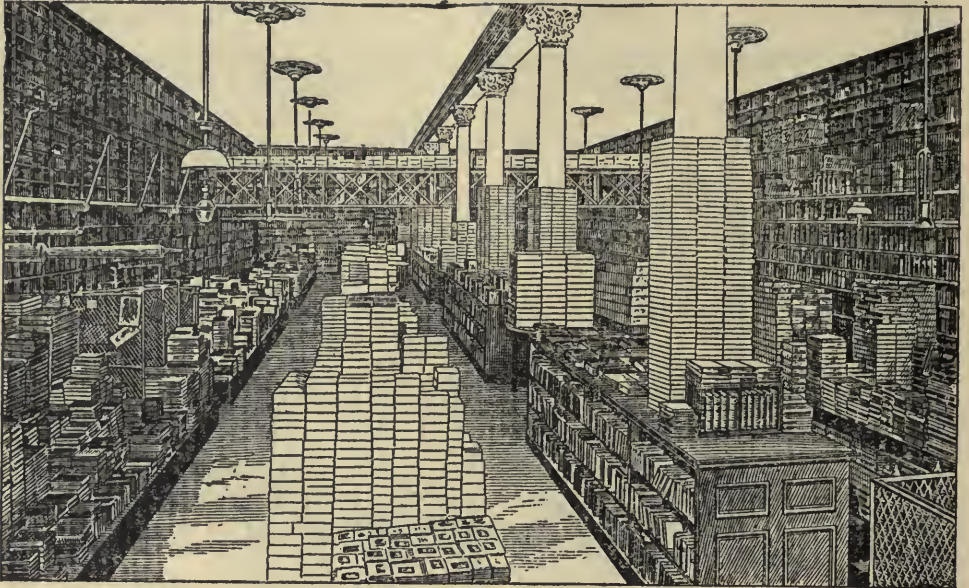
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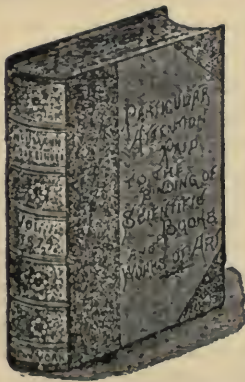
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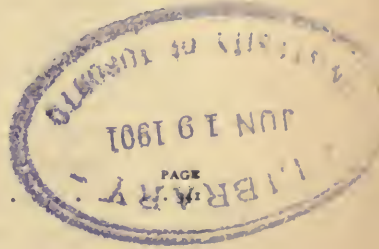
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 26.

JUNE, 1901.

No. 6

PLANS for the Wisconsin meeting of the American Library Association are rapidly approaching completion, and the outline program, printed elsewhere, gives promise of a conference of great professional interest and inspiration. Indeed, the criticism to be made of this, as of most A. L. A. programs, is that in variety and extent it is almost too formidable; but it must not be forgotten that a librarian's work nowadays is specialized into many and diverse departments, and that the national association must aim to be a center for all the interests of the profession. How thoroughly this has been accomplished for the present year the program indicates, perhaps its most interesting features being the meetings of the National Association of State Librarians and of the Library Section of the National Educational Association, to be held in connection with the general library gathering. Both these bodies meet independently under their own organization, but the questions of ethics and methods in the management of state libraries and in library work with schools, which they will separately consider, are of interest to many outside their membership, while on the other hand the more general topics of the A. L. A. program should be helpful and interesting to these special workers.

It is curious to note how many are the departments of library work represented in the Waukesha program. In addition to state libraries and school libraries, library work with children will be considered in two sessions; methods of developing and conducting state library commissions and travelling libraries; the extension of library sentiment through women's clubs, principles and practice in library architecture, questions in college library work, in cataloging, in bibliography—all these will be brought up for discussion in section or round table meetings, while the broad subjects of the library in its relations with the state, to the public and to books will be considered in the general sessions. There is hardly a library, large or small, which is not directly concerned in some of the subjects to be brought up at this meeting, and to libra-

rians in every field of work it should prove most helpful and stimulating. It but remains to repeat, what has so often been said in these columns, that attendance at the Library Association meeting should be regarded by trustees as a matter of professional necessity for their librarian, if not for themselves, and that especially in the case of the smaller and newer libraries, so many of which have developed in the present Carnegie era, representation at the Wisconsin meeting will many times repay the expense in time and money.

LIBRARY training for entrance into library work as a profession has developed, within the modern library period of the quarter century now closed, in even step with the growing recognition of librarianship as a professionship. This issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL may be considered a "library training number," in view of the illuminating sketch by Miss Plummer of what has so far been accomplished and what may yet be accomplished in this field, and of the elaborate presentation of library examination papers, collated from different sources. Libraries have endeavored to apply the best civil service principles in selecting assistants, and in no profession has there been more marked growth in the standard set for entrance into practical work. The time has, happily, almost passed when the young woman who liked to read books and who had a friend on the library board was the natural candidate for an assistant's place, and on the other hand no class of training schools finds so immediate a demand for their graduates as do the library schools. The fact that every member of the present class at the Pratt Institute School is already assured of a position, and that this is almost a general rule in the classes of all the schools, speaks volumes in this direction. The "library spirit" conjoined with the training of the library school gives the young librarian an opportunity of social service which is in itself both stimulus and reward.

MR. CARNEGIE'S generous giving continues on an even more lavish scale, but with it there arise more and more questions as to the ac-

ceptance and administration of his gifts and their indirect result. More than one town has declined the gift because it was unwilling or thought itself unable to pledge the continuous appropriation for library support upon which Mr. Carnegie's gifts are conditioned, and in some quarters normal library development has been in some measure checked by the willingness of other towns to wait for Mr. Carnegie's beneficence rather than to do for themselves. In New York there has been little further development in relation with Mr. Carnegie's munificent offer, but there has been some reaction from it, especially among the smaller libraries which have heretofore received city aid under the state law, but which would be required, naturally, to come under the general administration of the Public Library, if this aid is to be continued. This is not really a "Carnegie question," for it had arisen, in fact, before Mr. Carnegie's gift was announced. The city controller had emphasized the suggestion that libraries receiving city aid should be a part of the general system of regulation and inspection. But this should not, as is feared by some, put a straight-jacket on the individual development of individual libraries, for a really comprehensive system should provide for the development of each branch or associated library according to the different needs of its locality or constituency. The ideal system is one in which the individual library should be saved the immense and wasteful cost of duplication of classification, cataloging, etc., should have the benefit of the large-minded experience of a librarian of the first rank, and should have, not least, full opportunity for individual development within its own proper sphere.

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### Communications.

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#### A SUGGESTION FOR POOLE'S "INDEX."

I NOTICED not long since in the LIBRARY JOURNAL Mr. Ranck's suggestion about the wearing out of the preliminary pages of Poole's "Index." I save these pages and the time of readers by having the list of the periodicals which are in this library closely typewritten, and mounted. For mounting at the present time two "Century dictionary" covers joined with a cloth hinge happen to be in use. The label on the outside reads, "List of periodicals indexed in 'Poole's index to periodical literature,' which are in the Northwestern University Library." Two copies of this list are kept on the table de-

voted to Poole's "Index" and supplements in the reading room. The entries made are in the following form:

*Lib. J.* Library Journal; complete.  
*Westm.* Westminster Review; 59—current vol.

The list is arranged alphabetically. This plan has worked very satisfactorily.

LODILLA AMBROSE.

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#### A LIBRARY OF MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

AN incarnation of Poole's "Index," whereby instead of the shadow one might have the substance, instead of a block of references on Cuba the articles themselves readily at hand and together—that is an attractive imagination. I have lately seen a collection of magazine literature which has something of this character, and a brief account of it may be of interest to others. The collection is the work of Mr. F. H. Bailey, for many years a teacher of experimental physics in Boston. For a long time he has taken the leading American periodicals of a popular nature, has dissected each number and classified the articles. In this way he has treated about 60 magazines, including a full set of the *Century*, *Scribner*, *New England*, *National*, *McClure*, *Ainsley* and *Puritan*, and a set of *Harper*, complete except for the first four numbers and three numbers in 1851. Among others included are *Cosmopolitan*, *Donahoe*, *Frank Leslie*, *Godey*, *Munsey*, *Metropolitan*, *Outlook*, *Peterson*, and of the English magazines, *Pall Mall*, *Strand*, *New Illustrated* and *Pearson*. It is estimated that there are well on toward 100,000 separate articles, even excluding the fiction from the count. The completeness of each article has been secured in many cases by the use of duplicate copies, and where such could not be secured the necessary amount at the beginning or end has been supplied by typewriting. The articles are neatly covered with stiff manila paper and lettered on the back where this was possible.

The classification has been worked out by experience without regard to D. C. or E. C., but seems sufficient to insure the quick finding of the subject desired. I was, however, unable to give sufficient time for a full examination of the arrangement in detail. The collection fills a large case of shelves, which are so constructed as to be easily and safely packed and moved. It seemed to me to contain much valuable material in readily accessible shape and to be worthy of maintenance and further development. To aid this an index book gives an exact record of every magazine contained in the collection. I understand that Mr. Bailey, who is prevented by ill health from continuing the work, would like to sell the collection, and would give more detailed information about it on request. His address is Rochester, N. H.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST.

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## TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP.

BY MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER, *Director Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

THERE were formerly at least three methods of managing libraries in this country; first, by main strength, each librarian evolving a system of his own from his inner consciousness and that of his board, committing the same natural mistakes committed by the majority of librarians before him, and finally sitting down helplessly in the confusion thus created, solving each difficulty as it came up according to the inspiration of the moment, and occasionally finding the inspiration good. This type of librarian and board is fast disappearing, although it still exists in quarters not so very remote from the extreme of library civilization.

Then there was management by imitation. The board of the new library sent the librarian for two or three weeks to some large city library to pick up what he could by observation and by working in some of its departments. Naturally, he took the large library's system bodily back to the small new library, and found out only by long and hard experience that the so-called best is sometimes too good, and that he had to modify, prune, and generally make over the system for a period of years before it fitted the circumstances of his library.

There was also the opportunity, though a rare one, to learn certain parts of the work of a library by tuition. This was chiefly in college libraries, where one might learn the principles of cataloging, for instance, under excellent catalogers. The librarians or catalogers thus trained were not always the equals, as to education, of their teachers, and the chief fault to be found with this preparation was that the teacher was not always sufficiently critical in the beginning of the applicant's fitness for the work. And of course, there was the objection to its limited scope, in that it made catalogers only, not librarians.

It was surely time for something to be done. Librarians and their boards were over-run with applications, written and oral, for positions. They found themselves, very often, saddled with incompetents, with assis-

tants of poor education and no refinement. Persons of reading tastes, who would have liked to use libraries, were driven away by the affronts they met at the library from ill-bred young persons, secure in their positions by reason of influence. Of course, this was not so in all libraries, but it was so in many, as it still is in a few. It was natural therefore that the first effort after broad training for librarianship should meet with encouraging success from the beginning, as it certainly did. Too little credit is sometimes given to those courageous persons who are willing to try experiments for the general benefit, at a possible loss or expense to themselves; and among those who availed themselves of the services of the first graduates of the first school were some of our best-known librarians, to whom all honor is due for their assistance in this pioneer enterprise. The students of the second class were even more quickly absorbed into the work. Indeed the attitude of librarians generally toward the schools has been friendly, and those who preached "library school training" seemed always willing to go as far as they were permitted toward practicing what they preached.

A fear which existed in some quarters that the assistant who had learned by experience would be crowded out by the school-trained assistant, was not justified in those cases where assistants were intelligent and ready to adapt themselves to the new demand. The fact that a trained competitor might stand ready to take a given position when vacant could not fail to be a spur; and the opportunity of improving their own knowledge of their work was spur in itself for many, so that there were always in the classes some students who had come from libraries, urged by their own desire for enlightenment. A general awakening and spirit of generous emulation may be noted for the last 10 or 12 years, which seems to be owing largely to the impulse originally given by the schools. Librarians began to struggle more hopefully against the pressure in favor of the unsuitable local candidate, and to preach "trained assistance"

to their boards; and while some of them succeeded in putting in one or two trained persons, others secured perhaps a more general benefit for the library in the establishment of competitive examinations for all positions.

The sending forth each year into the library world of from 70 to 100 young people from the various library schools was bound to have at least one good effect—to carry the habit of discussion promoted in the school out into the profession. There had been, previous to the opening of any school, 10 years of conferences, at which library matters were discussed, but the attendance was not more than a third or fourth what it now is and it consisted chiefly of the heads of libraries, who, according to their gift, were able to carry the discussions home and inspire their respective staffs. The schools sent out as graduates more assistants than librarians, so that the enthusiasm for improvement now often began with the assistant himself, which is perhaps a preferable starting-point.

These were some of the outward effects of the establishment of library schools.

It may be asked, Why should attendance on a school have done more for the assistant in the way of arousing his energy and ambition than the work itself had been able to do? It is a fact that this is so, and there is a psychological basis for it, which thoughtful people appreciate. An instance from another field may make this clear. A teacher of cooking undertook a class of Jewish girls on the East Side. The first lesson in the course was the scrubbing of the kitchen floor, of which each student had her portion assigned. There was open rebellion. They had come to learn something, not to scrub floors. The instructor saw their point. She gave them a lesson on wood, the kinds of wood of which floors are made, the grain, the necessity of considering it in cleaning floors, etc., and she gained the day. They were learning something, and they did not mind the manual work provided it was simply the exemplification of what they had learned and not the primary object of tuition. It is, in short, the difference between science and tradition that the student feels, and the glorification of what has been drudgery.

Let us consider for a few moments the objects of library training: and first, the object of the inexperienced applicant in presenting

himself for entrance. As a rule, he does not know enough about library work to take it up from love of it or from a desire to elevate it; he is looking for an occupation that at the same time provides a congenial means of living and an intellectual or philanthropic stimulus. If the school accepts him, knowing him to be unfitted for the work and likely to be a failure, it is responsible primarily to the student and secondly to the profession.

If, after receiving an applicant as suitable, the school fails to provide the training that will fit him for actual work in libraries as they now exist, it is culpable toward all who enter its doors, as well as to the profession.

If it receives and trains students without a reasonable certainty of a demand for their services, it is culpable toward the student if it conceals the true situation, and indirectly toward the profession; for the throwing out upon the employment market of large numbers of trained persons who cannot find work would have an immediate tendency to bring the schools into disrepute and to lower the attraction of the work for the best-equipped persons. Thus in the long run the desired elevation of the work would not be secured, rather prevented.

Therefore, if only with reference to their own continuance in favor, the schools must have a constant regard to the amount and quality of the demand for trained assistants; and for the sake of the student, who is paying for his training, must not spend the brief time at their disposal in the teaching of things that will not be required of him, confining their instruction to those things that will meet in one way or another the existing need. For instance, if the greatest demand comes from public libraries, the training should be largely for public library service. If from the college library, then for college library service. This regard paid to the actual situation and to the student's case need not militate in the least against the fundamental, if not the most urgent object of training—the elevation of the profession. *That* the school should have in mind all along, but it would be hypocritical of the student at the beginning of his course, and conceited of him at the end of it, if he professed to be going out with this end in view. He begins his studies with a view to earning a livelihood by work that appeals to him, and he be-

gins his work determined to live up to at least what he has been taught and to do his best. It will not be until he has added some years of observation and experience that he will realize for himself the need of such elevation, or feel himself qualified to criticise the conditions of his profession. The highest possible ideal of librarianship should be and, I believe, is held before the students during their school course. It is the one thing calculated to counteract the absorption in the minutæ of cataloging and in the mastery of details necessary if the student would accomplish the technical part of his task.

Another object should be and, I think, is kept in view—the training in principles, and the education of the judgment of the individual, so that he may apply these principles in any given case and not fall back helplessly upon cut-and-dried methods as the only tool he has. During all the period of training, constant observation of the students' aptitudes and characteristics should be kept up by all who have them in charge, instructors and library-assistants alike. Invariably the existence of diversities of gifts is proven; and if the schools were always referred to in considering the engagement of a given trained applicant, librarians and library boards would often hear something to their advantage. The school could sometimes say, "The graduate in question is an excellent cataloger, but she is not calculated to work well with the public," or vice-versa. The certificate of the school, in our own case, states simply that the graduate has completed satisfactorily the course of instruction—not that he or she is fitted for any and every variety of library work. Personalities are too radically different for even an identical training to bring about this desirable consummation, especially in the one year that most students have to devote to the work. When one considers the task of the schools—first, to select by examinations, by interviews, by letters and references, the material most to be desired—then to plant in a field mostly quite barren of such seed, ideals of librarianship, business habits, and an accurate knowledge of technique, cultivating at the same time those traits of the individual which make for success in any work—all in one year, or at least in two—it is not surprising, perhaps, that they occasionally fail in individual instances. And if they

sometimes (but rarely) take into account sympathetically the circumstances of an applicant's previous life and, seeing a gleam of hope for the future, accept as students those who give more promise than they have so far given performance, it is surely not the opponents of school training who can object, for libraries have been full of untrained assistants, taken in from the same motives of sympathy and desire to encourage.

So much for the objects of the school training. Now as to methods. For the most part these are the methods of any graduate school—lectures, quizzes, seminars, the propounding of original problems for solution and presentation in class, recitation to show the accomplishment of assigned work, never as a re-rendering of what has been given out in lectures, written reviews and examinations, as well as oral, suggestive and inspirational, as well as technical, talks from visiting lecturers—and, to finish—actual work in the library connected with the school; these are the means by which the training is accomplished. Field-work, in the form of visits to libraries, publishing houses and book-dealers, book-auctions, binderies, etc., is always included. That a year is more or less crowded, with all this to be done, can be easily seen; yet a year is as much as many personally valuable applicants can give, and in our own case we have gradually stripped the first-year work of some of the proved non-essentials and shall do a little more in this direction next year—at the same time, relegating all thorough work in a special direction to second-year optional courses. The making of these courses independent of the first year, has brought back to us several graduates of earlier classes whose experience had shown them the direction in which they desired to specialize, or who have wished to drink again of the inspiration of study without going over old ground.

The differences of method of the schools are largely owing to the kinds of libraries with which they are connected, and each tries to supplement in the lines in which that library is lacking by recourse to co-operation with other libraries. The spirit of the library with which the school is connected is also calculated to make its impress on the school.

The dangers to which the schools are liable are several: First, the tendency of teaching

to become crystallized. This danger is more or less minimized by the fact that the results would soon show in the training of the graduates, and the school that had got into a rut would find itself taking second place. It is emphatically by their fruits, in the shape of the work done by graduates, that schools are to keep their reputations. The preventives of crystallization are strict attention on the part of the faculty to all library movements of significance, a practical share in the technical work or the administration of a library of some kind, so as not to lose technique and touch with the people who use libraries, and constant communication with other workers in the field, in order that they may be one with the profession and that they may hear and consider all well-directed criticism.

A second danger comes from the school graduate himself. Unless students are made to feel, while in the school, that they are merely learners, that it is in actual experience that they are really to gain their laurels, it is quite possible for a few of them to go out with the idea that wisdom will die with them, so far as library matters are concerned, and thus to antagonize those who might have been friends and helpers. A little experience is the chief antidote for this spirit, and it is wise to send such graduates to libraries where they will hold subordinate positions under librarians whose reputation must command their respect, and in association with assistants of superior age and acquirements whom they cannot disconcert. Another antidote is responsibility. There is nothing like being called to account for one's evident mistakes and failures, to take the scholastic conceit out of one—but it is not so advisable as the former way, because the library also suffers in the process. This particular danger is by no means so great as in former years, because school training is no longer a new thing, and the graduate knows that he is now only one of a large body of trained librarians and library assistants, and that his predecessors have by this time gained experience as well, which he has not yet had.

A third danger comes from the profession itself, and is really an outcome of the perception that training is valuable. I mean the lowering of salaries, and the consequent lessening of the attraction of work in libraries for well-educated and refined young men and

women, by the indiscriminate training of apprentices.

Take the case of a large city library. It has constant applications from citizens, young and old, educated and uneducated, refined and unrefined, for positions. The librarian cannot afford to pay good salaries to trained people unless they happen also to be citizens, the local prejudice being strong. The apprenticeship class seems a necessity, and he chooses those of the applicants who look bright and quick, sometimes sifting them by a slight examination. Then he "teaches them to do by doing"—and after a few months, when vacancies occur, introduces the most promising into the staff at a nominal salary. Very well if they continue to hold only the positions for which their education has fitted them. But quickness, or accuracy, or some special quality, combined with personal ambition, is very apt to promote them, without further examination or further study, and in the course of a few years copyists become catalogers, pages become heads of circulating departments, etc. With good examinations for entrance and for promotion, the danger of advancing mere quickness of manipulation and energy is avoided, but the examination for promotion is not general as yet.

Let us go back, however, to the apprentices who were not appointed when the vacancies occurred. Some of them can afford to wait longer, still working without payment, but others have reached the limit of their ability to wait, and think that having worked in one library they may work in another. The librarian feels bound to give them the letter they ask for, certifying to their "training." As they have worked so long for nothing, they are willing now to work for little more than nothing, and can underbid the applicant who has been first carefully selected and then carefully trained. The effect is to cheapen the work of all grades of assistants. And where the apprenticeship has not been preceded by a fairly stiff examination, the consequence of turning loose upon the library field of the untested apprentice, provided with a letter, is likely to bring an inferior grade of assistant into the field, lowering not only salaries but the educational and sometimes the social level of library staffs. For this reason the librarian should not allow his sympathies or his desire to rid himself of importunity,



to lead him to give his signature lightly to recommendations, or even to statements of bare fact, seeing that the glamor of a name so often blinds the reader to the real scope and significance of what is written above it. Library boards, and even some librarians, are not apt enough to go back of the word "training" to find out what it means—and an applicant trained in one way or in another, in a school or in a library, for a year or for six weeks, is all one to them—she is "trained" and that is enough. I am giving this as an extreme case, but I think its parallels exist.

The only thing that the schools can do in the face of this danger is to continue to select their students with care as to their education, personal characteristics, good breeding, etc., not to abate one jot of the thoroughness of their training, and then to let their work speak for itself. So far, except where the local library conditions are very unsatisfactory, the school student has not suffered appreciably from the apprentice, and librarians generally have appreciated the difference and recognized it pecuniarily. Library boards will probably also learn better how to discriminate.

The training given by the summer schools of library economy may also, if not carefully guided, be an exemplification of the saying that "the good is the enemy of the best." If they accept as students persons who could, with a little effort and resolution, take a more extended and thorough course; if they lead students to feel that there is no necessity for extended training since positions are obtainable without it, and the position's "the thing"; if they swerve from their original and professed object of helping those who already hold library positions and cannot give them up, but have a laudable desire to become better fitted for their work; if they do these things, and in so doing bring into competition the fully trained and the superficially trained applicant, the latter willing to accept a very meagre salary, they will be responsible for much harm. On the other hand, if they keep to their professed field, the supplying of deficiencies in the technical knowledge of those who already hold library positions, the inspiring of those who are obliged to work in greater or less isolation of spirit, they fill a most decided need and are worthy of all praise.

The fact that there are many libraries in small places unable to pay any but small salaries, and that for these they cannot secure fully trained heads, not to speak of assistants, is one deserving consideration, for their problem is a hard one. The town may be aspiring and ambitious, but it simply has not the money to pay even the average salary. Is the solution for this the engagement of the student with six weeks of training and no previous experience? It may be the only present method of meeting the difficulty, but there must be a better way. Let local persons, qualified by personality and education, secure the full year's or two years' training, and return to their own town inspired by local pride and the spirit of the missionary to make the home library a light shining in darkness, even if at some financial sacrifice to themselves. If such a person does not wish the position of librarian, let her become a member of the library board and train a librarian. Let the average student of the library school, who has no claim to exceptional brilliancy and no right to expect a leading position, but who has the more necessary virtues of painstaking, accuracy, sympathy and public spirit, aided by her educational fitness—let her look upon such a library as an ideal place in which to gain experience and prepare to go up higher, and realize that a small salary in a small place is more than equivalent to an average salary in a large place—and the problem is solved.

The contention of some librarians that school-trained assistants should go into libraries and work for nothing is unreasonable, for in most schools they can and do have practical work, and their services are valuable from the very beginning—certainly more valuable than those of the average apprentice with whom they would thus be put on a par. Nor can we have much sympathy with the board of the large library whose recognition of service ranges from the wages paid to cash-girls in stores, through a gradual advance of \$25 per year, up to the salary of the primary or intermediate grade teacher, when it expects to secure for this the selected student of the schools. Where a library appropriation is sufficient for good salaries and its ideals only are low, the case is entirely different from that of the small library whose ideals and aims are high and whose appropriation alone is necessarily small. In the latter case

the missionary spirit on the part of the student who accepts the small salary is an admirable thing—in the former case it would no longer be missionary spirit.

I cannot close this chapter on the dangers the schools have to meet without calling attention to a fallacy which seems to have taken root in some quarters, owing to constant repetition and a tendency we all have in some degree to accept what sounds like a truism without investigation. There has been a fashion of setting school training and certain personal qualities over against each other, as if they were antagonistic, and could not possibly exist in the same budget of qualifications. "School training is all very well," one hears said, "but common sense and sympathy are better." So they are, but why not have all? It is quite possible. It is the object of the schools to select those people from among their many applicants who seem to have the best personal characteristics; and throughout the course the student is constantly estimated with these very things in view. Entrance into a library school does not necessarily mean graduation from it, and a person distinctly lacking in judgment, in good manners, stands no chance of being recommended, especially for work requiring just those qualifications.

Nothing will ever take the place of personality in a library—and the large library run by machinery can never have the influence of the smaller library where a benevolent personality makes itself felt throughout. But it is entirely possible—indeed, I believe it is most likely to be the case—that there will be such a personality in all its work if the staff has in some measure been influenced by the teachings of the schools.

A few words as to the future of library training. What are its tendencies at present, and what do they indicate? I think a close observer can hardly fail to see the leaning toward specialization in training, following the rapid increase in the number, size, and kinds of libraries. The introduction of the children's department means the necessity for children's librarians, and consequently the preparation of a course fitting them for their work. The growth of large private collections, the tendency to give or bequeath them to some permanent institution for safe keeping, and the tendency of large libraries to buy *en bloc* desirable collections, means large

acquisitions of works on specific subjects, requiring for their classification, cataloging and handling a more intelligent understanding of the subject than the ordinary library course can possibly give. For such work our large libraries have frequently had to call on foreigners. A knowledge of cataloging alone does not fit one to catalog a law library, a medical library, a collection of music, of maps, prints or mss., or even of incunabula. The subject must be got in hand first, and the schools can never hope to supply a demand for such work until they have among their graduates persons who are intelligent in these subjects as well as catalogers. A case comes to mind of a library graduate who obtained the work of indexing a magazine of mechanics. She knew nothing of mechanics, and she knew that the general principles of indexing were not enough for her. She went to a successful teacher in a technological school, took such a course as he considered necessary to give her an understanding of the terminology of the subject, and then began her indexing with a hope of success which proved to be justified.

It is a mistake for a school to allow students to go out with the impression that because they have studied cataloging they can catalog anything. Unfortunately, libraries are somewhat to blame for this impression, since they pay equally, in many cases, for mere technical proficiency and for expert knowledge. The only person available who can handle satisfactorily a special collection is certainly worth more than the one out of hundreds who can do the current work on ordinary books, no matter how well. Not until the value of the specialist, the expert, is suitably recognized pecuniarily will our students, to any great extent, prepare themselves for special work. Those students who, in spite of the failure of the work to provide special emoluments, do a second year's work for the acquirement of greater insight into the scholarly side of librarianship, are invariably glad to have done it, but it is difficult to convince of this beforehand the first-year student who feels impelled, for one reason or another, to get to work. There are other lines in which the schools may find it necessary to specialize some day. College settlements now have libraries, and the would-be librarians of these should pur-

sue a course including in part the training for work with children and in part the study of sociology. The normal schools are awakening to the necessity of training teachers in the use of libraries. For the normal school librarian a course including the study of school curricula, of the history of education, etc., is desirable; while a course especially fitting the student to organize libraries and train local staffs is really urgently needed. A specialist in our own and foreign state documents would probably find a large field awaiting her, for instance, if she went about to libraries, putting their documents in order and showing them how to handle future additions.

When libraries become themselves sufficiently conscious of their special needs and sufficiently appreciative of those who supply them, it will be comparatively easy to keep students two years, and even three, for preparation; though I doubt if there is any one school or library which, unaided by co-operation with other institutions, could give the whole of the necessary preparation. Judging from our own experience, however, such aid and co-operation would be easy to obtain, given the proper source at hand, for the great

reference and college libraries naturally sympathize with any attempt to raise the standard of library work and bring it within the scholarly atmosphere. It is my hope that some day our leading universities may have chairs of librarianship, with courses similar to, though perhaps more extended than, that given by Dr. Dziatzko at Göttingen, and that the mature college student may be able to elect college work that will combine naturally with these courses.

We cannot afford to lose scholarship from our libraries in our care for technique, for executive ability, for personality. Let us not be "content with our middlingness," to use George Eliot's phrase, let us rid ourselves of the reproach that we are merely quick of perception and practical, but not thorough and not appreciative of depth, and that we do not look beyond the present moment. Even if one did not know that there are many librarians who sympathize with this aspiration, one would still be willing to be a voice crying in the wilderness, if only so this further ideal might be kept in view, in addition to those we already hold of practical usefulness and technical perfection.

#### LIBRARY EXAMINATIONS AND METHODS OF APPOINTMENT.

At the sixth conference of the American Library Association, held in Buffalo in 1883, the following resolutions were adopted:

*"Resolved, That efficiency in library administration can best be obtained through the applications of the cardinal principles of an enlightened civil service, viz.: the absolute exclusion of all political and personal influence; appointment for definitely ascertained fitness; promotion for merit; and retention during good behavior; and*

*"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this association, in large public libraries, subordinate employees should, so far as possible, be selected by competitive examination, followed by a probationary term."*

Ten years after the passage of this resolution, at the Chicago World's Fair meeting, Mr. Hill reported that of 229 libraries communicated with on this subject, only 17 made appointments on the result of written examinations, although "the consensus at the Chicago meeting decidedly favored such examinations." Since then the practice has been much more widely adopted—often in connection with a term of apprentice ser-

vice—especially in the more recently established libraries.

As an indication of the character of information and equipment required of library assistants, of special interest in connection with Miss Plummer's paper on the professional training of librarians, there are here submitted a selection of examination papers prepared and used by representative libraries, together with brief statements of method from other libraries, in which written or competitive examinations have never been adopted.

The examinations conducted by the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library are elaborate, and form a part of the routine of the training class, long a successful feature of that library's administration. The training class was organized in 1891, when it was decided "That previous to being given paid employment all applicants be required to take a course of training in this library," this training including four hours of daily library service, without salary, for six months. It was later provided that "the work of the training class shall hereafter be confined to the preparation of young

women for service as attendants in this library." Entrance to the training class is by written examination, supplemented by an oral examination conducted by a committee of the board, "designed to supplement the written, on those points which no written examination can possibly reveal—that is, personal appearance, general manner, alertness, etc." The entrance examination prepared for the 13th training class, held Oct. 15, 1900, is as follows:

I. Name ten books which you have read during the past year, giving a brief opinion of three.

II. Locate by country and briefly characterize the following: Milton, Dante, Tolstoi, Hugo, Cicero, Raphael, Socrates, Confucius, Goethe, Ruskin.

III. In what works do the following characters appear? Maggie Tulliver, Rudolf Rassendyll, Shylock, Becky Sharp, Jeanie Deans, Jean Valjean, Betsy Trotwood, Simon Legree, Gabriel Lajeunesse, and Jo March.

IV. Name three scientists of note, five musical composers, and five painters.

V. Name five magazines with which you are familiar, briefly stating the character of each. Name five daily newspapers.

VI. State briefly the meaning or the effect of the following events: Battle of Hastings; Edict of Nantes; Battle of Waterloo; Battle of Manila.

VII. When was California admitted as a state? Name the Governor of the state, the U. S. Senators, and the Congressman from this district.

VIII. What is the Board of Freeholders, and what the character of the work they are engaged upon?

IX. What elections occur this fall? Name the principal candidates, the office for which they stand, and the party to which they belong.

X. Name some of the most notable inventions and scientific discoveries of the past fifty years.

Commenting on this, Miss Jones says: "The written examination is a new departure in the training class work, the preceding 12 classes having been admitted on the oral alone. To me it was a significant fact that the six who presented the best written examination excelled in the oral, but this might not be true at another time. Of course this examination does not admit to the library, and the examinations which are passed at the close of the six months' term would really be considered as pre-requisite to admission to service in the library." These later and more technical examinations cover the various divisions of library work. Those prepared for the 12th class (1899) were in part as follows:

#### GENERAL LIBRARY METHODS:

Describe the accession book. State its purpose in the library.

What are the various functions of a shelf list?

How are pamphlets cared for in this library?

What items are of importance in checking the magazines and newspapers?

What is a tight-back book? Define a signature.

What are the respective merits of records on sheets and on cards in the various departments of the library?

Name three periodicals which you would recommend to a person seeking a technical knowledge of library methods, stating for what you would recommend each.

Aside from periodicals, name four works of value to the same person.

Give an outline of the library law in California, stating any modifications of it relating to Los Angeles.

What statistics are kept in this library and what is their value?

What is fixed location and its opposite? Name the advantages of each.

Garvanza has a subscription library of some 300 volumes. The authorities ask that this library ac-

cept these books and in return maintain a delivery station in that part of the city. Give reasons for accepting and for rejecting the proposition.

Suggest wherein the course of study of the Training Class may be improved.

What means could be employed to raise the grade of reading in this library?

#### GENERAL LIBRARY TOPICS:

Give briefly the development of a written language.

State briefly the successive stages from the early written language to a book of to-day.

Describe at length any one important stage.

What records of books published in America have we in this library?

Trace briefly the development of the free public library movement.

Name six of the largest libraries in the world.

Name five prominent American librarians, mentioning the library with which each is connected.

Name two histories of painting.

Name two histories of architecture.

Name two books on birds.

Name two musical works.

Where among the public documents would you look for an article on nut culture? On secondary education? On salmon fisheries? On Indian blankets? On Yellowstone Park?

Give a brief history of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Problem: A reader wishes a half dozen articles covering the subject—The English-Russian Boundary Dispute. State the reasons which would guide you in deciding upon articles found in the following periodicals:

1. *Quarterly Review.*
2. *Saturday Review.*
3. *Spectator.*
4. *American Law Review.*
5. *Harper's Monthly.*
6. *Review of Reviews.*
7. *American Monthly*
8. *New Review.*
9. *London Geographical Journal.*
10. *Littell's Living Age.*
11. *Political Science Quarterly.*
12. *North American Review* (a symposium.)
13. *Century.*

Plan of the Los Angeles Library.

CATALOGING:

1. What distinguishes the main entry of a book from all other entries?

2. When is an author's full name used? When abbreviated, and how?

3. What cards are made for an autobiography? For fiction?

4. What is the rule for pseudonymous books?

5. What is the rule for anonymous books?

6. What is the difference between a "see" reference and a "see also"?

7. Name ten works of reference useful to a cataloger and state why in each case.

8. How would you explain to a person, who had never seen one, the use of our card catalog?

9. Name and locate the various catalogs, card, printed, and manuscript, in this library.

10. Give subject headings to the following, with references in full:

Whitney. Language and the study of language.

Northrup. Camps and tramps in the Adirondacks.

Maclaren. System of physical education.

Howells. Italian journeys.

Putnam. Children's life of Lincoln.

Baird. History of North American birds.

11. Catalogue in full:

Irving. Granada.

Public library handbook.

and one of the following:

Stebbing. Peterborough;

Temple. Laurence;

Hcooper. Wellington.

CLASSIFICATION (3 hours.)

Answer questions 1-4 without helps, and hand in your paper before answering the questions following

1. Give the name of the 1st, of the 2d, and of the 3d figure of the class number.

2. On what plan is literature divided? Illustrate by a specific number, telling what each figure means.

- 3. On what plan is biography divided? Illustrate by a specific number, telling what each figure means.
  - 4. The number of the history of Paris is 944.36. What is the number for the description of Paris? Answer the following questions by the help of the Decimal classification.
  - 5. Give class number for history of slavery in Russia.
  - 6. Legislative manuals of France.
  - 7. A Polish grammar.
  - 8. An American dictionary.
  - 9. History of the Franco-German war.
  - 10. Collected works of James Russell Lowell.
  - 11. Poems of James Russell Lowell.
  - 12. Essays of James Russell Lowell.
  - 13. Life of a Russian traveller.
  - 14. Of a French lawyer.
  - 15. Of a Queen of Holland.
  - 16. Of a philologist.
  - 17. A life of James Freeman Clarke.
  - 18. Bibliography of chess.
  - 19. A bibliography of Darwin.
  - 20. A bibliography of Shakespeare.
  - 21. Map of Oceanica.
  - 22. A work on methods of writing history.
  - 23. Mrs. Harrison's "Anglomaniacs."
  - 24. The flora of Albany County, N. Y.
  - 25. What class of books belong in 220.91?
  - 26. In 920.073?
- Give the distinction between the following class numbers:
- 27. 656, 385, 625.
  - 28. 390, and 913 to 919.
  - 29 to 34. Classify six books to be assigned.

At the San Francisco Free Public Library regulations adopted in 1895 provide that all appointments to the staff shall be made from an eligible list, names for such list being secured through examinations of applicants "held under the supervision of an examining committee composed of members of the Committee on Rules and Administration and the librarian." The list of questions asked at the last examination is submitted by Mr. Clark, who adds: "In addition to the questions herewith the applicants were asked to write an essay of not less than 300 words on one of the following topics:

- 1. Longfellow.
- 2. Slavery in the United States.
- 3. The war in South Africa.

"For the purpose of ranking the candidates the Examining Committee apportioned the credits as follows:

Literature.....	300	} The essay was marked for these.
Probationary service...250		
History.....	150	
Composition.....	100	
Grammar.....	25	
Spelling.....	25	
Geography.....	100	
Arithmetic.....	50	

1000

"Literature is the first examination held, and all who do not pass satisfactorily are excused from the remaining examinations."

LITERATURE EXAMINATION, SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

- I. Give the names of the authors of the following works:
  - 1. Anatomy of melancholy; 2. Curiosities of literature; 3. Adventures of Telemachus; 4. Sorrows of Werther; 5. Areopagitica; 6. Murder considered as one of the fine arts; 7. Sartor resartus; 8. Stones of Venice; 9. Two years before the mast; 10. Bab ballads; 11. Paul and Virginia; 12. Ingoldsby legends; 13. Religio medici; 14. The Decameron.
- II. Give the names of the authors who wrote under

the following pseudonyms, with the title of some work written by each:

- 1. Owen Meredith; 2. Ik Marvel; 3. Barry Cornwall; 4. Charles Egbert Craddock; 5. Diedrich Knickerbocker; 6. Pisistratus Caxton; 7. George Eliot; 8. John Phoenix; 9. Christopher North; 10. Curren Bell; 11. Father Prout; 12. Artemus Ward; 13. Mark Twain; 14. Gail Hamilton.

III. Give the names of the authors of the following novels:

- 1. Castle of Otranto; 2. Lavengro; 3. Marble faun; 4. White lies; 5. Cranford; 6. Vathek; 7. East Lynne; 8. Epicurean; 9. John Brent; 10. Frankenstein; 11. Vilette; 12. Uncle Tom's cabin; 13. Vivian Grey; 14. Clarissa Harlowe; 15. Eugene Aram.

IV. Give the names of the authors of the following poems:

- 1. Vision of Sir Launfal; 2. Kubla Khan; 3. One hoss shay; 4. Burial of Sir John Moore; 5. Bonnie Dundee; 6. Allan Percy; 7. Sheridan's ride; 8. Cotten's Saturday night; 9. Ivry; 10. Destruction of Sennacherib; 11. Abou Ben Adhem; 12. Annabel Lee; 13. How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix; 14. Battle hymn of the republic; 15. Casabianca.

V. Of what epoch or country have the following authors written a history?

- 1. Milman; 2. Hildreth; 3. Mommsen; 4. Motley; 5. Lingard; 6. Niebuhr; 7. Gibbon; 8. John Fiske; 9. Harriet Martineau; 10. Justin McCarthy; 11. Francis Parkman; 12. John Foster Kirk.

VI. Name the works and authors in which the following characters are found, and some trait peculiar to each character:

- 1. Falstaff; 2. Bob Acres; 3. Mrs. Grundy; 4. Captain Costigan; 5. Ithuriel; 6. Oily Gammon; 7. Pecksniff; 8. Di Vernon; 9. Mrs. Caudle; 10. Scrooge; 11. Sir Artegal; 12. Flora McFlimsey; 13. Dr. Primrose; 14. Charles Surface; 15. Squire Western.

VII. What historical event is referred to in the following works?

- 1. Marmion; 2. Evangeline; 3. Tale of two cities; 4. Kenilworth; 5. Barnaby Rudge.

- VIII. 1. In whose reign did Pepys write his Diary?
- 2. In what form was it originally written?
- 3. What other person has left a diary covering the same period?
- 4. Name five writers of French drama.
- 5. Name two English translations of Dante.

GEOGRAPHY:

- 1. Mention some advantages to commerce that a ship canal across Nicaragua would bring about.
- 2. Describe Admiral Dewey's course from Manila to New York, naming the different bodies of water through which he sailed.
- 3. Name two great wheat producing countries. Name two great iron producing countries. Name one American industry of which California has a monopoly.
- 4. Locate briefly the most elevated region of each of the Grand Divisions and name two large rivers that have their sources in each of these regions.
- 5. Locate Liverpool, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Cologne, Lyons, Malaga, Trieste, Hamburg, Odessa, Oporto. (Just give the country of each.)
- 6. Locate Smyrna Aden, Teheran, Bangkok, Cavite.
- 7. Alexandria, Magdala, Pretoria, Bloomfontein, Ladysmith.
- 8. Bogota, Lima, Valparaiso, Buenos Aires and Cayenne.
- 9. What sections of the United States are most noted for the production and export of wheat?
- 10. Name five states noted for cotton; two for petroleum; three for tobacco; three for lumber; two for iron; three for cattle raising; two for manufactures.
- 11. Give the boundaries of the Zones and state distances in degrees from the Equator. How many statute miles in one of these degrees?
- 12. What causes an eclipse of the sun? Of the moon?
- 13. What are the causes of the ocean currents? Of tides? Of differences in annual average temperature?

## HISTORY:

1. Name three voyagers who explored portions of the coast of California prior to 1650.
2. Give a brief account of the discovery of San Francisco Bay.
3. What was the "bear flag" revolt?
4. What is the "Consolidation Act"?
5. What territory has been acquired or annexed by the United States since the declaration of war with Spain?
6. What were the "Kentucky resolutions"? When were they passed?
7. Name the sovereigns or rulers of England in chronological order from 1066 A.D. to the present.
8. What is the Domesday Book?
9. What were the "Wars of the Roses"? In whose reign did they begin?
10. State briefly the causes of the French revolution. Who was the sovereign of France at the time of its outbreak?
11. Give a brief account of the events culminating in the battle of Omdurman?
12. What countries constitute the "triple alliance"? For what object was it formed?
13. What was the "Edict of Milan"? By whom was it promulgated?
14. By whom was fought the battle of Chaeronea? What was the effect upon the defeated nation?
15. When did they flourish and with the histories of what countries are the following respectively associated: Constantine the Great; Wallenstein; Richelieu; Cavour; Junipero Serra.

## ARITHMETIC (all answers must show the entire work):

1. [Dictated.]
2. How many yards of silk can be bought for \$100 at \$1.62½ per yard?
3. What will it cost to lay linoleum in a library room 27 ft. by 60 ft. at 85 cents per square yard?
4. The meter is 39.3708 inches in length and the yard 36 inches. If a merchant import 200 meters of silk at a total cost of \$300, what will he gain by selling it at \$1.50 per yard?
5. The diameter of a circle is estimated to be  $\frac{7}{8}$  of its circumference and also, more accurately,  $\frac{11}{16}$  of it. Which of these fractions is the greater? Express their difference decimally.
6. Two boys become partners in selling newspapers. One invests \$2 and the other \$1.50. When they have made a profit of \$5.60, they decide to dissolve partnership and divide the gain in proportion to their investments. How much does each get?
7. Which is the better investment, to purchase stock that pays 5 per cent. at 120, or stock at 80 that pays 3 per cent.? Give full explanation.
8. The average number of visitors daily in three branch libraries is 70, 80 and 90 respectively; if 3600 books be divided among these branches in proportion to these averages, how many will each receive?
9. (a) What per cent. of 50 lbs. is 5 lbs. 4 ozs.?  
(b) One half a stock of goods was sold for  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the value of the whole stock. What was the gain per cent. thereon?
10. If one steamer start at noon and sail at the rate of 10½ miles an hour and another start from the same place at half-past one, and sail in the same direction, at the rate of 12 miles per hour; at what hour will the latter overtake the former?
11. If I lend \$1000 to A at 8 per cent. per annum, simple interest, and \$1000 to B at 6 per cent. per annum, compound interest, payable half-yearly; what amount will each owe me at the end of two years?
12. Work the following in the shortest way you know:
  - (a.) Find interest on \$743.60 for 8 months at 1¼ per cent. per month.
  - (b.) Find the percentage of gain a newsboy makes when he buys papers at the rate of 2 for 5 cents and sells them at the rate of 3 for 10 cents.
  - (c.) Find cost of 224 articles at \$1.75 each
  - (d.) Find cost of 8 pairs of gloves at \$13.55 per dozen.
  - (e.) Find cost of 64 yds. of cloth at 37½ cents per yard.
  - (f.) A pound avoirdupois weighs 7000 grains and a pound troy 5760 grains. What decimal is the latter of the former?

Regarding the appointments at the St. Louis Public Library Mr. Crunden says:

"The examinations for appointment to the position of apprentice in the St. Louis Public Library include papers on general history, general literature—particularly English and American—and general information, together with easy translations from Latin, French and German, or in two of these and some other language which may be taken in lieu of one of them. In a few instances Greek has been taken, and in one or two Spanish. The examination presupposes a first-class high school education. High school graduates more often fail than succeed; and two college graduates have failed to make a satisfactory percentage, having been distanced by applicants who have been only graduates of the high school. The examination is always competitive.

"The standard is about the same as that which existed for entrance to the Albany Library School six or eight years ago. Some of the school's entrance examinations at that time were used by us with very little change. Of late years, however, the Albany examinations have been too severe. The examination generally occupies a day and a half, the history and literature taking the greater part of the first day, and the paper on general information and languages being completed the second morning. With scarcely any exceptions appointments have been made in accordance with the percentages made in the examinations; but personal qualities—health, appearance and manners—are taken into consideration, and might easily outweigh advantages in percentage. Applications are considered only from persons between the ages of 17 and 25.

"The other grade to which appointments are made is that of messenger or page. This is open to boys from 12 to 17. The examination is such as a graduate of a grammar school, who has done some good reading, may be expected to pass. Most of the applicants come from the public schools, and are between the ages of 13 and 15. By passing subsequent examinations these boys may progress to higher grades. Boys of 16, who have come from the grammar schools and been two years in the library, have, on two occasions, taken the higher examination for apprentices and averaged more than 10 per cent. above the average of the high school graduates who took the same examination."

For the Indianapolis (Ind.) Public Library Miss E. G. Browning submits the following report: "Applicants must be between the ages of 20 and 30 years, unmarried, and residents of the city of Indianapolis. A personal application must be made to the librarian, and if the applicant is found to be a suitable person, her written application is filed. When a necessity for new substitutes arises, postals are sent to all those whose applications have been filed. These persons take an examination in general literature, and they must have had a

high school education, or its equivalent, in order to pass this. All those who pass above 78 per cent. are placed on the substitute list, and are trained, three at a time; those passing highest are considered first. This weeds out from our list of applicants those who are deficient in education, or who are too nervous to be relied upon in an emergency.

"The present law gives the librarian of this library the sole power to appoint or discharge the attendants, and this first step, the examination, is the one I have adopted in order that the board and its officers shall be relieved of the constant attempt to bring influence to bear upon the making of appointments in the public library.

"While the substitute is taking her training she understands that she is not a member of the force, and is likely to be dropped at any time if she is found to be unsuitable in any way. Before she begins her training she must bring a certificate from one of two well-known physicians here — women, members of the regular and homœopathic schools. This examination is a very rigid one. While she is taking her training she is under constant surveillance in order to determine whether she is accurate, good tempered and pleasant mannered with the patrons and with her fellow-workers. If not, or if she shows a disposition to shirk her fair share of work, or if she develops traits that seem to show her to be undesirable, these deficiencies are pointed out to her and she is given a good chance to break herself of what may lead to forming very bad habits. If after repeated warnings she fails to change her ways she is dropped, and another substitute is taken on. Otherwise, when a vacancy occurs she gets a regular appointment. We have held these examinations for six years, and have had three of them. I would not change this method for any other, as long as it brings about such satisfactory results."

#### INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY, EXAMINATION QUESTIONS:

1.

Write a business letter addressed to the librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, applying for a place in the library, stating:

- (a) What educational advantages you have had.
- (b) What occupation you have followed.
- (c) Whether you are conversant with any other language than English.
- (d) What you consider necessary qualifications for a library attendant.
- (e) Give date of your birth and sign full name and place of residence.

2.

What do you consider the scope and purpose of a public library?

3.

Name authors and titles of books in which the following appear as characters: Jean Valjean; Becky Sharp; Rip Van Winkle; Shylock; Meg Merrilies.

4.

Name ten leading magazines and state their general character.

5.

Name one work of each of the following authors: Charles Kingsley; Charles Lamb; Thomas Carlyle; Goethe; Chaucer; John Fiske; Robert Browning; Wordsworth; Tennyson; Milton.

6.

Write a short criticism of some book you have read — not fiction.

7.

Name five women authors, with the title of one work of each.

8.

Give the real names of the following: George Eliot; George Sand; Diedrich Knickerbocker; Owen Meredith; Uncle Remus; Charles Egbert Craddock; Christopher North; Boz; Miss Mulock.

9.

Name five scientists and five historians.

10.

Name five celebrated writers — a German, French, Russian, Scandinavian, and Italian.

At the Cleveland (O.) Public Library applicants for positions are required to fill out a detailed blank, which, in addition to the usual demands as to age, condition, nationality, education, etc., includes such questions as: "How long have you resided in Cleveland?" "Do you live with your parents?"

"If not, state reasons." "How many situations have you filled during the past 18 months, and in what capacity did you serve?" "What language or languages have been spoken in your home?" "Would you accept an appointment for one year as a substitute, to work whenever your services were needed, at a compensation of 12½ cents per hour?" A "circular of information" is issued with the application blanks, which gives full details regarding the requirements and conditions of the library service.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY, EXAMINATION QUESTIONS: HISTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION. (3 hours.)

Answer questions 1-2 and eight of the others. If more than eight of the others are answered, only the first eight will be considered.

1-2. Write about a page on one of the following subjects: expansion, initiative and referendum, silver question, municipal ownership, woman suffrage, German in the public schools.

3. Mention the principal colonies of the British empire.

4. Mention some of the leading causes that brought about our late Civil War, and show some of the results of the struggle.

5. Characterize briefly, giving country, century, and for what noted, ten of the following: Galileo, James Anthony Froude, Phillips Brooks, Robespierre, F. Hopkinson Smith, John Hay, Albrecht Dürer, Père Marquette, Marco Bozzaris, Demosthenes, John Knox, Leonardo da Vinci.

6. Name one English and two American weeklies treating of public questions; one English and one American critical review; a prominent journal devoted to art; sport; religion; science; household affairs.

7. Give a brief outline of the colonial history of Massachusetts, New York or Virginia.

8. Name two men who have been Secretary of State; two who have been governor of Ohio; two who have been Speaker of the House of Representatives.

9. Tell briefly (about two or three lines) what is suggested by the following: French academy, Cripple Creek, Tai Mahal, Brook farm, Ides of March, University extension, Lion of Lucerne, Chevy Chase, Society for Psychological Research, Reign of law.

10. Mention five famous pictures, giving artist of each.

11. Who discovered:

Circulation of the blood?

That the earth moves around the sun?

Law of gravitation?

Motive power of steam?

Principle of the lever?

12. Write five or ten lines on each of two of the following: Julius Cæsar, the Crusades, the Thirty years war, settlement of California.

13. Give approximately the period covered by each of the following historians of the United States: Bancroft, Hildreth, McMaster, Rhodes, Henry Adams.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE (3 hours.)

Answer ten questions. If more than ten questions are answered, only the first ten of these answers will be considered.

1. Mention one writer and one book on each of the following subjects: education, fine arts, religion, travel, sociology, science.

2. Name a good work (by author and title) treating of political economy, the discovery of America, the French revolution, English literature, the history of Greece.

3. What do you consider the best English encyclopædia? The best one published in America? Compare the two in a general way.

4. Name the standard dictionaries in the English language, and mention in what particular each one is especially strong.

5. On what special subject have the following authors written: Ernest Seton-Thompson, Richard T. Ely, Charles Darwin, Mary Baker Eddy, Dr. Nansen, Friedrich Froebel, John Burroughs, Dean Farrar, J. L. Motley, Aristotle.

6. Mention three of your favorite authors, giving reasons for your preference.

7. Mention as many works as you can of Milton, Goldsmith, Carlyle, Tolstoi, Hugo, Lowell, Irving, Thackeray, Hawthorne, Robert Browning.

8. Name five novelists writing in English, whom you would regard as in the first rank, giving briefly a characteristic of each, and name one or more of the best books of each.

9. Name two Greek dramatists, a Roman historian, a Roman epic poet, a Roman lyric poet.

10. Name three great German writers who flourished during the latter half of the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries.

11. Name an historical poem, giving the country and events illustrated and the author's name; a poem of travel, giving author and country written about; a noted sonnet; a well-known ballad.

12. Give the authors of the following: *Stones of Venice*, *Conduct of life*, *Anatomy of melancholy*, *Sartor resartus*, *Water babies*, *Wealth of nations*, *Gates ajar*, *Doll's house*, *Sentimental journey*, *Margaret Ogilvy*.

13. Name the authors of the following: *Janice Meredith*, *Richard Carvel*, *To have and to hold*, *The reign of law*, *David Harum*, *Robert Elsmere*, *The Honorable Peter Stirling*, *A gentleman of France*, *The Prisoner of Zenda*, *The master*.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library are received the following examination papers prepared for applicants for the position of library apprentice:

#### LITERATURE:

1. Name ten books that are authority on some subject in which you are especially interested. Indicate the particular value of each book.

2. Give an estimate of any author of whom you have made a special study. Indicate also the extent and line of that study.

3. Name two well-known works by each of the following authors: James Bryce, Immanuel Kant, Henry Thoreau, Jane Austen, Thomas Hughes, Marcus Tullius Cicero, W. E. H. Lecky, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, John Fiske.

4. Explain what is meant by the *renaissance*, especially in relation to literature.

5. Write a criticism (about one page) on one of the following: Victor Hugo, Heinrich Heine, Ibsen, Tolstoi.

6. Mention a distinguished English or American author who was prominent in public life. Discuss the relation of his public to his literary work.

7. Group by century and arrange in proper chronological order the following: Charles Kingsley, Henry Fielding, John Gower, William Cowper, Maria Edgeworth, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Sir Philip Sidney, Ben Jonson, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Sir Richard

Steele, Leigh Hunt, Christopher Marlowe, John Dryden, Matthew Arnold, Tobias Smollett, Colley Cibber, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Thomas Gray, David Garrick, John Bunyan.

8. Describe the transcendental movement in New England, especially in its relation to American literature.

9. Give an outline of the history of English poetry such as would be useful for chapter heads in a work on that subject, giving names of chief writers in each period.

#### SCIENCE:

1. What is the province of chemistry? of physics? of metaphysics?

2. Define briefly the following scientific terms: fauna, crustacea, strata, molecule, evolution.

3. Mention and describe five deciduous and five evergreen trees.

4. In what fields have the following men gained fame: Max Muller, Pasteur, Cuvier, Linnaeus, Sir Roderick Murchison, W. D. Whitney, Volta, Faraday, Asa Gray, Lamarck, Goethe (in science), Agassiz.

5. To what branches of science do the following phrases belong: the unearned increment, the survival of the fittest, the correlation and conservation of forces? What do the phrases mean?

#### HISTORY:

1. In the case of the battle of Marathon, describe the cause at stake, the nations taking part, and the personages on both sides who were prominent.

2. Give some account of Marcus Aurelius.

3. Compare Charlemagne and Napoleon as military leaders and civil organizers.

4. Show the results of the crusades on European life.

5. Describe the model parliament of 1295, and state the main points in the development of the House of Commons from that time to the present.

6. Explain the objects of the counter reformation, and show how far they were the same as the objects of the Protestant revolution.

7. Compare the part taken by Spain in the discovery and settlement of America with the part taken by France and that taken by England.

8. What were the theories of England in the 18th century in regard to colonial government? How far did these theories justify the colonists in separating from England? How has England modified her colonial government during the present century?

9. What part did the following men play in the history of England: Simon de Montfort, Sir Robert Peel, Clive, John Hampden, Thomas Cranmer, Richard Cobden?

10. Illustrate from the history of France the truth of the following statement: "History furnishes numerous examples of fruitless attempts to impose on people constitutions whose principles are not in harmony with the popular political sentiment."—*Tiedeman*.

11. Mention historical facts that prove or disprove the following statement: "As the British constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history, so the American constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."—*Wm. E. Gladstone*.

12. Compare the organization and powers of the American House of Representatives with those of the English House of Commons.

In addition, exercises for translation are given in French, German and Latin, and knowledge of Scandinavian languages is tested orally and from books.

The methods followed at the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library are thus described by Mr. Utley: "The system of competitive examination for the selection of persons for employment as library assistants has been in vogue in the Detroit Public Library for 20 years. The library is not subject to any civil service board. The plan was adopted independently and the details are in the hands of the Committee on Administration, governed by



a rule which provides that "The selection of regular assistants and substitutes, excepting such as may be required for special duties, shall be made from those who have submitted to and passed a regular examination, duly advertised to be held publicly. The successful passing of such an examination places candidates in line of appointment to act as substitutes or regular assistants, but gives them no right to demand appointment, as the commission reserves to itself the right of selection, irrespective of grading developed at the examination. The papers submitted by candidates at the examination shall form the basis of the recommendation made by the committee thereon, but the committee may also take into consideration the age, health and domestic relations of candidates, as well as their bearing and moral character."

"No regular dates are set for the examinations, but they are subject to emergencies which may arise. When the list of eligibles is exhausted an examination is called, and notice of time and place is mailed to every known applicant. No preliminary ceremony is necessary, no blanks to be filled out, no endorsements required. The applicant simply files her name and address with the librarian and receives notice when the examination has been called. There is also newspaper announcement, and every one who chooses to do so is privileged to come in and make the trial. Only, those who pass are required, if not personally known to the librarian or some member of the board, to furnish endorsements of known citizens as to character and moral standing. In recent examinations there have been as many as 75 to 100 candidates.

"The percentage of correct answers required for success has been, for a number of years, 75. This is not fixed by rule, but is subject to change at any time. It will be noticed that the rule provides that the successful passing of an examination does not of itself guarantee employment. The candidate who ranked highest might be too young or too old to be thought desirable; she might have physical defects or be very unattractive in appearance and manner; she might have a husband able to support her, or children which require a mother's care, in which cases her claims simply would not be entertained.

"After each examination the committee makes up a list of eligibles from those who have reached the required percentage, which list they recommend to the board for approval. This list, when approved, is placed in the hands of the librarian, and he is given discretion in calling the persons named therein into service. Usually they are likely to be called in the order of their standing, but there are sometimes good reasons for changing this order. It is well understood by candidates that they are given opportunity for library work on trial merely. Sometimes it is quickly seen that they are not wholly desirable for the work in every way. Such are quietly dropped and their places supplied

from the list. With so many applicants and so many successful in the examination we can afford to be decidedly critical of shortcomings. A thorough and satisfactory trial is given before appointment to the permanent staff, which is made upon the recommendation of the librarian. This probationary period sometimes extends over as long time as two years, depending upon vacancies in the staff or opportunities for promotion. There are at present six persons on the temporary list who are working either full or partial time and four upon the eligible list who have not yet been given a chance to show what they can do.

"The most recent examination was in July, 1900. Two persons passed this examination with a grading of 97 per cent., and six passed above the required 75 per cent. The examination continued through two sessions of three hours each. The morning session was devoted to general information and history and the afternoon session to general literature." The examination papers were as follows:

GENERAL INFORMATION, HISTORY:

1. Where in this country is the power vested?
    - a To regulate marriage and divorce.
    - b To grant street railroad franchises.
    - c To regulate the currency.
    - d To limit or extend the suffrage.
    - e To make treaties with foreign powers.
    - f To determine the constitutionality of a law passed by Congress.
    - g To appoint judges of the federal courts.
    - h To elect United States Senators.
    - i To grant municipal charters.
    - k To veto measures passed by State legislatures.
  2. For what cause did the United States declare war against Mexico? Name the famous generals on each side. How long did the war last? What was its result? In what respect did this country chiefly profit by it?
  3. Give some account of the present troubles in China. Who are the "Boxers" and what are they trying to do? What are civilized nations doing for the protection of their citizens resident in China?
  4. Write 20 to 25 lines on the history of the nineteenth century in one of the following countries:
    - France.
    - Italy.
    - Germany.
  5. Describe the national life of to-day in one of the following countries, stating form of government, chief products, educational, social, religious conditions:
    - Russia.
    - Spain.
    - Switzerland.
  6. Describe some famous building you have seen or read about, considering style of architecture and noting its historical associations.
  7. Name buildings of architectural and historic interest in London, Paris, Rome, Venice, Boston.
- GENERAL LITERATURE:
8. Mention two great English writers of this century, exclusive of novelists and dramatists; one German, one French, one Scandinavian.
  9. Mention the books which you have read of five of the following authors, and give your opinion of the authors and their work:
    - Rudyard Kipling.
    - Bret Harte.
    - E. G. Bulwer-Lytton.
    - Hall Caine.
    - William Dean Howells.
    - Capt. Charles King.
    - George Ebers.
    - Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.
  10. Mention five important English novelists of the present century, and some of the principal works of each.
  11. Name five of the best known American authors,

with some of their works, and describe the field of literature in which each succeeded best.

12. Give the works and authors which you have read dealing with the French revolution, whether in the form of history or romance.

13. Name three of the greatest dramatic writers in the English language, one in French and one in German, with the title of at least one of the best known dramas of each.

14. Name two celebrated animal painters.

Name two English landscape painters.

Name two French artists of the nineteenth century.

Name two celebrated American artists.

Name two Italian painters of religious subjects.

15. Name two composers of grand opera.

Name two great American tragedians.

Name a great orchestral leader.

At the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library an examination of persons desiring to enter the library service as apprentices was held in the summer of 1900, this being practically the first examination of applicants held by the library. There were six vacancies to be filled, and 36 candidates entered for the examination. "The material that offered was excellent. Most of those who passed were graduates of the University of Cincinnati, and graduated with honor." In addition to exercises in translation from French, German, Latin, Spanish, and Italian, the examination covered the following subjects:

#### HISTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION (QUESTIONS 1 AND 9 AND 8 OTHERS):

1. Write a brief account (two pages) of affairs in one of the following countries: China; South Africa; Philippine Islands.

2. Describe the origin, growth and influence of Mohammedanism.

3. Why was the Peace of Westphalia such an important treaty, and what war did it end?

4. Describe one important invention or discovery made during the last two years.

5. Mention five famous composers, giving the name of one composition by each.

6. Name three important events in Roman history, and tell what was accomplished by the Punic wars.

7. Describe the crusades and the effect they had on European society.

8. Write a sketch of Charlemagne and his empire.

9. Give an account of the political and social condition of France in the 18th century, and tell what caused the French revolution.

10. Mention five prominent colleges or universities, giving the name of the president and the location of each.

11. Define the following: (a) Paleontology; (b) Ethnology; (c) Physics; (d) Bibliography; (e) Botany; (f) Pedagogy; (g) Meteorology; (h) Theology; (i) Zoology; (j) Anthropology.

12. What territory has the United States acquired within the last two years and how?

13. Mention five presidents of the United States, giving dates and some noted event during the administration of each.

14. Give an account of Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth in England.

15. Characterize briefly the following: Nikola Tesla; Melancthon; Herbert Putnam; Theodore Roosevelt; John D. Rockefeller; Li Hung Chang; Sir Walter Raleigh; John Hay; Dwight L. Moody; Emile Loubet.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE (QUESTION 1 AND 9 OTHERS):

1. Discuss briefly the English literature of the 18th century and name the principal writers.

2. Name three Greek and two Roman writers, with one work by each.

3. Who wrote Faerie queene; Every man in his humour; American commonwealth; Daniel Deronda; Sartor resartus; Toilers of the sea; She stoops to conquer; Ordeal of Richard Feverel; Mosses from an old manse; Wilhelm Meister?

4. Give a sketch of Provençal literature.

5. Mention five books that you would recommend on one of the following subjects, and give your reasons: United States history; English literature; Social science; Psychology; Political economy.

6. Who were the Lake poets? Mention one work by each.

7. Give the author and title of one important work in the literature of each of the following countries: Norway; Russia; Persia; Italy; Spain.

8. Name four literary, two scientific, two religious and two juvenile periodicals.

9. What is meant by the "Storm and stress period"?

10. Write a criticism (about one page) of one of the following: Hamlet; House of seven gables; Old curiosity shop; Ivanhoe; Evangeline; Mill on the Floss.

11. In what works do the following characters appear: Shylock; Mrs. Poyser; Amy Robsart; Rawdon Crawley; Ichabod Crane; Uriah Heep; Olivia Primrose; Sinbad the sailor; Hester Prynne; Lady Teazle?

12. Give your personal estimate of the following authors: Rudyard Kipling; Horatio Alger; Martha Finley; James Russell Lowell; Mary J. Holmes; Frances Hodgson Burnett; E. P. Roe; Mrs. Southworth.

13. What is an epic poem? Name three. What is a lyric poem? Name two.

14. Name two American historians, two English dramatists, two German poets and two French novelists, and the title of one well-known work by each not mentioned elsewhere on this paper.

15. Name one work by each of the following: Ralph Waldo Emerson; John Fiske; Robert Louis Stevenson; James M. Barrie; Eugene Field; Charles Dudley Warner; George William Curtis; Sir Walter Besant; Dante Gabriel Rossetti; Jane Austen.

In the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh examinations are held for subordinate positions in the central library and branches. "If the examination is held for positions in the central library, any resident of Pittsburgh is eligible. For the branch examinations only those who live in the district served by the branch are eligible." The papers submitted (known only by numbers) are carefully graded by the librarian and three or four assistants, different values having previously been assigned to different questions, and if it is proved that the candidates passing the highest examination have no personal disqualifications, positions are assigned in the order of grading. The following are the questions prepared for applicants for positions in the Hazelwood branch of the library, May, 1900:

a. Have you had any experience in library work? If so, where, how long, and in what capacity?

b. Are you a college or high school graduate? If not, what has been your school education?

c. Do you read or speak any language except English?

d. How many days have you lost from sickness during the past year?

e. Are you near sighted, or is your eyesight defective in any other respect?

f. Is your hearing good?

g. State your age and birthplace.

1. Explain the doctrine of "state rights."

2. What idea do you associate with each of the following names?—Alexander the Great, Sir Philip Sidney, Luther, Marcus Aurelius, Father Damien, Millet, Wendell Phillips, Cromwell, Buddha, Nathan Hale.

3. Mention five prominent literary men who have served the American government as ministers or ambassadors to foreign courts.

4. What American periodical has had an unusual number of famous American contributors and editors? Mention some of the contributors and editors.

5. What people are associated with the following?—Pre-Raphaelitism, Utopia, Abbotsford, Hawarden Castle, Vailima, the Lake District of England, Walden Pond, Thrums, Brook Farm, Concord.

6. What and where are the following:—Acropolis, Louvre, Colosseum, Kremlin, Alhambra.

7. In your opinion who are the two greatest American novelists? Give the reasons for your opinion.

8. Mention the authors of the following works:—The compleat angler, Arabian nights' entertainments, William Tell, Conduct of life, Biglow papers, Wild animals I have known, Tales of a traveller, Autocrat of the breakfast table, The excursion, Gil Blas.

9. State your opinions as to whether the works of the following authors are of high or low grade as literature, and arrange them in the order of your preference:—Stanley Weyman, "The Duchess," Jane Austen, Edna Lyall, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Amelia E. Barr, Charlotte Brontë, Rosa Nouchette Carey, Bertha M. Clay and Victor Hugo.

10. Give authors and titles of two works of fiction, two of travel, and two of biography which have been published in the last three years.

The Carnegie Library of Allegheny, Pa., also holds competitive written examinations for the selection of assistants. The following examination paper comes from that library:

GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. Name one important seaport on each of the following named bodies of water: English Channel, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Irish Sea.

2. To what powers do the following countries, islands or provinces belong: Australia, Java, Cape Colony, Cuba, India.

3. Add the following, placing the total at the bottom:

95,673,917,978.88  
34,376,013,705.80  
32,673,231,698.25  
9,746,910,286.16  
642,855.24  
26,195,328,266.57  
182,873.63  
8,956,864,397.49  
9,048,307,000.33

4. Name five distinguished presidents of the U. S. and two vice-presidents, who afterwards became presidents.

5. What noted personages or events are suggested by the following names: Stratford-on-Avon, Corsica, Ayr, Appomattox, Balaklava.

LITERATURE:

1. Name the authors of the following works:—Robinson Crusoe, Odyssey, Faust, Divine Comedy, Paradise Lost.

2. Name twelve plays of Shakespeare; and state whether they are tragedies, comedies, or historical plays. Which do you consider his greatest play?

3. Name three important works of each of the following authors: Charles Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, Wm. M. Thackeray, George Eliot, and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

4. Name author and work suggested by the following names: (1)—Pickwick, (2)—Sancho Panza, (3)—Iago, (4)—Giant Despair, (5)—Svengali.

5. Give the title of the best ten novels which you have read, and name a character from each.

For the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library Mr. Hill reports: "In a very few words I will give you our method of accepting candidates for library positions. All applicants fill out the regular blank which is furnished by the library. This furnishes information as to the candidate's age, residence and education. The blank is placed on file, and when the committee is ready to give an examination word is sent to the applicant and a notice is inserted in the local newspapers as to the time and place of examination. The examination papers are prepared by the librarian and approved by the committee on assistants. Questions are confined to literature and history, the aim being to ascertain the general education of the candidate.

"Those who successfully reach the required standard, 75 per cent., serve a two weeks' apprenticeship with pay. During this time they are under observation, and if the necessary requisites for a successful assistant are lacking, the applicant's name is dropped from the list. It sometimes happens that candidates passing the best literary examinations prove to be quite unfit for the ordinary duties of a library assistant. The candidate then serves three months on trial before being assigned to a position on the regular staff."

In the Boston Public Library there are three grades of service for which examinations are held. These are grade E (salary \$3.50 per week), in which the equivalent of a grammar school education is required; grade C (\$.75 per week), equivalent of a high school education and knowledge of one foreign language; grade B (\$11 per week), equivalent of college education, knowledge of at least two foreign languages, general history and literature and library science. Examinations for each grade are regarded as preliminary tests, to be followed by a period of probationary service, upon the results of which appointments are confirmed.

Recent examination papers in the three grades noted were as follows:

GRADE E (3 hours.)

1. A book is to contain 528 pages and each page contains 294 words. The printer charges 75 cents per page for type, and \$1.10 for each 16 pages for printing. What is the cost of the book, and how many words will the volume contain?

2. A man bought 1500 shares of copper stock at \$7 a share, which represented one-half of the par value. Two years later he sold out at \$6, and had drawn two dividends of 8 per cent. How much had he lost or gained over the cost of the shares?

3. Name the oceans, and tell how they are connected in navigation.

4. Where are Manila, Formosa, Samoa, St. Helena, Delagoa Bay?

5. To what nations do Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Hawaii, Newfoundland, and Algeria belong?

6. Mention three of the largest railroads in the world; their length; and the extreme points which they connect.

7. What was the occasion of the American Civil War? Of the first French Revolution?

8. Who is the Governor of New York? Who are the United States Senators from Massachusetts?

9. Who is Prime Minister of England? Who are the rulers of Austria, Germany and Italy?

10. Name a famous empress, a living woman author, an inventor, a musician (either composer or performer.)

11. For what are the following characters conspicuous, and in what century did each live: John Bunyan, Daniel Webster, Alexander Hamilton, Queen Elizabeth, John Paul Jones, George III.

12. What countries (on both sides) are now at war, and why?

13. Name two recent popular books. Give an estimate in one paragraph, of any book which you have lately read, or, if you prefer, a description of the author.

14. What is the difference between a biography and an autobiography? Name one example of each.

15. Improve if necessary the following sentences (in spelling, punctuation, grammar.)

(1) Between him and me there is this difference, he sees well and I see bad.

(2) Shakespeare and Chaucer were magnificent poets; the former being the greatest; and the latter was earlier.

GRADE C (3 hours.)

1. Name an important seaport of France, Italy,

Germany, Russia, Spain; and three each of Great Britain and the United States.

2. Draw a rough map of South Africa, and designate the seat of the present war there, including important localities.
  3. Why is it important that the United States shall control the Nicaragua Canal?
  4. What countries have colonial systems?
  5. Mention two great trading companies of the past.
  6. Give ten of the notable dates in American history, and tell what they commemorate.
  7. What people settled New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts Bay, Virginia?
  8. Name three conspicuous characters who were or are navigators; Generals; Statesmen; Inventors; Orators; Engineers; Dramatists; Organizers (as of railroads, corporations, or large business interests.)
  9. Name a poem or drama by each of the following: Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Shelley, Milton, Goldsmith, Goethe, Schiller, Burns, Chaucer.
  10. What is a melodrama, high comedy, farce, burlesque, and give an instance of each.
  11. Give an instance of a romance; a historical novel; a lyric poem; a general history; a "classic"; naming the author in each case.
  12. Who wrote "Vanity fair," "Tam o'Shanter's ride," "Janice Meredith," "Alice in Wonderland," "Lcs miserables," "Don Quixote," "Wilhelm Meister," any history of the American Revolution, any life of Napoleon, any poem on a heroic or patriotic deed.
  13. A newspaper has a circulation of 456,000 a day, and is published six days in the week. It has one press which turns off 16,000 copies an hour and another which prints 22,000. How many hours a week will the two presses be required to run to print the full edition?
  14. The paper used in printing weighs 62 pounds to the ream (500 sheets to the ream) and from one sheet two papers are printed. How many pounds of paper will be needed to print 456,000 copies? How many reams will be needed each month, allowing 26 issues to the month, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent. in weight for waste?
  15. Each paper costs  $\frac{5}{8}$  of a cent for composition;  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent for presswork, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a cent for delivery. Two-thirds of the edition are sold to newsboys for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents a copy; and the rest are sold at 4 cents a copy. What is the profit on a day's sales?
- GRADE B (3 hours.)
1. What do you hold to have been the main influences which produced English literature of the Elizabethan era, and of American literature of the past fifty years?
  2. By whom were written the following: "History of the decline and fall of the Roman empire," "Uncle Tom's cabin," "Faerie queene," "Antigone," "Agamemnon," "Pharsalia," "Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia," "Tale of a tub," "Conciliation with the colonies," "Stones of Venice," "Jerusalem delivered," "Quo vadis," "Rime of the ancient mariner," "Rise of the Dutch republic," "Intellectual development of Europe," "Social evolution?"
  3. Name two modern plays (within the last five years) by different authors, and comment briefly on their significance.
  4. Name at least one famous political debate, the opponents, and the subject in contention.
  5. Name some writer of celebrated love sonnets, of a comedy of "high life," of stories of western life, of Scotch character sketches, of travels in the east.
  6. In what wars have actual hostilities taken place on the soil of Massachusetts?
  7. What have been the great accessions to the domain of the United States from 1783 to the present time?
  8. What countries took part in the discovery and settlement by Europeans of the Western Hemisphere; what portion was covered by each; and what is left of those influences at the present day?
  9. What was the cause of the war of the English Commonwealth, of the Seven Years' War, of the Crimean War, the Mexican War, and the Peninsular War? Give dates.
  10. Mention at least five Ministers of State whose services have been important in American history.
  11. Give (with dates if possible) three leading events in the history of Greece, Rome, India, Spain, France, Germany, England, United States.
  12. What is the Triple Alliance? What, briefly, is the present condition of the Eastern Question?
  13. When did the following characters flourish and for what were they distinguished?
    - Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jane Austen, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Noah Webster, General Prim, Count Ito, Harriet Martineau?
  14. If you were to write an essay on the Declaration of Independence, mention the five books which you would first consult.
  15. Write ten lines on the proper limitation of works of fiction in a large public library.
  16. Into what main sub-divisions would you classify a collection of books on Sociology?
  17. Name a serviceable work on the United States navy, the Arctic regions, Hygiene, the history of France, travels in Africa.
  18. Write a few lines on the invention of printing, giving dates, early presses, etc.
  19. Name ten general magazines and reviews indispensable for even a small library.
  20. Into what main divisions of learning would you put books on the following topics: Single tax; Mound builders; Atlantis; Nicaragua Canal; Balloons; Papal infallibility; Greek epigrams; Latin inscriptions; Parliamentary rules; Neutrality; Christian science; Palmistry?
- From Miss Caroline M. Hewins we have the following account of the methods that prevail in the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library:
- "The examination paper below is simple, and has been used for ten years, but serves its purpose in frightening away incapable applicants, such as girls who have dropped out of school early, and elderly women who are 'fond of reading' and looking for 'light congenial work,' but 'a little above going out cleaning for the day.'
- QUESTIONS FOR APPLICANTS:
1. Have you had any experience in library work? If so, where?
  2. Are you a college or high school graduate? If not, what has your school education been?
  3. What languages have you studied? Name those which you read easily without a dictionary.
  4. To what extent have you pursued special studies or courses of reading?
  5. What has been the character and extent of your general reading since leaving school?
  6. Name five leading modern historians who have written in English, and one work of each.
  7. Name five of your favorite novels, with their authors.
  8. Name five of the best historical novels and their authors.
  9. Name five modern travellers and a book which each has written.
  10. Name five good and interesting books for a boy from ten to fourteen years old, and five for a girl of the same age.
  11. Name five amusing novels or collections of short stories to read to an invalid.
  12. Is your health good? Are your back and eyes strong?
  13. How many days have you been kept in the house by illness in the last year?
  14. Can you stand for two hours without much fatigue?
  15. Are you willing to work ten hours a day\* if necessary, give up most of your evenings to the library, and do your share of Sunday labor if the building is open on that day?
  16. What do you think that the duties of a library assistant are?
- "If a high school graduate or a girl who has more than a grammar school course applies for a place, I usually ask her if she knows enough English history to tell without stopping to think whether Queen Elizabeth or

\*This means on Saturday or in an emergency, not every day.

Richard III. reigned first, or how it happens that Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne. A certain amount of United States history is required for admission to the high school, and a little English history is now studied in connection with it, but it is possible for a boy or girl to come from a four years' high school course without knowing anything about Great Britain. A girl who had nearly all this course and two years in addition in a good school came to me the other day. I asked her the two questions in English history noted above, and she could not answer them. She had told me that she was fond of history, and I asked her how it happened that she did not know more about it. She replied that she enjoyed historical novels. I asked her to name one. She answered, 'Richard Carvel.' I then requested her to tell me who was reigning when Richard Carvel went to England, and she said, 'James the Sixth.' I asked her to tell me the name of some famous man mentioned in the book, and she could not remember one. She added figures accurately, and wrote a good hand in English and German, but could not translate a simple German paragraph. I told her plainly that she had not the kind of mind for library work, and did not ask her to take the examination.

"High school graduates who have spent four years in studying Latin cannot translate a title-page, and have not learned to handle French and German easily. They lack most of all the power of association, that is worth everything to a librarian. A five-minute talk with one of them often shows this and saves the trouble and disappointment of an unsuccessful examination.

"A set of papers reveals the writer's habits of work. The girl who writes diffuse and apologetic answers, telling why she has done one thing and has not done another, although she may do excellent literary work, is out of place in a library, where habits of concise expression and the power of turning quickly from one thing to another are of great value in daily routine. The girl who cannot spell is useless as a cataloger or even a copyist, and the girl whose slipshod reading and untidy habit of mind are revealed by her papers can do no part of library work well.

"An examination is not an unfailling test of fitness. A librarian, or anybody else who is in the habit of meeting people, can often 'size up' a candidate in five minutes, and if a girl passes this short ordeal invite her to put herself on written record. One of the best papers we ever had, however, came from a middle-aged woman who had done reference-work in a large library, had four languages at her command and the endorsement of one of the greatest preachers in the country, but failed entirely from a lack of executive ability and confidence in herself when she was sent out of town to make an annotated catalog of a large Sunday-school library."

As a final contribution to the subject, it

may be interesting to give the examination paper prepared for applicants for the position of assistant librarian at the Webster Free Library of the East Side House, New York City. A circular was also issued stating the conditions of the appointment: "The salary will be at the rate of \$600 per annum. The assistant librarian will be expected to go in residence at the East Side House and to interest himself in the work of the settlement. Candidates must be graduates of a college or have taken a course in a professional school. Candidates must submit letters of recommendation from one or more officers of the college or professional school where they have studied." The examination was limited to three hours.

WEBSTER FREE LIBRARY:

I. Write from dictation.

II. a) Calculate the percentages from the following report of circulation (Leave all the work on the paper):

Juvenile.....	42973
Fiction.....	29456
History.....	8902
Biography.....	3846
Travel.....	3465
Literature.....	6980
Arts.....	8539
Phil. and Rel.....	2468
Foreign.....	7244

b) What is the difference between cataloging and indexing?

III. a) Define Sociology; Eschatology; Biology; Meteorology; Mythology.

b) State the difference between a dictionary and an encyclopedia.

c) Explain the following terms:—The melancholy Dane; Gideon's fleece; the golden fleece; a man of blood and iron; spoiling the Egyptians; the Army of the Potomac; crossing the Rubicon; old Hickory; the Gordian knot; Joseph's coat.

IV. Give a list of books, including fiction, that you would recommend to people who consulted you as follows:

a) A college student who was required to write an essay on (1) National wealth, (2) the Elizabethan drama, (3) Socialism.

b) A high school scholar who was required to write an essay on (1) Mary, Queen of Scots, (2) Our great west.

c) A school child who was required to write a composition on (1) The study of Nature, (2) Abraham Lincoln, (3) the Greek gods.

V. a) Write a letter to Miss Anna Page, teacher of a class of boys of about fourteen years of age in Pub. School 168, in answer to one from her asking you to recommend a list of books for the class library concerning the period of the American Revolution.

b) Name the authors of the following poems:

1. Saul.
2. The blessed demoiselle [sic.]
3. The vision of Sir Launfal.
4. Ulysses.
5. The rape of the lock.
6. Laodamia.
7. The vision of Piers Plowman.
8. Lycidas.
9. The psalm of life.
10. The curse of Kehama.

c) Name the authors of the following books:

1. Progress and poverty.
2. Henry Esmond.
3. Through the dark continent.
4. The autocrat of the breakfast table.
5. The descent of man.
6. Triumphant democracy.
7. The seven lamps of architecture.
8. The natural law and the spiritual world [sic.]
9. Literature and dogma.
10. The American commonwealth.

VI. Discuss very briefly the following questions:

a) Imperialism; b) Trusts; c) The Monroe doctrine in its relation to present events.

VII. Please bring the answer to each question within one hundred words.

1. State briefly what you conceive to be the idea of the Settlement and of the relationship it should sustain to the community.

2. In what relation to the other work of the settlement should the library stand and in what ways may the librarian promote the general success of the settlement.

3. Should the library attempt to co-operate with the public schools of the neighborhood and, if so, in what ways?

4. To what extent should the librarian direct the reading of the different classes of readers in a library?

In some of the libraries which hold no formal examination the application blanks to be filled out by candidates serve in a measure the purpose of an examination. This is the present practice at the Library of Congress, where all applicants for positions are required to fill out an elaborate blank, as follows:

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:**  
**APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE LIBRARY SERVICE**

[This form is to be filled out in ink by the applicant himself. He must not write upon the fourth page. He should first read the circular that accompanies it.]

I hereby make application for the position of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ department (a particular position or department need not be specified; see below, questions 15 and 16) of the Library of Congress, and declare the information given below to be correct and in my own handwriting.

(Signature, every name in full: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Post-office address: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Legal residence: \_\_\_\_\_)

(Date: \_\_\_\_\_)

1. Present occupation (if employed, give also name of employer or institution, address, and precise position now held by you)? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Date of birth? \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Place of birth? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Are you a citizen of the United States? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Are you married or single? \_\_\_\_\_ (If widowed, please so state). \_\_\_\_\_

6. White? \_\_\_\_\_ Colored? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Names of parents (living or deceased)? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Have you any infirmity, physical or mental, of which you are aware? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Schools, academy, college at which you have been educated? (State length of course, and degree if taken. Give dates.) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Your past occupations: (So far as employed give dates, names, and addresses of employers; describe positions held by you)? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Your special education, if any, for library work? \_\_\_\_\_

12. Actual library experience, if any (institutions, dates, and character of work done)? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Any special qualifications which you can present (in addition to what may be represented in your answers to the questions above.) (For example: Stenography, typewriting, a knowledge of bookkeeping, of foreign languages, special courses of study pursued)? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Have you ever been examined for the public service? If so, when, where, for what branch of the service, and with what results? \_\_\_\_\_

15. (If you omit, as at your option you may, in paragraph one, to specify a particular position or department) for what class of work in the Library of Congress do you consider yourself particularly fitted? For the purpose of this question you may consider the existing work in the Library to be classified as follows: Administrative (the purely executive work); clerical; ordering (having to do with the purchase or other acquisition of books); classification; cataloging; maps and charts; manuscripts; fine arts; music; law; public documents; newspapers and periodicals; general reference; special reference (both of these dealing with the public and including the work at the delivery desk); subordinate service (pages, messengers, etc.). \_\_\_\_\_

16. If you do not specify a particular position, what is the lowest position as to salary for which you desire this to be considered an application?

17. Any other facts you desire to mention indicating (a) your special aptitude for library work, or (b) your particular qualifications for services in this library. (Be brief.) \_\_\_\_\_

18. References: The names below are to be written in by the applicant himself. They are not to be names of members of his immediate family nor of members of the present library force. If you are personally or as to capacity known to any of the latter, append the names of such in a separate memorandum and refer to it under C below. (Further references or testimonials may be inclosed, but are not to be entered here.)

A. The names and addresses of not exceeding six persons who know you personally and will testify as to character.

B. The names and addresses of not exceeding six persons (including, if need be, any of the above) who know personally of your capacity.

C. Memorandum of certificates, testimonials, or other documents inclosed with this application. Mention also any such previously filed. \_\_\_\_\_

(When completed, fold oblong twice, as indicated, and forward to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.)

If this application is considered favorably a personal interview is generally arranged for, and appointment is usually made at first for a probationary term of service for six months.

In the New York Public Library an "apprentice class" is conducted, from which appointment to many of the minor positions are made. Dr. Billings says: "There have been no recent examination papers prepared in this library. All the appointments recently made have been copyists or catalogers, and the examination has consisted in each case of giving the person a month's trial at the work which it was desired should be done, and the candidate was judged by the result. Our copyists are generally selected from those who have been trained in the apprentice class, and the character of the work is thoroughly well known."

At the Enoch Pratt Free Library, of Baltimore, no system of written examinations prevails. Candidates are given a personal interview as to education, general health, etc., and the most promising are selected for trial as probationers, usually at one of the branch libraries. This trial is a test of accuracy, disposition to learn, and manner of coming into contact with the public. If it proves satisfactory they are appointed as substitutes, which is practically a further test, but one for which compensation is given. From the most satisfactory persons on the substitute list regular appointments are made, usually to a branch library, and again from the best of the branch force to the central library. At the central library all assistants are given a fortnight's service in the cataloging room, at such mechanical or other work as they are fitted for, the object being to give each one practical knowledge of the use of catalogs and other helps, and to test their capacity for service outside the delivery department. Appointments are made on recommendation by the librarian, over which the trustees may exercise veto power, but thereafter promotion rests with the individual.

CLEVELAND (O.) PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE.

THE Cleveland Public Library, in addition to a detailed application blank which is issued to persons desiring positions on the library force, makes use of a "circular of information" regarding the requirements and conditions of the library service. This is of so much general interest in its schedule of qualifications desired that it is here reprinted:

QUALIFICATIONS.—The qualifications for acceptable library service may be summarized as follows:

Equivalent of a high school education, fair knowledge of books, good health, courteous manner, neatness in appearance and in work, accuracy, speed, reliability, general intelligence, and good judgment.

The more general qualifications mentioned will be tested by the year's work in the library as a substitute. During that year the substitute will also be expected to acquire proficiency in library handwriting and a knowledge of library methods. Those serving acceptably one year in the library as substitutes, and passing the technical examination in library methods at the close of the year, will be eligible to appointment as regular assistants. Only regular technical training at one of the library schools, or a sufficient previous experience in library work can be accepted as an equivalent to the year's experience as a substitute before receiving a regular appointment.

A substitute is to report for duty whenever needed during her first half year of service, and receives for her work 12½ cents per hour.

GRADES, ASSIGNMENTS AND SALARIES.—The regular assistants in the library are included in three grades of five years each, and certain special positions. The following schedule states the qualifications and assignments of each grade, together with the salaries.

The appointment of substitutes, and of assistants of the first grade, and promotions to the second and third grades, will be by special action of the board in the case of those who have passed through the successive years of the grades which they hold, and have fully qualified themselves for the work of the grade to which they are candidates for promotion. The board will also recognize special ability and efficiency by more rapid promotion. The increase of salary from year to year within each grade will depend simply upon satisfactory progress.

*First Grade.*—Salary per month: 1st year, \$35; 2d year, \$37.50; 3d year, \$40; 4th year, \$42.50; 5th year, \$45.

DEPARTMENT.	ASSIGNMENT.	SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS.
Administrative.	Assistant to accountant and supply clerk.	Knowledge of bookkeeping, accuracy.
*Cataloging.	Accession clerk.	Knowledge of accession rules, experience in accessioning.

DEPARTMENT.	ASSIGNMENT.	SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS.
*Cataloging.	Shelf lister.	Knowledge of shelf-list rules, experience in shelf-listing.
	Assistant to catalogers.	Knowledge of catalog rules, experience in elementary cataloging.
	Gift, withdrawal and transfer clerk.	Knowledge of accession rules, careful attention to detail.
Circulating.	Second assistant in alcoves.	Tact, knowledge of books in alcoves.
	Desk attendant.	Tact, speed and accuracy.
Reference.	Reading room relief.	Tact, knowledge of periodicals.
Branch libraries.	Work corresponding to that in above departments, but more general.	
<i>Second Grade.</i> —Salary per month: 1st year, \$45; 2d year, \$47.50; 3d year, \$50; 4th year, \$52.50; 5th year, \$55.		

DEPARTMENT.	ASSIGNMENT.	SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS.
Administrative.	Office assistant.	Stenography, type-writing, office experience.
Cataloging.	Charge of accession records and shelf-lists.	Knowledge of Library school rules, knowledge of books, ability to direct work of others.
	Dictionary cataloger.	Knowledge of catalog rules, critical judgment of books, experience in cataloging.
Circulating.	Charge of alcove.	Critical knowledge of books in alcove, tact, ability to direct work of assistant, relief, and page.
	Desk attendant.	Tact, speed, accuracy and business ability.
Reference.	Reference room assistant.	Knowledge of and ability to use reference books, tact.
	Reading room assistant.	Critical knowledge of periodicals, tact.
Branch libraries.	Work corresponding to that in above departments, but more general.	
<i>Third Grade.</i> —Salary per month: 1st year, \$55; 2d year, \$57.50; 3d year, \$60; 4th year, \$62.50; 5th year, \$65.		

DEPARTMENT.	ASSIGNMENT.	SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS.
Administrative.	Accountant.	Knowledge of methods of accounting used in this library, accuracy.
Cataloging.	Assisting catalog librarian.	Knowledge of and experience in all work of department, special strength in cataloging and classification, ability to direct work of others.
Circulating.	General supply and assistant to loan librarian.	Tact, knowledge of books and all work of department, ability to supervise work of others.

\*For all grades and assignments in the Cataloging department, good library handwriting is absolutely essential.

DEPARTMENT.	ASSIGNMENT.	SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS.
	Charge of children's room.	Knowledge of children, juvenile literature and of educational principles, ability to direct work of others, sympathy with children.
	Charge of south room.	Wide acquaintance with books in literature, science, sociology, religion, biography and fine arts, tact, ability to direct work of others.
	Charge of receiving, fine and registration desks.	Tact, knowledge of human nature, ability to direct work of others.
	Charge of loans to schools, branches and stations.	Knowledge of school work and of books of service to schools; ability to look after many details, and to direct work of others.
Reference.	Assistant reference librarian.	Knowledge of reference work, tact, ability to direct work of others.
	Charge of reading room.	Critical knowledge of periodicals, tact, ability to supervise all work of reading room.
Branch libraries.	Assistant branch librarians.	Knowledge of all work of branch; ability to direct work.
SPECIAL POSITIONS.		
Librarian, Vice librarian, Catalog librarian, Loan librarian, Reference librarian.		} Salaries fixed by the board.
Branch Librarians.—Salary, \$50 to \$85, according to size of branch and ability of incumbent.		

Following this schedule is a brief statement of the need of special library training, of the several schools, and the leading text-books and periodicals.

#### FOR A LIBRARY SCHOOL AT WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

SUGGESTIONS for the establishment of a library school at Western Reserve University have been made to President Charles F. Thwing by a committee consisting of Allen D. Severance, Edward C. Williams, Linda A. Eastman and W. H. Brett. The committee estimates the cost of installation at \$4500, and says in part:

"The estimated annual expenditure in addition to the cost of maintaining the building will be as follows for the second and subsequent years: Three instructors at \$1500, \$4500; two revisers at \$650, \$1300; one clerk, \$600; stationery, supplies, postage, \$750; total, \$7150. For the first year two instructors and one reviser would be sufficient, reducing the expense to \$5000. This estimate does not include services of university instructors on advanced bibliography and reference work, and for the elective courses offered.

"A fee of \$80 per year seems fair in com-

parison with other library schools and with other schools of the university. It seems advisable not to accept more than 40 students. The largest possible income from tuition fees would, therefore, be \$3200. This would leave, in case the classes were filled, an annual deficiency of \$4150 to be provided for, to which should be added the cost of maintaining the building and the cost of the lectures given by members of the university faculty.

"In order to enable the school to be successfully carried on a sufficient building should be provided. We would suggest the erection of a building on the campus south of the Hatch Library, fronting on Adelbert street, and connected with the library by a covered way. If the co-operation of the public library board could be secured, a building might be erected which would house in the first floor a branch of the public library and on the second floor the library school. By telephone connections and a messenger service the resources of the main public library would be conveniently at the service of the neighborhood, the college and the school.

"We suggest the same requirements for admission and a course of the same length as that at Albany, but we believe that the proposed school might be differentiated from the Albany school very greatly to its advantage, as follows:

"First—The instruction in cataloging should be devoted mainly to dictionary cataloging, which is generally used throughout the country, instead of classed cataloging as taught at Albany, which is comparatively little used. This is important.

"Second—By bringing the elementary practical studies more fully into the first year, thus making this a more complete preparation for the work of the library assistant, we would fit students more thoroughly for subordinate positions at the end of that year, and would even recommend them to take opportunities which may offer to do practical work before completing the course. In the second year we would place the studies which deal with the broader phases of library work, including support, control, and administration, which are of more value to those in positions of responsibility as librarians or heads of departments.

"Third—We would give, by the help of the university faculty, more advanced courses in bibliography and reference work.

"Fourth—Students in the college course planning to enter the library school might advantageously elect such studies as would be of most value to them, the purpose being to give them, in connection with that thoroughness in some special lines which is necessary for mental discipline, a more comprehensive view of the whole field of knowledge than is usually given."

The growing demand for trained service in library work is touched upon, and it is pointed out that this must "raise the stand-



ard of work required in our libraries and increase their efficiency and value." "Among the appointees to the Cleveland Public Library during the past 18 months have been ten college graduates. The two sessions of summer school which have been held in Cleveland in 1898 and 1900 attracted students from states as remote as Florida and Iowa, and the number of applicants each summer was greater than could be received."

#### RECENT LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

AMONG the states that have recently added to their statute books legislation in the interest of libraries are California, Oregon, Delaware, South Dakota, and Missouri, the measures passed in the two latter states affecting only school libraries.

The California law, approved March 23, 1901, provides for "the establishment and maintenance of public libraries within municipalities." This is a new general library law for the state, its special feature being the provision, in section 1, making it obligatory for town and city authorities to establish a public library upon petition of 25 per cent. of the voters. Library trustees, heretofore chosen by popular election, are henceforth to be appointed by the mayor or other executive head of the municipality; trustees are given additional power, for buildings, lending books, and procuring public documents; and annual reports must be filed at the state library. An increase of library tax is permitted after two years, for cities of the fourth, fifth, and sixth classes, to a maximum of two mills, this being an amendment of the original draft, which provided for a mandatory increase at the close of that period. Travelling libraries are authorized to be sent out by municipal or county public libraries, upon "a reasonable compensation," to be paid by the districts benefited; and the final clause of the act provides for the repeal of the library ordinance and the disestablishment of the public library upon request of 25 per cent. of the voters of a municipality. Despite this last clause the act marks a decided advance in the library legislation of the state. Its passage was largely secured through the efforts of the League of California Municipalities.

The Oregon law, introduced into the legislature in January, 1901, authorizes "the establishment and maintenance of public libraries, their control and protection." It empowers the council of any incorporated city to establish and maintain a public library, and to levy a library tax of not more than one-fifth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. A city council may also contract with any society or corporation maintaining a library for the free public use of such library, in return for a yearly payment agreed upon. Provision is made for the appointment of directors (nine in number, except that in cities of less than 3000 inhabitants the number shall be

six), for general organization and management, for the free public use of such libraries, presentation of annual reports, etc. The passage of the measure was largely owing to the efforts of the state federation of women's clubs, but its promoters were obliged to accept an amendment placing the library levy at the almost prohibitory maximum rate of one-fifth of a mill. This is the more regretted as the low valuations prevailing in Oregon will prevent the smaller cities from raising any but meagre amounts. The new school library law of Oregon is simply permissive, allowing the creation of a school library fund by levying a tax in each county for the purpose at the rate of 10 cents for each child of school age, this fund to be apportioned among the various school districts according to number of school children. Provisions are also included for the purchase of books, preparation and issue of lists of books suitable for school libraries, election of librarian, etc.

The school library law of South Dakota follows in the main that of Oregon, excepting that the school library is to be under the charge of the clerk of the school district, who "shall receive and have the custody of the books and shall loan them to the teachers, pupils and other residents of the district in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the state superintendent." During the time the school is in session the library shall be placed in the school house, and the teacher shall act as librarian under the supervision of the district clerk. The Missouri law creates a state library board of five members, who shall select, classify and recommend lists of suitable books, to be revised every two years, and provides for a book purchase fund to be reserved from the school tax at the rate of "not less than five nor more than 20 cents per pupil."

In Delaware, the General Assembly at its last session (1901) passed an act providing for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries. The bill provides for a state library commission composed of nine persons appointed by the Governor and holding office five years. The state librarian is *ex officio* secretary of the commission, but not a member of the body. Commissioners receive no salary, but bills for printing, postage and stationery are paid from the state treasury. The commission has general supervision of all libraries founded or maintained under the provisions of the act, and of the travelling library system already inaugurated and formerly in charge of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Incorporated cities or towns may by majority vote at a special election decide to establish and maintain public libraries, and must hold such an election on petition of 25 qualified electors. On the question of establishment of library and in the election of the town library commission provided for by the act, women who have resided in the town

for three months preceding the election, and who have paid a town tax for one year, are qualified electors. The town commissions are composed of nine persons, holding office three years, and, as in the case of the state commission, women are eligible as members.

For purposes of taxation, towns and municipalities are divided into three classes: First class, real estate not less than \$1,500,000 valuation, tax from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mill; second class, real estate, \$250,000 to \$1,500,000 valuation; and third class, real estate less than \$250,000. The second and third classes tax may be not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  or more than 1 mill on the dollar; but those of the second class must raise not less than \$100, and those of the third class not less than \$50 annually.

Libraries of all three classes of towns are entitled to \$100 from the state treasury on certification from the state commission that they have complied with the requirements of the law.

The law does not apply to Wilmington, the free library of that city being supported in part by rentals from property owned by the corporation and partly from payments from the city board of education required by law.

#### TRAVELLING LIBRARIES IN DELAWARE.

At the annual meeting of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Wilmington, May 24, Mrs. Ella C. Marshall, chairman of the state library committee of the federation (and now a member of the new state library commission) reported on the travelling library work in the state during the last three years.

In 1899 the General Assembly of the state provided for an annual appropriation of \$100 to go to the federation to aid their travelling library work. With the money thus far available from the state grants 375 volumes have been bought—the money going exclusively for books, other expenses being met by gifts, and the cases being made by the boys of the Ferris Industrial School. Within less than three years seven travelling libraries of about 50 volumes each have been sent to 21 communities by means of this small annual appropriation.

Besides these state libraries 22 other travelling libraries have been in circulation throughout the state through the agency of women's clubs. Eleven are owned and sent out by the Wilmington New Century Club, five by the Milford Century Club and six by the Dover Century Club. These combined libraries (state and club) aggregate about 1500 v.

There are but three free public libraries in the state: Wilmington (42,000 v.), Odessa (3000 v.), and St. James—a school district near Dover—(1400 v.). Eight other towns have subscription libraries: Smyrna (3000 v.), Dover (3000 v.), Milford (1800 v.), Newark (1000 v.), Lewes (600 v.), Bridgeville (300 v.), Georgetown and Milton.

#### N. E. A. LIBRARY SECTION.

A CHANGE has been made in the program of the Library Section of the National Educational Association, to accommodate members of the American Library Association who desire to attend the section meeting. The opening session of the section, including addresses by A. L. A. representatives, will be held on Friday afternoon, July 12, instead of July 11, as first announced. The program of the section sessions was given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, p. 277.

#### American Library Association.

*President:* Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

*23d General Meeting:* Waukesha, Wis., July, 1901.

#### WAUKESHA CONFERENCE, JULY 3-16.

##### GENERAL PROGRAM.

While it is not possible to give full details regarding all topics and speakers included in the program for the Waukesha meeting of the American Library Association, a general outline of the arrangements made—more detailed than the brief announcement given in April L. J.—is as follows:

*Wednesday, July 3:* Arrival of delegates. It is expected that the evening (from 8 to 10) will be given to an informal introductory session, with address of welcome and response.

*Thursday, July 4:*

*Morning.*—Council meeting, in accordance with section 16 of constitution. The special committee on by-laws is expected to report, and other business of importance will come up for consideration. A full attendance of members of council is requested.

*Afternoon.*—Reunions of library associations (state, sectional, and local). The Wisconsin Library Association has planned an elaborate program for its meeting, which will be devoted to the topics of travelling libraries and free rural mail delivery of library books. Among the speakers will be Judge J. M. Pereles, of the Milwaukee Public Library board; Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, Miss L. E. Stearns, Miss Cornelia Marvin, State Senator J. H. Stout, and J. D. Witter.

*Evening.*—Public meeting.

President's address—H. J. Carr.

What may be done for libraries:

1. By the city. T. L. Montgomery, Philadelphia.
2. By the state. Dr. E. A. Birge, University of Wisconsin.

3. By the nation. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress.

*Friday, July 5:*

*Morning.*—General business; reports of officers and standing committees; miscellaneous business.

*Afternoon.*—Simultaneous meetings of National Association of State Librarians and A. L. A. Section for Children's Librarians, as follows:

National Association of State Librarians, 4th annual meeting, first session, 2-5.30 p.m.

Early newspapers in Ohio. C. B. Galbreath, State Librarian of Ohio.

The decimal classification and cataloging of public documents. Artana M. Chapin, cataloger Indiana State Library.

Free distribution of state documents and the limits thereto. L. D. Carver, State Librarian of Maine.

The gathering of local history material. R. G. Thwaites, secretary Wisconsin State Historical Society.

The association will meet under direction of its own officers, L. D. Carver, president, W. E. Henry, secretary.

A. L. A. Section for Children's Librarians, first session.

Book reviews, lists, and articles on children's reading (Are they of practical value to the children's librarian?) Miss C. M. Hewins.

The books themselves: How to tell a good book; how to tell a poor book. A collective paper, covering—

Fiction. Miss W. Taylor, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Fairy tales. Miss A. L. Sargent, Medford (Mass.) Public Library.

Books of science. Miss Ella Holmes, Brooklyn Institute Children's Museum.

Reference work for children: some of its possibilities and the necessary equipment. Miss H. M. Stanley, Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.

There will be full discussion of each subject, and the section will be conducted by Miss L. E. Stearns. Miss M. E. Dousman is secretary.

*Evening.*—Meeting of National Association of State Librarians, continued; Reunions of library school alumni associations.

National Association of State Librarians, second session, 8-10 p.m.

State librarians: their duties and powers relative to library commissions and free libraries. Dr. G. E. Reed, State Librarian of Pennsylvania.

Should the state loan books from its reference library, and if so, on what conditions and under what limitations? Johnson Brigham, State Librarian of Iowa.

Election of officers.

The library schools' reunions will probably be informal and social, preceded by short

business meetings in the case of associations so desiring.

*Saturday, July 6:*

*Morning.*—General business; reports of special committees; special papers, including "Collection and cataloging of early newspapers," by William Beer, New Orleans.

*Afternoon.*—Simultaneous meetings of A. L. A. Trustees' Section, College and Reference Section, Section for Children's Librarians.

The Trustees' Section meeting will probably be devoted, first, to general business, and will then take up the subject of "Library buildings for smaller libraries," chosen in view of the many Carnegie and other gifts for library buildings ranging from \$35,000 to \$50,000 in cost. This subject will probably be opened with a paper by W. R. Eastman, University of the State of New York. Dr. H. M. Leipziger is chairman of the section and T. L. Montgomery, secretary.

In the College and Reference Section the general topic for consideration will be "Twentieth century problems for college and reference libraries." W. I. Fletcher is chairman of the section, and Miss Olive Jones, secretary.

A. L. A. Section for Children's Librarians, second session.

Opening a children's room. Miss C. W. Hunt, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

Bulletin work for children. Miss C. E. Wallace, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Vitalizing the connection between the library and the school:

a. The school. Miss May Prentice, Cleveland (O.) Public Library.

b. The library. Miss Irene Warren, Chicago Institute Library.

*Evening.*—Opportunity will be given for special committee meetings if desired. The latter part of the evening will be in charge of a committee of entertainment, Miss Katherine L. Sharp, chairman.

*Sunday, July 7.*—No sessions will be held. At Bethesda Spring Park a concert will be given from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m., tendered to the A. L. A. by Senator A. M. Jones. Visits will probably be made to Madison or Milwaukee by individual parties.

*Monday, July 8. Madison Day.*—Early start for Madison will be made by special train, the low rate of \$1.25 for the round trip having been made by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The Madison visit will be under direction of a local committee. There will be a trip about the city to points of interests, and after luncheon the new building of the State Historical Society and the university library will be visited. A short session will be held, at which two papers will be read: "European and American libraries—a comparison," by Miss M. W. Plummer;

and "From the reader's point of view — and the era of the placard," by Dr. J. K. Hosmer. Return to Waukesha will follow, where an informal social evening will be held.

*Tuesday, July 9:*

*Morning.*—Papers: Book copyright, Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights.

Trusteeship of literature, George Iles, New York City; Dr. R. T. Ely, University of Wisconsin.

Relationship of publishers, booksellers and libraries: R. R. Bowker, New York; W. Millard Palmer, Grand Rapids, Mich.; general discussion.

*Afternoon.*—Simultaneous meetings of A. L. A. Catalog Section, and Round Table on state library commissions.

The Catalog Section meeting will be devoted to a general discussion of co-operative printed card-catalogs. A. H. Hopkins is chairman; Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, secretary.

In connection with the State Library Commissions Round Table there will be reports and comments on an elaborate exhibit of travelling libraries, conducted by F. A. Hutchins, Wisconsin Free Library Commission. The Round Table meeting will be under the direction of Melvil Dewey.

*Evening.*—A. L. A. council will meet in accordance with sections 16 and 17 of constitution. Elementary institute will be conducted by Miss Cornelia Marvin, chairman.

*Wednesday, July 10:*

*Morning.*—Round tables—1, Work of state library associations and women's clubs in advancing library interests, Miss Marilla Freeman, chairman; 2, Professional instruction in bibliography, A. G. S. Josephson, chairman.

*Afternoon.*—Election of officers, final reports, resolutions, unfinished business.

*Evening.*—Departure from Waukesha for a. Library Section, N. E. A., Detroit; b. Visit to points of library interest in the state; c. To Buffalo by lakes.

#### A. L. A. BADGE.

Members of the A. L. A. are reminded that the official badge, adopted several years ago, should be in evidence at the Waukesha meeting, and those who have not already possessed themselves of this library emblem are urged to do so promptly. The badge may be had, either as a pin or a charm, at \$2.50, by addressing Miss N. E. Browne, Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board is prepared to print cards during 1901 for the following sets, provided the orders are sufficient to justify the work.

- \*1. American Academy of Political and Social Science. Annals, 1890 to date. v. 1-15, with supplements. (250 articles.)
- \*2. American Economic Association. Eco-

nomie studies, 1896-97. v. 1-2. (11 articles.)

- \*3. — Publications, 1887-96. v. 1-11. (57 articles.)

4. Bibliographica, 1895-97. 3 v. (73 articles.)

5. Bureau of American Republics. Publications. (77 articles.)

- \*6. Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, 1891-96. v. 1-7. (18 articles.)

\*7. Johns Hopkins University studies in history and political science, 1883-98, series 1-15. (117 articles.)

- \*8. U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletins, 1884-98. (156 articles.)

\*9. Monographs, 1882-98. v. 1-28. (40 articles.)

10. U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories. Reports, 1875-90. v. 1-13. (10 articles.)

- 11. — Miscellaneous publications. 12 nos. (12 articles.)

*Price, 75 cents per 100 cards.*

As in the case of the sets recently printed and others now in press, suggested subject headings will be printed at the foot of the card, and enough cards will be provided to furnish for each title an author entry and the requisite number of subject entries. The cards will be of 33 size, but 32 size will be furnished for advance orders.

The number of articles noted after each title is in many cases a careful estimate only. The number of cards in each set may be expected to be about two and a half times the number of articles.

The asterisk (\*) indicates that the current numbers of the publication are included among the periodicals for which printed cards are already regularly issued. The latter are issued at the rate of \$4 per 100 titles, two cards being furnished for each title. The additional price is due to the additional expense of distributing the cards for periodicals selected from the periodical list.

Address orders to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon street, Boston, stating the size of card desired, and if current issues are wanted.

The list of periodicals indexed on cards by the Publishing Board will be increased by the following:

American Academy of Political and Social Science. Annals.

American Historical Society. Papers.

American Historical Society. Reports.

Old South leaflets.

U. S. Bureau of Education. Circulars of information.

Libraries which have purchased cards for the sets may wish to subscribe for their continuation, and notice is hereby given that the continuations can only be furnished on advance subscriptions. Price is at the rate of \$4 per 100 titles, two cards being furnished for each title. Extra cards may be obtained at the rate of 50 cents per 100.

## State Library Commissions.

**DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION:**  
C. A. Frear, jr., secretary, State Library,  
Dover.

Members of the state library commission, recently created by the state legislature, have been appointed by the governor, as follows: Mrs. Ella C. Marshall, Dover; Mrs. Charles H. Miller, Wilmington; Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Dover; Miss Margaret Truxton, Georgetown; Manlove Hayes, Dover; Daniel C. Corbit, Odessa; George F. Bowerman, Wilmington; Joseph K. Holland, Milford; John Barkley, Clayton. The state librarian, C. A. Frear, jr., is *ex officio* secretary of the commission.

**IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION:** Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

The commission has issued the second number of its *Quarterly Bulletin*, in which are found articles, reports, notes, etc., on library affairs, excellently chosen and well arranged. The page devoted to "Library news of the state" is a useful feature.

**NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION:**

The members of the recently-organized Nebraska library commission are: E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the state university; R. E. L. Herdman, clerk and librarian of the supreme court; J. I. Wyer, librarian of the state university; Frank L. Haller, of the Omaha Public Library board; and W. K. Fowler, state superintendent of public instruction. A secretary, as provided for in the bill, has not yet been appointed.

**NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION:**  
H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library,  
Trenton.

The annual meeting of the commission was held on April 15, when W. C. Kimball, of Passaic, was elected chairman, and H. C. Buchanan re-elected secretary.

It was reported that the legislature had allowed \$200 for the expenses of the commission for the fiscal year ending Nov. 1, and \$300 for the ensuing year. In addition an appropriation of \$1000 was allowed for the establishment of free public libraries throughout the state, under the law providing that the commission may allow \$100 toward the founding of a library, provided a like amount is raised by any city. 14 towns have expressed a desire to take advantage of the act, but the funds at hand will not permit of aid to more than 10.

It was decided to prepare and issue a pamphlet in the interest of free public libraries in the state, Moses Taylor Pyne, of Trenton, one of the members of the commission, having generously offered to defray all expenses in this connection. The pamphlet will probably be prepared by Messrs. Buchanan, E. C. Richardson, and F. P. Hill.

**PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION:**

Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library,  
Harrisburg.

On May 7 Governor Stone appointed Joseph G. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, a trustee of the Free Library of Philadelphia, a member of the commission, to serve until Jan. 3, 1904, succeeding the late C. L. Magez.

## State Library Associations.

**CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**

*President:* C. S. Greene, Oakland Public Library.

*Secretary:* F. B. Graves, Alameda Public Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss M. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

The regular meeting of the California Library Association was held on the evening of April 12, in the rooms of the Wells-Fargo Library Association, San Francisco, President Greene presiding.

The following program was given: Short address by the president; vocal solos by Miss Maude Purdy; "The Spanish press in California," by R. E. Cowan, and "Cataloging," by Miss Anna Fossler (Univ. of Calif.).

Messrs. Teggart, Rowell and Clarke were appointed a committee on publication for the current year.

After the meeting light refreshments were served.

At adjournment the association passed a vote of thanks to Miss Purdy and to the librarian and staff for their entertainment and hospitality.

F. B. GRAVES, *Secretary*.

**CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**

*President:* H. M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford.

*Secretary:* Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss J. P. Peck, Bronson Library, Waterbury.

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held Tuesday, May 21, at Branford, Ct. The beautiful James Blackstone Memorial Library, the most costly and elaborate town library in the state, was decorated with potted plants and great quantities of spring flowers in honor of the occasion. Members of the association were cordially greeted by members of the board of trustees, and those arriving early had ample opportunity to note the many interesting architectural features of the building.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30, the president, Henry M. Whitney, in the chair. Dr. Chas. W. Gaylord, secretary of the board of trustees extended hearty words of welcome, following with an interesting account of the early days of Branford's struggle towards the establishment of a reading-room or library, and of how generously the efforts of those interested were met by the late Hon. T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, who erected the present magnificent building and presented it with a liberal running allowance to his former townspeople, the citizens of Branford.

Mr. Whitney, speaking of the work of the library at the present time, referred to the great advantages derived from "right beginnings," to the tact and energy required to stimulate the interest of the public when the "newness" of a library has somewhat worn off, referring particularly to the work accomplished by former librarians, Mr. Arthur W. Tyler and Miss Susan A. Hutchinson.

The second paper on the program, "English and American libraries," was read by Andrew Keogh, of Yale University Library. Mr. Keogh's paper was an interesting comparison of the libraries of the two countries. The governing boards of English libraries are very much larger than in this country, and having the right to enlarge themselves, they often secure the services of specialists. The number of public libraries in this country, exceeding those of England by some 3000, have also greater means of support, by reason of large endowments in many cases, an endowment library being almost unknown in England. The ideal of the American library is a large circulation, that of the English, the circulation of the best books; the reference department also receiving the greater care on the part of our English cousins.

Following Mr. Keogh, Prof. Addison Van Name, of Yale University Library, gave an informal talk on the British Museum catalog, showing several volumes as specimens.

James L. Whitney, of the Boston Public Library, read a paper on the early history of that library, giving also a few interesting facts in the history of the founding of the two university libraries—Yale and Harvard. Among the books used in illustrating his paper Mr. Whitney drew attention to one old volume, one of the original volumes given at that meeting of eleven ministers, when each gave books for a library, saying, "I give these books for founding a college in Connecticut."

Apropos of this, President Whitney suggested that members of the association visit the monument erected by the Colonial Dames in memory of the founders of Yale University, also the site of the house in which the eleven ministers met, the foundations of which are still the same. Those present were also directed to the monument of Rev. Philemon Robbins, the hero of Rose Terry Cooke's "Steadfast."

"The public and library methods," read by Miss Frances B. Hawley, of New York, was the only paper on the afternoon program. In a very bright and interesting manner Miss Hawley viewed the so-called red-tape methods of the library from the point of the borrower, rehearsing the grievances of many readers, and closing with the plea that the best service that a library has be placed at the delivery desk.

A discussion arose as to the suitability of *Puck* and *Judge* for library reading-rooms. General opinion determined that either both be included, or both be excluded from among our periodicals; that neither, for political reasons, should alone be subscribed for.

The meeting adjourned for examination of the building on the part of some of the members, while others left for a trolley trip to Double Beach on the beautiful Sound shore.

ANNA HADLEY, *Secretary*.

#### THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: F. A. Crandall, Office of Documents.

*Secretary*: Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

*Treasurer*: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F streets, N. W.

An open-air meeting was held by the association on the afternoon of May 30. The members and their friends met at the library of the soldiers' home at 2 p.m. A brief address on the history and resources of the library was made by the new librarian, Sergt. Jacob Moore. The library contains 13,000 volumes, many of which relate to the Civil War. Sergt. Moore, on request, also gave a short history of the home. His remarks were very happily complimented by Col. J. Madison Cutts, of the War Department.

The association was then driven to Fort Totten, about a quarter of a mile away. Here the speaker of the day, Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, late chief of engineers, presented a carefully prepared and interesting paper on "The defences of Washington, 1861-65." Fort Totten is one of the best preserved of the chain of forts which were erected around the city during the Civil War. It overlooks the valley, so that a magnificent view was had for miles around. The association extended to Brig.-Gen. Wilson a vote of thanks for his excellent paper.

From the fort the members were driven back through the soldiers' home grounds to the entrance of the Catholic University of America. Here they were divided into two sections. One section went to Brookland to visit the Franciscan monastery, where special arrangements to receive the association had been made by Mr. Charles H. Walsh, of the Library of Congress. The other section visited the library of the university.

The rector, the Rt. Rev. Thos. J. Conaty, conducted in person the members through the libraries of the university. The departmental libraries which were particularly interesting were the botanical, oriental and classical libraries. The general library contains 19,000 volumes, and is especially strong in theological works. It contains many rare early printed books.

The association returned to the city at 6 p.m. It was the general opinion that the members of the program committee, especially Mr. Edward L. Burchard, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Library, who had charge of the arrangements, deserved great credit for this, one of the most enjoyable and successful meetings of the year. It was hoped that such an outing might be given every year. There were 75 persons present.

HUGH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

## Library Clubs.

### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

*Secretary:* Miss Harriet B. Gooch, North Brookfield.

*Treasurer:* Miss Eliza R. Hobbs, Brookfield.

The fourth annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the Congregational Church at Webster, Mass., June 6, 1901. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Marshall E. Mott, a trustee of the Webster Public Library. After a cordial welcome to the club and their friends he introduced the president, who responded briefly.

After general business and the election of officers Mr. C. S. Lyman, superintendent of schools of Dudley, Oxford and Milbury, spoke on "Provision for younger readers," "encouraging the reading habit and the taste for good reading." In part he said that New England is known as "God's country," because of the greater advantages resulting from the two great institutions—the public schools and the free public libraries. The multitude of books and periodicals issued yearly indicates that the reading habit is already established, and those providing books for schools and libraries should see to it that as good selections be made as possible. There are three influences that bear directly on the child—the home, the school, and the library. The library should be a help to the mothers in supplementing the reading of the home. Books of interest to both boys and girls should be provided for very young readers, as good reading helps the mothers to keep the boys off the street and away from evil habits. Care must be taken to counteract the habit which children form of reading trash, which they are usually willing to throw aside when good books are offered in their place. Every library should have a children's department with a catalog arranged according to the grades of the schools. At the close of this interesting and practical talk a discussion ensued—one point dwelt upon being the dearth of suitable books for young girls.

The afternoon session opened with a discussion led by Mr. Samuel S. Green, librarian of the Worcester Public Library, whose subject was "The provision of books in foreign languages for the foreign speaking population." In Worcester the conditions seemed to warrant Mr. Green in buying books for adult foreigners. The conditions existing in Webster were so different that it seemed as if it might be a doubtful experiment, although one that could do no harm. Several participated in the discussion as to the advisability of spending money for such an object and the results likely to be gained.

The president spoke of the institute work being done by the Western Massachusetts Library Club, and it was voted that such an

institute under the direction of this club be held at Templeton in the fall.

One pleasant feature of this meeting was the large number of ministers and teachers present and their interest in the club and its work.

MRS. C. A. FULLER, *Secretary.*

### BUFFALO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.  
*Secretary-Treasurer:* R. F. Morgan, Grosvenor Library.

The Library Club of Buffalo held its regular meeting on May 16 in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, President Elmendorf in the chair.

The program consisted of music and a delightful paper by Mr. Henry R. Howland on "John Wyclif." The election of the following officers was then announced: President, Henry L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library; vice-president, Mrs. Adele B. Barnum, Niagara Falls Public Library; secretary, Mr. Richard F. Morgan, Grosvenor Library; chairman of the program committee, Mr. Edward D. Strickland, Buffalo Historical Society.

The executive committee was instructed to make arrangements, if possible, for some entertainment of the members of the A. L. A. who may visit Buffalo on the post-conference excursion. No more regular meetings will be held until October.

ELLA M. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

*Secretary:* C. R. Perry, Chicago Public Library.

*Treasurer:* C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

A special meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on Thursday evening, May 9. The meeting was called for the purpose of holding the annual election of officers and the discussion of plans for the coming year. The election resulted as follows: President, Mr. A. G. S. Josephson; 1st vice-president, Miss Irene Warren; 2d vice-president, Miss Evva Moore; secretary, Mr. Chesley R. Perry; treasurer, Mr. C. A. Torrey.

The annual report of the treasurer was read, and the president appointed as auditing committee Miss Hawley and Mr. Larson. The work of the club for 1901-2 was discussed informally, the members expressing their ideas and wishes. The special points brought forward were:

1. Shall the club follow a special line of work throughout the year?
2. Shall a manual be published?
3. The benefit received in listening to addresses by specialists.
4. Library work in the schools.

No definite action was taken in regard to the program, but as usual the matter was left in the hands of the executive committee.

MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, *Secretary.*

## WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* W. I. Fletcher, College Library, Amherst.

*Secretary:* Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The second of the library institutes under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held at Williamsburg, May 31, with representatives from seven of the 10 adjacent towns invited. In Chesterfield special arrangements were made for the school sessions, in order that teachers might be present as well as the librarian and trustees. Whately, Florence, Conway, Westhampton, West Chesterfield, and Goshen were the other towns represented. President W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, presided, and made every one feel quite at home.

The first number on the program was a talk by Rev. Calvin Keysor, of Goshen, on "The meaning of books to a community." He said: "The meaning of books differs to each person, but we may say in a comprehensive way books mean education in its highest sense—the calling forth of all the capacities of the human soul. Books are the tools with which we work. In times now past books were for the minister, doctor, teacher only. Now *all* work is intellectual—thought is working in all departments of activity, especially in the farmer's life. Books are not only useful as tools, but to open to men all departments of knowledge. No one is a full man now unless he is more than a machine. Books mean that we are to live, not spend time in getting a living, but in getting the most and best out of life. Libraries are of greatest inspiration to all true teachers. In school the pupil is merely started in the line of knowledge. If pupils take in the significance of the library they never think their education complete when school is done. I was never in but one town without a library, and I found the people not so good as where there was one. Their life was narrow and gossip was the main topic of conversation. I find it worth while sometimes to preach a whole sermon on the library."

Miss F. Mabel Winchell, of the Forbes Library, followed with very helpful suggestions as to "How to increase the usefulness of the library." She said the library ranks next to the school. In the school personal attention is given the children—this should be done in the library. The large library is machine like, each one having his own part of the work to do; the small library does hand work and gets into closer touch. A few good books are better than many poor ones. The two-book system is excellent to induce a love of better literature; the outgrown Sunday-school library may be combined with the public library; outlying districts may be reached from the central library; librarians may loan to one another; pictures are most helpful as suggesting books. Do not have books cov-

ered, dressed alike like children in an orphan asylum. Many a housekeeper has books or magazines stored away in her attic gathering dust—let the library have them.

These suggestions provoked a live discussion of a half hour. The idea of using pictures in a library proved a novel one to some of the people. The Westhampton librarian said they had combined the Sunday-school and public libraries and allowed two books to be taken, one from each, opening the library before and after the Thursday evening meeting.

Supper was served at six o'clock by the W. C. T. U. in their rooms, and this was followed by the inspection of the Meekins library.

The evening session opened at seven with an address by Mr. J. H. Carfrey, superintendent of schools, Northampton. His subject was "The school and the library." He spoke of the library as the instrument to furnish collateral reading. The taste for reading cannot be formed too young. The mistake is often made of having a child begin too late and forcing him to read lists of books he does not care for. Surround him with good literature and allow him freedom.

He was followed by Miss Alice Shepard, of the City Library, Springfield, who spoke on "The library and the school." She said: "When the subject of the library and the school was given me I said, 'Everybody knows that the attitude of the libraries toward the school is one of fellowship in aim, of helpfulness in purpose and co-operation in work.' So I should have continued to think but for the chance remark of a teacher who said in surprise to a library assistant: 'Why! I didn't know librarians cared anything for the people! I thought they only cared for books!' This reminds me of a remark made recently by a very successful librarian. He says: 'A librarian takes care of books. A complete librarian takes care that people read books.' We are accustomed to thinking that if we implant a love of good literature we have accomplished our aim. But we forget the ever-widening ripples of influence which may go out from the casting of one pebble, from the reading of one book. It is this wider, indirect, intangible result extending from the child to the parent and to the home and to the community we are often likely to lose sight of. This broader influence is, it seems to me, especially the province of the country school and of the small library through the school. The school occupies a larger place in small communities, where there are fewer interests than in the city. Consequently it can exert a stronger influence on the community and can become, through the wisdom of the librarian and the sympathetic interest of the teacher, a center of real influence in a district or village remote from the library.

Mr. C. A. Cutter, of the Forbes Library, spoke next on "How libraries can help each other." He emphasized the willingness of



Forbes Library to lend to any of the smaller libraries in this section, and said that Williamsburg was equally ready. He deprecated the narrow spirit which would not allow a library outside the town to enjoy the privileges of the town.

The conference was most encouraging in the intelligent interest taken by all present. The sunburned faces told the occupation of many of the men, but their remarks showed bright minds, and their appreciation of what the library meant to them and to their children. The officers of the club are more and more convinced that the best way to reach the small hill towns is to make the circle meeting small, so that there may be freedom of discussion and bring to them the thought and experience of the larger libraries, but make it practicable to their conditions. When the librarian, the school superintendent, the editor and ministers have become interested in the conference idea the news of it will spread and its success is assured. The work will probably be continued in the fall.

IDA F. FARRAR, *Secretary.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

#### ANNUAL VISIT.

The annual visit of the school was made this year in May, the class going to Baltimore and Washington. In Baltimore, the class went first to the Enoch Pratt Free Library, then to the Peabody Institute and Johns Hopkins University.

The Library of Congress was of special interest during the Washington visit. The students were escorted through the many interesting departments, afterward returning in groups for more thorough examination. The Public Library, the Library of the Department of Agriculture and of the Public Documents Office were the other libraries visited. Everywhere the class received special attention, every opportunity being afforded for the inspection of the various libraries. The students thoroughly appreciated the advantages of seeing the methods of these several institutions, and returned to their studies with renewed enthusiasm.

A visit to the libraries of Bryn Mawr College and Haverford College in two of Philadelphia's most beautiful suburbs proved one of the most enjoyable events of the year, and was the close of the year's outings.

Miss Lord, librarian of Bryn Mawr College, came to the school in May to give a talk on the subject of the selection of books for a college library, which was most interesting and instructive.

#### GRADUATION NOTES.

Among the bibliographies presented by the students before graduation are the following: a reference list on book bindings, a selected

and annotated list of books on domestic science, annotated reference list of books on commerce, reading list of books on philanthropy, American history for young readers, etc.

The commencement exercises were held June 11, when the following students received certificates for completing the course of study:

Jessie M. Allen.

Edythe Markoe Bache.

Julia Duncan Brown, A.B. Tarkio College.

Anna Bonnell Day.

Anne Blanche Duble.

Minnie Burtis Hegeman.

Emma Lightner Hellings.

Isabel Holston.

Gertrude Priscilla Humphrey, Ph.B. Olivet College.

Marietta Louise Hunt.

Mary Krichbaum.

Fanny S. Mather.

Inez Mortland.

Margaret Elizabeth Neal.

Edith Frances Pancoast.

Caroline Belle Perkins.

Elizabeth Chesson Ray, A.B. Smith College.

S. Alberta Rice.

Helen Sharpless.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Miss Margaret E. Neal and Miss Fanny S. Mather, class of '01, are assisting Miss Farr in the reorganization of the Johnson Public Library, Hackensack, N. J.

Miss Anna C. Laws, class of '96, has been appointed to a position in the Library of Congress.

Miss Isabel Holston, class of '01, resumes her position as librarian of the Deptford Institute Free Library, Woodbury, N. J.

Miss Alvaretta P. Abbott, class of '99, is organizing the Public Library of Montville, Ct.

Miss Margaret E. Neal, class of '01, has been appointed to a position in the Library of Congress, to date from July 1.

### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

#### PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Leslie Merritt, class of 1900 and student of historical course, 1901, has been engaged to classify and catalog the library of Vassar Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Miss Joanna W. Burnet, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Madison Square Church House, New York City.

Miss Annie K. Emery and Miss Annie M. Thayer, class of 1901, have been engaged as assistants in the Pratt Institute Free Library, also Miss Marian S. Morse for work during the summer.

Miss Sara C. Van de Carr, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Loring Memorial Reading-room, North Plymouth, Mass., in place of Miss Harriet Kellogg, resigned.

Miss Henrietta C. Bartlett, class of 1901, has been engaged to organize the library at Warrensburg, N. Y., given to the town by the Misses Richards.

Miss Bertha Miller, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the King's Daughters' Settlement, New York City.

Miss Anna W. Hall, Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, class of 1901, and Miss Laura Hammond, class of 1900, have received appointments to the Library of Congress.

Miss Elizabeth C. Stevens, class of 1898, and student of Course for Children's Librarians, class of 1901, has been elected librarian of the Public Library at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Miss Esther Owen, class of 1899, is engaged to catalog the Field Library, North Conway, N. H., given to the town by Mr. Marshall Field of Chicago.

Miss Bertha Frances, class of 1899, having finished her work at the library of Pennsylvania University, has been engaged as cataloger at the Y. M. C. A. Library, New York City.

Miss Susan M. Griggs, class of 1899, has been engaged as cataloger in the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City.

Miss Margaret Zimmerman, class of 1897, has recently resigned her position at the John Cramer Library, to be married.

Miss Maud Johnson, class of 1899, with the help of Miss Clendenin, class of 1901, is engaged in reorganizing the library at Roslyn, L. I., which was founded by William Cullen Bryant.

Miss Caroline Koster, class of 1893, and student of Course for Children's Librarians, 1900, has been engaged as children's librarian at the Mt. Washington Branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Miss Edith Hunt, class of 1895, has resigned her position at the Aguilar Library for one at the Library of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn.

Miss Metta R. Ludey, class of 1900, has been engaged to catalog a part of the library of the American Bible Society.

Mrs. Frances Hale Gardiner has been engaged to do some document cataloging by the New York Public Library.

Miss Bertha F. Hathaway, class of 1901, is to spend the summer cataloging for the Pequot Library, Southport, Ct.

#### LECTURE ON BOOKMAKING.

Mr. Charles M. Skinner gave a talk on the "History of bookmaking" to an audience of children, on Monday, May 6, in the room occupied by the exhibition illustrating this subject.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL. SUMMER COURSE.

The following students began a six weeks' course of study May 31:

Baker, Gertrude Alexander, librarian Mount Vernon Public Library, Mount Vernon, O.

Blunt, Florence Tolman, B. L. Mt. Holyoke College, 1896; A. B., 1899; assistant Haverhill Public Library; Haverhill, Mass.

Bonté, Frances Storer, assistant University of California Library; Berkeley, Cal.

Buchwald, Isabella Caroline, assistant Cleveland Public Library; Cleveland, O.

Crocker, Alice Morgan, in charge periodicals and binding Hartford Public Library; Hartford, Ct.

Deighton, Mary Frances, assistant West Side branch, Cleveland Public Library; Cleveland, O.

Dutcher, Marion Flagler, assistant Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

France, Mary Grace, substitute assistant librarian, Johnstown Library; Johnstown, N. Y.

Greene, Lavinia E., librarian, for summer months, Haines Falls (N. Y.) Free Library; Hunter, N. Y.

Gymer, Rose Charter, assistant Cleveland Public Library; Cleveland, O.

Henley, Daisy, Indiana University, 1894; Wisconsin summer school of library science, 1900; assistant librarian Wabash Public Library; Wabash, Ind.

Marple, Alice, Illinois Wesleyan University; assistant Des Moines Public Library; Des Moines, Ia.

Parker, Bertha W., Des Moines College; assistant Des Moines Public Library; Des Moines, Ia.

Selden, Elisabeth C., first assistant librarian Duluth Public Library; Duluth, Minn.

Stonehouse, Mary Elizabeth, assistant Young Men's Association Library, Albany; Albany, N. Y.

Walsh, Augusta Berchman, librarian Pine Hills branch, Albany Free Library; Albany, N. Y.

Wheeler, Jessie F., A.B. Vassar College, 1882; assistant librarian Mechanicville Public School Library; Mechanicville, N. Y.

The regular school year will close Friday, June 28, the summer course will close July 11.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF B.L.S., JUNE 12, 1901.

Minnie Clarke Bridgman. Partial bibliography of bookbinding.

Jessie Anna Carroll, A. B. (Wilmington College), 1895. Early German book illustration.

Florence Emeline Carter. Earliest forms of books and ancient libraries.

Adelaide Maria Chase. Tufts College Library.

Agnes Mary Cole, B.S. (Wheaton College), 1893. The early Italian printers.

Clara Elizabeth Howard. Modern American book illustration.

Flora Dorothy Hurlbert. Subject index to Illinois school reports, 1885-1897.

Fannie Ella Jones. General index to the *Library Chronicle*.

Mary Harriett Kittredge. Monastic libraries.

Stacia Livingston. The early English press.

May Louise Martin. Block-printing.

Amy Constance Moon. The early French press.

Mabel Reynolds. Select list of children's fiction with an analysis of ninety books and a subject index.

Lorinda Ballou Spellman. The Dutch press of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Mary Estelle Todd. Public library movement in Great Britain.

Florence Sherwood Wing. History of movable type from its invention to 1462.

#### RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

The following positions have been recently assigned to students:

University of Cincinnati Library: Mrs. Harriet E. Hodge, '01, librarian; Miss Minnie C. Bridgman, B.L.S., '01, asst. lib'n; Miss Mary Thompson, '00, head cataloger; Miss Jessie A. Carroll, B.L.S., '01, cataloger; Miss Delia Sanford, B.L.S., '00, cataloger; Miss Margaret Budington, '02, cataloger; Miss Grace Goodale, '02, temporary cataloger; Miss Edna L. Goss, '02, temporary cataloger.

University of Iowa Summer Library School: Minnie C. Bridgman, assistant instructor.

Buchtel College: Lorinda B. Spellman, cataloger.

Champaign Public Library: Florence Emeline Carter, librarian.

### Reviews.

[ANDERSON, AKSEL.] *Catalogue de l'exposition suédoise de l'enseignement supérieur (Exposition universelle de Paris, 1900). Etablissements d'enseignement supérieur et savants. Publications savantes. Upsal, 1900. 7+103 p. 8°.*

International exhibitions may be of doubtful value in promoting manufactures and industry. In one particular their value is certain enough—they give occasion for stock-taking of the achievements of the several countries in arts, industries and culture. The publication at hand is a result of such stock-taking occasioned by the exposition at Paris last year. It is primarily a catalog of an exhibit—the main part of which, by the way, will be permanently on deposit in the Bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève, as a part of this library's "Dépôt scandinave." The completeness of the exhibit makes the catalog itself of very substantial, permanent value as a record of Swedish achievements in the lines not only of higher education, but of "productive scholarship" generally. The catalog is divided in the following groups: Photographs and plans; Higher education: (Universities and faculties; Artistic education; Agricultural education; Industrial and commercial education;)

Archives, libraries, museums; Learned societies; Scientific journals; Publications of individual scholars. The last part is incomplete, recording some 50 authors, represented by some 100 publications; but the range of this collection is fairly representative of Swedish scholarship in the last quarter of the past century. Rather unsatisfactory is the list of "Revue savantes," containing, as it does, only 23 periodicals, nearly all dealing with natural sciences, medicine and education. But this is more than made up for by the splendid collections of publications of learned societies, academies and institutions. As far as the writer is able to judge, not one society or institution of importance is unrepresented. The universities, academies and other bodies are represented by all available publications relating to their history and organization, as well as by in most cases complete files of their proceedings, transactions, and other publications. The catalog is made up with all desirable bibliographical fulness, and must be a necessary tool for any one who needs readily at hand a reliable guide to Swedish scholarship, education and scientific production.

That the exhibition was possible in such a completeness is due to the unsparing energies of the collector and superintendent of the exhibit, Dr. Aksel Anderson, assistant librarian at the University of Upsala. Most of the material exhibited were free gifts by the institutions, publishers or authors concerned, and in the case of serials the continuations will also be supplied. The material seems to have been put at the free disposal of Dr. Anderson, who undertook the collection in addition to his official duties and without remuneration. The whole is, as said, deposited in the Bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève, and the French government will in exchange send a series of valuable official publications to the University Library of Upsala. A. G. S. JOSEPHSON.

MOULTON, Charles Wells, *ed.* The library of literary criticism of English and American authors. v. 1: 680-1638. Buffalo, N. Y., Moulton Pub. Co., 1901. 768 p. Q. \$5.

Mr. Moulton has conceived and executed an admirable piece of work, and if his later volumes maintain the standard of the first, literary bibliography will be enriched by a most valuable accession. The "Library of literary criticism" suggests, in its general plan, Mr. Larned's "History for ready reference," but its essential difference lies in the fact that instead of aiming to give a survey of the world's literature through the medium of extracts, it presents the verdicts that have been passed upon that literature by critics and scholars through successive centuries. Practically this is "evaluation of literature" of permanent value, while at the same time it puts at the disposal of students and readers a general bibliography of literary history and criticism. The arrangement is chronological,

the present volume opening with Beowulf, c 800, and closing with Sir Robert Ayton, 1570-1638. Under each author cited (192 in the present volume) there are given, one or more general bibliographical or introductory selections, followed by various critical "appreciations" on the author's work as a whole and upon individual examples. In the arrangement of the selections the chronological principle is followed. Thus, in the case of Chaucer, the introduction is from Sharp's "Dictionary of English authors," while the extracts open with Gower, 1383, Occleve, 1411 and Caxton, 1480, and run down from Francis Thynne, John Aubrey, and other early writers, to Howells, Corson, Gosse, Saintsbury, and fellow critics of the present day. Choice has been made with discrimination and a thorough sense of fitness, and the chief characteristic of the work is the incitement it gives to know for oneself the masterpieces which have meant so much to others. Its use can hardly fail to lead to the use of the books themselves, and this, of course, gives it special value for the public library and the school reference collection.

Taking Shakespeare as an example of the treatment of the most important names, we find that 131 pages are devoted to the subject, prefaced by a fair reproduction of the Droeshout portrait. These open with a selection of "personal" extracts treating generally of Shakespeare's life and character; then come the poems and plays, each presented chronologically by a collection of critical and appreciative extracts; brief notes on the rejected plays follow; then a selection of extracts on the "authorship controversy," and finally under the heading "general" selections touching upon Shakespeare's work and genius as a whole. This subject, naturally, presents to us the flower of English literary criticism, and the variety, pertinence and excellence of the selections made call for special commendation. Even the cursory reference use of such a compilation cannot but stimulate curiosity and interest and tend to send the user from the criticism to the work criticised. Appended to every extract is author's name, short title, and date, so that the selections open to the student the fuller bibliography of each subject. The volume is prefaced by an alphabetical table of contents and for the last volume copious indexes are promised.

To the preparation of this work Mr. Moulton, it is understood, has devoted more than 20 years, and he states that he has had the co-operation of many laymen and scholars and of every important publishing house in America and Great Britain.

Only those who have labored in the field of bibliography can appreciate the difficulties and the magnitude of his task; but its value should be patent to all users of books, and it is to be hoped that it may receive such general and cordial support as to give substantial recognition of its merit.

UNITED STATES CATALOG. Books in print, 1899; ed. by George F. Danforth and Marion E. Potter. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson, [1900.] c. 7+755+361 p. Q. \$12.50.

AMERICAN CATALOGUE; founded by F. Leyboldt, 1895-1900: books recorded (including reprints and importations), July 1, 1895-January 1, 1900; comp. under the editorial direction of R: R. Bowker. In 2 pts.: 1, Author-and-title alphabet; 2, Subject-alphabet. N. Y., office of *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1901. c. 1900, 1901. 36+564+301 p. F. \$12.50.

These two publications are interesting in their relation, or lack of relation, with each other. The "United States catalog" seeks to supply an index of books in print such as is an important feature of Whitaker's English "Reference catalogue," but which has not been included in its American progenitor, the "Publishers' trade list annual," for the stated reasons of the cost and delay involved. The "American catalogue 1895-1900" is the final supplementary volume in the series originated with Frederick Leyboldt's great "American catalogue" of books in print and on sale in 1876, which did to them, in more full bibliographical shape, the service done by Mr. Wilson's catalog now. As the years go by, this task becomes more and more colossal and it is easily to be seen why any bibliographer or indexer should shrink, a quarter-century later, from attempting the bibliographical fullness of detail at which the original Leyboldt plan aimed. That has included from the start a subject portion, given in a separate alphabet instead of on the dictionary plan; whether this was thought by the originator and his successor the better plan, or whether because of the delay always incident to such work does not seem to have been stated. Mr. Wilson has nevertheless accomplished a practical service for libraries, which they have not been slow to recognize, by presenting a title-a-line finding list in which the spirit of Dr. W. F. Poole would have rejoiced greatly. The names of authors stand out all the more strongly in the bold-faced type because of the title-a-line compass in which the entries of books under author are circumscribed. The preface states that the work has had the benefit of co-operation from two independent sources, referring to the work done by Mr. George F. Danforth, of Indiana University Library, on the "In print" index" which he had planned and which is now merged in the present volume, and in that done in Mr. Wilson's own office, by the staff of his "Cumulative index." It is understood that the original material prepared in Mr. Wilson's office for the author alphabet has been amplified or completed by including the material prepared

by Mr. Danforth's efforts, while he has specifically supplied the index from titles to names of authors, which forms the second portion of this work. This portion is, of course, not as satisfactory from the bibliographical point of view as a title-entry proper, but in bibliographies which are commercial enterprises, as are both these catalogs, there are limitations the result of which must fret the bibliographical critic. To point out errors in detail is, of course, possible in reviewing any bibliographical work of this character, but it would be neither gracious nor useful to do so, when so much has been accomplished. The chief defect of the work is the lack of subject indexing.

The final volume of the "American catalogue" on the original Leypoldt system, for such it is stated to be, pursues the same plan as the original work of 1876, and differs from some of the later volumes in omitting appendixes covering U. S. Government publications, state publications and the publications of societies. The reason for this is given as twofold: that adequate provision is now made for these appendixes in the issues of the national Office of Documents, and in the bibliographies of "State publications" and of "Publications of societies" issued from the Office of *The Publishers' Weekly*, and that their inclusion would make the cost of the volume prohibitive. Bibliographical record has now the advantage of the better system of record made by the Copyright Office—if "better" can be said where before there was none—but it is easy to see that there are lines of publications where completeness is anything but possible. Aside from the definite exclusions from the "American catalogue" system, as of directories and other "books which are not books," the publications of the numerous private or semi-private presses of the day, and the habit of subscription publishers of endeavoring to prevent record of their works and often to keep them out of libraries, lead to sad *lacunae* in such bibliographical records as this volume, so far as these publications are not caught by the copyright net or the sieve of industrious bibliographical inquiry. The present volume, labelled 1895-1900, would seem to be under false pretences—since it excludes books actually published in 1900 and includes only those of 1900 imprint actually published within 1899—but for the curious device of the title-page, limiting the period to Jan. 1, 1900, and for the explanation of the preface on this point. Those are few who will still argue that the 19th century ended with 1899, but the editor of the "American catalogue" indicates that bibliographically 1899 on the one side, ending the 1800's, and 1900 on the other, beginning the new imprint set of figures, afford a better division than the logical century-post. Probabilities of the completion backwards of the 19th century record, by the publication of the 1800-1876 volume, seem, from the statement

of the preface, to be waning rather than waxing. Possibly, however, those hard-hearted librarians who rejoice inwardly in the death of an author, because now his or her set can be completed, will receive with satisfaction the statement that this is likely to be the final volume of the present series, especially in view of the announcement by the editor that Phoenix-like a new system is to arise, for which opportunity has been afforded by the development of the linotype method. Briefly, the plan proposed for the new series is the publication in a first alphabet of the weekly record from *The Publishers' Weekly*, first in the annual volume, as now, and finally without the descriptive notes in a five-yearly volume; and secondly, the extension of the monthly index covering the author, title, subject and series entries, now cumulated each month in *The Publishers' Weekly*, through the annual alphabet into a combined five-yearly alphabet, which will form the second portion of the five-yearly volume.

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## Library Economy and History.

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### GENERAL.

SCOTT, GREENWOOD & Co., London, announce the issue of a series of handy guides to the choice of books, in the form of lists in the various classes of literature, entries being selected by experts, accompanied by historical and descriptive notes, and supplemented by full indexes. The first section, dealing with fiction, will be issued in the course of the year.

TARBELL, M. Anna. *The Homefield Library: its work and its helpers. Read before the Woman's Education Association.* 12 p. D.

This little pamphlet is printed by the Woman's Education Association, and has been widely distributed through New England. Copies may be obtained, so far as the remainder of the edition will allow, by applying to Miss Alice Chandler, Lancaster, Mass. Miss Tarbell tells of the development of intellectual life in the little town of Homefield through the books and pictures received from the Woman's Education Association, which permitted extension of the town's library facilities. Her narrative should be suggestive to others.

### LOCAL.

*Asbury Park (N. J.) P. L.* At a special meeting, held on May 29, it was voted to issue \$18,000 in municipal bonds for the purchase of the library building on Grand avenue. The library has heretofore been maintained through the efforts of the local women's club, but it is hoped that before long it may receive city support.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Long Island Hist. Soc. L.* The annual meeting of the society was held on May 20, when it was informally decided that the society would not enter into any consolidation with the other Brooklyn libraries.

as a result of the Carnegie gifts. The officers take the stand that the institution is a reference, not a circulating, library, and that neither its books nor its system would be adapted to the work of a circulating library. Besides, entrance into the Carnegie scheme is opposed because of the fact that the library would not then retain its self-perpetuating management.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* The appointment of Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, formerly assistant librarian, to be assistant in charge of the travelling library department, at her former salary of \$1500 a year, has been ratified by the civil service commissioners, the position being made exempt from civil service examination and rating.

At the meeting of the directors on May 22 F. P. Hill and W. A. Bardwell, the recently appointed librarian and assistant librarian, were present, and it was voted that the librarian should hereafter act as secretary of all the committees of the board.

The offer of the Public Library Association to transfer to the library the small library organized by that association in Tompkins Park, was discussed, but the matter was referred to the sites committee for further consideration.

Mr. Snow, chairman of the administration committee, read a letter from Librarian Hill suggesting that all cataloging be done at the Brevoort branch, and then sent to the other branches throughout the borough; that the present Brevoort branch building be known as the "administration building" and that two stores be acquired on Bedford avenue, opposite Brevoort place, for the Brevoort branch library proper. Mr. Snow advised the addition to the existing quarters, since there was not enough office space at present. The committee on sites also recommended the lease of the two stores, and it was decided to lease them for a period of three years at not more than \$150 a month, the present building to be used only for administration purposes.

*Chattanooga, Tenn.* The city council on May 13 passed the ordinance drafted by a committee of the council, authorizing the establishing and organization of a library in Chattanooga under the state laws provided for that purpose, and in accordance with the conditions of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a building. As the matter will stand under the organization provided for in the ordinance, the city council has complete control of the institution. The board of directors will be appointed by the mayor, subject to the approval of the council. There will be nine members of the board, each holding for three years, and at the expiration of their terms, their successors being appointed by the city council. This was the greatest objection the chamber of commerce committee, which had prepared an alternate ordinance, found to the plan suggested by the council, and they have withdrawn from participation in the matter. The *Chattanooga News* says: "It is

probable the matter will be allowed to rest for some time. The ordinance has passed one reading, and it would not be surprising if the next time the matter should be heard of would be along after the November election. It is equally as probable, however, that the question will be acted upon the next time the council meets. In this event the mayor will appoint the board of directors at once and they will organize immediately thereafter, taking such steps as may be necessary to secure the library at the earliest possible moment. However, the matter at present is in somewhat of an uncertain state."

*Columbia University L.* The university is represented at the Pan-American Exposition by an interesting display of photographs and official publications, including contributions from the various departments, dissertations, students' periodicals, and all the library publications. Included in the exhibit Mr. C. Alex. Nelson, reference librarian, presents as a part of the bibliographical work of one American librarian his Astor Library catalog (4276 p. 4 v.), the catalog of the Avery Architectural Library, and his monograph on the Duryea collection of the Long Island Historical Society.

*Concord (N. H.) P. L.* The report of the librarian, Miss Grace Blanchard, for the year 1900, as printed in the local press, is so bright and interesting that quotation from it is limited only by the lack of space. Miss Blanchard says:

"This has been a good year at the library. We have bought all the necessities, some luxuries, and yet not expended our appropriation. What better can an institution report? This pleasing state of things is explained by the fact that our ambitions have been within reason, and our petty economies so numerous that funds remained for many desirable purchases. We have passed our pens and our ink on from fine work to coarse work, we have had two old chairs made into one, we have turned window shades end for end, walked on errands instead of using stamps, completed imperfect books by writing in missing pages, and hand-copied lists of books rather than hire a typewriter, all to the end that we might add to the resources of the library."

Accessions for the year are given as 1100, of which 630 were new books. "We have tried to buy from two to four copies of each popular novel, but we have known that it was acknowledged impossible in any public library to own enough copies to give one to each borrower, though that would make life as pleasant for the desk attendants as it would for the borrowers." The circulation is given as 90,000, 1800 less than the year before, fiction showing a decrease of 2 per cent. 626 new borrowers have registered. "The exhibits which come every few weeks from the Library Art Club continue to be enjoyed."

*Cumberland, Md.* Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$25,000 for a library building was refused

at the local election held on May 20, owing to the increase of taxation involved in providing the yearly maintenance fund of \$2500 required. In the hope that the offer would be accepted a library site had been guaranteed by interested citizens. It is stated that at the polls the workingmen of the city were almost solidly opposed to the library measure because of the increase of taxation, while the negro vote was also in opposition to it on the ground that the "color line" would be drawn, and that the negroes would therefore receive no benefit from the library.

*East Rutherford (N. J.) L. Assoc.* The library is now in process of organization by Miss Lambert, of the Passaic Public Library. Miss Emma Ver Nooy has been appointed librarian, and will take charge as soon as Miss Lambert's work is completed.

*Galion (O.) P. L.* The Galion Public Library Association was organized early in May, its object being "to acquire and maintain a public library and reading room which shall be free to the inhabitants of the city of Galion." A general membership fee of \$1 yearly is provided for.

*Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L.* The directors of the Rosenberg Library Association met on May 15 and selected a building site. The property consists of five lots at the northwest corner of Tremont street and Sealy avenue, and the purchase price was \$18,500. It is understood that about \$50,000 is available for the erection, equipment, and endowment of the library. The plans have not yet been decided upon.

*Germantown, Phila., Pa. Friends' F. L.* (Rpt., 1900.) Added 603; total 20,276. Issued 12,911. New cards issued 415. No. of visitors 21,233. For special reasons this report covers only 11 months' record instead of a full year. Special mention is made of the loss sustained in the death of the librarian emeritus, William Kite, who was appointed in 1869 "when the library was very small, and by his faithful service and interest in the work did much to build it up and increase its usefulness."

A list of the accessions for 1900 is appended.

*Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L.* (21st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 1201; total 19,070. Issued, home use, 59,012; reading room use 4630. 68 teachers have drawn 450 books for professional use, and 122 v. have been issued to the local study clubs. A brief summary is given of the work done by the library during its 20 years of existence, closed Dec. 31, 1900.

A list of the year's accessions is appended.

*Greenup (Ill.) P. L.* The newly established library was opened on the afternoon of May 17, in an attractive room in a new school building, which was assigned to the purpose by vote of the board of education. The library was organized in about three weeks, through the spontaneous effort of the whole community. It is said that there are not half

a dozen families in the village that are not represented by some sort of contribution, and gifts were received from former residents from places as far distant as New York City and San Diego, Cal. The movement started in the women's clubs, and a general petition was presented to the village authorities asking the appointment of a designated board of trustees. This was done, a suitable room was secured, shelving was erected as a contribution to the cause from local carpenters, stationery supplies and blanks were given by interested newspapers, volunteer librarian and assistants were secured, and at a public "book shower" held April 27 at the Methodist Church a nucleus of 282 volumes was collected. The library opened its doors with 1500 volumes on its shelves, and with its running expenses assured for a year. None of the public money contributions towards its establishment exceeded \$10 in amount. The librarian is Mrs. Sarah Cunningham.

*Hannibal (Mo.) P. L.* The cornerstone of the John H. Garth Memorial Library building was laid on May 16. It will cost \$25,000, and is erected in accordance with Col. Garth's wish by his widow and his daughter, Mrs. R. M. Goodlett.

*Haverhill (Mass.) P. L.* (26th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 3585; total not stated. Issued, home use, 148,925 (fict. 76%). New cards issued 2086; total cardholders 11,380.

The home use of books showed an increase of 20 per cent. over that of the previous year. "The changes in the library building and in the methods of placing books before the readers account for the increase in patronage. The opening of a children's room and the removal of an age limit have resulted in a greater use of the library by the young people."

Mr. Moulton devotes his report mainly to a statement of the changes made in the library building, which have been already noted in these columns.

*Holyoke (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.) Added 722. Issued, home use, 49,744, a gain of 2000 over the year preceding. New registration 1085; total registration 10,496. Receipts \$4370; expenses \$3764. The new building will not be finished until late in the summer.

*Jackson, O.* At a meeting of the city council, held on May 14, the committee on revision of the council presented a unanimous report in favor of a tax levy for public library purposes.

*Jersey City (N. J.) P. L.* A pleasant surprise was arranged for Miss E. E. Burdick, librarian of the Public Library, on May 21, by the local women's club. This was the equipment of Miss Burdick's private room in the new library building with artistic cushions, a couch rug, pictures, and a vase of pink carnations, the flower of the club. The gift was a recognition of the work long given by Miss Burdick in preparing reference lists for the club.

*Lexington (Ky.) P. L.* (2d rpt.—year ending April 10, 1901.) Added 960; total 2960. Issued, home use, 53,161 (fict. 85.92%). New registration 1189; total borrowers 4598. Miss Bullitt reviews the library's record during its two years of existence, it being the first free public library ever established in Kentucky. There has been a steady increase in its reference and home use. The cataloging has been completed, and a printed fiction list was brought out in November, 1900, complete to date. The library is open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. A children's room has just been established, and is nearly ready for opening.

*Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.* The *New York Evening Post* of May 1 contains an interesting letter from its Washington correspondent upon Mr. Putnam's plans for the development of the Library of Congress. The main points touched upon are the functions of the library as a depository of all American publications, and its possibilities as a future center of bibliographical authority and activity in the United States, including the printing of catalog cards for other libraries as well as for itself. "The purpose of the institution may well be summarized under three heads, as follows: (1) That as a national library the Library of Congress will be rendering a national service in helping to co-ordinate the bibliographical work of the various local libraries; and (2) as a federal library it will perform a special service by co-ordinating the various department and bureau libraries in Washington into an organized system, of which it can be the center; and (3) as the national library again it may fitly represent the United States in international schemes of co-operation. Some important plans of this sort—such, for instance, as that of the Royal Society for indexing scientific literature—are already on foot."

*Muscatine (Ia.) P. L.* The cornerstone of the new library building, the gift of P. M. Musser, was laid with formal exercises on May 6. Mrs. Emma L. Mahin had been elected librarian and Robert Baird assistant.

*New Jersey Hist. Soc. L., Newark.* The society is now installed in the building on West Park street, formerly occupied by the Newark Free Public Library, which gives ample accommodations for its collections. The opening exercises were held on the afternoon of May 28. Although established in 1845, the society has not been widely enough known even in New Jersey. Heretofore its rooms were in an office building up three flights of stairs, and it lacked space and equipment for the best administration of its collection. In 1897 a new constitution was formed and the society began its reorganized existence. The necessity for a trained librarian was recognized, and in 1898 Miss Henrietta Palmer, of the New York State Library School, was appointed to the position and carried through

excellent pioneer work, which is appreciated by her successor, Miss Marie F. Wait. The society looks for increased interest in its work through two instrumentalities—its removal to new and adequate quarters, and the establishment of a woman's branch, which has already done most active missionary work. Its collection now contains about 70,000 books, pamphlets, newspapers and manuscripts, many of which are of great scarcity and value. Among them are a large number of books on genealogy, and many valuable manuscripts relating to the early colonial and revolutionary history of the state. The new library building gives ample room for an art gallery, museum and lecture room.

*New York City. Library consolidation.* THE LIBRARY CEPHALOPOD: an appreciation. (Editorial in *Literary Collector*, New York, May, 1901. 2:25-26.)

Discusses the library situation in New York city with reference to the relations between the New York Public Library and the smaller libraries, such as the St. Agnes, the Cathedral, the Y. M. C. A., the University Settlement, etc. These smaller libraries "live in dread of the day when the tentacles of Cephalopod, long stretched in their direction, will close upon them." The advantages of small independent libraries, in their freedom from red tape, personal interest of directors and staff, and homelike influence, are pointed out, and it is urged that "their charm will be destroyed if they become but little wheels in the big machine. The Public Library may inspire respect, admiration, but affection never."

*New York City L.* The City Library in the city hall, mainly devoted to reports and publications on municipal affairs, is to be classified and cataloged on the card system for the first time in its history.

*New York P. L.* At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on May 20 Mayor Van Wyck expressed himself as favoring a larger representation of city officials on the board of trustees of the Public Library. It was thought that this representation should at least include the mayor and the controller as *ex officio* members, and that various elements of the community be included by the appointment of a Catholic representative, a Jewish representative, and representatives of other denominations.

Work has been begun on the plans to establish 65 branch libraries under the \$5,200,000 Carnegie gift, and several conferences on the subject have been held by the library and city authorities. Corporation Counsel Whalen has presented a report, showing that there are now in the five boroughs of the city 125 free libraries, nearly all of which receive money from the city. It has been determined not to establish the Carnegie libraries near those now in existence, and that so far as possible the existing free libraries will be induced to



combine with the New York Public Library and the new Carnegie libraries, so as to be all under one comprehensive system.

Dr. John S. Billings, at one of the conferences, explained Mr. Carnegie's idea of establishing the best library system in the world in New York. He said Mr. Carnegie pointed to a map of the city and said that a free library should be established so that no one would have to walk more than a quarter of a mile to get good books free of charge. To accomplish this result Dr. Billings estimated that 40 additional libraries would be necessary in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and the other libraries could be distributed among the other boroughs.

It was settled that existing free libraries which have books of general interest would be invited to combine with the New York Public Library. Corporation Counsel Whalen said he thought there might be some of the libraries whose trustees would not consent to consolidation. In that event it would be possible for the board of estimate to cut down their appropriations, because the institution would not be acting in the public interest by refusing to consolidate and help establish a library system perfect in every detail. He said that, if necessary, more than 65 libraries would be established in order to carry out Mr. Carnegie's comprehensive plan, and that in a few years New York would have 200 free libraries and the best system in the world for the distribution of free books among the people.

The latest exhibition held in the print galleries of the Lenox building proved an unusually interesting one. It was designed to illustrate the history of engraving to the beginning of the 18th century, and included over 300 prints from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's private collection, formerly the Irwin collection. Among the earliest prints shown were several nielli, one of them being accompanied by the original silver plate, some German work of the early 16th century, and a few prints in the "manière criblee." Of Dürer's work there were over 90 examples, and other masters represented included Marc Antonio Raimondi, Lucas van Leyden, Schou-gauer, Goltzius, Ostade, Cranach, Callot, Van Meekel, Lorraine, Wierix, Edelinck and Nanteuil. The exhibition was arranged by schools, to facilitate study and comparison.

*New York City. Society L.* (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1901.) Issued 35,581. Visitors 17,522, of whom 4262 were men. Receipts \$81,476.27; expenses \$80,292.74. Statistics for accessions and totals are not given, though the chief additions and donations for the year are listed.

*New York City. University Club L.* (Rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1901.) Added 798; total 18,122. Of the accessions 322 were purchased at a cost of \$1021.57. The more important additions are briefly noted.

"Mr. Lyman H. Bagg, librarian of the club

for 11 years, resigned on May 1, and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Duncan, Jr., from the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library. Work on reclassifying and recataloging the library was begun on Nov. 21."

*New York City. Y. M. C. A. L.* The librarian's annual report for 1900, recently presented to the trustees, gives the following figures: Total v. available for ref. use 45,000 v. in West 56th street library; 10,000 (ref. use only) East 23d street library. Books added 2296. No. readers (ref. use) 81,368; reference use of books 112,813. Periodicals on file 443; periodicals used 70,023. Regular expenses (appropriation) \$10,500.

Mr. Berry says: "This reference use puts us in the fourth place among the libraries of New York state as indicated by latest published statistics. There are, however, two libraries the reference use of which exceeded ours, but they have not gathered the statistics to show it. This would then fairly put us in sixth place as to reference use."

*Norristown, Pa.* At a meeting of the Norristown school board, held May 3, it was decided to accept the gift of \$50,000 from Mr. Carnegie for a library building. It was decided that the collection of the present Norristown Library Company should be merged into the new institution.

*North Adams, Mass.* A monthly paper, *What to Read*, issues its first number for April, "in the interests of the patrons of the libraries of Northern Berkshire." Besides various short literary articles and notes, it contains short reading lists and library news.

*Oakmont, Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L.* The new Carnegie Library building of Oakmont, in the suburbs of Pittsburgh, was dedicated on the evening of May 17, with appropriate services, which were largely attended.

*Oberlin (O.) College L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1900.) Added 4002; total 44,705 bound v., 30,422 unbound v. The accessions exceeded those of any previous year, the majority of gifts having been received in response to a circular sent out by the librarian in May, 1900, asking alumni to present to the library their own publications for the establishment of an alumni collection.

During the year the library was open 305 days, the total number of readers being 63,883. For home use 13,291 v. were drawn by 1044 persons. "It is very evident that there is a steadily increasing tendency to use the books in the building rather than at home." A library club was formed by the members of the staff at the beginning of the college year. Weekly evening meetings are held to compare notes, to make reports on topics specially assigned, and to carry on definite courses of study. An apprentice class of young women was also organized, which receives instruction in library methods and gives needed extra help in the routine work. Under the heading "problems to be solved" Mr.

Root touches upon the growing lack of room, the need of more books, and the need of an enlargement of the force.

*Pawtucket (R. I.) P. L.* It is understood that the new library building will be ready for dedication by Jan. 1, 1902. The present building will be vacated by Nov. 1.

*Portland (Me.) P. L.* The librarian's report, presented April 30, gives the following facts: Added 2183; total 49,422. Issued, home use, 98,002; lib. use 15,939. New cards issued 2313; no. cardholders 7073.

The young people's reading room was renovated and additions of 400 v. were made. The librarian, Miss Furbish, recommends the adoption of the two-book system.

*Richmond, Va. Carnegie L.* The ordinance whereby the city accepts \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a public library building, and pledges \$10,000 a year for its support, was signed on May 9 by Mayor Taylor, and is now a law.

Regarding the library, the *Richmond and Manchester Leader* says: "The success of the Carnegie Library in Richmond will depend in a measure upon the qualification of the man who shall preside over it. It is proposed to put the library in the hands of a non-partisan commission and to keep it out of politics. This is essential to the well-being of the library, and it is to be hoped that the ordinance creating such a commission will be adopted; and it is further hoped than when the commission comes to the selection of a man to be librarian the members will put aside every political and personal consideration and choose the man who is best qualified for the work. It is not enough that such a man be a 'well-read' man. He should also be a man of executive ability, a man of pleasing manners, a man whose very presence is inviting. The success of the library, we say, will depend in a measure upon the work of the librarian, and if a mistake be made in the selection it will be almost a fatal mistake."

*Sleepy Eye, Minn. Dyckman F. L.* The library was formally dedicated on the evening of May 24. The building was erected at a cost of \$10,000 and given to the city by F. H. Dyckman, of Orange, N. J., a former resident of Sleepy Eye, and so the nucleus of books contained in the old local library a purchase fund of \$1500 was added by public subscription. The building is 20 x 46 feet, located in the center of a quarter block of five lots; the interior finish is quartered oak and birds-eye maple, with partitions of leaded cathedral glass, and it is fitted with electric lights and thoroughly equipped for its purpose.

*Somerville (Mass.) P. L.* (28th rpt., 1900.) Added 5249; total 48,072. Issued 270,133, being a gain of 25 per cent. over the previous year. Attendance in ref. dept. 25,907. Receipts \$13,787.02; expenses \$13,744.10.

This is an interesting report, although meagre in statistics, no record of borrowers,

separate home and library use, etc., being included. Percentages of circulation are not given. The year is regarded as having begun a new epoch in the history of the library, "an epoch of growth and of wider development in all departments." A valuable innovation is the school department started early in October, with the object of bringing about closer co-operation between the library and the schools. Through it 112 special libraries have been sent to 112 different school rooms. "We have also delivered in boxes to the different schools 5624 v. Our entire circulation through the school libraries has been 58,520, of which 32,480 have been fiction." Mr. Foss adds:

"I am more and more convinced that it is through the schools that the library can find a field for its greatest usefulness. In the schools it finds all the machinery of distribution prepared ready to its hand, and when, as in Somerville, the school authorities are so willing to co-operate with the library, a great work can be done. Our system of special libraries in the schools should be developed to a higher degree of efficiency. The children who live in distant parts of the city, especially in the winter season, find it impracticable to come to the central library; and if our special libraries in the schools were large enough the schools would practically be distributing centers for the library."

The children's department has grown rapidly in popularity, the removal of the age limit having been announced in all the city schools, where application blanks were supplied to the children. A generous special appropriation for books for this department is urged.

It is pointed out that the present circulation averages less than five books apiece per capita of population, and "unless the library can do something to change this condition of affairs it is not living up to the standard of its possibilities." As a means to this end a system of home delivery by special carrier is suggested. Mr. Foss makes various suggestions toward popularizing the library, urging increased purchases, especially of popular books and current novels, the adoption of free access and consequent completion of the present unfinished wing of the building, and the establishment of numerous small well-equipped reading rooms. In conclusion he says: "In the early days of the public library its first and greatest commandment was, 'Get books.' That day has passed; and to-day the great commandment is, 'Get the books to the people.' That should be the objective point of our campaigns of the future. It is not enough that a few families should come into the library; the library itself should knock at the door of every family. It is not beyond the possibilities of a community that supplies water to all the homes that pay for it to furnish books, likewise, under the same condition."

*Somerville (Mass.) P. L.* A system of house-to-house delivery is contemplated, provided sufficient encouragement for the scheme

is received. In a circular outlining the plan Mr. Foss says: "For the sum of two cents—the usual price paid for a morning paper—any resident of Somerville, if this system is established, can have a library book delivered to his door. A carrier will call at stated times to collect the library cards of the people and return the same day with the library books. The money received from these fees will go to the carrier to remunerate him for his service. The carrier will be a responsible man, selected by the library trustees." The plan will at first be confined to a single section, but if successful will be extended throughout the city.

*Springfield (Mass.) City L.* The *Springfield Republican* for May 31 says: "The home delivery system adopted by the city library has been in operation five weeks, and it seems to have given satisfaction to all those who subscribed to it. For so small a period this charge of five cents a week has not been found quite sufficient to cover expenses. The library, has considered the advisability of extending the system to all parts of the city next October. If it does so the charge will probably be not over six cents per week for long periods, say 36 continuous weeks; and perhaps seven or eight cents for a shorter period like eight or 16 weeks. Persons going away for the summer can take books from the library, and under certain reasonable restrictions several different books, to keep with them during the vacation. Children will be allowed to take during the summer vacation, and to keep the same for eight weeks, if desired, one book of fiction and one additional book from the classified list."

*Syracuse (N. Y.) University.* The university includes in its curriculum a course in library economy, conducted by Dr. Sibley, the librarian, and Mrs. Sibley. It covers two years, and an education equivalent to that given in high school is required. "As proficiency can be attained only by experience, 100 hours of practical work in the university library are required of each student in the second semester of the junior year, and 250 hours of such work in the senior year. Arrangements have been made by which senior classes may work in the Public Library of Syracuse a portion of the second semester, and thus become acquainted with the operations of a public library. On the topics of the scheduled work and on related subjects lectures will be given, and a course of collateral reading assigned. A complete author or subject bibliography or a written discussion in not less than 5000 words of some library problem must be presented before June 1."

*Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L.* (22d rpt., 1900). Added 538; total 20,651. Issued, home use, 55,795 (fict. 69.3%), of which 25,545 were issued through the eight agencies, including Fogg Memorial Library and the high

school. 4315 v. were loaned on 72 teachers' special cards. New registration 341; total borrowers 3802.

Five photograph exhibitions were held during the year through the Library Art Club.

*Wheeling (W. Va.) P. L.* The annual report of the librarian, submitted to the board May 16, gives the following facts: Added 986. New cards issued 435; cards in use 7150. Books used in reading room 13,836, an increase of 18 over the year preceding.

No action has yet been taken regarding the \$75,000 Carnegie library building, as it is desired to wait for more definite authorization from Mr. Carnegie.

*Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Osterhont F. L.* (12th rpt.; in *Library News-Letter*, May.) Added 1545; total 29,182. Issued, home use, 75,326 (fict. 68.94%; gen. periodicals 6.02%). New registration 1502; total registration 6816.

A delivery station has been established in a mission Sunday-school, on request of the school superintendent, and about 100 volumes have been sent there every two weeks. Miss James says: "We have found by our former experience that it is of little use to establish stations where not asked for by the residents themselves, but if a real desire should be expressed in any neighborhood, and responsible persons would care for the safe delivery and return of the books, the library would be only too glad to establish additional stations."

The Newark charging system was installed in July.

*Wilmington, Del. Federation of Women's Clubs.* An address on "Permanent libraries in small communities" was delivered by G. F. Bowerman, of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, before the annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs on May 24. It was mainly an urgent plea for the development of public libraries in Delaware, toward which the aid of the women's clubs was to be more fully enlisted. He referred to the establishment of a state library commission, and to the excellent results that might be expected from its work, and he advocated efforts to induce municipalities to avail themselves of the new library law and establish libraries supported by local taxation.

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* (7th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1901.) Added 4512; total 41,591 (of which 2358 form the permanent collection of the Rockford branch). Issued 188,389 (from Rockford branch 5774), of which fiction was 51.8% and juvenile books 33.4%. Cards issued 5403; total registration 22,748; cards in force 11,042. Receipts \$15,955.62; expenses \$13,885.28.

The report is the first submitted by the recently-appointed librarian, G. F. Bowerman, the period covered having closed before his appointment. It is, therefore, mainly a brief review of existing conditions. For rounding out the collection it is recommended that additions be made to the reference books, to the

"Poole sets" of periodicals, and to the educational and technical sections. During the year 1177 v. were sent out to 24 public schools, for use by children in the school rooms. It is suggested that if possible such collections should be changed once during the school year. Plans for a children's department—later carried into effect—are outlined.

#### FOREIGN.

*Bodleian L., Oxford.* (Rpt., 1900.) Additions for the year amounted to 65,300 items, being the second highest total on record. The chief accession, given by the Egypt Exploration Fund, consisted of 38 papyri "most of which have been published or described by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt in their 'Oxyrhynchus papi.'" There was acquired by purchase an important collection of 34 Sanskrit mss. on palm leaves, dating from the 11th to the 16th century, the earlier ones being "of quite abnormal rarity." The work of the year in cataloging the various collections is briefly reviewed.

*British Museum L.* The British Museum will come to the end of its storage room with the close of the present year. As there is no hope of obtaining enough money from the treasury for the extension of its London buildings—one treasury official is said to have suggested the stoppage of all fresh books, under the act of the abatement of nuisances—some of the Museum officials propose the building of a storehouse for the books long unused in a dry part of the country where land is cheap. All books shunted there would be marked in the catalog with "a big, big D," and would only be accessible after 24 hours' notice, being sent up daily from the mortuary and returned thither when done with. Both the University Library at Cambridge and the Bodleian are sadly in need of some such relief, for there is no room for the due enlargement of their present buildings.—*Athenaeum, May 4.*

*Florence, Italy. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale.* In the *Bolletino delle pubblicazioni italiane* for April, 1901, are given the statistics for 1900, from which it appears that 49,342 printed works and 5643 manuscripts were consulted by 43,647 readers during that year. Extensive circulation in the city and loans to other libraries are also noted. The accessions were (1) from copyright books 4836 vols. and 15,141 pamphlets, (2) gifts, 1143 vols., 3403 pamphlets, 30 manuscripts (4) international exchange, 141 titles, (6) purchase, 902 vols. and 3329 pamphlets, a total of 6939 vols. and 21,956 pamphlets, together with 131 manuscripts and 600 prints.

Progress on the catalog and inventory (shelf-list) is noted. We learn from the same bulletin that a new building for this library is to be erected, and that a commission has been appointed to outline the architectural features of the new plans.

*Glasgow, Scotl.* On May 15 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give £100,000 to establish branch public libraries through the city of Glasgow. This was followed, on May 20, by an offer from Mr. Carnegie to give £2,000,000 to establish free education in the four Scotch universities—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews.

#### Gifts and Bequests.

*American Institute of Electrical Engineers' L. New York.* The Latimer Clark collection of electrical works, containing over 6000 volumes, has become the property of the American Institute through the generosity of Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler. It is stated that Andrew Carnegie will provide funds to make the collection available for public use. The library is described in the *Electrical World*, May 25, and *Electrical Review*, May 25.

*Beaver, Pa.* The offer of \$50,000 for a library building made by Andrew Carnegie a year ago was never accepted, as it was found that the yearly maintenance fund of \$2500 would be more than the one-mill tax allowed by law would give. Mr. Carnegie has recently offered, instead of his original proposition, to give for the building ten times as much as can be raised by taxation to maintain the library. It is hoped to secure a yearly tax levy of \$1500.

*Brown University L. Providence, R. I.* It is announced that the trustees of the John Carter Brown Library, acting under the provisions of the will of the late John Nicholas Brown, have decided to give the library, with its \$650,000 of endowment, to Brown University. The formal offer will be made to the corporation of the university on June 20. Mr. Brown had planned to erect a suitable library building for his famous collection, and although his death, somewhat over a year ago, temporarily interfered with this project, he created in his will a trust to which he bequeathed the library, together with \$500,000, for endowment and \$150,000 more for a new building.

According to the present arrangement the library itself and the funds will become a part of the equipment of Brown University. The plan is to put up the building as Mr. Brown had originally intended, and use the \$500,000 to maintain the library as a special institution with a special librarian. The fund which accompanies the gift amounts to \$650,000. The library itself has been roughly appraised at \$500,000. This sum is probably below the real value, for many of the items are unique, or are duplicated only in collections, like those of the British Museum, which will not sell their treasures.

*Evanston (Ill.) P. L.* A gift of \$5000 has been made by William Deering, of Evanston, to the library site fund, bringing the amount subscribed to \$10,000.

*Grossdale, Ill.* It was announced on May 25 that Andrew Carnegie had consented to give \$35,000 for a public library building for Grossdale. A site has been selected and a book purchase fund will be raised by subscription.

*Homer, N. Y.* George W. Phillips, executive of the Homer National Bank, has announced his intention of giving a \$10,000 library building to the village. He has already purchased a central site for the purpose. Equipment and maintenance must be provided by the village authorities, and the library is to be known by the donor's name.

### Librarians.\*

**BOWERMAN-GRAHAM.** George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, was on June 13 married to Miss Sarah Newcomb Graham, of Albany, N. Y.

**COOLEY,** Miss Genevieve S., who was assistant in the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., for a year and a half in 1898-1900, and since then has been in the Denver Public Library, has an appointment in the Library of Congress.

**DENIO,** Miss Lilian, formerly librarian of the Bryson Library, died in Albion, N. Y., on June 1. Miss Denio was a graduate of the first class of the New York State Library School. After finishing her work in the school Miss Denio spent a year recataloging the books in the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public library. She then accepted the position of librarian in the Bryson Library of Teachers College, and under her energetic administration this library became a model one of its kind. In March, 1896, a few months after the Bryson Library was moved to its new home on Morningside Heights, Miss Denio was obliged to resign on account of ill health, and was never again able to resume her work. Miss Denio's gentle manner, her unflinching patience, her helpfulness toward those with whom she came in contact gained for her many warm friends, and those who knew her well and realized the suffering her physical condition caused could not but admire and marvel at the indomitable will which enabled her under such adverse circumstances to accomplish so much good work.

**DOWLING,** Mrs. Katherine J., on the 4th of April celebrated her 20th anniversary as librarian of the Central Library, Rochester, N. Y.

**GALE,** Miss Adelaide Calder, for many years assistant at the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, died at her home in Providence, on May 13.

**GREEN,** Charles A., librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute, has arranged to give his vacation time, while the library of the Polytechnic Institute is closed,

\* Notes regarding library appointments are also given elsewhere under the heading Library schools and training classes.

to the service of the Brooklyn Library, where he will have charge of the ordering department and other divisions needing special attention, pending the election of a librarian, as to which no decision has been made.

**HILDEBURN,** Charles Swift Riché, well known for his historical and bibliographical work, died suddenly of heart disease in Bologna, Italy, on May 12. Mr. Hildeburn was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1855, and was in 1876 appointed librarian of the Philadelphia Athenæum, from which position he retired about five years ago. Recently he had lived in Italy. He was editor of "The Provincial laws of Pennsylvania" and "The Statutes at large of Pennsylvania," and among his best-known works were "Issues of the press in Pennsylvania," and "Sketches of printers and printing in Colonial New York."

**MACLEAN,** Dr. J. P., has resigned his position as librarian of Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, O.

**MCNEIL,** Miss Annie, librarian of the Milwaukee Normal School, has resigned her position to become librarian of the Wisconsin State Department of Education. She has been succeeded by Miss Delia Ovitiz.

**MATSON,** Rev. Henry, librarian of Oberlin College from 1874 to 1877, died at his home in Oberlin on May 22. Dr. Matson was born in Ellsworth, O., on June 23, 1829, and was a graduate of Oberlin, class of 1861. He received the degree of A.M. in 1879. He was author of "Knowledge and culture," "Helps for literary workers," and other books.

**POST,** Martin M., has been appointed librarian of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., succeeding Melvin G. Dodge, resigned.

**PUTNAM,** Miss Beatrice, was on May 11 elected librarian of the Uxbridge (Mass.) Public Library.

**SAXE,** Miss Mary S., daughter of John Godfrey Saxe, who has been assistant at the Forbes Library, Northampton, since last September, has been chosen librarian of the pretty Westmount Library, in the Westmount park, Westmount, Montreal.

**TRIPP,** George H., principal of one of the public schools of New Bedford, Mass., was on May 31 elected librarian of the New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding the late Robert C. Ingraham, at a salary of \$2250 per year.

**TYACKE,** Miss Margaret, a graduate of Boston University, an apprentice during the past year at the Medford Public Library, and who has given special study to the Cutter Expansive classification under Miss Abby L. Sargent, has accepted the position to classify and catalog the new Carnegie Library at Fort Worth, Texas.

**WATSON-BARNES.** Miss Elizabeth L. Barnes, assistant in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., was on June 1 married to William Richard Watson, assistant librarian of that library.

## Cataloging and Classification.

THE ASOCIACION DE LA LIBRERIA, a Spanish booksellers' association, established at Madrid in March, has undertaken the publication of a bibliographical record, *Bibliografía Español*, which appears on the first and 16th of every month. It is in a measure modelled upon the bulletin of the French Cercle Français de la Librairie, and contains three divisions—a bibliography of new publications, with full titles and data as to size, paging, publisher, date and price; a "cronica" of news and notes; and an advertising section, making in all 40 octavo pages. The subscription price for the United States is \$3. Lemcke & Buechner, New York, announce their readiness to receive American subscriptions for this new bibliographical publication.

BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs. Tome v: Aubry-Azzoni. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1900 [1901.] 2 l. 1040 col. 8°.

Dates of sheet printing: Octobre-décembre, 1900. The record of St. Augustin fills cols. 374-468, with an index of five columns.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) P. L. A list of photographs of paintings. Brookline, May, 1901. 32 p. D.

The collection cataloged numbers about 1000 photographs, purchased and mounted from funds subscribed for the purpose by interested citizens. The list is arranged alphabetically by artists, under broad divisions of national schools.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Annual list of books added, 1900: being quarterly bulletins, nos. 143-146. Cincinnati, 1901. 8+88 p. l. O.

An amalgamation of the several quarterly bulletins into one classed list, prefaced by a full table of contents.

COTGREAVE, A. Contents subject-index to general and periodical literature. London, Elliott Stock, 1901. 8°. 10s. 6d.

CUTTER, C: A. Arts of communication by language. n. p., [1900.] 143 p. and 6 inserted p. O. \$1.25.

This is part of the Expansive classification, but can be obtained separately of C: A. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass. It includes Language (with a new notation for languages of which a full list is given), Literature (with a new list of the branches or forms of literature), and the Book arts, that is, all the arts that go to the making, distribution, storage, and description of the book.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, *Division of Bibliography*. A list of books (with references to periodicals) on Porto Rico; by A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of Division of Bibliography. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1901. 56 p. O.

—A list of books (with references to periodicals) on the Danish West Indies; by A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of Division of Bibliography. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1901. 18 p. O.

THE LOWELL (Mass.) CITY L. *Bulletin* for April is devoted to Reference list 16, on Decoration and design, well selected and annotated.

MICHIGAN, STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS. Catalogue of books suitable for a popular library. Lansing, 1901. 4+206 p. O.

A D. C. classed list, giving publisher price, date, etc. It is annotated throughout, but much of the annotation work is extremely inadequate and superficial—an example being the note on McCook's "Old farm fairies," which, instead of indicating that the book tells of spiders and other insects in fairy-story fashion, says only: "The book is full of bright conceits and is capitally written." The annotations in fiction are especially unsatisfactory.

THE N. Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY *Bulletin* for May continues its bibliographical record of material relating to New York City by lists of "Almanacks of New York City," "Directories of New York City," and "Works on the churches of New York City."

NOTTINGHAM (Eng.) F. L. Ls. Reference library class list, no. 11: Works in foreign languages, with a list of foreign periodicals. May, 1901. 40 p. O.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY L. Location of books in the Library of Princeton University. Princeton, N. Y., 1901. 32 p. D.

A well made little pamphlet, extremely interesting in its exposition of the general characteristics of the Princeton library classification. It is intended as a "condensed guide to the shelves for professors and students, answering the few questions which are oftenest raised." A summary of the general and special collections of the library precedes the abstract of the classification, and there follow a series of concise and lucid "explanations" of its special points. Of the classification the 10 main classes (General works, Historical sciences, Language and literature, Modern languages and literature, Arts, Theology, Philosophy and education, Sociology, Natural sciences, Technology) are given, with

the leading sub-classes in each. Dr. Richardson states that the complete classification, "which contains some 10,000 subdivisions, will possibly be published in full later."

SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. Bulletin, vol. 5: May, 1899, to April, 1901; with an index to the first five volumes. Salem, 1901. 4+166 p. O.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. Bulletin for May devotes its special reading list to Boston, covering 5½ pages.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY. Accessions to the department library, January-March, 1901. 30 p. [printed on one side] O.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION, *Madison*. Bulletin, no. 4: new book list and library notes. April 20, 1901. 32 p. O.

Contains excellent miscellany, purchase lists of new books, reports from Wisconsin libraries, A. L. A. announcements, etc.

WISCONSIN. List of books for township libraries of the state; issued by the state superintendent. May, 1901. *Madison, Wis.* 162 p. O.

Like its predecessors, this list will be useful and suggestive in small libraries and in the selection of schoolroom collections. It is classed by grade and by subjects, and annotated.

### Bibliography.

ALCAEUS. Easby-Smith, James S. The songs of Alcaeus: memoir and text with literal and verse translations and notes. Washington, D. C., W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1901. 15+147 p. 12°, net, \$2.

Contains a three-page bibliography.

BIBLE, *New Testament*. Votaw, Clyde Weber, and Bradley, Charles F., *comps.* Books for New Testament study: popular and professional; recommended by the council of seventy. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1900. 79 p. 8°, 75 c.

Printed on one side of leaf only. The list is classified.

CHINA. University of the State of New York. N. Y., State Library, Bulletin 59, March, 1901. Bibliography 25: China and the Far East, 1889-99; contribution toward a bibliography, submitted for graduation by Margaret Windeyer, N. Y. State Library School, class of 1899. 563-679 p. O.

A classed list, with the useful feature—generally adopted in these bibliographies—

of call numbers for books in the state library or indication of other libraries containing the works noted. Annotations are sparingly given. There is a selection of "illustrative fiction." The full index covers 29 pages.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES. Ballard, Frank. The miracles of unbelief. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark, 1900. 13+362 p. 8°.

There is an appendix of six pages giving a classified list of useful books from the Christian standpoint.

CODICES GRAECI ET LATINE photographice depicti. vol. 6: Homeri Ilias, Codex Venetus A. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1900. £15,5,0.

The present volume is perhaps the most valuable and desirable of the entire series. The Latin preface is by Prof. Comparetti, and worthy of the renown of that distinguished statesman and scholar. The plates are fine specimens of photo-lithography, while the cost is moderate considering the expense of publication. The codex is so famous and so beautiful that libraries will do well to purchase this volume, if they must make a selection from the series. The work should be of assistance to students of palaeography and to college classes in the Epic dialect.

W. W. B.

FERGUSON, J. Some aspects of bibliography. Edinburgh, G. P. Johnston, 1901. 8°, 5s.

The presidential address to the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society. Mainly an exhortation to bibliographers in general and to Scottish bibliographers in particular, based on the quantity of bibliographical work waiting to be done and the need for enthusiasts to take it up. The rapid survey of the field of bibliography, showing how wide it is, how various its soil, and how much of it is uncultivated, especially as to Scottish booklore, is apposite and instructive. Some lists of bibliographical works in an appendix are avowedly only hastily compiled in order to show the variety of work which has been done in some directions and may be imitated in others.—*Athenaeum*, May 11.

The *Index and Review* is a new monthly devoted to the bibliographical record of government publications, of which the first number has appeared, dated March, listing all public documents printed during that month. The list is modelled somewhat upon the similar monthly catalog issued by the late J. H. Hickcox, and is intended to supply the demand for a register of government documents that cannot be fully met by the limited edition of the official "Monthly catalogue" issued by the Superintendent of Documents. The list is classed under government departments and sub-arranged alphabetically. It is published by W. J. Young and Cullom H. Ferrell, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., at \$1 per year.

**LATIN MONETARY UNION.** Willis, Henry Parker. A history of the Latin monetary union: a study of international monetary action. (Economic studies of the University of Chicago, no. 5.) Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1901. 9+332 p. 8°, \$2. Contains a 6-page bibliography.

**MAZZELLI, Virginio.** Il libro, la biblioteca, il bibliotecario: conferenza. Reggio Emilia, S. Bondavalli, 1901. 40 p. 8°.

**MINERALS.** The Report of the U. S. National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1899. (in Rpt. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1901) contains a score of short bibliographies upon various minerals. The list is as follows: Apatite, p. 380; asbestos, p. 306; bauxite, p. 238; chromite, p. 251; clays, p. 352; coal, p. 428; cobalt, p. 189; corundum, p. 227; cryolite, p. 238; diamond, p. 167; emery, p. 227; graphite, p. 173; limestone, p. 269; monazite, p. 387; nitrates, p. 396; ocher, p. 245; orpiment, p. 184; pyrites, p. 193; realgar, p. 184; scheelite, p. 356; sulphur, p. 181.

**MUHLBRECHT, Otto.** Wegweiser durch die neuere litteratur des rechts- und staatswissenschaften. Band 2: Enthaltend die litteratur der jahre 1893-1900, nebst nachträgen und ergänzungen zu band 1 (die litteratur bis 1892). Berlin, Puttkammer & Mulbrecht, 1901. 16+651 p. O. 28 m.

The first volume went on record in the February issue of the L. J., 1893. This second volume covers to the end of the century, including some supplementary matter for the first volume. Its method of arrangement is the same, by subject and locality, the latter very important. The volume begins with a general classification of the law literature of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, England, North America, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, dividing the material under 36 headings. The alphabetical index fills 123 pages and gives about 26,000 entries. The volumes are made with a view to the needs of scholars, but also are fitted to the wants of libraries and booksellers. The titles are priced wherever possible, but no important book has been omitted because the price could not be obtained.

**NIETZSCHE, Friedrich.** Dolson, Grace Neal. The philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche. (Cornell studies in philosophy, no. 3.) New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. 7+110 p. 8°, net, 75 c.

Contains a 7-page bibliography—2 pages for Nietzsche's works and 5 for commentaries.

**STAR CHAMBER.** Scofield, Cora L. A study of the court of Star chamber: largely

based on manuscripts in the British Museum and the Public Record Office. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1900. 30+82 p. 8°.

Contains an interesting bibliography of 20 pages.

#### INDEXES.

The *Engineering Magazine* for April announces the publication, in commemoration of its 10th anniversary (1901), of "a complete descriptive index to the world-wide range of current engineering literature during the five closing years of the 19th century." It is hoped that this index may be published before the close of the summer. The index work upon which this general index volume is based is a useful monthly feature of the *Engineering Magazine*. It includes references to about 150 engineering and technical periodicals, regularly received and reviewed. The publishers announce that they will be prepared "to supply—usually by return of post—the full text of every article indexed, in the original language"; the cost, which is regulated by the cost of a single copy of the journal in question, being indicated by a code of letters affixed to the index entry. The monthly index entries are also issued separately, printed on one side of the page, and in form and type are suitable for clipping and pasting for card index purposes.

#### Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

Margaret Allston, pseud. of Anna Farquhar (Mrs. Ralph Bergengren), "Her Boston experiences," pub. by L. C. Page & Co.

"A subaltern's letters to his wife" (Longmans, Green & Co.) is announced by W. L. Alden in the *N. Y. Times Saturday Review* as by Reginald Rankin.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Birdseye, Clarence F., is compiler of "Supplementary index to the session laws of the state of New York."

Dau, William Henry Theodore, is the editor of "I am the resurrection and the life; a book of funeral sermons."

Forslund, M. Louise, is a pseud. for Foster, Mary Louise. "The story of Sarah."

Hawser, A. B., master, is a pseud. for Muller, Julius W. "Starboard lights: salt water tales."

Law, Hiram S., pseud. of Walsh, Mary Catherine Frances. "While hopes were kindling."

McHugh, Hugh, pseud. for Hobart, George V. "John Henry."

Vars, Michon de, pseud. for Brown, Arthur Wellington. "In re Molineux versus a current Cagliostro."

William Tucker Washburn is the author of "The deuce of hearts."

Webb, Virginia, is a pseud. for Rhodes, Hattie H. "One American girl."



# LIBRARY SHELVES



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STACKS &  
PERIODS  
OF STEEL  
& BRONZE

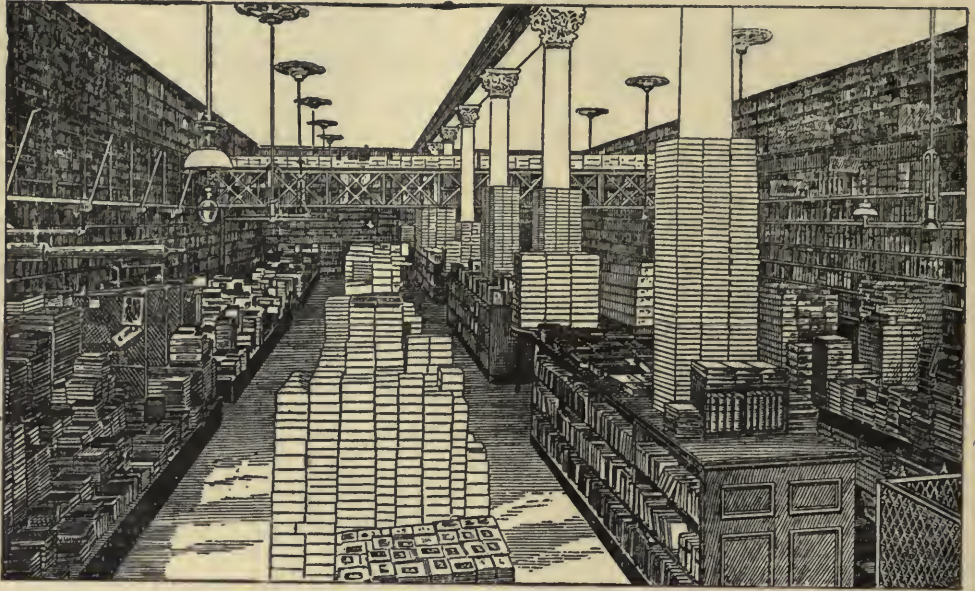
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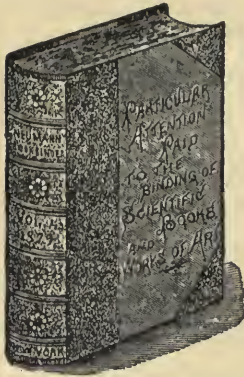
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JULY, 1901.

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VOL. 26.

JULY, 1901.

No. 7

THE conference at Waukesha in numbers and in effective work was second only to the banner conference held under somewhat similar circumstances in 1898 at Lakewood, N. Y. In both places attention was happily centered on the meetings themselves by the absence of extraneous diversion and by the concentration of the entire membership in one large hotel. At Waukesha the social features were closely in line with library work, and the visiting librarians were greatly impressed with the spacious new building of the Milwaukee Public Library and with the noble monument erected by the state of Wisconsin as a home for the libraries of its state historical society and its university. Opportunity was also given for a close view of the work of the Wisconsin Library Commission which, especially by its travelling library system, has made Wisconsin the foremost state in library development. The plan by which a small community is encouraged to present a travelling library, thereafter identified with its name, to the people of the state, precedent to obtaining the benefit of other travelling libraries, is a capital one, and worthy of adoption elsewhere. Indeed, one of the most marked characteristics of the meeting was its evidence of an awakening enthusiasm for the distribution of books in the more remote sections of the country. From Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska — to name but a few of the states more recently in line — came reports of progress, small perhaps in present result but large in future possibilities, all bearing witness to the growing sentiment that the library is a central factor in the educational work of the community.

---

ALTHOUGH the conference was planned to last an unusual number of days, the crowded program, with its multiplicity of section and other meetings, caused frequent disappointment to those attracted in two or more direc-

tions by different interests, so that the meeting, despite its success, again brought home the advisability of reducing pressure on succeeding A. L. A. programs. Probably the most important result of the conference is the final arrangement for the printing of catalog cards, to be issued, under some modifications of the original plan, from the Library of Congress through the Publishing Board of the Association. The Librarian of Congress showed a hearty disposition to make the national library, as it should be, a central bureau, doing for libraries throughout the country what the Bureau of Education does for the schools — and the plans and aims indicated by Mr. Putnam marked a step in advance, which confirms the general satisfaction in the appointment made by the President for Librarian of Congress. Two new and important committees were appointed by the Council of the Library Association — a committee on Relations with the Book Trade, which is to take up the questions of prices and discounts, possibly in consultation with the American Publishers' Association; and a committee on Express and Postal rates, which is to negotiate with express companies for lower rates on travelling libraries and possibly other book parcels from libraries, and to consider and report upon a plan for lower postage which shall obviate the criticisms of the plans heretofore suggested. The new section for the consideration of library work with children made an excellent beginning, and it was wisely decided to merge into this body the membership and activities of the original Club of Children's Librarians, formed a year or so ago, to whose interest and enthusiasm the organization of the present section was largely due. Indeed the meetings of the various sections were almost uniformly practical and earnest, and resulted in the formulation of plans for various co-operative undertakings; while the favorable condition of the Association's finances and membership should give a

substantial basis for the development of the work outlined.

THE disclosures made by the committee which investigated the *personnel* of the library of the House of Representatives gives a chapter of *opera bouffe*, which would be amusing if it were not so mortifying. The Senate and House of Representatives, the document and folding rooms have been far too long places for sinecure holders, and the members of both houses are entitled to better service which will come one of these days from a better administration. If the recent disclosures shall have the result of obtaining for the Senators and Representatives adequate library service from the Library of Congress proper, and of ridding the capitol of the barnacles and accumulations in the present libraries, every member of Congress as well as every citizen will have reason to be gratified.

NEW YORK CITY has now officially accepted, by contract, Mr. Carnegie's remarkable gift, and the trustees of the New York Public Library are in position to go forward with the work of establishing new branch libraries as rapidly as is practicable to do so. Due consideration will be given to location of present libraries, and 15 years hence the reading public of New York will find themselves the rich possessors of a distributing system which will in all probability be without parallel in the world. The position of Brooklyn in regard to the Carnegie branch libraries is still somewhat uncertain, and, indeed, the whole question of coöperation and possibly of consolidation in Brooklyn will require most careful consideration from the authorities and citizens of that part of the greater city.

### Communications.

#### THE "UNIVERSAL CLASSIC MANUSCRIPTS."

I WISH to call the attention of librarians to the prospectus recently issued by M. Walter Dunne, 133 Fifth avenue, New York City, of a work entitled "Universal classic manuscripts. Facsimiles from originals in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum, with descriptions, editorial notes, references, and translations by George F. Warner, M.A., assistant keeper of manuscripts, British Museum, and a special introduction by S. Murray Hamilton." A. P. C. Griffin, Library of Con-

gress, is named on the prospectus as editorial director, and Vincent Parke as general manager.

The publisher's announcement gives one to understand that these plates are reproduced in facsimile from originals in the British Museum, and that the publication, which is described as "perhaps the most important *inaugurated in the new century*," is an original one, due to the enterprise of Mr. Dunne and Mr. Griffin. As a matter of fact, precisely the same 150 facsimiles were published by the British Museum in 1895-1899, and may be obtained at the British Museum, or of the Museum's agent, The Oxford University Press, 93 Fifth avenue, New York City, for £1.17.6, about one-half the "special net price" of \$19.75, at which Mr. Dunne offers his reproduction to librarians "if ordered within the next ten days." Mr. Warner, of the British Museum, in reply to a letter of inquiry, writes me: "As you have rightly surmised, the American edition has been published without the permission or knowledge of the authorities of the Museum. The plates have undoubtedly been obtained by photographing our reproductions, and not directly from the originals, and the letter-press, from your description of it, appears to have been appropriated in an equally unscrupulous way.

"In the absence of an international copyright, I am afraid the Museum has no legal remedy, but it is at least satisfactory to have the assurance from your letter that such flagrant dishonesty will be regarded by all right-minded Americans in its proper light. . . . As you kindly offer to do what you can to make the true facts of the case known, we shall greatly appreciate any steps you may think fit to take with that object."

Mr. Griffin, whose name appears as the "editorial director," writes me that he has had nothing to do with this publication, though he has undertaken the editorial direction of a collection of reprints to be known as the "Universal classics library." The mechanical execution of the letter-press of the American reproduction is slightly better than the English original, but the table of contents is identical, both as to the arrangement and as to the field covered, and the only difference to be found in the American edition is the special introduction, which, considering the piratical nature of the publication, we cannot help regretting should come from an officer of the national Bureau of Rolls, the illuminated title-pages, and the portfolios in which the whole is enclosed.

I trust no librarians have been deceived by Mr. Dunne's misleading prospectus, and that the collection, which deserves a place in every library, will be bought from the British Museum, and not at double the price from the unauthorized American appropriator.

WM. C. LANE.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY,  
Cambridge, Mass.



## THE CARD CATALOGUE OF A GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY.\*

BY JOHN S. BILLINGS, *Director New York Public Library.*

EVERY one admits that a large library must have an author catalogue, but there are some students, scholars, and librarians who are more or less doubtful about the relative importance of a subject catalogue, and as to whether it would not be wiser to use the money which such a catalogue costs in employing experts in the different departments of the library to guide and instruct readers, or in purchasing more books. In favor of this view it is urged that the great majority of readers do not want a subject catalogue, and will not use it if they can help it. They want to go directly to the shelves, or else that the attending librarian shall tell them whether a certain book is in the library, or what is the best edition of a certain book, or what are the best books on a certain subject, and become impatient when they are requested to examine the catalogue and fill out order slips for the books selected.

So far as the New York Public Library is concerned this statement is not correct for ninety per cent. of the readers, but it is true that a considerable number of the casual or occasional readers who come to a library for information on some specific point, do not know how to use a catalogue, are not acquainted with the rule on the title-page of the Washington Directory, *viz.*, "To find a name in this Directory you must know how to spell it," do not know that McCarty is classed with the "Macs" and St. Bridget with the Saints, never read the directions on the guide cards, and when they do find a card containing the title they want, cannot copy it legibly and fully on the order slip. This proves that it is necessary to have a special attendant to show such people how to use the catalogue, but it does not prove that the catalogue is useless.†

\* Read before New York Library Club, May 9, 1901.

† A reader in search of a book on "Factory legislation in Europe with special reference to the hours of labor for women and children," which was entered in our catalogue under the subjects of "Labor (Female) — Hours of" and "Labor (child) — Hours of," gave up his search in despair when he failed to find the title under "Labor — Hours of," though the guide card for this latter subject plainly referred him to the two other related subjects.

It is also said that the person who is making an original research upon the history of some particular place, period, theory, method, or invention, has little use for the ordinary subject catalogue, because the data he wants are for the most part contained in single chapters, or essays, or periodical or newspaper articles, to which the titles of the books or periodicals give him either no guidance or very little. His ideal library is one in which he can go to the shelves and search for himself, and can also go to one of the librarians and ask him "What are the latest statistics about the birth rate in different countries as compared with the birth rate in Georgia?" or, "What were the ceremonies at the coronation of Louis Napoleon?" or, "In what cities in the United States is acetylene used for illumination?" or, "What are the opinions of scholars as to the origin of the Russian alphabet?" or, "Have you a list of the marriages and deaths in Bury St. Edmunds in the first half of the 18th century?" or, "What are the text-books on analytical geometry now used in France and Germany?" or, "Where can I find the best criticism of the theories of Karl Marx?" or, "Have you a print giving the correct costume of a Sicilian peasant woman?" and in each case receive a prompt, definite answer. In other words he wants his bibliography peptonized, and given to him condensed.

It would be perfectly possible to organize a library staff which should contain persons capable of answering at least nine-tenths of all questions of this kind in general history, early American history, Oriental history, Chemistry, Physics, Engineering, Music, Maps, etc., etc., after they had made themselves familiar with the resources of the library, each in his own department. But would their employment do away with the need for a subject catalogue? I think not — in fact most of these experts, if in a large library, would desire a subject catalogue and would make one for their own use — but even if they did not, they will occasionally be absent, and will sometimes die, and the substitute, or new professor, will not be able to fill the place for a considerable period of time.

What does the subject catalogue cost? Let us say five cents per title, which would make the cost of the present subject catalogue of the New York Public Library to be about \$30,000. It has been five years in making—or has cost \$6000 per year. We might have employed two or three experts for the same money during that time. Would it have been wise to do so and omit the subject cataloguing? Probably some who read this paper will be surprised at the above figures for cost and it may be of some interest to give the data on which they are based so far as the Astor collection is concerned. When this card catalogue was commenced the books in the library were located by a number indicating a tier or case of shelves, and a letter indicating the shelf in that tier—thus 416 C meant that the book ought to be found on the third shelf of case 416. This had to be changed to a relative location mark under a new system of classification. Had there been no readers, the easiest and cheapest method would have been to commence at one end of the library and catalogue every book and pamphlet by author and subject, putting on each card the new classification mark which would show its location. But there were readers, and it was desirable to increase their number, hence the new books must be catalogued and made accessible as fast as possible. The number of purchases was increased—some large collections were presented—and the total accessions from these two sources and from exchanges have averaged over 30,000 pieces per year. The system of classification adopted was in many respects a new one, which required the actual seeing of the books and pamphlets in working out the details; for only a broad outline could be decided on at first.

Books and pamphlets, belonging to every department, were pouring in and these must be located—for which purpose the old system was used temporarily. The result was that when in the course of classification a section was reached which contained a number of these recent additions—the author and subject cards had to be picked out, the new marks substituted for the old ones, the books placed in the new location, and the cards returned to the catalogue. In January, 1896, the cataloguing staff of the library consisted of one cataloguer at the Lenox and two

at the Astor. This force was gradually increased until for the last three years the average force has included 20 cataloguers and 18 copyists, producing about 300,000 cards yearly, or an average of about 1000 cards for each working day. This provided for one set of author cards for the official catalogue in the catalogue room, and one set each of author and subject cards for the public catalogue. In addition about 17,000 index cards for current periodicals were placed in the public catalogue each year. To file these cards in the official and public catalogues has kept three of the cataloguing force busy. The searching in the official catalogue for titles of all purchases except the newest books, and of all gifts, requires the constant work of one person—and often of two. One skilled cataloguer is constantly employed on indexing current periodicals, another on indexing public documents, and another on the manuscripts at the Lenox building.

The chief cataloguer, Mr. Meissner, and his assistant, Mr. Moth, are engaged mainly in supervision and revision work. One cataloguer is kept busy with proof-reading. There remain then 14 cataloguers and 14 copyists actually engaged in preparing catalogue cards. Each of these has one month's vacation during the year, and the cataloguing force must supply the substitutes when places in the reading department are temporarily vacated by reason of vacations or sickness, for the readers department must be kept always efficient. The average production per person has been about 35 cards per day. Many of the readers of this paper will no doubt think that this is a very slow rate of work, and that 50 cards a day per person would be nearer the proper average. I can only say that in my opinion the rate of progress has been a fair one considering the large number of anonymous pamphlets to be looked up in various bibliographical authorities, the great variety of languages, and the requirement of fairly full titles with proper collation.

The preparation of author and subject cards, and the filing them in alphabetical order in the public catalogue, does not by any means complete the proper preparation of this catalogue, and if no more is done the result will often be very unsatisfactory. The pencil headings on the subject cards have been placed there by at least half a dozen differ-

ent persons acting under general instructions, such as, to use substantives instead of adjectives for the first or index word as a rule, making an exception in the case of adjectives indicating nations, races, etc., and for synonymy to follow in general the "A. L. A. list." No two of them ever would, or could, assign the same subject headings to a miscellaneous lot of 100 cards, and no one of them would give precisely the same headings this year to a lot of a thousand cards which he, or she, headed two years ago. As a rule, they give only the main index word, *e.g.*, "Banking," "Commerce," "Shakespeare"—or they will go a step farther and write "Education (History of)" "Chemistry, Organic," etc., knowing that these headings are to be revised, furnished with cross-references, and added to by the librarian in charge of the public catalogue, Miss Henderson. This final revision, with the preparation of guide cards and references, can properly only be done by one person, and up to the present that person has had little time to give to this part of her work. The result is that if the inquirer is looking for references to the history of education in Pennsylvania, he may find a thousand or more cards under the heading "Education (History of,)" but not classified further. There is also the possibility that half a dozen cards have gone in under "Pennsylvania, Education in." Many important sections have been arranged, and supplied with guide cards and cross-references—and the work is going on—but it will probably be about three years before it will be fairly complete. Absolutely complete it will never be, for such a catalogue in a large growing library will always have some cards wrongly headed, out of place, or obsolete. This last word "obsolete" applies mainly to cards containing references to journal articles. When a new subject of public interest comes up, such as the Spanish-American war, or liquid air, or the Boers, a considerable number of journal articles are indexed for the immediate information of readers. In a year or two, many of these have lost most of their interest, and when the new supplement to Poole's "Index" appears containing them, they are not worth the space they occupy in the card catalogue, and should be removed.

The question, "What shall be done in the way of analytical work?" is one that is al-

ways under discussion in the catalogue department. The numerous general and special encyclopædias, year-books, directories, almanacs, etc., which are essential in the reference department of a large library often contain special articles, statistical tables, etc., which are worth an index card, but the general rule is to rely on those in charge at the readers' desk to point out these sources of information. So long as there are a considerable number of books and pamphlets on hand uncatalogued the decision usually is to defer analytical card making until the separate works have been catalogued, if for no other reason than to prevent the addition of duplicates, yet there are exceptions to this rule, the chief being the indexing of periodicals. As an exception, take Schaff's "The creeds of Christendom," a valuable reference book to be found in most libraries. The subject is so distinct that it seems hardly worth while to make any analyticals for the card catalogue, and yet the reader who wants to see the text of the Heidelberg catechism, or the "original confession" of the Society of Friends, or the Savoy declaration of the Congregational churches may be very glad to find in the catalogue a card telling him that what he wants is in Schaff's "Creeds," and hence we have placed such cards there. The same argument, however, would apply to the list of "Churches in Manhattan and the Bronx," the "Strength of the militia in the several states," the "Population of the largest cities of the earth," the "Statistics of American college fraternities," and "The forty Immortals of the French Academy," all of which are given in the *World* almanac for 1901, but which we do not index. The question as to whether analytical or index cards shall be made is not usually "Are they worth making?" but "Are they more worth making for this than for something else?" Every number of a daily newspaper contains something that would be of interest to some reader of the next century, even if it be only an obituary notice, but it does not follow that every number of a newspaper should be indexed or even preserved.

Some of the questions which arise in preparing the subject catalogue may be indicated by the subdivisions which have been made for the subject "Commerce," and the cross-references in connection therewith. The first

question is, Should the main subject word be "Commerce" or "Trade"? "Trade" is the word used by Mr. Fortescue in his subject index for the British Museum, probably because he considers it a more comprehensive term than "Commerce," which is usually understood to refer to trade on a large scale, as between nations or communities, rather than to what is called retail trade. We use the word "Commerce" because 95 per cent. of our readers would search first under that heading, and we place under "Business" the references to retail trade. The second question is, Should works on the commerce of a country or state be indicated under the name of that country primarily, as is done by Cutter, Fortescue, and others, or under *Commerce, History of, regional*, or under *Commerce, regional*, by countries?

Another series of questions relates to cross-references, and especially as to when a cross-reference is to be used in place of duplicating a card for two subjects.

A book on the condition of the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States might properly be referred to under both *Agriculture and Commerce*, and also, perhaps, still more properly, under *Free Trade*, but it will usually be sufficient to catalogue it under one subject only, relying on cross-references from the others.

In this library a book is catalogued as to both author and subject before it is accessioned and receives a class mark. The result is that the person who assigns the class mark has the benefit of the cataloguer's opinion as to what the book is about, but sometimes he differs from this opinion, and this may become a subject for discussion.

The following lists of headings used on the guide cards under "Ireland" and "Shakespeare" will give a general idea of the subdivisions and cross-references adopted:

Fenianism, Ireland. *See also* Ireland, — History  
Folk lore (Irish). *See also* Ireland, — Manners, Customs, etc.  
Home rule, Ireland. *See* Ireland. — History 1873-1900

IRELAND as author:

Government publications. (Public documents)

IRELAND as subject:

Ireland. — Bibliography (dated)  
— Archæology and antiquities. *See also* Ireland, — History, (Ancient); Lake dwellings, — Ireland, Dolmans; Round towers; Wells (Holy)  
*Refer from* Archæology; Antiquities

— Census. (dated). *See also* Ireland, — Statistics; Statistics (Vital), Ireland  
— Charities. *See* Charities, — Ireland; Poor laws, — Ireland (dated); Poor, — Ireland  
— Commerce. *See* Commerce, — Ireland  
— Description, — Scenery, — Travels, etc. (dated). *See also* Ireland, — Geography and Guides; Ireland, — History (arranged chronologically)  
*Refer from* Geography, — Ireland; Travels, — Ireland  
— Economics. *See* Economics, — History, Ireland  
— Ethnology. *See* Ethnology, — Ireland  
— Finance. *See* Finance, — Ireland (dated); Money, — Ireland (dated)  
— Gilds. *See* Gilds, — Ireland  
— Geography and Guides. *See also* Ireland, — Maps, (in Lenox)  
*Refer from* Geography, — Ireland  
— Government. *See* Ireland, — History arranged chronologically  
— History, — Bibliography. *See* Ireland, — Bibliography; General Histories; History by Periods, (dated); Essays and Miscellany  
*See also* Biography, (Irish); Catholic Question, — Ireland; Church of Ireland; Church history, — Ireland; Commerce, — Ireland; Education, — Ireland; Genealogy, — Ireland; Heraldry, — Ireland; Ireland, — Descriptive; Land Question, — Ireland; Poor laws, — Ireland  
— Labor. *See* Labor, — history, etc., — Ireland  
— Literature. *See* Irish literature; Drama, — Irish; Essays, — Irish; Fiction, — Irish; Poetry, — Irish  
*Refer from* Periodicals, — Ireland Newspapers, — Ireland  
— Manners, Customs and Social life. *See also* Folk lore, — (Irish)  
*Refer from* Manners and Customs, — Ireland  
— Maps.  
*Refer from* Ireland, — Geography, etc.  
— Money. *See also* Money, — Ireland; Numismatics, (Irish)  
— Politics. *See* Ireland, — History  
— Social life. *See* Ireland, — Manners, — Customs, etc.  
— Statistics. *See also* Statistics (Vital), — Ireland  
*Refer from* Statistics, — Census  
— Taxation. *See* Taxation, — Ireland  
— Topography. *See* Ireland, — Descriptions, etc.  
— Travels. *See* Ireland, — Descriptions, etc.  
— University question  
— Vital Statistics. *See* Ireland, Census; Vital Statistics, — Ireland

SHAKESPEARE (William)  
Bibliography.  
[Works by him]

- Collected works, dated
- Single plays
- Doubtful plays
- Poems
- Sonnets
- Selections
- [Works about him]
  - Shakespeare, William
    - as an archer
    - Bacon question
    - and the Bible
    - Biography and Personalia. *See also*
    - Shakespeare (Portraits of)
    - (Botany in)
    - Celebrations
    - (Comedies of)
    - Commentaries and criticism. (Commentaries and criticism on a single play follow its text.)
    - Concordances
    - (Contemporaries of)
    - as a dramatist
    - (Emblems in)
    - (England of)
    - (Ethics of)
    - (Euphuisms in)
    - (Folk lore in)
    - in France
    - in Germany
    - (Ghosts in)
    - (Grammar of)
    - (History in)
    - (Home of) *See also* Shakespeare — Biography and Personalia; Shakespeare — (England of)
    - Illustrations
    - (Language of) *See also* Shakespeare — (Grammar of); Shakespeare — (Punning in); Shakespeare — (Versification in)
    - (Law in)
    - and Moliere
    - and Montaigne
    - (Names in)
    - Paraphrases
    - Periodicals and Society Publications
    - (Poetry in)
    - (Portraits of)
    - (Punning in)
    - and Racine
    - (Staging of)
    - (Study of)
    - Textual criticism
    - (Theology of)
    - (Tragedy in)
    - in United States
    - (Versification in)
    - (Woman in)

The subdivision of labor which is necessary in a large library gives to some extent the usual unsatisfactory result of such subdivision in that most members of the staff become thoroughly familiar with only a part of the work. Those engaged at the readers' desk rely more on their knowledge of the

books than on the catalogue, to which they resort only in case of necessity, and require some time to become familiar with it. They see all the new books as they go through to the shelves, but not all the old ones. On the other hand those who assign subject headings to the cards are not always as familiar with the form in which readers' queries are put as they should be. We try to remedy this by having the classifiers take turns at the readers' desk, and by carefully noting the complaints of readers about the catalogue, and trying to do away with the causes for such complaints, and no doubt with time many of the difficulties will be minimized or entirely removed.

The space occupied by a large card catalogue is a matter that requires careful consideration and sufficient provision. In the new library building on Fifth avenue the public catalogue will be in a room 78 x 85, through which it is necessary to pass to enter the main reading rooms. In this room provision will be made at first for cases to contain two and one half millions of cards, and there will be space for cases for two and one half millions more. These cases have corresponding tables on which the single drawers of cards can be placed when in use. These will provide for a catalogue of about 1,500,000 books — and when this limit is reached an extension of the building will be urgently needed.

When the libraries are moved into the new building there will probably be 800,000 books and pamphlets to be stored in it, requiring a public catalogue of about two million cards. I do not venture to prophesy much about the details of arrangement of this catalogue, but these are some of my hopes:

1. That it will contain an author card for every book and pamphlet in the building, showing its location. This includes the books in the lending part of the library.

2. That it will contain one or more subject cards for every book in the reference library not catalogued by subject in the special catalogues connected with the special collections having separate rooms, such as of maps, music, manuscripts, incunabula, public documents, sociology, Jewish collection, Oriental collection, Bibles, genealogy, etc., and also for the most important books in these special libraries.

3. That it will also contain subject cards

giving references to important articles in periodicals and transactions for the last ten years so far as these are not obsolete or contained in special card catalogues in other parts of the building.

4. That in this room, or near it, will be a collection of catalogues of other libraries, including that of the British Museum and of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris (printed) and a card catalogue of authors of the books in the Library or Congress.

5. That near the center of this catalogue room there will be an information desk at which a librarian with assistant will be ready to assist readers, show them how to use the catalogue and see that their order slips are correct before they go to the delivery desk. The latest accessions to the library may be at this information desk.

6. There will also be in this room tables and seats for about 25 readers, and about 5000 volumes of reference books on open shelves.

7. That in the special reading rooms in the building, devoted to special subjects, there will be special card catalogues and bibliographical works relating to those subjects, that in most of these rooms the books will be on open shelves and freely accessible to the readers, and there will also be a person in charge of the room competent to assist students in that particular branch.

Supposing that all this is accomplished with not more than the average proportion of errors and shortcomings, how will the result compare — from the reader's point of view — with such a card catalogue as the "repertory" at the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels (described by Mr. Bowker in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June, 1900, p. 273), which already contains over 3,000,000 titles?

It is probable that about 99 per cent. of those who consult the New York Public Library would never use such a "repertory" so long as the library catalogue was available. The reason is that in the great majority of cases the library catalogue would indicate enough sources of information to satisfy the wants of the inquirer, and he would know that all these sources of information are in the library, and know by what marks to call for them. If he were to consult the "repertory" his work of search would only be begun after he had copied the titles he desired, for he would then have to find out whether they are in any accessible library.

If a bibliography is a critical or annotated one, showing for each title given whether the book has any special value, or contains anything not to be found in other books, the search might give results worth the trouble, but without such notes or indication of location a long list of titles of books, pamphlets, and journal articles is simply discouraging to the average reader. Fancy being confronted with six thousand titles about Aristotle, or ten thousand titles about ordination sermons, or two thousand titles on the duties of parents, or eleven thousand titles on labor and capital, from which to select more or less blindly those which may have some interest in connection with the question at issue, and then to be compelled to find out where they are! The bibliography of New York colonial history, recently published by the New York State Library, has its value greatly increased by the fact that it indicates where the books may be found.

The most important objection to an alphabetical index catalogue such as that described, is, that it often separates widely the lists pertaining to closely allied subjects, as for example, food, butter, cookery, milk, etc., and while the guide cards for the general subjects will give references to other subjects for details, the student who wishes to find all that the library contains on some rather general subject would prefer to have the catalogue arranged by classes as far as possible.

This objection will be obviated to some extent by the shelf lists which will be prepared in accordance with the new classification, and which will be available for the use of readers, but these shelf lists will not be made until we move into the new building, and the books now divided between the Astor and Lenox buildings can be arranged together. Moreover a shelf list can never take the place of a subject list, because for every subject there are important pamphlets and articles in transactions and periodicals to which the shelf list gives no clue.

One of the questions which arises in the arrangement of the subject cards in a large catalogue like this, is, as to whether in certain subjects, and especially in historical groups, the arrangement should be chronological or alphabetical. Some readers prefer the first, others the second. The alphabetical arrangement is more convenient for the librarian in checking off lists of books on a certain sub-

ject in order to see what the library has, or has not, and it is also usually preferred by the casual reader, who is more accustomed to it, while the chronological order is preferred by the systematic student, and by the reader who wishes to refer to the latest work, or to the oldest work, with the least possible delay. At present we are arranging the cards of titles relating to the history of countries in chronological order, and the same plan has been followed in some of the sciences, such as mathematics, but as yet in many subjects the cards are in alphabetical order, which is easiest for the filers. The general tendency

is to use the chronological arrangement for those subjects which are most likely to be studied historically, either as regards their own origin and development, or as throwing side lights on general history as, for example, Banking, Commerce, Finance, Taxation, Poor laws, etc., but for nearly all such subjects the chronological arrangement is subordinate to that by country.

In conclusion I would say that twenty-five years ago I held much more definite and positive opinions as to how an index catalogue like that of the New York Public Library should be arranged than I do at present.

#### THE REVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.\*

BY SUSAN W. RANDALL, *University of Pennsylvania Library.*

WHEN we say that the University of Pennsylvania Library has been thoroughly revised it is well in the beginning to explain what was its condition before the work was undertaken. The library was classified according to the decimal classification with numerous modifications. The Cutter book number was used in Literature up to 890 and in Biography, while other classes were arranged chronologically, numbered in order of their accession. This, of course, prevented any semblance of an alphabetical arrangement on the shelves. There were two catalogues, author and subject. This was the only record kept of the books. So that when one stops to think of the numerous records which according to modern methods are made of a book between the time of its arrival in the library and the time when it is put on the shelves for circulation, one will at once see that it would have been a less difficult task to have catalogued an entirely new library.

As soon as Dr. Jastrow was appointed librarian he at once agitated the question of a revision. As he had for many years filled the position of assistant librarian, and had also at the same time been a member of the university faculty, he knew the great need of the work, not only from the librarian's standpoint but also from the requirements of a professor. The trustees looked with favor upon any plan which would further the useful-

ness of the library, but as it was a vast piece of work the question of funds to defray the expense was most vital. It was decided to start the work in a small way, and in June, 1898, extra workers were engaged and the revision had its beginning. The first classes to be started were Literature, American History and Bibliography. Every book was reclassified and marked thoroughly for the cataloguers. The books were then accessioned, catalogued, self-listed, labelled and book cards written. By the fall there had been finished 10,551 volumes. The cards for these had been kept separate, forming a third catalogue. When the time drew near for college to open, it was decided to throw the three catalogues together in one alphabet, which was in itself a great undertaking and called forth much adverse criticism. But looking back upon the work it is plain to me that it was the proper thing to do and saved time, as will be shown later.

If the extent of the work was not understood before, it became most apparent now. At the rate the work had been done it was evident that if continued in the same way it would cover many years, keeping the library in a constant state of chaos and a large number of books from circulation. At this point a friend of the university, who fully realized the value of the library and how much its usefulness would be enhanced by an entire revision, offered to pay the entire cost if the work could be finished in two years. The

\* Read at Joint Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 22, 1901.

offer was at once accepted and Dr. Jastrow immediately sought all the available library workers, and in January, 1899, I was appointed in charge of the revision work.

The first and most difficult question with which we were confronted in doing the work on so large a scale with so many workers, and not all trained at the same school, was the great care which had to be taken in order that the work might be systematically and uniformly done throughout. The regular Library School rules had been adopted, but as there were numerous cases which were not covered by these a list of supplementary rules was printed. As it was quite out of the question for one person to classify and assign subject headings, or in fact oversee both these branches of the work, it was decided to have one person in charge of the classification and another of the subject heading. Under them were employed ten workers, each one having entire charge of one subject, and any changes which they considered necessary were referred to the classifier and subject header in charge. Thus we considered the entire work would be kept uniform throughout. From time to time a meeting of these employees was held to talk over together what they were doing and have a general discussion of the work, and to consult as to any changes which might be considered of advantage. Even with all these precautions many inconsistencies have been discovered, but it is hoped in time the errors will be corrected.

The classification of the library is a modification of the Dewey system, the modifications being so numerous that I fear Mr. Dewey would have difficulty in even recognizing it as an offspring. The 100, 200, 300 and 400 classes were entirely changed by the advice and assistance of the professors who used these classes. Throughout the other classes changes were made which were found to be necessary, making more minute subdivisions. The Cutter book numbers were also used with modifications. In preparing the books for the cataloguers the classifiers assigned the subjects, made indications on title-page for all cards and filled in proper author entry, so that the cataloguers' work was reduced almost to card writing. After the books had been properly marked a permanent record was made of them in the accession book. This had

never been done before. The cataloguer was expected to remove from the catalogue all the old cards which the book had originally had; but after the work increased this was found impracticable, and in place of this the old book number was written on the back of the card, and thus when the new card was alphabetized into the catalogue the old card, which would, of course, be alphabetized in the same place, was removed. It was only possible to do this after the catalogue had been thrown together. It was a great saving of time, and thus the old author cards were gradually withdrawn. Those which remained at the end of the work were taken out and a search made for the books; in many cases the new author card was found with a slight variation in the form of the author entry. In the case of the subject card, the work was more difficult, as it had never been the custom to write the subjects on the back of the author or main card. The subject cards were removed at one time and the book looked up by the author entry. After the catalogue cards were written the book was shelf-listed. The shelf-list is kept on 8 x 10 in. blank sheets, and for the benefit of those who may contemplate using them it is well to give a little timely warning. Do not be drawn into using them. In doing as large a work as this was, the advantages of a card shelf-list would have been much greater. A perfect alphabetical arrangement could have been maintained, which was most difficult on the sheets without constant rewriting, and the risk from losing cards is much less than from misplacing sheets. As it was impossible to fasten the sheets into the binder each night, for this constant using would have worn out the paper, large rubber bands were used to hold the sheets in binders.

The shelf-lister assigned the book number, filling in the book plate and catalogue card. The books and cards were then carefully examined; in case of error were returned to the cataloguer for correction. If no mistakes were found the cards were removed from the book and sent to the alphabetizer, while the books were sent to the paster to have label put on, marking done, and book cards written. The alphabetizing was in charge of one person, who gave her entire time to it, and under her were four others who worked about half the day. It was there that it was possible to detect the mistakes, in which case if author



entry and subject heading did not agree with those already in the catalogue the cards were returned to the classifiers to indicate necessary corrections to be made by cataloguers. In dividing up the work each classifier was given from four to six cataloguers to supply with work, the number depending on the class; an accessioner was supposed to keep, at least, eight people employed.

One shelf-lister was able to shelf-list books catalogued by six cataloguers. These figures would of course vary.

During the summer of 1899 the museum, which had occupied the upper floors of the library building, was moved into the new building which was nearing completion. The library then having more available space, it was decided to take on as many more cataloguers as it was possible to secure. A large number from the classes which were about to be graduated from the library schools were secured, and until the opening of the university in the fall we had, including the regular work-

ers, a force of 100. For two months the library was closed to the public, owing to repairs on the building which necessitated scaffolding being erected. This was the only time during all the work in which the books were not in constant circulation.

From Sept. 13, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1901, there were cataloged 84,499 works, 140,558 volumes, and 238,721 cards were put into the catalogue. The largest number done in any one month of four weeks was 9121 works, 17,238 volumes, 26,115 cards. The highest number for any one cataloguer during four weeks was 507 works, 1154 volumes, 1436 cards. But few came near this high standard. The average person writes about 35 cards a day. As a large number of people have but little faith in statistics, when the work was started it was impossible to find any one who had any to show what had been done, so that in keeping the figures as accurately as we have done we hope that others may profit by our experience.

REPORT OF THE REVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1893-1900.

	BOOKS	VOL-UMES	CARDS	ACCES-SIONS	SHELF-LISTING	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED			
						Catalogers	Shelf-listers.	Accessioners	Classifiers
Previous to Sept. 13th, 1898					No statistics.				
Dec. 5th - 31st.	642	10,551	1,280	6,931	7,323	9	2		
Jan. 2d - 28th, 1899	2,707	9,854	6,931	11,241	7,323	16	4		
Jan. 30th - Feb. 25th	4,237	8,640	11,241						
	7,586	31,128	19,452		7,323				
Feb. 27th - Mar. 25th	5,493	8,523	14,147	9,084	8,518	15	5		
Mar. 27th - Apr. 22d.	5,575	7,819	14,791	7,247	6,258	17	7		
Apr. 24th - May 20th	6,178	8,153	16,635	7,351	7,873	19	5	4	7
May 22d - June 17th	8,473	9,958	21,252	10,750	7,892	24	5	4	10
June 19th - July 17th	6,311	10,476	14,687	10,481	4,728	34	5	6	9
July 19th - 29th	9,121	17,238	26,115	20,339	11,846	35	5	6	10
July 31st - Aug. 26th	8,720	13,269	25,568	9,666	16,413	29	8	8	9
Aug. 28th - Sept. 23d	6,672	7,867	19,023	9,785	13,147	22	8	6	7
Sept. 25th - Oct. 16th	4,175	5,690	11,372	4,982	8,280	22	7	5	4
Oct. 23d - Nov. 18th	2,421	3,116	6,646	1,663	3,630	10	4	5	4
Nov. 20th - Dec. 16th	2,027	2,507	5,776	1,142	2,322	9	3	2	2
Dec. 18th - Jan. 13th, 1900	1,963	2,642	5,812	835	2,506	9	5	1	2
Jan. 15th - Feb. 10th	1,743	2,269	5,089	998	2,535	7	3	2	2
Feb. 12th - Mar. 10th	1,163	1,003	4,193	1,177	2,748	7	3	2	2
Mar. 12th - Apr. 7th	1,080	1,077	5,000	1,310	1,332	7	1 1/2	1 1/2	2
Apr. 9th - May 5th	689	1,473	4,143	788	1,337				
May 7th - June 2d	695	510	4,258	170	315				
June 4th - 30th	1,009	1,003	3,437	461	954				
July 1st - 28th	980	792	4,275	454	579				
July 30th - Aug. 25th	1,331	2,212	2,790	271	1,269				
Aug. 27th - Sept. 22d	669	467	2,851	35	427				
Sept. 24th - Oct. 20th	314	71	981	71					
Dec. 17th - 29th	111	295	378	77	1,440				
Work done up to Feb. 25th	76,913	109,430	229,279	99,137	106,449				
	7,586	31,128	19,452		7,323				
TOTAL	84,499	140,558	238,731	99,137	113,772				

From this date it is impossible to give accurate statistics of employees.

The revision of the work was practically completed Jan. 1, 1901, but the catalogue is not as yet finished. We are employing one person to go over the entire catalogue, correcting all mistakes, of whatever kind they may be, and copying on cards all the subject headings. This will be used instead of a subject heading book. From these will be made the *See also* cards.

In the midst of the work it was decided to turn all the available rooms in the library into seminar libraries for the graduate department of the university. Before this time there had been departmental libraries for those departments in the university where the books formed a part of their working apparatus and were in constant demand. Rules had to be made for the seminar libraries so that the library could have control over the books. Eight seminar libraries are run under the supervision of one library employee, who also has charge of the departmental libraries, eight in number. Each of these has its own author catalogue, by which the inventories are taken, and it may be of interest to hear that in the year and a half that this has been in working order no books have been lost. A difficulty arose at this time, owing to the large number of books which were thus removed from the proper places in the stack.

Many of the books were permanently at the department. For these it was decided to adopt a letter different for each department, which is placed before the classification number.

When the cataloguing was finished there were 1035 volumes which had not been found in the recataloguing. This number has since been reduced to 908. Unrevised books are still making their appearance, so that the number may be further reduced. The shelves were gone over with the shelf-list, in order that any errors which might have occurred in marking the book could be discovered and corrected.

The most satisfactory proof which we have that the work has been a success is the comparison between circulation of the year before the revision was started and that of the past year. From Aug. 31, 1896, to Aug. 31, 1897, the books used in the reading room were 9491, those for home use 10,702, making a total of 20,193. From Aug. 28, 1899, to Aug. 25, 1900, the books used in the reading room were 14,511, home use 34,756, making a total of 49,267, being an increase of books in the reading room of 5020 volumes and of books for home use of 24,054, or making a total of 29,074.

## THE DURABILITY OF LEATHER IN BOOKBINDING.

BY WALTER PYLE, *Wilmington, Del.*

I HAVE read with great interest the article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for July, 1900, entitled "Leather for bookbinding," by Mr. S. H. Ranck, in which he quotes copiously from a paper by Mr. Douglas Cockerell. Having been a manufacturer and dealer in bookbinding leather for the past twenty years, I am peculiarly interested in the question of the durability of that article.

In the quotations from Mr. Cockerell's article all the blame for the lack of strength and durability in present-day leather seems to be placed on the use of sulphuric acid in coloring, and Mr. Cockerell seems to think that excessive heat is only injurious on account of the acid in the leather. He says: "This heat theory would account for the damage were it

not that old bindings that have been exposed to the same conditions are often found comparatively uninjured side by side with those on which the leather is utterly rotten."

I know from my own experience that heat and dryness are very bad for all kinds of leather, and tend to weaken and harden them. It is true that all leathers except black are put through what is called a clearing bath of weak sulphuric acid before coloring, which whitens the leather and makes the color take evenly, but then this has always been done, with the old style of wood colors even more than with aniline dyes, so that this would hardly account for the present-day leathers being less durable and lasting.

Mr. Ranck, at the end of his article, says,

"Mr. Cockerell's article is a strong indictment of modern methods of tanning so far as durability is concerned," although he fails to quote anything from Mr. Cockerell's article in regard to the weakness of the present-day tanning.

The tanning methods of to-day are without doubt very different from the methods of past years, nor would it be possible, on account of the present consumption of bookbinders' leathers, to come back to old methods.

All sheepskin nowadays are pickled, and this pickling mixture has strong sulphuric acid in it. This might account for sulphuric acid being still left in sheepskins and skivers after the tanning process, and the writer believes that uncolored sheepskin bindings will be found to last no longer than colored ones.

The old method of tanning when skins were packed away in pits with layers of the tanning material between them, and were there kept moist for weeks and months while the tannic acid soaked into them, certainly made better leather than the present methods of forcing the tanning process. But, as said above, it is impossible to come back to this method, both on account of quantity and price.

It is my opinion that 75 per cent. of bookbinders' leathers manufactured to-day are used for ephemeral publications which are not expected to be used or kept more than a year or two years at the outside, so that economy in the cost of leathers for this kind of binding is quite a consideration, and has had the effect of reducing the price of all kinds of leathers, even when the book is of a lasting character. It has become important also to reduce the labor cost in binding, so that the binder to-day insists on thinner leathers that may be more easily and more cheaply worked than in old times.

The customer, too, expects much cheaper binding, even for the books which he intends to keep and use, and is only willing to pay from fifty cents to a dollar for rebinding a single book when in old times he would pay from \$2 to \$5, and the manufacturer in all lines has to meet the new wishes and ideas of his customers.

In regard to cloth and buckram bindings, I think if this subject is carefully looked into it will be found that if the book is used it

does not last as well as the better kinds of leather, such as morocco, cowhide, and perhaps even the despised roan. But if not used it will certainly stand time better than any leather tanned by either old or new methods.

Now, what remedies can be suggested for the present difficulty?

*First.* Libraries should be willing to pay fair prices for binding or rebinding their books, and not huckster them around to three or four different binders, using one price against the other till of necessity the binder is forced to put cheap and poor leather in his binding to be able to make any suitable profit out of the work. Pay a good price for the binding, and insist on having good heavy leather of either morocco or cow in the binding of the books that will be constantly used. See especially that the leather used is heavy, as it is the desire of every workman to use thin leather, for it makes his work much easier. Skiving and working heavy leather over the bands and around the ends of the books is a difficult job for the ordinary bookbinder of to-day.

*Second.* Insist that the bookbinder also shall be willing to pay a fair price for his leather and buy it of responsible houses, and he will be less likely to get undertanned, or what is technically called *stirved* leather.

Undertanned leather is always brittle and weak, and every day adds to this till at last it almost literally falls apart, while a really dead tanned leather will stand the action of both time and heat.

When it can be managed, a little addition of oil to the back of the leather adds greatly to its strength and durability, and this can be done with heavy leathers; but on thin skins oil cannot be used, because any oil coming through to the surface of the leather stops the gold from taking.

Finally, I wish to make a little suggestion in regard to black or very dark blue or green leathers. Use them as little as possible. All leathers of this description are made with acid, generally vinegar and iron, and of course this tends to rot the leather, especially as no, or at least very little, oil can be put in bookbinders' leathers. If we could fill our leather with oil as the leather of shoes is filled, the strength and lasting qualities would be much improved; but this is impossible.

## PARK LIBRARIES IN NORWAY.

HAAKON NYHUUS, librarian of Det Deichmanske Bibliothek, Kristiania, Norway, sends an account of the libraries recently established through his efforts in the public parks of that city. He says:

In this city I have organized a park library system which may interest my colleagues in America. Notwithstanding the short duration of the Norwegian summer, we have some rather pretty parks, especially St. Hanshaugen, owned and maintained by the city, and the Queen's park, forming a part of the Castle park surrounding the royal castle. Passing through the Queen's park on my way to the library I noticed how many of the visitors there had the dull and weary aspect which we know so well from observing the travellers by railroads, street cars, etc.

The idea struck me that we ought to establish park libraries, in spite of our short summer. A series of difficulties was overcome. I gained permission from the city authorities to establish my libraries in the city parks, St. Hanshaugen and Kampen, but I have not yet received permission from the King to use the Queen's park for my purpose.

The two park libraries already started consist of from 300 to 400 volumes each, selected from the main library; short stories, poetry, essays, monographs on history and natural science (especially botany, entomology) and books bearing upon out-of-door life, fresh air and scenery. The experiment has been followed with great interest by teachers and the public in general. To cover the expenses we have had to charge 5 ore (1.3 cent) for every book issued. We do not demand any deposit, but the borrowers have to sign their names and residences on blanks, which are compared with the city directory. So far we have had no unpleasant experiences.

Both parks in which we have our park libraries have their drawbacks. In the park of St. Hanshaugen there is a public restaurant and café, and concerts are given in the evening, besides other entertaining features. The library, located in a former music pavilion, is next door neighbor to the music pavilion now in use. The Kampen park is very small and not very much sought. The library is put on the veranda of the park officer's cottage.

If I obtain the King's permission to make use of the Queen's park, I shall try to carry the work further on. I cannot see any reason why we should not extend the park libraries to contain new English, French and German periodicals and books.

The city of Kristiania may next year be able to welcome American and other foreign visitors with their favorite magazines in that most delightful reading room, the Queen's park. The bright summer nights of Norway are specially fascinating with a pleasant book in your hand.

## FRENCH PRIZES FOR MONOGRAPHS ON BOOKWORMS.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made, on behalf of the French International Congress of Librarians, of 1900, of the conditions governing the prize competition for essays upon insect enemies of books, to be held under the auspices of the congress. At the time of the International Congress of Librarians, held in Paris, Aug. 20-23, 1900, Mlle. Marie Pellechet, honorary librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale and a member of the congress, established two prizes of 1000 and 500 francs respectively, to be awarded for the best essays upon insects which destroy books. These will be now known as the Marie Pellechet prizes. At the time of the same congress a second giver, who desires to remain incognito, established a prize of 1000 francs, to be awarded to the best monographs on the same subject, but in which the author should treat specially of insects destructive to book bindings. This prize is known as the Librarians' Congress prize.

The executive committee of the congress announces the conditions of the competition, as follows:

*Marie Pellechet prizes.* A first prize of 1000 francs and a second prize of 500 francs shall be awarded in 1902 to the two best essays presented on the following subject: the scientific study of insects or worms which attack books; determination of their nature and species; description of their methods of propagation, characteristics, and ravages; note of parasites developed by them; specification of the materials upon which they thrive, those which attract them, and those which dispel or exterminate them; indication of the best means for their destruction or dispersion after they have gained foothold in a library, and prevention of their invasion of libraries exempt from their ravages.

*Librarians' Congress prize.* A single prize of 1000 francs will be awarded, at the same time and under the same conditions, to another essay on the same subject, but with the difference that this essay shall be devoted to the study of insects or worms which particularly attack the bindings of books.

The jury which shall consider the essays and award the prizes is formed largely of officers of the Congress of Librarians, and consists of D. Blanchet, Bibliothèque Nationale; E. L. Bouvier, professor of entomology, Museum of Natural History; J. Couraye du Parc, Bibliothèque Nationale; L. Delisle, Bibliothèque Nationale; J. Deniker, librarian Museum of Natural History; P. Dorveaux, librarian Paris School of Pharmacy; A. Dureau, librarian Academy of Medicine; A. Giard, former president Entomological Society of France; Jules Künckel d'Herculeis, Museum of Natural History; Paul Marais, Bibliothèque Mazarine; Paul Marchal, professor of zoology, National Agronomical In-

stitute; Henry Martin, Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal; Charles Mortet, Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève; E. Perrier, Museum of Natural History; E. Picot, member of the Institute. The jury reserves the right to consult such specialists as may seem desirable. Essays may be submitted in French, Latin, German, English, Spanish or Italian. They must be designated by a special device or pseudonym, with the name of competitor inscribed in a sealed note attached to the manuscript. All essays should be received before May 31, 1902; they should be sent, with inscription of the prize for which they are submitted, to M. Henry Martin, secretary, Librarians' Congress, Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal, Rue de Sully 1, Paris. If the essays received by the date announced do not seem to the jury of sufficient merit to justify awards, the competition will be postponed until May 31, 1903, or, if at that time similar conditions prevail, to May 31, 1904.

#### SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE GERMAN LIBRARY AS- SOCIATION.

THE second annual convention of the German Library Association was held May 30 and 31 at Gotha, in the *aula* of the Gymnasium Ernestinum, Director Schwenke, of Berlin, presiding. After the reading of the report of the treasurer, Assistant Director Loubier, of Berlin, presented a paper on the preservation of book bindings and pamphlets. In the afternoon Professor Ehwald delivered an interesting address on the Ducal Library at Gotha, which is famed for its wealth of unique manuscripts, as well as incunabula. The session of the convention was resumed at the *aula*, at five o'clock in the afternoon, when Dr. Berghöffer, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, read a paper on the desirability of preparing a bibliography of the German periodical literature of the 19th century.

The second day's session was opened by Professor Schulz, of Leipzig, who delivered an address on the relations of libraries to the book trade, in which he laid especial emphasis on the necessity of better made books. During the discussion of this subject the question of deposit copies (*pflichtexemplare*) was raised and the association adopted a resolution to the effect that the German Library Association considers the re-enforcement of the law concerning deposit copies necessary to the preservation of the literary product of Germany. Dr. Geiger, of Tübingen, read a paper on the purchase of entire collections of books and libraries; and Dr. Molitor, of Münster, delivered an interesting address on the evidence of the work of the German itinerant printers, (*wanderdrucker*), of which he found traces in libraries and archives on a journey through Italy.

#### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LIBRARY.

THE report of the committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, appointed to inquire into the condition of the federal civil service, has been recently submitted and gives food for reflection in the disclosures made of the spoils system, especially concerning the House of Representatives library at Washington. This library consists of a motley collection of 300,000 volumes, scattered from the dome to the basement of the capitol, books being piled in unused rooms like wood or coal, and requiring years of intelligent labor to put them in usable shape. And yet, notwithstanding this deplorable disorder, the librarian and his assistants are shown by the report to have been absent for long periods during the sessions of Congress, though continuing to draw full salaries. Mr. Boobar, the present librarian, when questioned by the committee, made the following admissions:

"Q.—In the condition of the library your force ought to be on duty the whole year; should they not?"

"A.—Why, no, sir.

"Q.—With 300,000 books scattered all over the capitol, you say your force ought not to be here all the year?"

"A.—You see, there is very little call for books during the recess.

"Q.—It is not a question of call for books, but a question of putting the library in such shape that books can be found when called for.

"A.—The library (up to the appointment of the so-called Roberts Committee) that is contained in the basement was in such a condition that the week after I went on as librarian I went to the clerk and told him the terrible condition of affairs down there. He seemed to think that there was no way of getting those books straightened up, and indeed the work has required the labor of six or eight men for a year now.

"Q.—And in the meantime those men who are drawing their pay are away performing no duty. Is not that utterly inexcusable?"

"A.—Well, I hardly think, Mr. Chairman, in all due fairness to the library force, they should have been asked to have taken that accumulation of books and endeavored to straighten them out."

An assistant who is on the rolls as a day laborer at \$720 a year, but is detailed to the House library and paid \$1800 a year by a deficiency bill, replied to the charge of long absences that "he had been in the city and ready to do service probably as much as any member of the force, because during the summer he had been willing to be at the library a part of the time each day because he had some business matters, and could write letters there, and it would not be in conflict with any service he could render the library."

His statement seems to express the conception of library duties held by the staff.



fact is noted on a brown card of regulation size, which we term a "gap card." It is then sent to the periodical department for verification. The dealer is then notified of the gap, and the date when this is done is stamped on the gap card. This is then attached by means of a clip to the large card, and remains until the missing number has been received. Imperfect numbers, title-pages and indexes are claimed in the same way. The fact that a number is received late is shown by a horizontal line drawn under it.

The record of about 3500 periodicals is kept in this way. The United States is represented by 1300. We also receive publications from about 30 foreign countries, including Mexico, Central America, South America, Europe, Egypt, South Africa, India, China, Korea, Japan, and Australasia. The Hebrew Department receives about 70 periodicals, the Slavic Department about 50, and the Oriental Department about 50.

GERTRUDE P. HILL,  
N. Y. Public Library.

#### THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

THE "Library training number" of the JOURNAL is so complete that it seems to me unfortunate that you should have omitted to mention the library examinations held in recent years by the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City. So far as I know, these are the only such examinations held directly by the authorities of a city, and their methods and subject-matter hence become matter of interest.

The Civil Service Commission has come into contact with library work in New York City in three ways: (1) In connection with school library positions under the board of education; (2) in connection with the two public libraries (those of Brooklyn and Queens borough) owned and controlled by the municipality; and (3) in connection with the circulating libraries and reading-rooms just opened in some of the public buildings under the joint auspices of the board of education and the New York Public Library.

The above items are given in chronological order. The library positions under the board of education are few, but the first was created several years ago, and in order that an eligible list should be prepared for appointment it then became necessary for the commission to hold an examination in library economy. No similar examination was necessary until the year 1900, when a decision of the corporation counsel placing the force of the Brooklyn Public Library under the civil service rules made it necessary for the authorities to take up the questions of admission to that force and of promotion therein. In order to retain the apprentice system which had been introduced into the library it was finally decided to

place on the eligible list for appointment, without examination, the names of all persons who should be certified by the library authorities as having served a six-months' apprenticeship without pay, and as being competent to fill positions on the library staff. This rule prescribes no method of ascertaining competency, but it has been done partly by examination and partly by taking into account the quality of the work performed during apprenticeship. This rule was extended to the Queens borough library. Promotions were not affected by it, and must still be made from an eligible list furnished, on requisition, by the Civil Service Commission. Such list, of course, must be made up from the results of an examination, and in such cases it again becomes necessary for the commission to set a list of questions in library economy.

A special rule was also adopted to govern the selection of the staff of the new school reading-rooms. Here the situation was somewhat anomalous, as the librarians were to be appointed and paid by the board of education, but were to be under the direction, in a measure, of the Public Library, and it was thought best to limit the competition to such persons as had already had practical experience in the work of the library. If the positions had been purely Public Library positions this would have been simple, as the city authorities have no control whatever over its staff. But they were board of education positions, and hence a special rule had to be adopted by the commission. This rule provides that only such persons as have worked in the library for one year shall take the examination for librarian of a public school reading-room, and that only such as have worked there six months shall be eligible for assistant. Here again the commission was obliged to act as examiner in library economy.

As the rules of the commission forbid it to furnish copies of examination papers, I can give none here. But the questions have been marked in general by two characteristics: they have been pretty closely confined to practical library work, and they have been general rather than specific. No exception whatever can be taken to the way in which the examinations have been conducted, and probably the libraries concerned have really benefited by having these examinations in the hands of an outside board.

On the other hand, if this addition to the functions of the commissioners is to be a permanent one they will probably find it to their advantage to appoint as special library examiner some well-known expert who shall make a study of the conditions of each case and adapt his questions more closely to them. This, it is fair to assume, will be done as soon as circumstances make it possible, and then there will certainly be much in the method to commend it to library administrators.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,  
N. Y. Public Library.

## LIBRARY NOTES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

W. P. Kimball, in *Popular Educator*, June.

THE Oregon of to-day has 413,000 souls. Opulent as the state is in natural resources, it would be a pleasure to say that the advance along educational lines has kept pace with its material progress. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Aside from the promising condition of the schools of Portland and a few other cities, the state has suffered, is suffering, from its indifference to high ideals and consequent unwillingness to pay for the best instruction and the adoption of improved methods. Perhaps in no more striking manner is this apathy manifested than in the neglect and refusal of the legislature to enact any law for the support of free public libraries or for district school libraries. Recent intelligence is received that a free library law has lately been passed in Oregon, though it allows only one-fifth mill tax on the dollar. Valuations in Oregon are remarkably low, hence yearly appropriations for library support will be very small.

Washington had a free library law, but, regretfully, it was founded on a mistake, for it applied only to cities exceeding 5000 population. It construed the public library as a luxury to be enjoyed only by large towns and cities—a grave fallacy. Better times are at hand, however, for the state has just enacted an excellent general and school library law.

Though owning but twelve years of statehood, Montana has a good public library law and also a school library law which is closely modelled on the California law of 1866, though as yet it is but partially enforced.

Helena and Butte have each about 30,000 volumes in their libraries, which are housed in fine buildings erected by the city; Anaconda has a noble structure, erected and maintained by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, while those of Great Falls, Missoula and Bozeman are doing excellent work in these smaller cities.

## COUNTY LIBRARIES IN INDIANA.

THE recent discussions of county library work, in connection with the Brumback Library, of Van Wert, O., the Washington County Free Library, of Maryland, and the Cincinnati Public Library, give timely interest to a description of the county libraries of Indiana, included in the report of the Indiana State Library for 1898. Here it is stated that "one of the institutions now almost extinct in Indiana is the county library; in fact, few people who have not consulted the older records even know that such institutions were once provided for in nearly all the counties of the state." The establishment of such libraries was provided for by the constitution of 1816, which authorized the General Assembly, when laying off a new county, to reserve 10 per cent. of the proceeds from

the sale of town lots, "for the use of a public library for such county," and to "incorporate a library company under such rules and regulations as will best secure its permanence and extend its benefits." Special library legislation for individual counties occurred as early as January, 1818, and the first general legislation on the subject was enacted Jan. 28, 1824. It provided for the organization of a county library board, upon due notice to voters, and included regulations for election of officers, management, etc. This act was amended by later legislation, in 1825, 1831, and 1847, and in 1852 an enactment was passed in the interest of better organization and more modern management, which provided that "every inhabitant of the county giving satisfactory evidence or security for the safe keeping and return of books shall be entitled to take and use the same upon the proper application to the librarian. But no one person shall at the same time have more than two volumes of books, nor for a longer period than 40 days, without returning such books to the library." The state librarian of Indiana adds: "With this the legislation upon the subject of county libraries came to an end, and so the matter remains, and most of the libraries provided for have ceased to exist, yet there still remain a few in the state."

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE appointments and promotions in the service of the Library of Congress, taking effect July 1, 1901, make an interesting record. There are 24 appointments, and 41 promotions, the number of promotions being evidence of the desire of the library authorities to advance from within the service and thus to give opportunities to the trained people willing to enter at low salaries. The list of appointments and promotions is as follows:

## APPOINTMENTS, JULY 1, 1901.

- Brown, Charles H., New York. \$900.  
Wesleyan University (B.A.) and (M.A.); N. Y. State Library School; Wesleyan Univ. Library; Y. M. C. A. Library. Languages: French, German.
- Brown, William L., Iowa. \$360, Messenger.  
Public schools; Messenger, Washington Public Library; Press page at Capitol, 56th Congress, 2d Session.
- Conger, Franklin P., New York. \$360, Messenger.  
Ogdensburgh (N. Y.) Academy; Washington Public Schools.
- Cooke, Jane E., Michigan. \$720.  
University of Michigan (B.L.); University of Illinois Library School; University of Illinois Library; Public Library of Urbana; Library of University of Pennsylvania. Languages: German, Latin.
- Cooley, Genevieve S., Colorado. \$720.  
Wellesley; Leipsic. Amherst Public Library; Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.; Denver Public Library. Languages: French, German, Spanish; Italian (slightly); Latin.



- Corbin, John, Jr., Indiana. \$800, Copyright. University of Michigan (Ph.B.) Lawyer.
- Fishback, Lucy O., Illinois. \$540. Presbyterian Academy of Jacksonville, Ill.; High and Normal Schools, Washington; Amherst Library School. Teacher. Languages: German.
- Franklin, Julia, Maryland. \$600. Special experience: translator. Languages: French, German.
- Hall, Ethelwyn B., Iowa. \$540. Central High School, Washington; Copyist Census, '90-'92; Manager and Bibliographer of the National Bureau of Medical Bibliography, '93-'99. Languages: French, German.
- Hall, Anna W., Kansas. \$540. Kansas Agricultural College; Pratt Institute Library School. Languages: French, German, Latin.
- Hammond, Laura, Georgia. \$540. Pratt Institute Library School; Pratt Library, Brooklyn. Languages: French, German.
- Hopkins, Lilian V., Maryland. \$720. Western Maryland College; Amherst Library School; Librarian Western Md. College. Languages: French, German. Stenography and type-writing.
- Hopper, Franklin F., New Jersey. \$720. Princeton (A.B.); Pratt Institute Library School. Languages: French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek.
- Jahr, Thorstein, Minnesota. \$800. Luther College (B.A.); University of Illinois Library School; Luther College Library; Luther Sem. Library. Languages: French, German, Scandinavian and classical languages.
- Laws, Anna C., Pennsylvania. \$720. Drexel Institute Library School; University of Pennsylvania Library. Languages: French, German, Latin.
- McKnight, Herbert, New York. \$900. Cornell (B.L.); New York State Library School; New York State Library. Languages: French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin.
- Neal, Margaret E., Maine. \$540. Drexel Institute Library School. Languages: French, German, Latin.
- O'Connor, Adeline Watts, Texas. \$540. Mt. de Sales Convent, Macon, Ga.; St. Mary's Episcopal Institute, Dallas, Texas; Baylor College, Texas; University of Texas Library; Summer School, Madison, Wis.; Librarian Houston Carnegie Library, two years. Languages: French, Spanish (slightly).
- Prentiss, May L., Nebraska. \$900. University of Nebraska (A.B.); New York State Library School; Bryn Mawr College Library, '99-date. Languages: French, German, Latin.
- Pritchett, Sadie B., Missouri. \$540. Mt. Holyoke; Washington University, St. Louis; New York State Library School. Languages: French, German.
- Shepley, Lilla A., New York. \$600, Copyright. Normal College, New York City; Assistant bookkeeper, cashier and expert copyist, New York City. Languages: German, French (slightly.) Temporary service, Library of Congress.
- Wright, Helen, Ohio. \$540. Ohio State University Library School; Ohio State Library.
- Thompson, James David, West Virginia. \$1800. Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester, Eng., three years: B.Sc., M.Sc., 1st in 1st class in Honors School of Mathematics with Derby Scholarship for special merit; London University, B.Sc.; University Exhibitioner: honors in Mathematics and Physics; Trinity College, Cambridge Univer-

sity; B.A., M.A. 16th wrangler Math. Major Foundation Scholar of Trinity College; Lecturer, University College, Sheffield; University of Chicago; West Virginia University; Library of West Virginia University. Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek; also, slightly, Italian, Russian, and Danish.

- Welti, Oswald, District of Columbia. \$360. College Cantonal, Lausanne; studied in Weimar and Berlin. Languages: French, German.

LIST OF PERSONS UNABLE TO ACCEPT POSITIONS OFFERED THEM, 1901.

- Allen, Lucy, Ohio. \$900. Ohio State University (B.A.) (M.A.); Ohio State University Library. Languages: French, German, Greek, Latin.
- Jones, Ada A., Kentucky. \$1500. Head-Cataloguer, New York State Library.
- McDaniel, Arthur S., Massachusetts. \$720. Harvard (A.B.) magna cum laude; Harvard College Library. Languages: French, German.
- Whitmore, Frank H., Maine. \$720. Harvard (A.B.); New York State Library School.

PROMOTIONS, JULY 1, 1901.

- Gilkey, Malina A., Massachusetts. \$1200 to \$1400. Wellesley, '76-'82; Boston Public Library (volunteer), '89-'90; Boston Athenæum, '91-'93; St. Louis Mercantile Library, '93-'95; Washington City Free Library (in charge, '95-'98.) Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek. Entered service: August 1, '98—\$1200.
- Chase, Henry C., Maryland. \$1200 to \$1400, Copyright. 12 years Deputy Clerk, Circuit Court, Charles-town, Md. Entered service: June, '92, at \$540; salary increased from time to time, '92-'96; July, '96—\$1200.
- Downs, J. L., Indiana. \$1200 to \$1400, Copyright. Assistant postmaster, Boonville, Ind., '88-'92; bookkeeper and accountant, '92-'97. Entered service: Sept. 1, '97—\$1200.
- Hastings, C. H., Illinois. \$900 to \$1200. Bowdoin (A.B.); Johns Hopkins, two years; Chicago University, two years; University of Chicago (department libraries of social sciences), five years. Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek. Entered service: December 17, '00—\$900.
- Hicks, Frederick C., New York. \$900 to \$1200. Colgate University (Ph.B.). Languages: French, German, Spanish, Latin. Entered service: November 15, '98—\$900.
- Roberts, D. E., Maryland. \$900 to \$1200. Pennsylvania State College, two years; Johns Hopkins University, grad., '88; Post-graduate Johns Hopkins; Library of Johns Hopkins University. Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered service: October 1, '97—\$900.
- Bourgeat, Bella K., District of Columbia. \$1000 to \$1200, Copyright. Lectures at Sorbonne and College de France; professors in Rome. Languages: French, Italian. Entered service: Sept. 21, '97—\$900; April 19, '00—\$1000.
- Goddard, William D., Massachusetts. \$1000 to \$1200, Copyright. Brown University, one year; Colgate University, three years (A.B.); Harvard Graduate and Law Schools; Amherst Library School. Languages: French, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek. Entered service: Nov. 11, '99—\$900; April 19, '00—\$1000.

- Griswold, Alice S., Iowa. \$900 to \$1000.  
Drexel Institute Library School, graduate '96;  
Free Library of Philadelphia, '97. Languages:  
French, German, Latin. Entered service: Oct. 1,  
'97 — \$900.
- Lawton, Eva J., District of Columbia. \$900  
to \$1000.  
Library of Weather Bureau. Languages:  
French, German. Entered service: October 1, '97  
— \$900.
- Stevens, Alice F., Vermont. \$900 to \$1000.  
Amherst Library School; Washington City Free  
Library, '98. Languages: French, German, Latin.  
Entered service: February 1, '98 — \$900.
- Dickson, Caspar C., Minnesota. \$900 to  
\$1000, Copyright.  
Macalester College (A.B.); Drexel Institute Li-  
brary School; Library of Macalester College (in  
charge.) Languages: French, German. Entered  
service: January 29, '00 — \$720; April 19, '00 —  
\$990.
- Foster, Carolyn R., Vermont. \$900 to \$1000,  
Copyright.  
Entered service: March 2, '97 — \$900.
- Elliott, Annie L., New York. \$720 to \$900.  
New York Public Library, '98-'00. Languages:  
French, German, Spanish. Entered service: May  
14, '00 — \$720.
- Hellman, Florence S., Wyoming. \$720 to  
\$900.  
University of Wyoming (B.D.) Languages:  
French. Typewriting. Entered service: October  
1, '98 — \$720.
- Melcher, Mary H., New Hampshire. \$720 to  
\$900.  
Smith College (B.L.); Pratt Institute Library  
School; Little Falls School Library. Languages:  
French, German, Latin. Entered service: May 1,  
'00 — \$720.
- Waring, Lucretia C., California. \$720 to \$900.  
Clarke Institute, San Francisco; Columbian Uni-  
versity Library School; Columbia University Li-  
brary; Washington Public Library. Languages:  
French, German. Entered service: May 1, '00 —  
\$720.
- Davis, Mary Wright, District of Columbia.  
\$720 to \$900, Copyright.  
Bishop Whipple College, Minn.; Cashier, Provid-  
ent Life Assurance Co.; Copyist 11th Census;  
Treasury Department. Languages: German. Type-  
writer. Entered service: September 1, '99 — \$720.
- Mohun, Maude, District of Columbia. \$720  
to \$900, Copyright.  
Washington High School; Tanner's Business  
College. Languages: French. Typewriting, sten-  
ography. Entered service: October 11, '99 — \$720.
- Voelckner, K. E. F., District of Columbia.  
\$720 to \$800.  
Universities of Halle and Marburg, three years.  
Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek. En-  
tered service: December 7, '00 — \$720.
- Tichener, Mary C., Pennsylvania. \$720 to  
\$800, Copyright.  
Pittsburgh Female College; State Normal School.  
Entered service: March 15, '98 — \$720.
- Boggs, Lucien H., Georgia. \$360 to \$720.  
University of Georgia (A.B.) Languages:  
French, German, Latin, Greek. Entered service:  
June 29, '00 — \$360.
- Blandy, Julia W., New Jersey. \$600 to \$720.  
Putnam Female Seminary, Ohio, '97-9; Drexel  
Institute Library School; Astor Library. Lan-  
guages: French. Entered service: May 1, '00 —  
\$600.
- DeWolfe, Madeleine B., New York. \$540 to  
\$720.  
Columbian University Library School. Lan-  
guages: French, German. Entered service: April  
20, '00 — \$360; October 1, '00 — \$540.
- Gregory, Julia, Illinois. \$540 to \$720.  
Cornell, '83-'84; Armour Institute Library  
School, '96-'97; Kansas City Public Library (head-  
cataloger), '97-'99. Languages: French, German,  
Latin. Entered service: October 4, '00 — \$540.
- Moore, Laura, Michigan. \$600 to \$720.  
University of Michigan (A.B.) Languages:  
French, German, Latin, Greek. Entered service:  
April 20, '00 — \$540; November 28, '00 — \$600.
- Neel, Elizabeth G., Georgia. \$600 to \$720,  
Order div.  
La Grange College (Wesleyan), Georgia (A.B.)  
Languages: Latin. Entered service: April 19,  
'00 — \$600.
- Vass, George O., Idaho. \$600 to \$720.  
Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek. En-  
tered service: July 7, '98 — \$360; April 19, '00 —  
\$600.
- Goodman, Pearl, West Virginia. \$540 to  
\$720, Copyright.  
McDonald-Ellis School; Robinson Female Sem-  
inary, Exeter, N. H. Languages: French. En-  
tered service: April 27, '00 — \$360; December 7,  
'00 — \$540.
- Brown, Mary G., Maine. \$540 to \$720.  
Mt. Vernon Seminary. Languages: French.  
Entered service: May 2, '00 — \$540.
- Bland, Frances A., Maine. \$540 to \$600,  
Reading room.  
Holy Cross Academy, Washington, D. C. Lan-  
guages: French. Entered service: June 2, '00 —  
\$360; June 1, '01 — \$540.
- Dorsey, Katherine C., District of Columbia.  
\$540 to \$600, Genealogist.  
Academy of Mt. De Sales. Languages: French,  
Italian, Spanish. Entered service: April 19, '00  
— \$540.
- Solyom, Mary J., Maryland. \$520 to \$600.  
Washington High School, graduate '93; post-  
graduate, '04. Languages: French, German, Latin.  
Entered service: April 20, '00 — \$520.
- Wight, F. C., Maine. \$540 to \$600.  
Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered  
service: July 1, '98 — \$360; April 19, '00 — \$540.
- Hayt, Rosina E., Pennsylvania. \$360 to \$540,  
Columbian University, '98-'99; Columbian Uni-  
versity Library School. Languages: French, Ger-  
man, Latin. Entered service: August 21, '00 —  
special; April 1, '01 — \$360.
- Jackson, H. C., Maryland. \$360 to \$540.  
Washington Public Schools; Columbian Uni-  
versity; Bureau of American Republics. Type-  
writer. Entered service: August 1, '00 — \$360.
- Phelps, Mary W., District of Columbia. \$360  
to \$520.  
Washington High School; Columbian Universi-  
ty. Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered  
service: June 1, '00 — \$360.
- Hirth, J. P., District of Columbia. \$360 to  
\$480.  
Washington Public Schools. Languages: French,  
German. Typewriting. Entered service: Novem-  
ber 1, '98 — \$360.
- Perry, W. B., South Carolina. \$360 to \$480.  
Public Schools of South Carolina. Typewrit-  
ing. Entered service: July 1, '98 — \$360.
- Richard, Vernon I., Pennsylvania. \$360 to  
\$480.  
Public Schools of Washington. Entered ser-  
vice: June 22, '00 — \$360.
- Washington, R. B., Virginia. \$360 to \$480.  
Potomac Academy. Entered service: April 21,  
'00 — \$360.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.\*

THE fifth annual meeting of the Library Department of the National Educational Association was held in Detroit at the 40th annual convention of the National Educational Association, July 11 and 12.

This meeting was the most satisfactory held in the history of the department. The meetings were more largely attended than ever before. The interest was genuine and helpful, and the papers presented throughout were of a uniformly high character. R. C. Metcalf, district supervisor of public schools in Boston, presided, and opened the meeting on Thursday afternoon with an address on "The library movement and what it means." President Metcalf said in part:

"The general demand for library privileges which has come, is coming, and will continue to come from all classes of our people and from all grades of our schools, plus the response which has come from the libraries themselves, has caused, and may be called, the library movement. Those of us who have seen 50 years or more can easily trace this movement from small beginnings to the present remarkable proportions. The change in public sentiment towards libraries has not been confined to one state or to one section of our country—it has spread throughout the Union, and is now one of the great educational forces of the land.

"Twenty-five years ago I was invited to give an address before the American Library Association, which, at that time, met in Boston. The question assigned was, 'How can the library best serve the schools?' The fact that such a body of men should have invited a schoolmaster to help them formulate a plan by which the public library could serve the schools shows the spirit which even then inspired the work of the librarians of the country. This has always been the spirit of the representatives of our public libraries, and any seeming failures to accomplish all that in reason could be expected must be ascribed to other causes than a lack of inclination on the library side. In fact, I may say here that the greatest obstacle in the way of leading children to read and enjoy the reading of good books, has been those teachers who have little if any real love for good books themselves. The only classes of pupils that I have found in my long experience to be enthusiastic lovers of the best books have been classes in charge of highly cultivated men and women of unquestionable library taste. The libraries have been ready to help; too many of the schools have not been ready to be helped.

"Assuming that a great public library is a great public blessing, we, as representatives of the whole country, ought to be familiar

with the library facilities of the whole country, to the end (1) that the influence of this department may be felt in aid of the establishment of libraries where none are now to be found, and (2) that the character of those now established, but sustaining a precarious and unprofitable existence, may be improved.

"I would again call your attention (1) to the need of information concerning the libraries of the country, and to the work which they are trying to do; (2) to the need of trained assistants in large public libraries and in large public schools, to give help to children and adults in the selection of books, and in marking out courses of reading; (3) to the need of training in library methods in the normal schools of the country; (4) to the need of judicious training of pupils, in public schools, in the reading of books, in order that our children, at an early period of their lives, may become lovers of good literature; and (5) to the criticism, now going the rounds of the public press, that we read too much and think too little."

"The public libraries and the public schools" was the subject of a ringing address from Dr. J. H. Canfield, of Columbia University Library, in which he outlined the rights, privileges and advantages of the public schools, and showed to what extent these same elements belonged to the public libraries. He said in part:

"Individual responsibility is the keynote of American life—political and social; and individual responsibility calls for individual intelligence. The state maintains the public school system through necessity, as an act of self-protection. As the structure of government gives force to public opinion—public opinion must be enlightened.

"Those in charge of public libraries ought to make large and generous provision for: 1. Teachers, as expert workmen on special lines; 2. The immediate work of the child; 3. The work of the child after leaving school—projected along the same lines.

"School authorities and teachers should give special attention to the library work of children: 1. Create reference libraries in the school houses; 2. Direct the children to the public library for supplemental reading; 3. Urge those children who must drop out of school to continue reading on definite lines, the teacher continuing personal and helpful relations as long as possible.

"Do *not* create special or branch libraries in the school buildings. These are only convenient while the pupil is attending school; they tend to withdraw the pupil from the 'library atmosphere,' and they give the pupil little if any acquaintance with the public library as such.

"Do *not* overload the pupil with supplementary reading. Regular work is about all a pupil ought to do. Given: a generation of children who understand the place and value of a public library, and there will be no ques-

\* For this report we are indebted to the courtesy of Miss M. E. Ahern, of *Public Libraries*, Secretary of the Library Department, N. E. A.

tion as to an intelligent and effective citizenship."

Dr. Canfield was followed by C. F. Boyd, president of the State Teachers' Association of Mississippi, who spoke on the condition of educational institutions in the extreme south, and outlined the disadvantages under which the systems are at work. He showed how that section of the country is still laboring under material stress and how the efforts of the people cannot yet be turned aside from the advancing material prosperity to attend to the progress of any considerable amount of intellectual work. The schools of the last decade are measurably in advance of the olden times and the prospect for the future along educational lines, including libraries, museums and art centers, is vastly encouraging, notwithstanding the seemingly slow progress being made.

Miss Irene Warren, librarian of School of Education, University of Chicago, gave an outline of "What the normal schools can do for teachers" from the library side. Miss Warren pointed out the necessity of knowing the full uses of books, various kinds and use of dictionaries, encyclopedias and works of reference with which the teacher should be familiar. She dwelt upon the necessity of knowing something of the mechanical processes of making books, the history of printing, binderies, etc., and also the advantages of knowing the sources of library information and bibliographical aids within the reach of the teacher, geographically and otherwise.

W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, as representative of the American Library Association, brought greetings to the Library Department of the National Educational Association, and gave a short talk on "The A B C of reference work." He said: "Only after I had arranged the three heads indicated by these letters in the order of what I regard as their relative importance, did I perceive that it was this suggestive order. (A) stands for Attendant. For it is one of the accepted ideas of the modern library that there must be an attendant ready and competent to meet the readers' questions, and that the reader should go directly to such an attendant rather than be sent to the catalog. (B) refers to the apparatus which we call Bibliography. It may seem strange that I should put this before the catalog if I had in mind anything but mere alphabetical order. But it is my conviction that bibliography belongs first. By this I mean that nothing can be so helpful in looking up reading on a subject as a well-made list of books and papers relating to it. (C) is a double-header—it stands for two things: Classification and Catalog. And here I put classification first, although alphabetical order would be the reverse. I do this because as libraries are being more thoroughly classified, and readers are more often given free access to the shelves, the

classification comes in as a better guide than the catalog.

"As to the catalog, which I have thus pushed into the background, I have but a few words to say. My experience gives me an increasing disrespect for the library catalog as a means of doing the kind of work of which we are speaking. The author-catalog, from which we can learn whether a given book is in the library and where it may be found, is certainly the one essential piece of apparatus. But I have long felt, and often publicly so expressed myself, that our subject-catalogs, do the best we may with them, are of little value compared with bibliographies (using this term in the broad sense in which I have interpreted it), and I think we shall do wisely if we slight them and bend our energies to the development of the bibliographical apparatus and to its intelligent use by readers with the help and guidance of the well-equipped and conscientious and devoted Attendant, whom I thus make the Omega, as I made him (or her) the Alpha of this little talk."

On Thursday afternoon the meeting opened with an address by Miss Isabel Lawrence, training teacher, State Normal School, St. Cloud, Minn., on "How shall children be led to love good books?" Miss Lawrence showed the development of the different attributes of character and pointed out how a child's mind at different stages craves a certain kind of influence. Beginning with the imaginative, trustful period of early childhood, there soon comes the period of wonder stories. She referred to the various signs of development of the different phases of imagination, adventure, history and romance, also pointing out the character of books which will carefully train these faculties in the different periods of development.

Melvin Dewey followed with an interesting talk on "The place of the library in education." Mr. Dewey made a plea for the library to be placed abreast of the school as a co-operative power to carry on the work in the public schools. He classed education in two groups: education of the school and education of the home. Education as a system of schools may be divided into five groups: kindergarten, elementary schools, high schools, colleges and universities where study is the main business in life.

Home education comes in with other matters of living, and is supplemented by means of museums, art galleries, study clubs, libraries, etc. Mr. Dewey insisted that it was better that students come from the school with an appetite for reading—the reading habit—than that any numbers of credits be awarded. Reading is the most important influence in the formation of character. Reflection and judgment grow out of it, and reflection forms the chief difference between the lower animals and man. Instincts, or the habits of animals, are not much in advance of those of earlier stages. Man, however, by the use of his power of reflection progresses forward from the

highest point reached by his predecessor, beginning where others leave off and advancing always beyond the farthest point obtained.

The next paper was presented by Livingstone McCartney, superintendent of schools, Hopkinsville, Ky., on "The library and the school as co-ordinate forces in education." Mr. McCartney pointed out the place of the library and the school by considering the twofold question, How can the library be made more serviceable to the child in the daily performance of his work in the school? and How can the school life of the child be so ordered as to give him the greatest possible command of the contents of good books in his subsequent career?

At the close of Mr. McCartney's paper, the officers for the ensuing year were reported as follows: President, J. H. Canfield, Columbia University, New York City; vice-president, Reuben Post Jallett, Boys' School, Louisville, Ky.; secretary, M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago, Ill.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

THE National Association of State Librarians held its fourth annual meeting at Waukesha, Wis., July 5, 1901, in connection with the conference of the American Library Association. Two sessions were held, and there was a good representative attendance.

The first session was called to order by the president, L. D. Carver, state librarian of Maine, on the afternoon of July 5. The first matter taken up was the adoption of a resolution admitting to active membership in the association state librarians and persons engaged in state library work, state law librarians, and persons engaged in state law library work, librarians of historical societies, and persons engaged in historical society work.

C. B. Galbreath, state librarian of Ohio, read a paper on "Early newspaper literature in Ohio," giving a general view of the early newspaper history of the state, and describing in detail *The Sentinel of the Northwest Territory*, established by Joseph Maxwell in the first years of the last century. He spoke of the difficulty of securing or tracing early newspaper files, and of their very great value as materials of history and social record, basing his remarks upon the experience gained in compiling the record of Ohio newspaper material for the Ohio State Library.

"The Decimal classification in cataloging public documents" was the subject of a paper by Miss Artna Chapin, of the Indiana State Library. Its aim was to show "not only that the Decimal classification may be successfully used with public documents, but that it is in many respects much more satisfactory than the check list"; and it noted in detail the methods, exceptions and adaptations that had been found valuable in applying the D. C. to

a document collection. A paper on "The free distribution of state documents and the limits thereof," by L. D. Carver, was then read by Mrs. Carver, and the two papers were considered in a short general discussion. The great variety of practice now prevailing and the need of more uniform methods in the handling of documents were emphasized. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the general subject, and recommend measures that should ensure more uniform practice, and such a committee was later named, consisting of W. E. Henry, L. D. Carver, and Mrs. L. E. Howey, of the Montana Historical Library. In regard to difficulties in distribution Mrs. Howey stated that the Montana Historical Library had been unable to secure a set of the house journal of the Montana legislature, the edition of 200 printed being assigned to the members of the incoming and outgoing legislatures, who numbered 96 in each. The work desired of the committee was touched upon by Mr. Henry, who suggested that the committee should review the documents of the different states, select suitable names for the various publications and recommend that this nomenclature be uniformly adopted, so that all persons handling documents may understand what a certain name means, and that it means the same thing in all the states. The measures suggested by this committee might then be recommended to the various state legislatures, and little by little a needed reform might be brought about.

R. G. Thwaites spoke on "The gathering of local history material," setting forth the importance to the historian of the ephemeral literature of the period he desires to present, and urging that the state library should be the natural center for the preservation of local history material. In the discussion which followed, the collection of photographs was touched upon, and Mr. Thwaites said that the Wisconsin Historical Society possessed a large collection of photographs of persons and places associated with western history, classified and cataloged and constantly augmented. The question was asked how these ideals as to local collections could be pursued in the case of institutions hampered by insufficient quarters and lack of funds. In reply Mr. Henry said: "In Indiana, we have comparatively limited quarters and positively limited means; but I imagine that if the state librarian of Indiana, since 1865, had been collecting everything in sight and trying to get in sight of everything he ought to collect, we should have had a sentiment in the state that would have given us a half million dollars, as has been given in Wisconsin."

The second session was opened in the evening, with a paper on "State librarians, their duties and powers relative to library commissions and free libraries," by Dr. G. E. Reed, state librarian of Pennsylvania, which in Dr. Reed's absence was read by H. R. Hartswick.

of the Pennsylvania State Library. Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, followed with a short address on the question "Should the state loan books from its reference library; and if so on what conditions and under what limitations?" Mr. Brigham began by rallying his friend and brother state librarian of Indiana on his conservatism, declaring that, as Mr. Henry views it, the state librarian is little more than the custodian of the law library and document clerk for the legislative and executive departments, whereas he should be a state librarian in fact as in name, ministering to the intellectual wants and necessities of citizens everywhere throughout the state. He then gave in detail his own experience in organizing a special loan branch of his library and showed how much might be done without an extra appropriation, using duplicates and earlier and less satisfactory editions as a basis, and by simple and easy methods swelling the duplicate list of the more desirable working books and periodicals. The cheapness of second-hand periodicals—as for example a set of *Harper's*, mostly bound, but worn, at 16 cents a volume—enables the librarian, with a very little money, to meet a large number of the calls for help. But the special loan branch of the Iowa State Library has already passed on beyond the day of small things. Besides the duplicates, the less desirable editions, and the thousands of books on the shelves of the state library which he is permitted to loan at his discretion, he has already acquired by purchase about 2000 volumes which are set apart and directly subject to the call of colleges, schools, clubs and individuals. "Iowa's answer to the question under consideration is therefore: The state should go just as far in the loaning of books from its reference library as the field of thought and research can practically be extended without crippling its own reference library."

Mr. Henry opened the discussion by stating that he and Mr. Brigham were evidently at one in the opinion that the state library should not loan books from its permanent reference collection. He said: "I would be perfectly willing, if I had the money and room to do it, to have a lending collection. But it would not do to disintegrate a reference library by sending out its books on loan to the people. In Indiana we have neither money nor room nor force to sustain a separate library for the purpose of lending." He added that the law regulating the Indiana State Library provided for a fine of \$25 to be levied on the librarian for permitting a book to be removed from the library. An effort was recently made to amend this law, and permit the lending of books not in demand for reference or other use, but the measure was defeated. Hon. C. H. Luce spoke upon the work of the Michigan State Library Commission, of which he is president, dwelling especially upon the great popularity and usefulness of the travelling libraries department; and Mr. Dewey followed

with a vigorous argument for the greatest possible freedom in the use of the state collection. He said in part: "I feel strongly on this question of lending books from the state library. We have had a large experience in this. It is growing all the while, and I have no doubt in my mind that we have got to revise our ideas very largely as to the functions of the state library. When Mr. Henry told us of his law in Indiana, it reminded me of the Middle Ages, when they were in the habit of making a fetish of books, but the modern book does not deserve anything of that kind. It is made for use. The fear that a book that may be called for shall be out of the building should be nothing to the librarian. Of course certain rare books should be preserved and passed on to posterity. That is an interesting function, but ought to be kept entirely distinct. I would not send out a first folio Shakespeare, but books that can be replaced for a trifling sum ought to be loaned freely. The state is coming at the beginning of this century to understand that the library is just as essential to its safety and its welfare and its material prosperity as its school system. We have got to readjust our point of view until it is not a question of paying five or ten thousand dollars a year to support a state library, but the states have got to face enormous expenditure for libraries, because it will pay." Mr. Galbreath spoke of the travelling library work of the Ohio State Library, and referred to the similar work done in Indiana through the state library commission, of which the state librarian is *ex officio* secretary. Mr. Carver said that in Maine books were freely loaned from the state library, on request, with no requirement of deposit, and that no losses resulted.

The last subject presented was the need of a uniform law regarding the publication of the session laws of the different states, which was set forth in a paper by R. H. Whitten, of the New York State Library. In accordance with his suggestions, a committee, consisting of Mr. Whitten, Mr. Galbreath, and Mr. Brigham, was appointed by the chair to consider and report upon the general subject. It was also voted to amend the resolution defining qualifications for membership in the association, to admit persons engaged in national and state documentary work. The resolution, as finally adopted, provides that "any person officially connected with state library work in any of its phases is eligible to membership." It was also voted that *Public Libraries* should be adopted as the official organ of the association, and that the executive committee be authorized to settle place and date of the next meeting of the association. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. E. Henry, Indiana State Library; vice-presidents, George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library, Johnson Brigham, Iowa State Library; secretary, Miss Maude Thayer, Illinois State Library.

## American Library Association.

*President:* Dr. John S. Billings, Public Library, New York City.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

*TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING, WAUKESHA, WIS., JULY 3-10, 1901.*

The 23d conference of the American Library Association was held at Waukesha, Wisconsin, during the week July 3-10. In attendance and activity it ranks among the largest of these annual meetings, standing only second to the Chautauqua conference of 1898, and slightly exceeding in numbers the Montreal meeting of 1900. Heat and distance it had been feared would somewhat reduce representation, but an attendance of 454 was registered, while among the states represented were Tennessee and Georgia, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska and California. Wisconsin, of course, furnished a large delegation, and gave an object lesson in library aims and methods that must long be an inspiration to many. The program followed the tendency of recent years in combining with a few general sessions a variety of special sections and separate meetings or "round table" conferences. Many of the state library associations held short business or social meetings. There were reunions of library schools and library school alumni, meetings of the Council, of the Publishing Board and of special sections and committees, while the National Association of State Librarians held its annual meeting jointly with that of the Library Association, and the National Educational Association, in convention at Detroit, closed the library program with the annual session of its Library Department. If the activity and variety of these varied interests proved bewildering to the ordinary mortal, unable to resolve himself into "three gentlemen at once," they nevertheless went to show the remarkable degree in which library work to-day has developed and specialized into diverse yet related fields.

The meeting place was the large Fountain Spring Hotel, which possessed the advantage of housing all members as nearly as possible under one roof. Most of the delegates arrived in the afternoon or evening of July 3, and Thursday, "the Fourth," was kept free from general sessions, although meetings of the A. L. A. Council and special committees were held in the morning, and in the afternoon the Wisconsin State Library Association, the Illinois Library Association, and the Bibliographical Society of Chicago held special meetings.

The first general session was the public meeting, held on Thursday evening in the Methodist Church, where the Association was formally welcomed to Waukesha, the president's annual address was delivered, and the

question "What may be done for libraries" was presented by three speakers. President Carr had chosen as the theme of his address "Being a librarian." He claimed for librarianship not only that it was a profession, but that it was really the profession of professions, since almost every other calling depended upon it for the safe and wise custodianship of its literature; and he made an earnest presentation of the ideals and enthusiasm that inspire library endeavor and that are among the best rewards of the library worker.

The topic "What may be done for libraries" enlisted three speakers, Thomas L. Montgomery responding for the city, Dr. E. A. Birge for the state, and Herbert Putnam for the nation. As part of the duty of the city Mr. Montgomery held that an adequate and substantial building should be provided, and that care and discrimination should be used in the appointment of library boards. He believed also that the city should insist upon the library's remaining an educational institution, and criticised the tendency to supply the current extraordinary demand for light fiction, by large quantities of duplicates, referring to the commercial "Book Lovers' Library" as a means by which in time public libraries will be relieved of the necessity of supplying the public with popular fiction, leaving them free to use the money for the collection of more stable works.

Dr. Birge, acting president of the University of Wisconsin, in speaking of the work the state may do in the support of libraries, divided the field into three parts, treating first what the state may do directly in the establishment and maintenance of libraries; second, what may be done in making laws supporting and governing city and village libraries; and third, what may be done through state library commissions, their value as directing powers and in assisting by various means the smaller libraries throughout the state. Under the work of the commission came the travelling libraries, which he thought above all other means work to bring peace and content, as well as intellectual light, to the rural population.

Herbert Putnam spoke for the work and plans of the Library of Congress, as evidence of what the nation may do to aid libraries. He touched upon the functions of the library as a center of American bibliography and research, in furnishing a collection of books universal in scope, in cataloging its accessions on printed cards which should be available in other libraries, and lending desired books to other libraries. "The Library of Congress," he said, "is now primarily a reference library. But if there be any citizen who thinks that it should never lend a book to another library, when the book can be spared from Washington and is not a book within the proper duty of the local library to supply; if there be any citizen who thinks that for the national library to lend under these circumstances would

be a misuse of its resources and, therefore, an abuse of trust, he had better speak quickly or he may be too late."

The first business session of the conference opened on Friday morning, July 5, in the Fountain House assembly room. It was devoted to the usual presentation of standing and special reports. F. W. Faxon, secretary, reported 225 new members, "the largest year's increase in the history of the A. L. A." Mr. Jones, in his treasurer's report, showed for Jan.-Dec., 1900, receipts of \$209.39; expenses \$1721.79; balance \$307.60; and for the six months following, receipts \$1650; expenses \$781.32; balance \$1176.28. The necrology included seven names. Other reports presented were for the trustees of the endowment fund, by C. C. Soule; the Co-operation Committee, Committee on Foreign Documents, Committee on Title-pages to Periodicals, by W. I. Fletcher, and the Committee on International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. A brief tribute to the memory of the late John Fiske, whose sudden death came as a shock to the Association, was paid by Dr. J. K. Hosmer, and a committee of Dr. Hosmer, R. G. Thwaites and George Iles, was appointed to draft suitable memorial resolutions.

In the afternoon the National Association of State Librarians and the Children's Librarians Section of the A. L. A. held simultaneous meetings. In the Children's Section Miss Stearns, in the absence of Miss Annie Carroll Moore, acted as chairman, and the general subject, presented in various papers, was books for young people and the standards to be adopted in their selection and critical judgment. The program comprised papers on "Book reviews, lists and articles on children's reading," by Miss C. M. Hewins, and on "The books themselves," Miss Winifred Taylor speaking for fiction, Miss Abby Sargent for fairy tales, Miss Ella Holmes for books of science. In the absence of the writers each paper was read by proxy. Each paper was briefly discussed by an assigned speaker, but time was too short to allow as full consideration of the various points as had been desired. The feeling of all the speakers seemed to be that current children's literature at present was likely to be crude, artificial or unreliable, and that the children's librarian needed to develop knowledge of books and critical appreciation of literary form. The entire program arranged for the first session of this section could not be covered in the time allotted, but was carried over to the second session of Saturday afternoon. In this second session the subjects presented included methods of reference work, especially with school children, general arrangements in opening a children's room, bulletin work, and means of vitalizing the connection between the library and the school. Papers were practical and the discussions as a rule helpful and to the point, and the section seems to have entered upon a needed and useful work. As a result of its establishment, it was decided

to merge into the section the former Club of Children's Librarians, originally organized for the consideration of the work now handled through the section; and it was also decided to carry through the preparation of an annotated list of children's books, to be edited by Miss Linda A. Eastman, of the Cleveland Public Library.

Friday evening was largely given over to reunion dinners, notable among them being those of the New York State, Illinois, and Pratt Institute Library schools, and the Wisconsin Summer School. Later the National Association of State Librarians held their second session.

For the general session on Saturday morning the presentation of reports was continued, including those on public documents; on handbook of American libraries, said to be well advanced toward completion; on co-operation with the National Educational Association; on international co-operation, including a scheme for uniform book statistics; and on library training. Two papers were read: by William Beer, on "Collection and cataloging of early newspapers," and by Dr. G. E. Wire, on "Some principles of book and picture selection." In the afternoon, in addition to the second session of the Children's Librarians' Section, there were meetings of the Trustees' Section, where library architecture was the main subject, and of the College and Reference Section, which was marked by the animated and practical discussion of departmental library methods and experiences. In the Trustees' Section Deloraine P. Corey, of Malden, Mass., was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and Thomas L. Montgomery was re-elected secretary; in the College and Reference Section A. S. Root, of Oberlin, was elected chairman, and Walter W. Smith, of the University of Wisconsin, secretary.

Sunday broke the rush of business with a welcome day of rest. Most of the delegates visited Milwaukee, where they were hospitably received at the fine library building, and examined with interest its facilities and arrangements, while in the evening a concert was tendered to the delegates at Bethesda Spring Park, in Waukesha, through the courtesy of Senator A. M. Jones.

Monday was "Madison day," being devoted to a visit to the university city and an inspection of the beautiful library building of the State Historical Society. Here a charming welcome was extended; carriages were in readiness, in which the three hundred and more guests were driven about the city; and later luncheon was served in the great university gymnasium. The exercises for the day followed, in library hall, where Miss Mary W. Plummer gave a short comparative survey of "European and American libraries," and Dr. J. K. Hosmer read an amusing fable, entitled "From the readers' point of view—and the era of the placard," in which he touched with caustic satire upon the present-day "booming" of books. The visit to the



beautiful structure of the Historical Society was next in order; visits were also made by many to the rooms of the State Library Commission in the capitol, where an informal reception was held; a group photograph was taken on the steps of the Historical Society building; and return to Waukesha was made before dark, where the evening closed with a reception tendered by the Waukesha federation of women's clubs.

Tuesday morning's session proved perhaps the most interesting occasion of the conference. The report on gifts and bequests, prepared by George Watson Cole, was distributed in printed form and read by title. It showed total gifts to libraries during the past year of \$16,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 were given by Andrew Carnegie. The report of the Publishing Board was read by W. I. Fletcher, and the subject of co-operative printed catalog cards was brought up by several members of the board. It was announced that the issue of such cards for general library use would be undertaken by the Library of Congress, and Mr. Putnam briefly outlined the plan under consideration. The by-laws adopted by the council, in conformity with the constitution, were read, and the committee on memorial to John Fiske presented a minute, expressing on behalf of the American Library Association its "profound grief at the departure of a writer who was a dominant force in American literature," and its sense "that in this passing of a great thinker, historian and spiritual leader our land and our time have sustained irreparable loss." "Book copyright" was the first paper on the program, and in the absence of Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights, Mr. Solberg's careful and thorough presentation of copyright conditions was read by J. C. Hanson, chief of the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

"The trusteeship of literature" was the title under which George Iles presented an extension of his favorite plan for the "appraisal" of literature. His paper was a plea for the establishment of a central bureau of appraisal of literature. Such work, he felt, required a home, a central bureau, with a permanent and adequately-paid staff of editors and assistants. The training of such a staff is begun in the instruction now being given in advanced bibliography at the New York State Library school at Albany. Much more should be done than to bring books to these critical balances. Within the functions of such a bureau were co-operative cataloging, the issue of elementary and special "library tracts," an exhibition of material to inform the founder of a public library, and information for legislators. To found and endow such a bureau would be costly, but it was thought that funds might be expected from the same sources of generosity and appreciation which have given us so many of our libraries.

A strong note of dissent to the principles set forth by Mr. Iles was sounded, in a sec-

ond paper on the subject, by Dr. Richard T. Ely, director of the School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin, who considered the theories involved extremely dangerous and a menace to the progress of science. Granting the general need, by librarians, of assistance in the selection of books, and admitting the harm which comes from the reading of "crank" literature in economics and science, Dr. Ely believed that the magnitude of the interests involved required conservative action. "Have we," he asked, "a judicial body of men who could render these estimates?" So far as contemporary literature is concerned, he answered emphatically "No." He called attention to the frequent narrowness and prejudice of book reviewers. The personal element in the matter of reviews should be considered, and the absence of an objective standard was a further objection. For years we had been struggling for freedom of thought, learning and science. This proposal was an attack on liberty, a proposal to establish an *index librorum prohibitorum* and an *index expurgatorius*. Above all things, effort should be to keep a free way for new truth.

There was short but animated discussion, Mr. Putnam, in particular, setting forth concisely the distinction between "selection" and "exclusion" which librarians especially are called upon to observe, and pointing out the great practical benefits in this direction of such a scheme as that advocated by Mr. Iles.

"The relationship of publishers, booksellers and libraries" was presented by Millard W. Palmer, of Grand Rapids, Mich., in a paper, and by R. R. Bowker, in a short talk. It was practically an outline of the plans adopted for the regulation of trade discounts by the American Publishers' Association, referring to their effects upon library purchases. Both speakers were in sympathy with the movement for reform in the book trade, and urged libraries to support it so far as lay in their power. As a result of the discussion, it was recommended that a committee be appointed to consider and report further on the subject.

Simultaneous meetings, committee sessions, and "round table" discussions made up the further conference record. The work of travelling libraries, especially in Wisconsin, was earnestly presented by Mr. Hutchins, and the short session given to this subject was remarkable in its elicitation of touching and interesting experiences. Under direction of Melvil Dewey, a round table meeting was held to consider the work of state library commissions, including travelling libraries; the Catalog Section in animated informal discussion considered technical details regarding rules for printed catalog cards; the A. L. A. council held sessions; an exhibit of lantern slides of library buildings was shown by W. R. Eastman on Tuesday evening; there was an "Elementary institute," in which short talks were given by Mr. Dewey, Mr. Brett, Miss

Countryman and others; a round table meeting for considering the work of state library associations and women's clubs in advancing library interests was held under the direction of Miss Marilla Freeman, and proved most stimulating to a large audience; and there was an interesting meeting dealing with the question of professional instruction in bibliography, conducted by A. G. S. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library.

The polls were open for the election of officers on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning a short final general session was held, when the result of the election was announced as follows: *President*: Dr. John S. Billings; *1st vice-president*: Dr. J. K. Hosmer; *2d vice-president*: Miss Electra Doren; *Secretary*: F. W. Faxon; *Treasurer*: Gardner M. Jones; *Recorder*: Miss Helen E. Haines; *Trustee of endowment fund*: C. C. Soule; *Members of Council*: Mary E. Ahern, E. H. Anderson, Johnson Brigham, John Thomson, H. M. Utley. At this session the committee on resolutions presented its report, acknowledging the many courtesies extended to the Association, and after its adoption by a rising vote, the president in a few appropriate words declared adjournment. Sessions of sections and special meetings, as noted, filled the remainder of the day, but by evening the delegates had scattered, some to attend the educational convention in Detroit, others to return directly east or west, and others to share in a homeward trip through the lakes to Buffalo, with a day or two at the Pan-American Exposition. The lake trip was taken by about 50, and it came as a restful and delightful change after a meeting that will be remembered as one of the busiest and most varied in the records of the Library Association.

#### CONFERENCE NOTES.

ONE of the most interesting of the smaller meetings of the conference was that held by the Wisconsin Library Association on July 4. Its keynote was a desire to secure better library facilities for the rural population, and as a special means to this end a vigorous campaign has been begun to permit the delivery of library books by rural mail carriers. A bill amending the postal regulations to permit such library delivery will be introduced in the next Congress by Congressman Jenkins, of Wisconsin. The improvement of existing postal regulations, as relating to library books, received, indeed, considerable attention at several of the meetings, and a committee was appointed by the A. L. A. Council to consider express and postal rates on library books, with a view to securing lower rates and better facilities for the transportation of travelling libraries and other book parcels from libraries.

THE conditions of the conference gave unusual opportunities for small special meetings of a few persons interested in some certain phase of library work. As an example, six or eight librarians from smaller cities which

have recently received Carnegie gifts met for luncheon together, armed with plans and outlines of their proposed buildings, and, between courses, talked over individual problems and experiences. Similar meetings were held by four or five interested in a special branch of cataloging; bibliographical workers met informally to compare methods, and these group conferences were felt by many to be among the most directly useful features of the convention.

As usual, a special conference badge was distributed. It was a medal, about the size of a silver dollar, bearing the arms of Wisconsin on the reverse, and the device of an Indian at a spring on the obverse, and suspended by a red ribbon from a clasp in the form of a badger. Among other souvenirs of the meeting was an artistic booklet describing the beautiful Wisconsin State Historical Society building, with numerous illustrations, which was prepared by the Art Metal Construction Co. and distributed in honor of "Madison day"; and an attractive special edition of Walter Bagehot's essay on "Shakespeare the man," privately published for distribution at the meeting by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. Of the latter a few extra copies remain, which the publishers will be glad to send, on request, to librarians who were unable to attend the convention.

"EXHIBIT" features of the meeting were interesting, though no special efforts had been made in this direction. The travelling library systems of several states were represented by specimen cases, the Wisconsin display being naturally the strongest, and including many striking photographs of the "backwoods" regions into which the little libraries have brought their inspiration. Bulletin work was shown from various libraries, for adults and children, noteworthy in this direction being the several bulletins from Drexel Institute; there were sets of blanks, forms and reports; and numerous trade exhibits. The Cincinnati Public Library had engaged a room for its display, which included many handsome photographs, with catalogs, reports and records.

#### State Library Commissions.

IDAHO LIBRARY COMMISSION: MRS. E. J. Dockery, secretary, Boise City.

The new commission has begun its work by buying 500 books to be divided into 10 sections or travelling libraries. They are now being prepared by Mrs. Dockery, secretary of the commission. The libraries selected have been in the proportion of one-third fiction, one-third juvenile, and the balance biographical, historical and miscellaneous, including works on irrigation, dairy farming, home work, zoölogy, and related subjects. In addition to these travelling libraries the commission intends to assist the people of the state in their general reading in other ways.

Most important of these is the privilege granted to private individuals to take books direct from the commission in Boisé City without the intervention of any local library. This will throw open the reference collection in the Boisé City Public Library, the best in the state, permitting borrowers, upon nominal conditions, to call for books and retain them for a week at a time, paying transportation charges amounting to about 25 cents.

NEW YORK: PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION.  
Melvil Dewey, director, Albany, N. Y.

The annual report of the Public Libraries Division for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, has appeared, bearing date of May, 1901, as Bulletin 38 of the Home Education Department, University of the State of New York. There are 175 libraries reported as under university inspection, containing 606,332 v. and having a circulation of 2,182,154; 86 libraries are registered as "maintaining a proper standard"; and 141 libraries in 43 counties were visited by the state inspector, W. R. Eastman, and his assistants during the year. The total number of libraries reported is 1035, an increase of 50 over the preceding year. "The increase in the class of public libraries is 58. Libraries supported wholly or in part by local taxation are 641, or 61 more than in 1899. Those receiving state aid in some form are 778, or 71 more than last year. The free lending libraries are 460, a gain of 29. These free lending libraries added 207,806 volumes and increased their circulation 1,056,918, an average daily advance of 2895. The total free circulation in the state was 8,452,445, an average of 23,157 daily, 387 for each 100 volumes in those libraries and 1163 for each 1000 of the population."

Summarized reports from various libraries as to new buildings, administrative changes, etc., are given; and there is the usual full tabulated record of library statistics. Other subjects reported upon are the A. L. A. exhibit prepared by the New York State Library for the Paris Exposition; the various library association and club meetings, and meetings of N. E. A. Library Section and National Association of State Librarians; travelling libraries, rural library extension and library insurance.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A.  
H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

The *Bulletin* of the commission for June contains several excellent practical papers, chief among them being Henry J. Carr's "Office suggestions for small libraries," which gives hints for filing correspondence, keeping pamphlets, clippings and notes. "Rural house-to-house delivery of books" is outlined by Sam Walter Foss, and under the title "Books for New Hampshire ministers" Rev. G. A. Jackson describes the work of sending theological books to isolated clergymen, as carried on from the General Theological Library of Boston.

## State Library Associations.

### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.

*Secretary:* G. E. Nutting, Public Library, Fitchburg.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held on Wednesday, June 12, at Methuen in the Nevins Memorial Library.

After the word of welcome from Hon. Joseph S. Howe, trustee of the library, the subject of the morning, "The library and the child," was opened by Miss Mabel Temple, of North Adams. She treated of general work with children, describing the work done through a summer club in directing the children's reading. She told of the select library of children's books, which has already been mentioned in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and of the nature talks given in the children's room on birds and flowers.

Mrs. M. A. Sanders, of Pawtucket, spoke of children as the link between the library and the home, and the librarian as the "Mother of the multitude."

Mrs. M. E. Root, children's librarian at Providence, told of the work done with schools as carried out in Providence. To induce teachers to come to the library, 2000 school duplicates are placed on open shelves in the children's room, and each teacher may take 10 books at a time for supplementary class readers or to recharge to the pupils. One of the special features of the Providence library is the class room adjoining the children's room, which is at the disposal of a class for any grade whatever. For such classes books, pictures, maps, applicable to the subject to be treated, are placed on the shelves. The result is that children learn to use the library who have never before been cardholders. The class room is also used for exhibiting pictures. Interest in nature study is also increased by the duplicate books on birds and flowers kept in the room.

Mr. H. C. Wellman, of Brookline, dealt with the reference work with schools; that is, the work done which deals with books as sources of information. He considered it the duty of the librarian to teach that the library is the source of self-education and to teach how to acquire knowledge. In Brookline the children's reference room consists of a collection of about 2000 volumes of collateral material to be used with the topical method of teaching and to train the sense of discrimination. He called attention to the importance of knowing the sequence of the alphabet. Class instruction has been given to the 8th and 9th grades in the library, the lectures treating of (1) the make-up of the book; (2) the bibliographical side, *i.e.*, the title-page, author's name, publisher, copyright, contents, index, and preface; (3) the general reference books; and (4) with the 9th grade, introduction to the

card catalog, the A. L. A. index, "Poole's index," etc., with quizzes at the end of the lesson. Subjects were assigned to the child, who was required to find all he could in the reference collection.

Following the reports of the secretary and treasurer the following officers were elected for the coming year: president, H. C. Wellman, Brookline Public Library; vice-presidents, Clarence W. Ayer, Brockton Public Library; Miss Nellie L. Fox, Morse Institute, Natick, secretary, G. E. Nutting, Fitchburg Public Library; treasurer, Miss Theodosia E. Macurdy; recorder, Miss Nina E. Browne.

Mr. G. M. Jones told of the plans for the A. L. A. meeting. Upon motion of Mr. W. H. Tillinghast it was voted that the Massachusetts Library Club should extend to the A. L. A. an invitation to hold the 1902 meeting of the A. L. A. on the New England coast in the vicinity of Boston, and Mr. Fletcher was chosen delegate to present the invitation of the club to the council.

After luncheon, which was served in the house of Mrs. Nevins, the afternoon was devoted to seeing the points of interest in Methuen and visiting the Lawrence Public Library.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* F. M. Crunden, Public Library, St. Louis.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* J. T. Gerould, University of Missouri, Columbia.

An informal meeting of the Missouri Library Association was held at the Fountain Spring House at Waukesha on the afternoon of July 4. About 15 members were present, including all but one of the executive committee.

The matter of the proposed state library commission was discussed and a program of education agreed upon in preparation for the next General Assembly.

Mr. Gerould, of the state university, announced that one of the forthcoming bulletins of the university would probably be devoted to the extension of library interests in the state. After some discussion, it was agreed, tentatively, that the next annual meeting of the association should be held in Kansas City, Mo., on the 24th and 25th of October, and that an effort should be made to secure the co-operation of the neighboring states in the program of the meeting.

J. T. GEROULD, *Secretary.*

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

*Secretary:* H. W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

*Treasurer:* Miss Bessie I. Parker, Public Library, Dover.

The semi-annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held in Peterborough, N. H., June 27. It had been the de-

sire of the librarians of the state for some time to meet in the home of the earliest free public library, and this year the desire has been gratified. Two sessions were held, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, and a goodly number were in attendance at each session. Mr. Ezra M. Smith, one of the selectmen, and Mr. John M. Brennan, a member of the local library committee and also of the state library commission, gave the words of welcome. The point was made, incidentally, by Mr. Brennan that in determining which was the earliest free public library it is necessary that a library should be supported by the public as well as to be used by it freely in order that it could claim to be a free public library.

The program was taken up by Mr. C. Edward Wright, of Whitefield, by introducing the topic of "The passing of the age limit." He called attention to the fact that where an age limit existed it was frequently avoided by the child getting his desired books from the library by using his parents' cards, so that the intent of the rule was annulled. The age limit in New Hampshire was very plainly being lowered. He advocated abolishing the rule entirely on the ground that so many children, perhaps the majority according to one authority, left school at the age of 12 and that unless they acquired the reading habit before leaving school they never would.

Under the topic of "What up-to-date features can a small, poor library have," one and another mentioned the following: Gather local matter concerning the library, the local institutions, the town. Make bulletins or placards of authors' pictures, adding lists of their books in the library. Use the illustrated paper covers of new books in the same way. Have a vase of flowers on the desk or reading table. Display the books relating to the holidays of the year in their season. Use the two-card system, so that every one can have two books at the same time. Give access to shelves as much as practicable. Have book lists printed by local papers. Display new books. Put up a conspicuous sign on the outside of the building. Have an open shelf for boys' books and another for girls' books near by.

Next was the discussion as to whether the library's rules should be elastic, or as the program put it, "Should the borrower's point of view—I do not ask that the rules be broken for me, but it is a poor rule that is not a little elastic—be the librarian's point of view." It was the evident opinion of the meeting that the rules generally should be elastic, with the exception of the one relating to fines. That one should be carried out impartially.

Miss Mary Morison read a paper on the "Selection of books for libraries," which was most interesting and suggestive.

The remainder of the evening was largely given to discussing the "Standard library" as maintained by Mr. Foster, of the Providence Public Library. The list of authors which he has selected for this library was written on a

blackboard and displayed in a convenient place. Selections from a series of articles which had appeared in a New York paper on this library were read and discussed. Miss Macurdy, of the Boston Public Library, gave a brief description of the work in the Order Department of that library, and Miss Chandler, librarian of the Lancaster (Mass.) Public Library, spoke of the work of the Woman's Education Association of Boston.

After the afternoon session the visitors were given a delightful drive of two miles out to the home of Mr. George S. and Miss Mary Morison. They were entertained here most hospitably in a spacious house. A sprinkling of the town's people added to the pleasure of all. The party returned to town by a different route, and thus the beautiful valleys and hills of the surrounding country were shown to good advantage.

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### Library Clubs.

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#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

*President:* Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

*Secretary:* A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer:* C. B. Roden, Public Library.

A meeting of such resident and non-resident members of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago as were in attendance on the A. L. A. convention met at the Fountain House, Waukesha, on the afternoon of July 4. Mr. C. W. Andrews presided.

Mr. John Thomson, of Philadelphia, who was unable to be present, had sent a paper on "A Bibliographical Society of America," which was read by Mr. C. B. Roden. Mr. Thomson's paper was a plea for the development of the Bibliographical Society into a body of more national scope. He recommended engaging the services "at some (to be agreed upon) headquarters of a certain number of *ex officio* and one or two paid officers, whose duty it should be to collect copies of all current and, as circumstances permit, past bibliographical works.

"Though the society when established could not hope to have the general reputation of such societies as the Rowfant, Caxton, Grolier and Philobiblon, it would need but a few years' steady work to make the 'Bibliographical Society of America' an important and highly valued institution. The best way to start would be to extend the borders and widen the scope of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, and undertake some scheme which will secure the interest of persons widely scattered. Each great city should have its local center or committee, and all these local centers should concentrate their work in the national society. Whilst it might be undesirable to try to concentrate a national interest in a Chicago, Boston, New York or San Francisco institution, the centralization

of the work might be begun by making the Library of Congress the hub of the scheme. A first annual meeting could be held at Washington, and afterwards in various convenient places, but at whatever place the national center is to be fixed, thitherwards it should be the duty and interest of every local center to collect and bring together every book on bibliography that could be procured, and there should be deposited every item of bibliographical work executed by the different centers. I cannot but think that there are many university libraries, many public libraries, and even some private library owners who would be glad to assist in the development of so important an undertaking. When books are published, whether it is considered a hardship or not, copies are deposited in certain national collections, and though such a bibliographical society as is now being considered could not compel the deposit of publications within the lines of its interest, it is impossible to doubt that it would be a pleasure and a pride to editors and compilers of bibliographical lists to have their works deposited in some such center as I am pleading for. It would probably be no difficult matter to procure suitable headquarters by purchasing a house on bonds issued to the members, the house to be maintained at a moderate cost, as are the headquarters of the Rowfant, Grolier and Philobiblon Clubs. The importance of the matter is such that it should be thoroughly considered before it is put on one side as impracticable. I believe it can be done, and I respectfully submit the suggestion for the consideration of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, with the full assurance that it will receive careful consideration."

An informal discussion followed. Mr. Beer recommended a union list of bibliographies in American libraries, supplemented by a collection of such bibliographies as are nowhere to be found.

Mr. Fletcher pointed out that the fine collection of bibliographical works now being made at the Library of Congress would before long be accessible for loans to all parts of the country.

Mr. Josephson suggested that local societies be formed, and that the non-resident members be charged with forming such societies in their home cities, to be united through a national council.

It was pointed out, however, that a great many people who might be interested in joining a national society live scattered in places where local societies could not be formed.

Mr. Andrews thought the better plan would be for the Chicago society to go on a year or so longer and issue a couple of creditable publications, thereby proving its reason for existence, and drawing more non-resident members to its ranks. At the moment when these outnumber the resident members it would be in order to change the name and organization of the society, and enlarge plans and field of work.

On motion of Mr. Fletcher, it was voted that the chair appoint a committee of three resident members to consider Mr. Thomson's suggestions, and to report at a similar meeting to be held in connection with the next meeting of the A. L. A.

Mr. Beer moved, and it was voted, that the council be asked to consider the advisability of and to take steps towards the compilation of a union list of bibliographies in leading American libraries.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

*EASTERN MAINE LIBRARY CLUB.*

*President:* Ralph K. Jones, University of Maine, Orono.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* J. H. Winchester, Stewart Free Library, Corinna.

The Eastern Maine Library Club held its second meeting on Friday, June 21, in the Y. M. C. A. building, Bangor. There was a good attendance and much interest shown in the papers and the discussions following each one.

The meeting was opened by an address of welcome by Mr. Samuel L. Boardman, president of the De Burians Book Club, response being made by Mr. J. H. Winchester, of the Stewart Free Library, Corinna.

Mrs. Kate C. Estabrook, representing the Maine Library Commission, read a paper on "Woman's clubs as an aid to a library." The second paper on "Aids to librarians," was by Mr. Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine. Beginning with the definition that "a librarian is a man or a woman who is supposed to know everything in books and everything about books," Mr. Jones suggested various books and library devices which would help the librarian, and would prevent the public from discovering that librarians are not infallible. At the afternoon session charging systems were described by Mrs. Lizzie S. Springhal, librarian of the Dexter Library, followed by Mrs. L. D. Carver, who spoke of the ideal village library and what it should contain. The last paper, by Mr. Ernest W. Emery, assistant librarian of the Maine State Library, on "The public libraries of Maine," was of general as well as local interest in giving the history and progress of the public library movement in Maine.

*WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.*

*President:* W. I. Fletcher, College Library, Amherst.

*Secretary:* Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

Northfield gave the Western Massachusetts Library Club a very warm reception (mercury 85° in the shade) on the occasion of the annual meeting, June 6. The visitors were met at the station by one of the trustees and escorted to the beautiful Dickinson Library.

They were cordially welcomed by the librarian, Mrs. F. J. Stockbridge, and after a short inspection of the building, repaired to the hall upstairs for the meeting, which was called to order by the president, Mr. W. I. Fletcher. Rev. George F. Piper gave the address of welcome and read a short historical sketch of the town.

Mr. Fletcher, at the close of the paper, called attention to the diffusion of the club's work, its effort to interest the whole town, the teachers as well as the librarian and trustees, especially by means of the library institutes, which have just been started, two already having been held. He then gave a talk on "The public library in the 20th century."

This was followed by a discussion of the best days and hours for a small library to be open, introduced by Miss Julia Kavana, of Wendell. She rehearsed the experiences of a very small town and a very small library in its efforts to suit men, women, and children. Saturday seemed the best day for all, and, after several experiments, 1.30 to 5 were found to be the best hours. Miss Montague, of Sunderland, gave her experiences, which showed that for them Saturday was not a good day, since it was not a school day and all the children would not come to the village, as they did the first five days. A number of facts showing great variety in days and hours of opening brought out the conclusion that it was largely a matter of adaptation to conditions.

Dinner was served at the Loveland House, and was followed by a drive, to which all were invited by the trustees of the library.

The afternoon session opened with business and the election of officers for the ensuing year: These officers were elected: President, George Stockwell, of Westfield; vice-presidents, F. G. Willcox, of Holyoke, Miss A. J. Montague, of Sunderland; secretary, Miss I. F. Farrar, of Springfield; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Hawks, of Williamsburg.

The first paper was read by Miss Mary Medlicott on "The A. L. A., what is it? the Waukesha meeting," in which she described the national association of librarians, and emphasized the need of keeping in line with the forward movements of the day by joining in methods of work and getting the spirit of congenial intercourse.

Mr. F. G. Willcox, of the Holyoke Library, spoke on "How far should the librarian advise the public as to reading?" He said: "From the question we infer two conditions. The public is in need of advice, the library should supply it. Advice is needed by readers to guard them against various tricks of the publishers' trade, and their own false notions as to the values of books. This advisory function properly belongs to the librarian as a corollary of his position."

Miss Lucy C. Richmond, of Adams, who opened the discussion on "What proportion of the appropriation should be spent for books,

for periodicals, for running expenses," recalled by way of illustration an amusing attempt to learn to cook when she thought she could rely upon the experience of an old housekeeper, but every question met with the reply, "That depends." So, she said, the proportions depend upon the character of the town and of the readers. In mill towns the money spent upon the reading rooms gives better returns than that spent in any other way. The people have very little time, but time enough to glance through a paper or a magazine. In closing she said: "The only proportion which I should attempt to make in the investment of the appropriation would be this one: as the use is to the sum expended so let the sum expended be to the appropriation."

A very suggestive paper for small libraries on "What periodicals should be purchased," written by Mr. George Stockwell, of Westfield, was read by Mr. Kingsbury.

An abrupt adjournment had to be made at the close of this paper, as nearly half the company were obliged to take an early train, and the meeting broke up with the usual feeling that a day is a very short time for a library meeting.

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIST OF GRADUATES, JUNE, 1901.

#### *One-Year Course.*

Bessie Russell Baldwin,  
Henrietta Collins Bartlett,  
Joanna Wood Burnet,  
Susan Clendenin,  
Annie Katharine Emery,  
Annie Horton Gilman,  
Flora de Gogorza,  
Anna Winter Hall,  
Bertha Florence Hathaway,  
Franklin Ferguson Hopper,  
Metta Ryman Ludey,  
Bertha Miller,  
Helen Moore,  
Marian Sutherland Morse,  
Ethel Regina Noyes,  
Fanny Mortimer Thayer,  
Sara Cleveland Van de Carr,  
Sarah Frances Worthington,  
Fanny Amelia Sheldon.

#### *Historical Course.*

Mary Frances Isom,  
Leslie Merritt,  
Lucy Ware Perry.

#### *Course for Children's Librarians.*

Louise Mears,  
Laura M. Sikes,  
Elizabeth C. Stevens,  
Bertha Ottonia Trube.

## Reviews.

LANGLOIS, Ch. V. Manuel de bibliographie historique. 1er fasc. [Nouvelle éd. entièrement refondue.] Paris, Hachette & Cie., 1901. 12+258 p. D.

On the first appearance in 1896 of the present portion of this work it was welcomed by historical students as an original and effective addition to their tools. It has since been universally recognized as one of the most useful bibliographical contributions of recent years, and is such indispensable to every library.

Perhaps the most important result of the book is that it will promote the systematic study of bibliography in connection with university instruction, and it is greatly to the credit of M. Langlois that he has clearly pointed out the lines upon which this study should be conducted. Considering the importance attached by scholars to the bibliographical addenda of scientific works, the general ignorance of educated people concerning the most commonplace sources of bibliographical information is little short of astonishing. While in our universities the most painstaking care is exercised to inculcate methods in this or that science, in compiling the bibliography of his subject the student is left to plunder the catalog for titles and encouraged by special privilege to rummage the shelves. In this branch of his work system is unknown, because it has not as yet been accorded a definite place in the college curriculum.

Although M. Langlois has departed from the conventional form in which such literature is cast, as a bibliography his work is worthy of almost unqualified praise. Under the general heading "Instruments bibliographiques" he treats (bk. 1) of "Eléments de bibliographie générale" (73 p.) and (bk. 2) of "Instruments de bibliographie historique" (127 p.).

The subheadings of these two parts give a clear idea of the scope of the work:

- I. Chap. 1. Bibliographies universelles.
2. Bibliographies nationales.
3. Bibliographies de bibliographies.
- II. Chap. 1. Bibliographie des sources originales.
2. Bibliographies nationales de bibliographie historique.
3. Répertoires de bibliographie historique.
- Bibliographie retrospective
4. *Same.* Bibliographie courante.

As each of these sections has numerous subdivisions, the whole work presents a carefully classed catalog, with annotations, of general and historical bibliography. But as the space devoted to these large subjects, including the literary framework, is limited to 200 pages, it will be seen at once that the

plan is designedly selective rather than complete. Under such circumstances it would be easy to compile a large list of omissions of a minor character, but considering the manifest thoroughness of the author's bibliographical knowledge it must be accepted that the omissions are the result of elimination and not of oversight.

It must, however, be pointed out that M. Langlois has not embraced the opportunity afforded by this new edition to remove some blemishes which appeared in the earlier form of his work. As an example, the section entitled "Répertoires généraux de publications périodiques" presents a jumble of indexes to periodicals, lists of periodicals, and indexes to individual sets; moreover, while it mentions the "Cumulative index" and the A. L. A. printed catalog cards, it omits any reference to Poole, Cotgreave, and the "Annual literary index." This is probably the worst part of the book.

Apart from the slight addition in references to the literature which has appeared since 1896, the result of the revision which the work has undergone is apparent mainly in the presence of some criticisms which would have benefited the author's reputation by consignment to the waste-basket. No doubt there is much truth in the contention of M. Langlois that universal bibliographies are now impossible of execution, but this opinion scarcely justifies the derogatory tone shown in such phrases as "Les imaginations des rêveurs d' 'Index' ou de 'Catalogues' universels sont extrêmement monotones." However imperfect the compilations of the Institut International de Bibliographie may be, they are of some utility, and merit a defence quite as much as the miscalled "Manuel de bibliographie générale" of the author's friend, M. Stein.

There is, in fact, evident throughout the book an intolerance which does not tend to disarm criticism towards such slips as the designation of the British Museum Catalogue as an example of the "dictionary system." But on the whole one can but smile at the contempt shown for such publications as "reader's lists" and "reader's guides," of which M. Langlois says:

"Les sentiments qui animent les auteurs de Reader's guides sont l'instinct de propagande (si répandu, sous toutes les formes, dans les pays anglo-saxons) et une compassion fraternelle pour cette immense fraction du public qui lit absolument au hasard." Later, the "Manual of historical literature" of Prof. Adams, and "toutes les compilations analogues" are branded as "médiocres ou ridicules."

On the whole, so far as the bibliographical portion of the work is concerned the 1896 edition is even preferable to this revised version, especially as the table of contents and index have been omitted. Two volumes on "Histoire et organisation des études historiques" are to follow. FREDERICK J. TEGGART.

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

ADKINS, R. F. School libraries: efforts of a county superintendent. (*In Journal of Education* (New England), June 20, 1901. 53:402.)

The letters which Mr. Adkins sent to all the teachers and all the members of school boards in his county in Nebraska are given.

APPLETONS' ANNUAL CYCLOPAEDIA for 1900 contains two articles of special interest to librarians, one on American fiction and the other on Public libraries. The former is by A. Schade van Westrum, and the latter by Frank Weitenkampf.

BALLARD, Harlan H. Boys and girls in the public library. (*In St. Nicholas*, July, 1901. 28:837-839.)

Every one interested in methods of work with children in libraries should read this article. "In bringing this paper to a close I must say that I think very little of courses of reading, unless they are made exceedingly flexible. It is not natural for children, when taking a walk, to march like soldiers on duty, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left; and while they must be kept headed in the right direction, they must be allowed to make all kinds of little side excursions, now in pursuit of a butterfly or a flower, and again from sheer love of transient waywardness and wandering."

HARSHAW, W. R. A public library in a small town. (*In The Outlook*, June 29, 1901. 68:492-494.)

Tells how a few persons started a free public library in a small town in eastern Pennsylvania.

The *Revue des Bibliothèques* now includes American correspondence on library affairs from Miss Mary W. Plummer. The first instalment appeared in the January-March number of the *Revue*, and touched mainly upon the Publishing Board's plans for printed catalog cards.

SPIVAK, C. D. Medical departments in public libraries. (*In Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 15, 1901. 36:1704-1705.)

In answer to the recent articles on this subject by Dr. G. E. Wire in *Public Libraries*.

WEISSE, H. V. Reading for the young. (*In Contemporary Review*, June, 1901. 79:829-838.)

This article seeks to answer the question: "What is the real state of things in the matter of reading on the part of young people today, as compared with those of a previous generation?" The author takes a pessimistic



view of the present state of affairs, but offers no definite solution of the problem how "to repel the pestilence that walketh in the magazine."

#### LOCAL.

*Adams (N. Y.) F. L. Assoc.* On June 22, the association held its first annual meeting. The secretary's report covering the first eight months of the library's history shows the following figures: Added 15,000; circulation 7005, an average of 66 a day. Cards issued, 403. While the library has thus far been supported by the association aided by the state appropriation, contributions of books or money from those interested would greatly increase its power for good.

*Alton, Mo. Jennie D. Hayner L.* On July 1 the Jennie D. Hayner Library became a free public library, its support being guaranteed by friends of the institution. It will be open three days a week.

*Belchertown, Mass. Clapp Memorial L.* The 14th annual report as given in the local press, may be summarized as follows: Added 163; total 6891. Increase in registration 56. Circulation 9168, which shows a slight increase over that of the last year. Suggestions for enlargement and for enforcing the rules and regulations are made.

*Burlington (Ia.) F. P. L.* The annual meeting on June 12, of the board of trustees was devoted to the election of officers, consideration of the resignations of Mrs. Clara M. Wilson, the librarian, and of Miss Schmidt, first assistant, and appointment of their successors. Miss Miriam E. Carey was elected librarian, with Miss Lucretia E. Clapp and Miss Meta Buettner as assistants.

*Catskill, N. Y.* At a local election on June 18 the taxpayers accepted Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$20,000 for a free library and pledged the village to expend \$2000 a year for its maintenance.

*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L.* Following Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 has come a discussion as to the best possible site for the new building. The land now under consideration is May's Island, regarding the drainage and utilization of which expert opinion has been asked.

*Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc.* As given in the local press, the report of the Library Society at its 153d annual meeting is briefly as follows: Added 805, not including 322 vols. of government publications, 100 maps and 270 pamphlets. Circulation 33,183, an increase of 2279 over the previous year. Receipts from the Jockey Club endowment, City of Charleston, rebinding fund, and general account, \$4338.35. This total, however, includes balances of cash on hand at beginning of year, etc. Expenses \$3286.40.

Although no specialized reports of the work

of the departments are given, the president sums up the results by saying that "the general condition of the library is thoroughly satisfactory." Book-buying, aside from current fiction, has been with the end in view of completing the English literature collection. Most of the books have been imported from London, saving 40 to 50 cents a volume in the remission of duties and the purchase of books first hand.

*Chelsea (Mass.) P. L.* (31st rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 607; total 16,597. Issued, home use 78,510 (fict. 60.35%; juv. 22.66%); called for in reading room 5991. Sunday attendance 419. New registration 632; total 5931.

"Our history for the year is briefly written, consisting as it does merely of the most careful adjustment of the small funds placed in our hands. We believe, however, that the library has been of broad usefulness during the past year, both to individuals and to our public schools, the latter use being especially encouraged."

*Chicago. Newberry L.* One of the most notable acquisitions made in many years by an American library has been that of the Bonaparte philological collection by the Newberry Library. The collection, numbering 1500 volumes, written in every language or dialect in Europe, was formed by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, a son of the great Napoleon's eldest brother. A renowned philologist and with almost unlimited funds at his command, he devoted 40 years to bringing together this unrivalled collection. Before his death in 1891, he had himself begun to catalog his treasures, but the work has since been completed by other hands. Ten years ago Mr. Edward E. Ayer, one of the directors of the Newberry Library, began negotiations for the collection, but the Bonaparte family were enabled to keep the books for a little longer. On June 27 last Mr. Ayer received word that the offer was at last accepted.

The library has been valued at \$200,000, but it is said that the Newberry directors have paid a much smaller price. As soon as the collection can be checked up and packed, it will start for its new home.

*Clinton, Mass.* At a special town meeting held July 10 it was voted to amend the by-laws for the purpose of guaranteeing an annual appropriation of \$2500 for library support. This action is the outcome of the conditions imposed by Mr. Carnegie in offering \$25,000 for a new building, *viz.*, that the city should provide a permanent fund that would yield a yearly income of \$2500. This the city found impossible to accomplish without increasing its indebtedness to an unwise amount, so the matter was laid before Mr. Carnegie, and the plan was proposed for providing support by appropriation from the tax roll in perpetuity. Mr. Carnegie declared himself

satisfied with the arrangement, and it now remains for the superior court to determine whether such amendment to the by-laws is constitutional.

*Columbus (O.) P. School L.* Mr. Hensel, the librarian, has prepared a history of the library for the volume on libraries in Ohio, to be issued by the state library commission. The library was originally the Ohio School Library, created through the provisions of the act of 1846, and containing in 1853 1830 v., located in three grammar schools. In 1864 a law was passed providing for the consolidation of the several libraries into one central library, and in 1873 the collection was transferred from the high school to the public library, organized in that year, about 1000 v. being maintained as a separate high school collection. Finally in 1891 it was reorganized as the Public School Library, and entered upon its independent career under the charge of Mr. J. H. Spielman, who died in 1896, and was succeeded in that year by Mr. Hensel. "To-day the Public School Library is a public library and a school library in every sense of the two terms. It still lacks a good large reading and reference room, and a children's reading room. Its school work consists, first, in having a reference library in each of the 33 elementary buildings, the four high schools and one normal school, to which additions suitable to the grades therein are made annually. Second, in furnishing the normal and high schools such books as teachers and pupils can use to the best advantage in supplementing text-books and studies. These books are selected by the teachers and retained in the buildings, during the entire session if necessary. Nearly 1500 volumes were thus sent to the three high schools last year. Third, in having a supplementary reading department of nearly 15,000 volumes for the elementary schools. Four weeks' use in the schools constitute an issue of the books in this department. They are issued generally in lots of 25 copies at one time. Fourth, in operating a series of branch libraries for the children in 19 of the outlying elementary buildings, and three special branch libraries in the departments of literature in the high schools. The number of volumes in the elementary school varies from 100 to 125, and the books can be changed at any time to suit the requirements."

*CConnellsville, Pa.* Plans for the Carnegie library having been considered and the site chosen, the project now seems likely to have a set-back. The land selected was the site of an old burial ground deeded to the town by Zachariah Connell for that purpose, but, it seems, to revert to his heirs in case its use as a burial place were abandoned. The heirs have, therefore, decided to take the matter into court, hoping to recover their title to the land.

*Conway. N. H. Jenks Memorial L.* On

June 13, the Jenks Memorial Library was dedicated with appropriate exercises. The library was built at a cost of about \$50,000 by Mrs. Jenks as a memorial to her husband Dr. Thomas L. Jenks of Boston, who was born in Conway. The townspeople gave the site and are now determined to provide the books as well as the necessary income.

*Derby Neck (Ct.) L.* The fourth annual meeting was held on June 26, for the election of officers and reading of reports. The library now numbers between 4000 and 5000 books.

*Dublin, N. H. H. P. Farnham Memorial L.* On June 30 the artistic and well-arranged library given by Mrs. H. P. Farnham of New York as a memorial to her husband, was formally presented to the town with most interesting exercises. The building has cost over \$20,000, and it is understood that Mrs. Farnham has added an endowment of \$3000 a year for heat, light and repairs. As the town of Dublin has a collection of almost 4000 volumes, resulting from the merging of several small libraries dating from 1818, this new building will not only give ample present accommodations, but will also be an incentive for future expansion.

The dedication exercises consisted of words of welcome from Mr. H. D. Larned, of Dublin, and his formal acceptance for the town of the deeds of bequest from Mrs. Farnham, followed by an address by the Rev. Dr. Collyer, of Brooklyn, who spoke of the influence of books and gave helpful suggestions for discriminating between the good and the bad in literature. Dr. William S. Leonard, of Hinsdale, next sketched the growth of the library in Dublin, comparing it with the library history of adjacent towns and giving reminiscences of the Juvenile and Union libraries of 60 years ago, of which this public library is the outgrowth. The exercises were completed by a poem by Mrs. Derby.

*Ellwood (Ind.) P. L.* The building is to be equipped with new furniture and fittings. Books have already been purchased to the amount of \$11,000, and Miss Nellie B. Fatout has been appointed as librarian.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* The site for the new building given by Mr. Ryerson has been selected after much discussion, and a committee appointed to make the purchase.

*Grossdale, Ill.* It was announced on June 28 that sufficient money had been subscribed to make possible the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$3500 for a library.

*Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute.* Architects have been commissioned to prepare plans for the library to be given to Hampton Institute as a memorial to Collis P. Huntington, the railroad magnate. The plans will provide for an outlay of \$100,000.

*Hartford (Ct.) P. L.* The library, in con-

nection with the park commissioners and Civic Club, has opened a branch in Elizabeth park, the estate given to the city by the late Charles M. Pond in memory of his wife. The lower floor of Mr. Pond's large house is open to the public, and the room at the right of the entrance, which was his library, has four large bookcases. The Hartford Public Library provides books, the park commissioners furnish transportation, and the Civic Club has raised money to pay for a custodian. The library is open from four to six every day in the week from June 1 to Oct. 1, and is in charge of Miss Hetty G. Baker on week-days and Mr. William T. Lynch on Sundays. Both are extra assistants in the Hartford Public Library. Books may be read in the house or grounds, but must be returned at or before six o'clock p.m. The suggestion of opening the branch came from Mrs. Henry Ferguson, chairman of the park section of the Civic Club, through Mr. Willis I. Twitchell, president of the Board of Park Commissioners.

*Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L.* The sixth branch library has been opened in Brightwood in a building put up for the purpose and leased to the city. Each branch library contains from 1800 to 3000 volumes, aside from magazines, and is also used as a delivery station for the main library. These suburban branches are gladly welcomed by the people, and are doing a good work.

*Jackson, Mich.* On June 17 the city council voted an appropriation of \$7000 a year for the support of a library. This action makes possible the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$70,000.

*Lincoln (Neb.) City L.* The annual report as given in the local press may be summarized as follows: Added 3280; total 9103. Issued, home use, adults 56,382, juvenile 17,853 (fict. 83%); reference 4804; total 79,039. New borrowers 2685, an average of 223 a month; total 4473. Receipts, not given; expenses \$6306.97. The fact is noted that at the February inventory only 14 books were missing. The children's department has grown steadily under the charge of Miss Sarah T. Dakin.

This has been a transition year in the history of the library, all efforts having been concentrated on preparations for the removal to the new Carnegie building, which will probably be ready by January next. The financial prospects are occasioning much thought as well as discussion. Installed in the new library, the running expenses will be higher and the present income of \$5500 under the new library charter will be insufficient. But, as there are funds on hand for the completion of and installation in the new building, the directors feel assured that when the need for more income arises the emergency will be met in some way.

*Mansfield, Mass. Soldiers' Memorial L.* The new Memorial Library, erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Mansfield, was dedicated on June 17, with appropriate ceremonies. The ritual of dedication was performed by Dept. Com. Barton and staff assisted by the local post. Gen. W. W. Blackmar of Hingham delivered the oration. The library is the result of private gifts and a town appropriation.

*Medford (Mass.) P. L.* (45th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1901.) Added 2452; total 23,245. Issued, home use 77,546, of which 32,445 were juvenile (fict., adult, 67%; juv., 55%). Registration 7803. Receipts \$8990.71; expenses \$8989.36.

An interesting report. During the year several pupil assistants were engaged from promising candidates who were anxious to learn library work in this way; "all are showing unusual aptitude for the work, and will be acquisitions to any library." Especial efforts have been made for the collection of local material, church programs, circulars, etc. The children's room is still a delight to its users, and the circulation statistics show how largely the books in this department are used. Referring to fines incurred by children, Miss Sargent says: "I noticed in a report of one of the western libraries that the fine was remitted to a little girl because she wanted to use part of the money given her for the fine to buy candy. Very different is the policy of the attendant in charge of our own children's room. I chanced to be in the room one day and overheard the following conversation between a small boy and the attendant. The young lady asked, 'Did you bring any money for the fine to-day?' Small boy, 'No, I can't bring any more until after Christmas.' Attendant, very quietly and gently, 'But do you not think a *debt* should be paid first?' Boy, quite emphatically, 'Well, I can't bring any more money until after Christmas.' I understand he afterwards repented and paid a part of his indebtedness. To some this policy may seem hard and cruel, but is not this a false sentiment, and is it not vastly better for the child to be made to feel some responsibility with regard to the books and fines?"

*Meredith, N. H. B. M. Smith Memorial L.* On June 17 the new library, which is the gift of Mr. B. M. Smith, of Beverly, Mass., to his native town, was dedicated and formally transferred to the board of trustees. It has cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000, the town having provided the land, and now assuming its support.

*Michigan City (Ind.) P. L.* (4th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1901.) Added 451; total 5886. Issued, home use 31,924. New registration 627; cards in force 1654.

For special use at home or in school there were issued 82 reference books, 410 magazines, and 149 pictures. In work with the

schools the list of "things children should know," issued by the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, has been used for suggestions for vacation reading, copies, with references to specific books added, being placed in each school room. At the opening of school in September the children will be asked to report on their summer's reading. A special exhibit of amateur photography and electrical apparatus was held during several days beginning Nov. 17, and proved most successful. The first day there were 2000 visitors. "Many new applicants for the use of books were registered, and, judging from the demand for books on electricity and photography, a good many young people have been given a new impetus toward reading and thinking and 'making things' along these lines." Miss Freeman says: "During the last two months we have completed the classification of our collection of 759 volumes of government documents, and now have them conveniently arranged for reference in the stack room." Miss Freeman suggests that a travelling library plan be adopted to bring books to residents of the outlying districts, and she also recommends the use of home libraries to a similar end.

*New Britain (Ct.) Institute L.* (47th rpt. — year ending March, 1900.) This report is printed in a pamphlet devoted to the dedication exercises of the new building, for full description and illustrations of which see LIBRARY JOURNAL, Feb., p. 96-97, May, p. 255, 276. Added 952; total 20,359, deduction not being made for lost or withdrawn books. Issued, home use 37,435. Receipts \$6377.86; expenses \$6377.86.

The important event of the year has been the removal into new quarters and the consequent readjustment of work. A town appropriation has made it possible to make the library free to all, instead of its former limited institute membership. Under these new and favorable conditions it is hoped that the history of the library will be a record of ends attained as well as efforts made.

*New York P. L.* Arrangements are now progressing for the free libraries in public schools for which the board of education pays all expenses and the New York Public Library furnishes reading matter. Six librarians have been appointed and libraries have been selected for four schools. Three more schools have been chosen as library centers and librarians appointed, but the books are not as yet supplied. The choice of books in each case is made with reference to the needs of the communities. "For instance at schools nos. 30 and 160, each of which is surrounded by a large Hebrew population, works on Jewish history and literature are provided, and Hebrew periodicals, which are not sent to the other schools. Many Russians live in the neighborhood of Suffolk and Rivington streets, and therefore a Russian periodical will be supplied to school no. 160 only. Each

of the reading-rooms will receive regularly a large variety of good periodicals, American and English, including a number which are technical and scientific. Some German periodicals will be sent to each, as Germans are scattered all over the city.

"The books include selections from standard literature and works on history, travel, biography, natural history, science, and the industrial arts. Practically no fiction is provided, as that is supplied by the circulation branches of the Public Library. Some special lines of books are sent to certain schools in reference to school lectures to be given there, comprising works on physics, natural history, astronomy, music, and (because of a single lecture) Irish poetry. In general, there is a good supply of poetry, works on history, statesmen, and men of letters. No books in foreign languages are included."

A somewhat unusual collection has been arranged by the print department of the library for the summer months. It is a collection of portraits, which are selected not to illustrate any special nationality or walk of life, but primarily for their artistic value. As a result, there is a show of twofold interest. The number of artists, etchers, lithographers and engravers represented in these black-and-white portraits offers an exceedingly good opportunity for a comparison of methods and styles of artists of different nationalities and periods. On the other hand, in the portraits as such, we find a number of very original character-studies, each of which stands out by itself, because, as already indicated, there was no intention of offering any representative showing for particular nationalities, ranks, or professions. Comfortable study of the exhibits is further facilitated by the judgment which limited these prints in number.

*New York State L., Albany.* The Duncan Campbell collection of valuable manuscripts, autographs, and books, bequeathed to the state library by Miss Ellen Campbell, has recently been received. It contains, among other treasures, a vellum missal, dated 1439; a Louis xiv. manuscript; autographs of Cromwell, Louis xiv., Louis xvi., and Sir Walter Scott. There is a first edition of Froissart; a Latin Bible, with notes by Melancthon; Calvin's books, with manuscript notes; a second folio Shakespeare; Epistle of St. Paul, dated 1030; and many more, forming in all a rare addition to the library.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* On April 26 the Newark *Daily Advertiser* printed a leading editorial article on the Public Library, citing statistics in support of criticism of its work, which it was said had not been effective in due proportion to administration and maintenance expenses.

The general subject of the work of the library during its 12 years' existence was presented by librarian F. P. Hill in his report to

the board of trustees on May 2, this being his final report before entering upon his new duties in charge of the Brooklyn Public Library. Mr. Hill, who has been in charge of the library since its organization, said in part:

"The library has been economically managed, as evidenced by the fact that the cost has not increased to any appreciable degree during the 12 years. It has recently erected a new library building, at a cost, including ground and fittings, of \$425,000, and purchased a collection of books worth at least \$100,000.

"The library has been a leader in the liberal treatment of readers, by not requiring applicants to obtain indorsers in order to obtain cards; granting two cards to each reader; providing several copies of fiction, and historical and mechanical books; placing new books as soon as added to the library on exhibition table; reserving books for any one who makes application for same; renewing books by mail without requiring borrower to return book, and free and unrestricted access to all books, including the expensive art collection.

"Since its establishment the library has been in close touch with the schools, co-operating with the superintendent, the principals and teachers. This has been done by special invitations to teachers to visit the library in groups and with classes; issuing teaching cards allowing six books to each teacher; giving the same privileges as teachers to senior normal school students; establishing a high school branch; sending travelling libraries to the schools; sending books on any subject to schools when requested by teacher; giving talks to pupils at the library and at schools, and allowing pupils to sign applications at school, without the necessity for coming to the main building.

"The library has taken every means possible to bring its treasures to the notice of the people: by having the staff ready at all times to serve readers; issuing printed catalogs and *The Library News* appearing monthly; distributing these monthly lists to the employes of various manufacturing companies; establishing delivery stations; sending libraries of 50 volumes each to every firehouse in the city; giving free use of the lecture hall for university extension work; distributing free lists of all books in the library on subjects discussed by lecturers; preparing lists of books on topics of the day, and publishing same in the newspapers; holding exhibitions of art books; sending finding lists to police stations; granting home use of books to every inhabitant, regardless of age; allowing non-resident taxpayers to take books without cost; sending lists of medical magazines to all physicians; according to all literary clubs the same privileges given to teachers; having on shelves the directories of sixty different cities; adding French, German, Italian, Polish and Lithuanian books to our collection."

Recommendations for extending the influence of the library were the establishment of branch libraries and reading rooms, school travelling libraries, increased book funds, art exhibitions, etc.

While no public reply was made to the criticisms of the *Daily Advertiser*, this report, which was fully given in the local press, seems to have served that purpose.

*Newcastle, Pa.* The offer of \$40,000 for a library made by Mr. Carnegie has been rejected by the City Council, because of the obligation incurred by the city to contribute \$4000 annually for its support. To this appropriation the union men were so strongly opposed that the City Council have deferred final action until the offer now goes by default.

*Norfolk, Va.* The Common Council on June 4 accepted Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a new library building. The Norfolk Public Library Committee have agreed to raise the money for a site, and the city has made the necessary maintenance appropriation of \$5000.

*Norristown, Pa.* The school board and citizens of Norristown seem not to be in accord as to the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000. The school board having voted for its acceptance, certain citizens have now begun injunction proceedings to prevent the acceptance by the city of the library gift, because of the usual maintenance proviso.

*Northampton, Mass. Forbes L.* (6th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 7951; total 77,305. Issued, home use, 83,450 (fict. 47.7%); lib. use 9018. New registration 1282; total cards in force 5376.

The circulation statistics show an increase of 25.6 per cent. in the number of books taken out, but a decrease in books used in the library of 12 per cent. "This means that the city is using the library much more, and the college is using it a little less." The library use of books in Northampton is remarkable, based, as it is, upon three public libraries. "The circulation of the City Library was 46,974 (58 per cent. fiction), of the Lilly Library 13,447 (.85 per cent. fiction), of the Forbes Library 92,468 (45 per cent. fiction). Average fiction issued for the city 51.5 per cent. The total issue for the three public libraries was therefore 152,880, an increase of 11,526, or 8 per cent. over last year. The population being 18,643 (by census of 1900), the issue was 8.2 per annum per inhabitant. (Home use 7.22)."

Attention is called to the fact that shelving space in the building is nearly exhausted, and that an additional stack will soon be required. Two suburban deliveries — one in Bay State and one in Leeds — have been successfully carried on, and have proved "the only way to bring the benefits of the library to the homes of the people in the outlying villages."

*Northwestern University L. Evanston, Ill.* (Rpt. — year ending April 30, 1901.) Added 2582; total 45,764; pamphlets 30,300. Issued 8913; reference use 5638; total 14,551, an increase of 1613 over the previous year, and of 876 per cent. in 13 years. Reading room use 208 a day. The hours of opening have been increased to 66 hours a week during the university year.

"The general work of the library has proceeded on the usual lines, and its interests have been cared for as fully as possible with the amount of help provided." It is further pointed out that one cataloger is not enough to keep up the current work and, at the same time, make headway with the accumulation of uncataloged books from previous years. Some relief, however, has been secured in subscribing for certain of the A. L. A. printed catalog cards. Lists of special accessions and of gifts are included in the report.

*Oklahoma City, Okla. Carnegie L.* At a meeting held on June 4 of the shareholders of the Oklahoma City Public Library, it was unanimously decided to "donate all monies, books, furniture and all other property belonging to the Oklahoma City Public Library to the use and control of the Carnegie Public Library." This decision will secure the future of the Carnegie Library, built at a cost of \$25,000. The city promised the usual maintenance fund, but the recent action of the Oklahoma City Public Library Association was required to consolidate the library resources of the city.

*Orange (N. J.) F. L.* On Saturday, June 22, the Stickler Memorial building was formally transferred to the Orange Free Library, the exercises being held in the main reading-room. Mr. Frank H. Scott, a member of the board of advice, first gave a sketch of the library and its struggles against adverse circumstances. He was followed by the Rev. Charles Townsend who in Mr. Stickler's name made formal presentation of the keys. Mr. Scott responded on behalf of the trustees expressing the gratitude not only of the trustees but also of the community. The principal address of the evening was made by Dr. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair. After paying a tribute to Dr. Joseph Stickler and to his father and mother who have reared this memorial, Dr. Bradford touched upon the stewardship of wealth, citing examples of colossal giving in this country. Notable among these are the gifts to libraries, "the world's true treasure houses," from the doors of which an influence incalculable and unceasing may radiate.

During the evening selections were played by the Metropolitan Orchestra of New York.

The library, built of Indiana limestone, is 120 feet front by 100 feet deep. The central portico is modelled on the Erechtheum at Athens.

*Paterson (N. J.) P. L.* The three-story

addition to the library given by Mrs. Mary E. Ryle at a cost of \$16,000 has been completed, and on June 5 was opened to the public. The new building contains an addition to the reading room, a large reference room and a children's room, besides space for storage and enlarged quarters for cataloging and other departments. The library had so outgrown its limits that this addition will mean greater comfort and increased facilities for work.

*Pennsylvania Library legislation.* On June 18 Governor Stone signed the bill recently passed by the legislature for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries of the second and third class, and in boroughs.

*Pennsylvania. Library legislation.* On June 18 Governor Stone signed the bill recently passed by the legislature for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries of the second and third class, and in boroughs. Statistics given in this report are almost wholly those of circulation, which now reaches close upon the 2,000,000 mark. During 1900 there were issued 1,826,637 v., showing a gain of 48,250 over 1899. The total stock of books in use on Dec. 31, 1900, was 234,221. Four new branches — Paschalville, Thomas Holme, H. Josephine Widener, and Frankford — were opened, bringing the total number now in operation to 15. There were 95 travelling libraries in constant use, and many applications for these libraries, for school deposits and for branches, have been necessarily refused owing to lack of funds.

The matter presented with most urgency is the great need of an adequate central building. Mr. Thomson again points out the obvious fact that the present building, originally a concert hall, "is wholly insufficient in floor space for the work that is being carried on. On a recent Saturday 4912 v. were distributed from this one building in the 12 hours during which the library was open, the distribution throughout the system reaching the total of 14,871 volumes issued for home use on that one day." It is impossible, owing to the crowded conditions, to make adequate provision for reference or reading room use, or to meet the needs of the children's department. The report includes a review of the plans of the state library commission in regard to the establishment of a travelling library system.

The department for the blind was open 305 days, and 2326 v. were issued on 111 readers' cards. "The co-operative work between the Home Teaching Society for the Blind and the Free Library has been continued with excellent results. Work which the Free Library could not undertake on behalf of persons desiring to use the library, who live outside the limits of the city, has been well attended to with the aid extended by the Home Teaching Society."

*Plainfield (N. J.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending May 31, 1901.) Added 2604; total 22,707; withdrawals 761. Amount expended from general fund for books \$1275.59, other

expenditures \$3205.81; from Babcock fund, for books \$2078.22, other expenses \$508.86. Of the approximate 15,000 v. to which the public has access but 11 books are unaccounted for. Circulation, 46,873 (fiction including juvenile fiction 67%); 5781 borrowers in the old, and 1101 in the new registration. Contagious diseases are reported by the board of health, and books are not received back at the library until they have been disinfected by the board of health officer. Periodicals regularly received 116.

In summing up the work of the year the librarian reports 410 more volumes added than in the previous year, 8921 more volumes circulated, the publication of a 100 page list of prose fiction, and increase of work in reference department. In calling attention to the smallness of the city appropriation, appendix 5 shows that out of the 17 public libraries in New Jersey which are supported by the city or town, Plainfield stands 13 in the amount it receives in proportion to the number of volumes in the library. Among the librarian's recommendations are the publication of a list of history and travel, the publication of the annual report, the withdrawal of books which are no longer of any value, and the adoption of a book plate for the general library.

*Port Jervis, N. Y.* Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$20,000 for a new library building has been increased to \$30,000. A site has been given by Mr. Peter F. Farnum of Port Jervis, and by unanimous vote \$3000 annually from the tax-list has been assured. The library now contains about 14,000 volumes.

*PROVIDENCE (R. I.) P. L.* The new building of the Providence Public Library: exercises at the opening of the new building, March 15, 1900; with description of building. Providence, 1901. 60 p. il. O.

This handsome pamphlet gives fitting historical and descriptive record of the beautiful new building of the Providence Public Library. The frontispiece is a fine exterior view of the edifice and there is inset an artistic portrait, with facsimile signature, of John Nicholas Brown, to whose generosity the library owes so much. Plans and characteristic views of interior and exterior are also given. The text includes the several addresses delivered at the formal opening, reports of the special committees, and a historical sketch and brief architectural description of the library.

*St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.* The memorial library given by George R. and William C. Sheldon was dedicated during commencement week. The building, which has cost about \$150,000, stands on a terrace on the edge of the lake. It is of granite with red tile roofs and consists of one story and a basement.

The general plan is square, reading rooms and stack rooms being grouped around a large central hall, which is also used as a main reading room. Every effort has been made to make this building fill the requirements of a school library.

*St. Paul (Minn.) P. L.* (19th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 2745; total 51,280. Issued, home use 161,910 (fict. 48.54%; juv. 26.19%). Registration 5433; total number of two-year cards 10,995. Receipts \$20,113.42; expenses \$16,562.61.

The library has been moved from its old cramped quarters in the city hall to the new building remodelled from the old market house. On June 16 the moving began, and for 36 days the staff were busy, rearranging the books and getting all departments in working order for reopening on July 23. While the new quarters are by no means ideal, still statistics for the second half of the year show how much has been gained by the larger and more convenient accommodations. Among the donations of the year has been the library of the St. Paul Teachers' Association, numbering 430 volumes. These have been placed on open shelves in the reference room, so that teachers may have free use of them at all times.

Later information records the fact that the debt of over \$66,000, incurred in remodelling the present building, has been almost paid, and it is thought probable that the balance of about \$3000 will be entirely cancelled during the next three months.

*San José (Cal.) P. L.* A brief report for the last year is recorded in the local press as follows: Added 1081; total 11,947; issued 92,077, an increase of 25,000 over that of the previous year. The sum of \$1150 has been spent for books.

The city has secured the title for a lot in the normal school grounds as a site for the Carnegie building, and it is hoped that work will soon begin.

There is a project now on foot to devote to buying works of art the money already raised for a building to contain the O'Connor art collection, which has since been given to Georgetown College. These proposed art purchases will form the nucleus of a collection to be placed in the new Carnegie building.

*Schenectady (N. Y.) F. L.* It is now announced that plans for the new building have been accepted at the estimated cost of \$45,000. Aside from stack room for 40,000 books, there will be rooms on the second floor for an historical exhibit and a reference library. As a site in Union College meadow has also been purchased with money contributed by the General Electric Company, matters seem to be in a fair way for starting on the actual construction.

It is an interesting fact that since Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000, which was accepted by the city and the yearly mainte-

nance fund promised, interest in the library has greatly increased. In order to provide new books and more magazines for the new building, a library association has been formed with membership dues from \$1 to \$10 a year. If the library secures the \$10,000 recently bequeathed to it by Mr. John E. Ellis of New York, its future will be even brighter; but there is a probability that the will may be contested.

*Sheboygan, Wis.* Acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$25,000 for a new building is now assured by the action of the Common Council who, on July 3, voted \$3500 for the purchase of a site. The city already appropriates \$2400 annually for library purposes.

*Shelby, O.* The building given by Mr. D. S. Marvin for a town library was dedicated on June 14. Mr. Marvin purchased the building, which is valued at \$6500, and the city has assumed the obligation of its support.

*Sioux Falls, S. D.* Plans for the new \$25,000 Carnegie library have been completed, and building will probably begin in the early fall.

*Springfield, O. Warder P. L.* (29th rpt. — year ending May 1, 1901.) Added 1203; total 18,872. Issued, home use 75,543 (fict. 39,829; juv. 17,511,) being a gain of 6114 over the previous year. Cardholders added 2408; total 5885, an increase of 245 over last year. Receipts \$6518.74; expenses \$5551.38.

No statistics of reference and reading room books are kept, but it is noted that there has been a decrease in the Sunday use of the reading room, for which, however, no reason is assigned.

The problem of providing for the demand for new fiction is here, as elsewhere, causing bewilderment.

The librarian is full of plans for the future, hoping to extend the library privileges to county members, emulating the example of the Brumback and Cincinnati libraries. The urgent need of increased shelf room is again mentioned, and an earnest appeal is made for books for the blind.

*Torrington (Ct.) L. Assoc.* (Rpt.) Added 574; total not stated. Issued, home use, 22,577 (fict. 62½%; juv. 26%). Membership 477. Receipts \$396.16; expenses \$376.77.

*Trinity College (N. C.) L.* Work has begun on the new library, the gift of Mr. J. B. Duke. Building and equipment will cost about \$70,000, and there will be shelving for over 100,000 volumes. It is hoped the library will be ready for use by next fall.

*Tulane University, New Orleans, La. Tilton Memorial L.* On June 8 was laid the corner-stone of the library given by Mrs. Tilton as a memorial to her husband.

*Warren County (O.) L. and Reading Room, Monmouth.* (Rpt. — year ending Jan. 1, 1901.) Added 684; total 19,985. Issued, home use, books 18,323, magazines 5123. Used in reading room, from stack 16,513; from open shelves (estimated) 28,000. Average daily attendance in reading room 200.

"During the past year the library has had a larger attendance and a larger income than ever before. Its usefulness has extended in many directions." The library is free to all residents of Warren county for reference use. For the privileges of home use a yearly subscription of \$3 or \$1.50 is charged, but the latter sum does not permit home use of fiction or new magazines. The library publishes a quarterly bulletin, devoted to news notes and lists of new books. Its present building was the gift of W. P. Pressly. Plans for the library's extension include the establishment of branches throughout the country.

*Washington, Ind.* The way has been made clear to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$15,000 for a library building by the offer of Mr. Joseph Cabel of a block of land in the heart of the city. He stipulates, however, that the library shall be erected in the center of the space, so that the land on either side may be converted into a public park to be maintained by the city.

*Washington, D. C. U. S. National Museum L.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1899.) "During the year the library acquired through purchase, under a special act of Congress, the very important scientific library of the late Dr. G. Brown Goode, consisting of about 2900 bound volumes, 18,000 pamphlets, and 1800 portraits, autographs, and engravings. This collection, brought together at the expense of much time and labor on the part of Dr. Goode, contains many rare and valuable publications, and is especially rich in literature of museums and of fishes. 640 books, 965 pamphlets, and 5196 parts of periodicals, including the regular museum accessions and a small part of the Goode library, have been cataloged, and progress has been made in the transfer of titles to the new catalog cards. From the accessions to the Smithsonian library 231 books, 649 pamphlets, and 8616 parts of periodicals have been temporarily installed in the museum. About 16,000 books and pamphlets were borrowed during the year, about one-third for the use of the sectional libraries. Among the purchases for the year have been a large number of works relating to the natural history of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands."

*Windsor, Vt. Mary L. Blood L.* The library presented to the town by Mr. Benjamin F. Blood as a memorial to his daughter was dedicated on June 4. Mr. Blood has also given \$3000 for the purchase of books and for library repairs.



## FOREIGN.

*Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls.* (14th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1901.) Added 2627 volumes, of which 2173 were purchased; total 48,941. Total borrowers 13,952. Issued, home and reference use 376,363, a gain of 46,500 over the previous year.

The increasing demand for more space has made necessary certain additions which are now under construction or planned for the near future. A children's reading room to accommodate 100 readers will be built on the vacant lot in the rear of the Central Library. The Central Library will be enlarged by converting the present book store on the ground floor and the room above it into a large reading room. The Lurline Gardens branch is now being enlarged, and the gardens in the rear thrown open to the public. Telephone communication is arranged between the Central Library and branches.

During the year three courses of free lectures have been given by lecturers of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching with most satisfactory results, as indicated by the large attendance and by the creditable examinations held at the end of each course.

The open-shelf system has been further extended in the Lurline Gardens branch; "the books are not only well used but well treated, and neither at this branch nor at the Central Library has a single volume been lost."

It is now under consideration to abolish book fines and to make "all lending library tickets interchangeable throughout London, thus enabling readers to borrow books from any library without reference to the locality in which they reside."

*Liverpool (Eng.) P. L.* (48th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Total issues for the year were 1,485,524; in addition 728,128 magazines have been issued. Newspaper readers numbered 612,386, and persons who have attended the free lectures 58,929.

"These figures, compared with those of last year, show a total decrease under the foregoing headings of 81,628. The volumes issued for home reading use are less by 31,408, but as the Central Lending Library was closed for three weeks for structural alterations a material portion of this decrease is due to that cause. The balance of some 50,000 is in the reduced number of magazine and newspaper readers. A falling off in the number of workmen attending the various reading rooms has been observable during the whole of the year, due no doubt to the excellent state of trade. Our reading rooms form a reliable indicator of the condition of trade in the city, particularly at the docks." Although the figures for the whole library show a diminution, those for the Picton Reading Room indicate an increase of 12,619 in books issued. In this branch also a large increase of "lady student readers" is noted. The rapid growth of the city makes more lending

libraries necessary, so that plans for two new branches will be welcomed.

The library has been enriched this year by a fine collection of books, engravings, and autographs bequeathed by Mr. Hugh Frederick Hornby. A catalog of this collection, numbering 7200 volumes and 3000 engravings and etchings, is now in preparation. An exhibition of drawings of Liverpool past and present proved such a success that it is proposed to repeat it this year.

Of interest to those who consider a public library a fruitful means of spreading disease is the statement, that during the last 50 years, when over 20,000,000 books have been circulated from this library, no single case of infection has been traceable to this cause.

*Maranhao, Brazil. Bibliotheca Publica.* (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 10, 1901.) Señor Lobo's present report, like its predecessor, is prepared in accordance with Greenwood's advice to librarians to avoid accumulation of dry statistics, and to set forth rather matters that will interest the public in the work and development of the library. Statistics are given, in all necessary fulness, but the report is, first of all, a presentation of the modern—and especially the American—conception of the public library's scope and functions, and a plea for the fulfilment of that conception in the case of the Maranhao Library.

As a matter of prime importance it is recommended that the present law regulating the required deposit of books by publishers, and mainly affecting the national library at Rio Janeiro, be amended on the model of the English copyright act, so as to extend the deposit system to a leading library in each state of the republic. A general review is given of the history of the book deposit system, from the early days of censorship and prohibitory indexes to its establishment for bibliographical completeness and the preservation of national literature. The copyright deposit systems prevailing in the United States, Great Britain and continental countries are noted, and the provisions of the present Brazilian law are criticized as inadequate.

Utilization of duplicates by exchange and by inter-library loans is recommended, reference being made to the international system of exchanges conceived by Vattemare and carried to such high efficiency by the Smithsonian Institution, to the methods prevailing in Italy and Austria, and to the "clearing-house" plans of Mr. Dewey at Albany and Mr. Henry for Indiana. It is pointed out that by a law of April, 1899, the Maranhao Library is required to turn over all its duplicates to the library of the "Sociedade de Recreio e Instrucao Viannense," of the city of Vianna, and it is suggested that this regulation be amended, permitting the library to use its duplicates for purposes of exchange, especially in the case of works of local or national significance, forming part of small collections, which could be readily secured in this way.

It is also recommended that the library be granted, for the purposes of local and international exchange, a certain number of copies of all public documents issued by the state. This, it is said, would be a simple means not only of enriching the library's collection, but of giving to foreigners among the city's population information in their own language regarding their own country, and making the library a cosmopolitan institution of value to all.

Travelling libraries and library work with children, as carried on in the United States, are described at some length, with reference to and citation from Mr. Dewey, Mr. Hutchins, and the reports of the Wisconsin commission, Pratt Institute Free Library, etc., etc. The development of professional instruction for librarians is reviewed, with note of the requirements demanded in continental libraries and of the various American schools and courses. Señor Lobo emphasizes the higher grade of work that such instruction makes possible, pointing out that it is the opportunities given for constant practice and technical instruction that have produced "the numerous and brilliant legion of librarians of North America, true missionaries of the book, devoted and generous, enthusiastic and earnest"; he dwells briefly upon the events leading to the appointment of Mr. Putnam as librarian of Congress; and closes his remarks upon library training with a recommendation that in the library under his charge a simple system of training, or at least of examination, be authorized, whereby assistants better fitted for library service may be secured.

Additions for the year are given as 898 v., of which 732 were gifts. More shelf room is greatly needed, and the overcrowded condition of affairs is not only inconvenient but holds grave danger in case of fire. During the year the classification of the library, by the "adjustable" scheme of James Brown, was concluded, and the necessity of a card catalog, by authors and by subjects, is again urged. The library had 5370 visitors during the period covered, of whom 4477 were men; a special reading room for ladies is maintained. There were 6811 v. issued, of which 258 were prose fiction; 3673 of the books issued were in Portuguese, 2262 in French, and 668 in English.

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### Gifts and Bequests.

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*Akron, Ohio.* Col. George T. Goodrich, president of the Goodrich Rubber Co., has offered \$50,000 to erect a building which will serve the double purpose of library and club for boys and young men. An endowment fund of \$30,000 is required and the city must also furnish a site.

*Alameda, Cal.* The offer of \$10,000 towards a library fund made by Mr. Carnegie has now been increased by him to \$35,000. This will greatly relieve the citizens of Alameda, who

have been somewhat perplexed as to how the money should be raised for a building suitable to the needs of the city.

*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L.* Later information records the fact that Mr. Carnegie has promised an increase of \$25,000, provided the site of May's Island can be made practicable.

*Charlottesville, W. Va.* Mr. Carnegie has offered to provide a library building which will cost \$20,000 if the city will furnish a site and assure a maintenance appropriation.

*Fargo, N. D.* It is announced that Mr. Carnegie has offered \$20,000 for a public library, the usual conditions being imposed.

*Goshen, Ind.* Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$15,000 for a library has been increased to \$25,000 at the request of the citizens.

*Leadville, Colo.* At a meeting of the Leadville Public Library Association, on July 11, announcement was made of an offer of \$20,000 from Mr. Carnegie for a new library building. It has since been decided to raise \$30,000 or \$50,000 additional among the citizens of Leadville, the whole amount to be used in erecting a handsome building, which will serve the double purpose of library and city hall.

*McKee's Rocks, Pa.* The town has received from Mr. Carnegie an offer of \$20,000 for a library, the customary proviso being attached.

*Macon, Ga.* It was announced on June 18 that Andrew Carnegie had offered \$20,000 for a library building, with the usual maintenance condition.

*New Haven (Ct.) Y. M. C. A. L.* Mrs. Hoadley B. Ives has given \$10,000 to the Y. M. C. A. for library purposes, and in addition the income of \$5000, which sum will come directly to the library at Mrs. Hoadley's death.

*St. Johns, N. F.* Word has been received that Mr. Carnegie has offered \$50,000 for a public library in St. Johns. If the offer is accepted, it is hoped that the Duke of Cornwall will lay the foundation stone when he visits Newfoundland in October.

*St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.* A new library building, to be erected next summer, has been offered to St. Olaf College by Consul Halle Steensland, of Madison, Wis.

*Stillwater, Minn.* On July 16 announcement was made in a letter received from Mr. Carnegie that he would contribute \$25,000 for a new building. As the city already appropriates \$3000 a year for library support, it remains only to provide a suitable site.

*University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.* A gift of \$6000 has been received, which will be used in equipping Convocation Hall as a library. The donor's name is withheld.

*Watertown, N. Y.* Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor has added to her gift of \$200,000 for a public library by also buying a site for the building.

## Librarians.

FATOUT, Miss Nellie B., New York State Library School, 1898-99, has been appointed librarian of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library.

KITE, William. A neatly printed little pamphlet devoted to "Personal recollections of William Kite" has been issued by Edwin C. Jellett, of Germantown, for many years a friend of the late Mr. Kite. It contains a portrait. The "recollections," originally presented as an address to the German Horticultural Society, show the broad sympathies, kindness, and interest in books and nature that characterized the venerable librarian of the Friends' Free Library, of Germantown.

MATHEWS, Miss Mary, of the N. Y. State Library School, 1899-1900, has been appointed librarian of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York City.

SPOFFORD, Ainsworth R. For the first time in many years Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, for so long librarian of Congress, and in recent years associated with it as chief and dean of its staff, goes to Europe as a representative of the library, and will make a tour through most of the book centers with the library's interests in view. Mr. Spofford's name is known to most library people abroad, and he will receive a cordial welcome from his associates in other library countries.

TURNER, Miss Emily, librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, sailed for Europe on June 15, to be gone three months. During Miss Turner's absence her duties will be assumed by Miss Mary Williams, graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1898.

WEBER, Miss Mary L., librarian of the Owatonna (Minn.) Public Library, has resigned that position and will spend a year in travel and study. She will be succeeded by Miss Rosabel Sperry, formerly assistant librarian.

WEBSTER, Miss Caroline, graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Wadsworth (N. Y.) Library, succeeding Mrs. Ruth C. Shepard.

WILSON, Mrs. Clara M., for fourteen years librarian of the Burlington (Ia.) Free Public Library, has resigned her position. She will be succeeded by Miss Miriam E. Carey, who has been cataloging the library during the past year.

WINDEYER, Miss Margaret, graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1900, has resigned her position as librarian of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., and has returned to Australia to engage in library work.

## Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON BOOK COMPANY'S *Bulletin of Bibliography* for July contains part 4 in the second series of George Watson Cole's bibliography of "Bermuda in periodical literature," and a list of "Best editions of Browning," by Elvira L. Bascom, in addition to its usual departments.

EARLY English printed books in Cambridge University Library, 1475-1640. vol. I: Caxton to F. Kingston. London, C. J. Clay & Sons, 1901. 8°. 15s.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for July has a good reference list of "Books for teachers."

GROLIER CLUB, *New York City*. A tentative scheme of classification for the library of the Grolier Club. New York, 1901. 20 p. D.

An interesting detailed scheme of classification for bibliography, the book arts, and allied classes of literature. It is worked out on the D. C. system, the main divisions being: 00 Bibliography; 10 Bibliography—the book; 20 Writing, Palæography; 30 Typography; 40 Book illustration; 50 Bookbinding; 60 Ex-libris; 70 Fine arts (D. C.); 80 Literature (D. C.); 90 Biography, Portraits, Iconography, Miscellaneous.

JAMES BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL L., *Branford, Ct.* Bulletins nos. 1 and 3: additions to the library, May, 1897-April, 1899, May 1900-April, 1901. 64 p. O.

A classed title-a-line list, well printed.

The NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY in the *Monthly list* of its Circulation Department for July includes a short "List of books relating to the 19th century."

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for June continues its bibliographical record of New York by the following: "List of engraved views of New York City," "List of works on the libraries of New York City," "List of works on the schools, etc., of New York City," "List of works on clubs, charities, hospitals, etc., of New York City." The list on libraries covers 5½ pages, and refers to 51 institutions. It is curious to note that the general library of the Y. M. C. A. is not included, although its Railroad Branch library is, nor does the Y. W. C. A. Library find place in the list. The publication of these check-lists should be especially useful as a means of securing material to fill the gaps recorded.

The OTIS L. (*Norwich, Ct.*) *Bulletin* for May and June gives special reading lists on vacation and out-door topics, including summer resorts, hunting, yachting, sailing, etc.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for June

contains nearly half a dozen good short reading lists on King Alfred, Buffalo, Pan-American Exposition, Niagara, and Declaration of Independence.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION. Books on science and engineering suggested for small public libraries. Madison, 1901. 8 p. O.

#### CHANGED TITLES.

"God's puppets," by Imogen Clark, is published in England under the title "The dominie's garden."

R. F. Fenno & Co., New York, publish "A girl of the Commune" also under the title of "Two sieges of Paris; or, A girl of the Commune." The books are printed from the same plates.

#### FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

- Abbott, Fred Hull (Practice in civil actions at law in the courts of record of Michigan);  
 Archibald, James Francis Jewell (Blue shirt and khaki);  
 Arnold, Emma Josephine (Stories of ancient peoples);  
 Atwood, George Edward (Complete graded arithmetic);  
 Axtell, Decatur Boynton (Constitution of the state of Texas . . . annotated by D. B. Axtell);  
 Babcock, Oliver Morell (Cosmonics of worlds and forces . . .);  
 Bayly, Robert Chapin (The legal status of doctors everywhere under the flag . . .);  
 Behrend, Bernhard Arthur (The induction motor . . .);  
 Boone, Charles Theodore (Law of real property);  
 Bouvet, Jeanne Marie (Exercises in French syntax and composition);  
 Broomfield, James Polwarth (Murmurings from rugged waters);  
 Bronson, Harrison Arthur (The law of recitals in municipal bonds);  
 Casson, Herbert Newton (The crime of credulity);  
 Chancellor, William Estabrook (Children's arithmetic by grades);  
 Chapin, Charles Value (Municipal sanitation in the U. S.);  
 Churchill, Lida Abbie (The magic seven);  
 Clarke, Albert Gallatin, jr. (The Arickaree treasure);  
 Clay, Josephine Russell, ["Mrs. John M. Clay,"] (Uncle Phil);  
 Clow, Frederick Redman (Introduction to the study of commerce);  
 Coburn, Foster Dwight (Alfalfa, Lucerne, Spanish trefoil, etc.);  
 Collins, Elijah Thomas (The soul);  
 Coup, William Cameron (Sawdust and spangles: stories and secrets of the circus);  
 Crabtree, Pleasant Elijah (The first Belgian hare course of instruction . . .);  
 Davenport, Flora Lufkin (Handbook of choice receipts . . .);  
 Delmas, Delphin Michael (Speeches and addresses);  
 Dickerson, Mary Cynthia (Moths and butterflies);  
 Doherty, David Jessup, tr. of Blumentritt, Ferdinand (The Philippines . . .);  
 Dowd, James Henry (A practical treatise on simple and chronic specific urethritis);  
 Edgren, August Hjalmar, and Burnet, Percy Bentley (A French and English dictionary . . .);  
 Elshemus, Louis Michael (Poetical works . . . 1st series);  
 English, Virgil Primrose (The mind and its machinery);  
 Field, Millard Lincoln (Outlines in book-keeping);  
 Flickinger, Junius Rudy (Civil government as developed in the states and in the United States);  
 Fradenburgh, Jason Nelson (Life's spring-time);  
 Fuller, William Oliver (What happened to Wigglesworth);  
 Girdner, John Harvey (Newyorkitis);  
 Goodrich, William Winton (The bench and bar as makers of the American republic);  
 Gagg, Isaac Paul (Homes of the Massachusetts ancestors of Major-General Joseph Hooker);  
 Greiner, Tuisco (The garden book for practical farmers);  
 Griffith, Benjamin Lease Crozer (Plays and monologues);  
 Hall, Mary Frances, and Gilman, Mary Louise (Story land: a second reader);  
 Halphide, Alvan Cavala (The psychic and psychism);  
 Harvey, Nathan Albert (Introduction to the study of zoology);  
 Hastings, Frank Warren (Wed to a lunatic . . .);  
 Hazlehurst, James Nisbet (Towers and tanks for water-works);  
 Henderson, Howard Andrew Millet (Diomedes the centurion . . .);  
 Hoch, Jacob Charles, and Bert, Otto Frederick Herman (A new beginner's Latin book);  
 Hostelley, Alfred Edward (Songs of the Susquehanna);  
 Howard, Arthur Platt (Grandmother's cook book . . .);  
 Hyde, Cornelius Willet Gillam, and Jaques, Harriet Francelia, ["Mrs. E. K. Jaques."] (Minnesota state teachers' examinations. . . .);  
 Kilbourne, Katherine Rachel (Money-making occupations for women);  
 Kildow, Lory Sanford (The engineer's practical pocket guide);  
 Linscott, Hilda Bates, ["Mrs. H. B. Linscott,"] (One hundred bright ideas for social entertainment . . .);  
 Litchfield, Mary Elizabeth, ed. of Irving's sketch book; complete ed.;

MacArthur, Charles Elliott (Navigation simplified);  
 Minor, Charles Landon Carter (The real Lincoln . . .);  
 Morgan, John Vyrnwy, *ed.* (Theology at the dawn of the twentieth century . . .);  
 Morse, John Elliott (The new rhubarb culture . . .);  
 Mower, Charles Drown (How to build a motor launch);  
 Munson, Edward Lyman (The theory and practice of military hygiene);  
 Newell, Emerson Root (Patents, copyrights and trade-marks);  
 Parlin, Frank Edson (The Quincy word list . . .);  
 Presbrey, Eugene Wiley (New England folks; a love story);  
 Prutsman, Christian Miller (A soldier's experience in southern prisons);  
 Richmond, Almon Benson (The Nemesis of Chautauqua lake . . .);  
 Ruffin, Margaret Ellen Henry ["Mrs. Frank G. Ruffin,"] (John Gildart; an heroic poem);  
 Sontag, John Magnus (Nature and its natural laws . . .);  
 Sydenstricker, Hiram Mason (Nameless immortals);  
 Tunell, George Gerard (Railway mail service);  
 Van Meter, Henry Hooker (The truth about the Philippines . . .);  
 Vrett, George Frederic (Thou beside me singing);  
 Wilder, Grant Beardsley, *comp.* (Illinois conference sermons . . .).

### Bibliography.

ALCHEMY. Bolton, Henry Carrington. The literature of alchemy. (*In Chemical News*, May 31, June 7, 14, 1901. 83:261-262, 269-270, 280-281.)

These interesting articles by Dr. Bolton are reprinted from *The Pharmaceutical Review*, v. 19, nos. 4-5.

BIBLE. Hoare, H. W. The evolution of the English Bible: an historical sketch of the successive versions from 1382 to 1885. London, John Murray, 1901. 31+300 p. 8°.

BOLIVIA. Conway, Sir Martin. The Bolivian Andes: a record of climbing and exploration in the Cordillera Real in the years 1898 and 1900. New York, Harper & Bros., 1901. 9+403 p. il. 8°.  
 Contains a three-page bibliography.

JEWES. The Jewish encyclopedia: a descriptive record of the history, religion, literature, and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day. Pre-

pared by more than 400 scholars and specialists. Isidore Singer, managing editor. Complete in 12 volumes. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1901. v. 1, A-Apocalyptic literature. 38+685+37 p. il. 4°.

This work for its biographical and bibliographical materials is indispensable to libraries having Jewish books or Jewish readers. Nearly all the articles are followed by a bibliography. In the biographical sketches, and there are thousands of them—ancient and modern—the writings of the person are given. An idea of the comprehensiveness of this work may be had from the fact that 40 pages are given to subjects beginning with the name Abraham and 20 to those of Aaron.

MARYLAND, *Geology*. Maryland Geological Survey: Eocene. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1901. 322 p. il. 4°.

Pages 31-43 contain an annotated bibliography of the Eocene deposits of Maryland, by W. B. Clark and G. C. Martin.

MESSIAH. Goodspeed, George Stephen. Israel's Messianic hope to the time of Jesus: a study of the historical development of the foreshadowings of the Christ in the Old Testament and beyond. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1900. 10+315 p. 12°.

Contains a selected bibliography of 11 pages, annotated.

MODERN HISTORY. Gooch, G. P. Annals of politics and culture (1492-1899). Cambridge, at the University Press, 1901. 10+530 p. 8°.

Pages 475-493 contain a classified bibliography.

MOTTA, Em. Saggio bibliografico di cartografia milanese fino al 1796: pubblicato dalla società storica lombarda, in occasione del quarto congresso geografico italiano, 10-15 aprile 1901. Milano, P. Confalonieri, 1901. 63 p. 8°.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Brooks, Robert C. A bibliography of municipal problems and city conditions. 2d edition, rev. and enlarged, complete to Jan. 1, 1901. (*In Municipal Affairs*, March, 1901. 5:1.)

This valuable bibliography forms the spring issue of the New York Reform Club quarterly, *Municipal Affairs*. It replaces Mr. Brooks' bibliography of the subject, published in 1897 (*see L. J.*, 22:269-270), and includes all the material given in that issue, and in the 15 quarterly supplements published later, as well as much material gathered by special independent investigators. In all there are entries for over 12,000 books, pamphlets, government documents, and magazine articles.

Like its predecessor, the bibliography consists of a subject index, followed by an author list, the latter containing nearly 4000 names. The subject arrangement is alphabetical, with subdivisions when required, and classification is also made by countries and cities. Each entry given in the subject index bears a number, to which reference is made in the author list, thus economizing space. In bibliographical details, improvement might be made in the list, as in the omission of quotation marks, and in typographical points; but the bibliography is a work of so much value and importance that it deserves only cordial appreciation.

PARIS. Tourneux, Maurice. *Bibliographie de l'histoire de Paris pendant la révolution française*. Tome 3: Monuments, moeurs et institutions. Paris, imp. Mangeot, 1901. à 2 col. 60+991 p. 8°, 10 fr.

— Tuetey, Alexandre. *Repertoire general des sources manuscrites de l'histoire de Paris pendant la révolution française*. Tome 5: Assemblée législative (2e partie). Paris, imp. Mangeot, 1901. à 2 col. 65+718 p. 8°, 10 fr.

SAVONAROLA. Mancini, Aug. *Codici savonaroliani a Lucca*. Lucca, tip. Baroni, 1901. 15 p. 8°.

SOCIALISM. Sombart, W. *Sozialismus und soziale bewegung im 19. jahrhundert*. Nebst 2 anhängen: 1. Chronik der sozialen bewegung von 1750-1900; 2. Führer durch die sozialistische litteratur. 4. Auflage. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1901. 7+130 p. 8°.

SPAIN. Hume, Martin A. S. *The Spanish people: their origin, growth, and influence*. (The great peoples series.) New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1901. 19+535 p. 12°, \$1.50. Pages 517-524 contain a classified bibliography, with some annotations. Few titles are in English.

#### INDEXES.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE der deutschen zeitschriften-litteratur mit einschluss von sammelwerken und zeitung. Band 7: Alphabetisches nach schlagworten sachlich geordnetes verzeichnis von aufsätzen, die während der monate Juli-Dezember 1900 in über 1300 zumeist wissenschaftlichen zeitschriften, sammelwerken und zeitung. deutscher zunge erschienen sind, mit autoren-register. Unter besonderer mitwirkung von E. Roth für den medizinisch-naturwissenschaftlichen teil und mit beiträgen von A. L. Jellinek,

herausgegeben von F. Dietrich. Leipzig, Felix Dietrich, 1901. 4°. 18.75 m.

HOWVILLE, Herbert W. *A private index, and how to make it*. (In *Chautauquan*, May, 1901. 33:137-139.)

"To the busy writer or speaker, an index is a kind of literary banking deposit, steadily accumulating interest as he works and sleeps, and beyond reach of the depredations made upon other kinds of capital."

#### Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

"Ellis Meredith," pseud. of Mrs. L. M. Stansbury, "The master-knot of human fate."

"Great match and other matches" is by Professor John Trowbridge. Little, Brown & Co., the publishers, are authority for the statement. They say: "The book was originally published in the 'No name' series, and this probably accounts for the doubt in regard to the author."

"Autobiography of an old sport," published anonymously in 1885, is by Charles Reginald Sherlock, according to Mr. Sherlock's statement in the "author's note" to "Your Uncle Lew" (New York, Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1901).

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Bee, Polly, pseud. of Brent, Pauline, "Vagaries of men."

Cox, Maria McIntosh, ["Mrs. J. F. Cox,"] is the author of "Home thoughts, by C."

Kankakee, June, pseud. of Turner, Mrs. E. R., "Aunt Lucy's cabin."

Loundes, Charles Henry, is the author of "Prophecy unfolded . . ."

Myth, M. Y. T. H., pseud. of Nicholovius, Ludwig, "Unique tales."

Prune, Nat, pseud. of Weymouth, John, "Wedding bells."

#### Humors and Blunders.

A PUBLICATION with the title "Land and sky," issued by one of our Southern railroads, and relating to Asheville, North Carolina, has just been discovered in one of the great libraries of this country to have been classified under theology.

HIS DREAD. — "Who's that nervous old chap over there, who looks as though black care had roosted permanently between his shoulder-blades?"

"Oh, he's the richest man in this town."

"What gives him that worried, hunted look, then?"

"Why, he's scared to death for fear Andrew Carnegie will give us a library, and the taxes will be increased to support it." — *Town Topics*.

# LIBRARY SHELVES



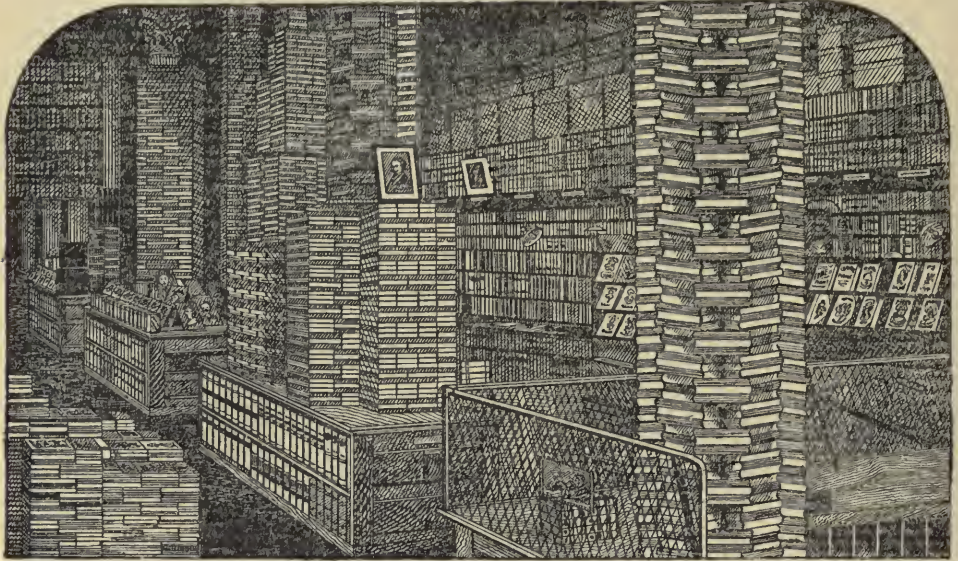
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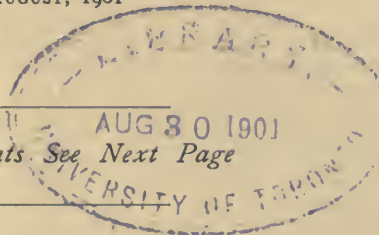
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BEING A LIBRARIAN: ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

By HENRY J. CARR, *Librarian Scranton (Pa.) Public Library.*

IN your presence, and in addressing you tonight as presiding officer, I feel to a far greater extent than I can express in words the high honor that has been conferred in each instance upon all who from time to time have been chosen to serve as a president of this particular association.

There is in this present age, to be sure, no lack of those popular and peculiar entities termed associations—associations of many kinds, and for almost every conceivable purpose. Throughout the entire continent there exist few, perhaps none, whose history, objects, and work, have warranted a more justifiable pride in being a member thereof, than is found in being a member of the American Library Association.

It may here be said that conditions and circumstances have been favorable to the success of the A. L. A.; not the least of which has been the faithful loyalty of its individual members. We realize, too, that even time has dealt leniently with it, upon noting that of the 64 members who attended its first meeting, held at Philadelphia twenty-five years ago, but 18 have died, and that 20 persons are yet included in its membership list out of the 69 who joined the association in 1876, that initial year. Some of that original number, much to our gratification, are present with us at this 23d general meeting.

Considering its purely voluntary nature, the migratory holding of its successive meetings in different parts of the land, and the notable avoidance of fads, or any tendency towards selfish ends that might otherwise mark its united efforts, it becomes almost a matter of surprise that so many persons have unflatter-

ingly kept up their allegiance from year to year ever since the time of their joining the association. But, as a matter of fact, the A. L. A. has at no time fallen off in its total membership; and at this date it numbers nearly one thousand contributing members paying dues for the current year.

The American Library Association has now attained a period of twenty-five years in its history—a quarter of a century. During that time, in the addresses given at its general meetings, as well as in the multiplicity of noteworthy and valuable papers contributed to its Proceedings, and the sundry publications devoted to library interests, it would appear as if there must have been presented almost every conceivable phase of library thought and sentiment. Can anything new be said, or old ideas placed in a new light, so as to be worthy of hearing and attention at this time? I fear not, except as some lessons may be drawn from the experience of one's past work, perhaps, that shall serve to aid yet others who are to tread like paths in life.

I beg, therefore, that you will bear with me for a short space of time while I give expression to some thoughts drawn from the experience of myself and others while Being a Librarian.

Without now restricting their application to particular phases of librarianship, let us at the outset consider them as relating to any and all conditions of it as a vocation. "Why did you take up library work?" is a question not infrequently asked. To that query various answer may be given, according to the individual views of the persons replying. Perhaps one general reason, that in a certain way

has had its unconscious influence upon many of us, is best stated in the following characteristic passage from the "Book-hunter:":

"To every man of our Saxon race endowed with full health and strength, there is committed the custody of a restless demon, for which he is doomed to find ceaseless excitement, either in honest work, or some less profitable or more mischievous occupation. Countless have been the projects of man to open up for this fiend fields of exertion great enough for the absorption of its tireless energies, and none of them is more hopeful than the great world of books, if the demon is docile enough to be coaxed into it."

Since Burton's day the "great world of books" has taken on many phases of which he never dreamed. And we, as librarians, may reasonably believe that if not entirely a part and parcel of it, we are nevertheless called upon to deal with that "world" in almost every form, and are ourselves more or less important factors in it. We may not be called upon to adopt the "strenuous life," or seek to impart it to the conduct and activities of others. But necessarily we are and must be accustomed to "doing things"; and, by that very doing, will in some degree, each in our own field, inspire and influence others also.

Furthermore, do we not find *our* "restless demon of work" more agreeably inclined and contentedly occupied in the library field than in other lines of life which we may have previously entered into? I, for one, certainly think so, even though we may not have had that idea in mind at the outset, or when making the change. And, too, that we derive a certain feeling of encouragement akin to inspiration, that in itself renders *us* contented and happy, when responding to the varied demands on our time and energy that are entailed by our positions as librarians. That is half the battle, the rest being but a question of persistence in the application of means and ability.

Therefore, in the consoling words of one of Elbert Hubbard's salient sayings: "Blessed is that man who has found his work."

It is not the purpose of these present remarks to set forth particularly the compensations in a librarian's work; neither the advantages or disadvantages, the opportunities

or drawbacks therein. Those factors have all been frequently and well discussed in prior years, by some of our well-known associates and various contributors to library literature. I desire, rather, to suggest some features and relationships connected with our work as a profession, from which an occasional lesson may be taken, and possibly a word of encouragement, if such be needed.

First of all, is librarianship a profession? Does it possess the characteristics that make it such; and is that work more nearly professional than otherwise, which lies at its hands to be done? Some such queries were propounded to me by the president of a state library association one day last fall, as we were journeying together to an annual meeting. He, himself, had been a teacher and an educational administrator for a number of years before becoming a librarian; and of the recognized professional standing of his *former* occupation there could be no doubt.

My first, and off-hand, answer was to the effect that librarianship certainly has many professional features, even though its being a true and undoubted profession in every respect might be disputed now and then. Going further into this question of professional status, however, it will be found that the literature of views and discussions thereon, pro and con, is by no means small. For one of us to now express a doubt that librarianship, as a whole, is a profession, would be almost presumptuous; and I, for one, do not propose to do so. My thesis, so far as it relates to the present remarks, is in affirmation of the claim; not only that it is a profession—our profession—but really the profession of professions!

All other professions now depend to a considerable extent upon that of the librarian for the custodianship of their literature, without whose care much of it might be lost. We may not be able to transmit to future eras such enduring records of antiquity as has been done by the librarian of old in his collection of clay tablets (which now serve to tell us of the affairs of mankind as transacted thousands of years ago), but it is certain that we are doing our part towards making modern literature available in disseminating it, and in preserving it as far as lies in our power.

Cotemporaneous with the organization of this association Melvil Dewey made the following decided and well-supported assertion: "The time has at last come when a librarian, may, without assumption, speak of his occupation as a profession." I cite Mr. Dewey's words, not as necessarily conclusive, but because he has ever been an active and constant supporter of that doctrine in both his work as a librarian, as a noted stimulator of the library movement, and as an originator of professional instruction of other librarians. Similar enthusiastic and persistent efforts on the part of librarians generally may do much towards the furtherance of such features, and the consequent development of librarianship as a profession in all its aspects.

Let us now consider for a few moments some features of resemblance and diversity between the library profession and others quite as well or better known. It has been said that the library exists chiefly for the use of its patrons, and that the librarian is necessarily and essentially a servant. Therefore the librarian must, of equal necessity, earn a livelihood or receive compensation of some kind for his services. All of which, in the main, is true of the professions generally, as will be seen from a brief statement of circumstances.

Doctors, lawyers, accountants, engineers, artists, etc., are engaged by and receive pay from their respective clients. The clergy are supported by contributions of their church members or from denominational resources. Teachers in the public schools are paid from public taxes, while those of private schools, or endowed institutions, receive their compensation from various sources.

The clergy and teachers, as a rule, like most librarians, no matter how willing or how well qualified, are under the further necessity of obtaining a "call," or position, as a prerequisite to the exercise of their professional faculties. In that respect they are at a disadvantage in comparison with those practitioners in the other professions, already named, who can go to any locality, solicit clients and seek business opportunities, with reasonable assurance of obtaining both according to place and the circumstances of supply and demand.

In some of the professions, both the so-

called "learned" and the practical ones, there have been developed certain well recognized differentiations and specializations of professional work. Those lines have usually been taken up in response to what has seemed a reasonable demand for them; and in their exercise have not unfrequently brought both reputation and corresponding remuneration to the specialists.

Possibly the time has arrived for doing much more of that nature in the library profession than has yet been customary. And there are those among us, possessing a due amount of working experience coupled with knowledge of other and allied affairs, who might now do well to devote themselves to some special features of library enterprise as a matter of desirable business opportunity. Some from the library schools, and a few others, have gone out as "organizers," and found more or less of a field for the exercise of their limited special qualifications. The field ought to be a growing one, it would seem, if recourse to incompetent aid is carefully avoided.

But the offices of "consulting librarianship," while possessing many desirable and much needed features, do not appear to be practised as a specific function. Something of the kind has been urged in past years, to be sure, and several well-known librarians did undertake at different times to supply such services. Sooner or later, however, each one was persuaded into a more certain, or better compensated, and permanent, position of local librarianship, and thereupon abandoned that special line of work.

In this era of the establishment of so many new libraries, small and great, and of the gift of hundreds of buildings for such purposes, there is a decided need for the effective services which a consulting librarian might render; and this to a greater extent than is yet fully understood or appreciated. Lacking such, some librarians and more library trustees work too often at a disadvantage. Many more, too, are burdened with repeated calls for information which more properly ought to be obtained from an independent expert; one so situated as to take an unbiased view of circumstances and equally able to give advice best suited to the particular case in hand. Serious mistakes are sometimes made in the

preliminary details of new library enterprises that might be just as easily avoided by the employment of a competent and paid professional adviser.

Turning now to another side of our subject, and considering the relation of the individual librarians rather than of the profession as a class, a few words upon personal actions may not be out of place. A librarian's position is usually of a public or semi-public nature; ability for its duties is implied; and the compensation received is for present services as a rule, rather than as a reward of merit. In order that the library shall perform all that is expected of it, not only in being to some extent an ever-running machine but equally in respect to its recognized higher functions, there must be the application of watchful care, constant attention, foresight, and unremitting work. The direction of all of which, and perhaps much of its actual execution, must depend upon the person placed in charge of the institution as its librarian.

It is true that, having a well-trained body of assistants, a library may be able to run on for a time in the prolonged absence of, or when lacking, a chief; because impetus and the effects of past direction are not lost at once, provided that no demoralization has taken place. But it is not a safe policy to allow a library, or other working institution that depends largely upon the work of trained employees for its effectiveness, to go long at a time without the presence and oversight of an actual and capable head.

Yet it does not follow that the working hours of chief librarians should be absorbed in attending to innumerable and trivial items of detail which might be delegated to and done quite as well, or better, by their assistants. Not only is "genius a capacity for evading hard work," as has been said, but one of the proper duties of the executive of a library is to obtain the best results possible from the respective capacities of those through whom the library does its work. All of which should imply the exercise of a kindly and broad-minded disposition towards one's assistants, just as truly as of respect and obedience to one's superiors, or of courtesy and suavity in dealing with customers and the public. It may be only human for one to desire to be

that "king of his world," of whom Carlyle speaks; but any policy which reduces the assistants to mere machines is not a true professional one, since it tends to rob the library world of talent which is needed and, except for such repression, might be developed and brought forward.

On the other hand I might plead no less for corresponding loyalty and fidelity on the part of all library workers, both to their respective chiefs and the institutions that employ them. As a matter of fact, however, action of that kind is the prevailing practice in this country, with hardly an exception, and that phase needs no extended discussion. A chief is, of course, entitled to credit for acts done by subordinates at his direction and for which he is responsible. But chiefs, in turn, can well afford to give recognition to the ability and deeds of their assistants, and will seldom, if ever, lose by doing so.

There are one or two other features of librarianship which merit passing mention. Among them are what may be termed library succession, or the librarian's duty to his successor. Some few librarians "die in the harness"; while quite as many more change from one place to another at times. Occasionally they are succeeded by those who come new into the work; and, gaining experience, become a credit to the profession. Advancement of those trained in smaller libraries to places in larger ones, or from the position of assistant in a library to the head thereof, has also brought forward quite as many more of those whose progress we watch with cordial interest.

Although conscious of those facts, and of the inevitable changes and successions that must occur from year to year, do we recognize our duty to our successor? I have asked the question, but its consideration must be left to some future time and opportunity.

Impartiality in enforcing rules, and in dispensing the privileges of the library to all comers, should be deemed an important feature of librarianship, quite as essential to the welfare of the institution as to the professional success of the librarian. And this suggests a query, which has before now been raised, as to how far librarians should go in aiding persons who expect to use information



obtained at the library, solely for the furtherance of personal interests or for purposes of pecuniary profit. Impartial and confidential treatment of all readers and seekers, who come to the library after information, would appear to be the only safe practice and criterion, regardless of their particular motives. Care should be taken, of course, to assist them in gaining the desired information by means of their own study, and in their own way, rather than through the efforts of library employees applied to searching out the exact and final facts for them.

In conclusion, I would direct your attention very briefly to yet another side of librarianship which ought to have an occasional bearing so far as ethical principles may apply.

Since we regard librarianship as a profession it would seem that there must needs be some recognized principles of an ethical nature relating to it. Like many of our working methods, however, they must probably exist chiefly as "unwritten laws." It is always a difficult matter to put our ideals into words. They may be quite real to the sensibilities and yet hardly admit of being formulated. And, too, the evident contrast between the ideals aimed at, and the results attained, is often so great that one hesitates to say in so many words just what is his ideal.

Still there have been developed in the other

leading professions, those that are regarded as the most reputable and noteworthy, certain recognized principles which serve to guide their members in many ways. The full comprehension of such principles as an authoritative guide tends to a correct measurement of the real value of one's professional work. Likewise, while supplying certain ideals at the outset, they may aid in determining the lines of effort and action which will tend to elevate the profession itself and to the attainment of individual success in its pursuits.

Perhaps it is too soon in the history of so young a profession to expect very much in the nature of such formulations. To properly enumerate and determine the essential principles must call for the attention of many minds, working each in their own channel but aimed in the same general direction, until the final outcome shall be a fully developed and rounded code of library ethics which will thus be entitled to and gain well deserved recognition and observance.

If, in the views and various thoughts, which I have presumed to set forth at this time, such ideas as have a bearing on this last named topic shall serve as hints to spur on some abler and more philosophically versed person or persons to undertake the task, or serve as a ground upon which to build a foundation code, I shall be greatly pleased.

## WHAT MAY BE DONE FOR LIBRARIES BY THE CITY.

BY THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, *Trustee Free Library of Philadelphia.*

WHEN, in the course of human events, it became necessary for our people to dissolve the political bonds which connected them with another, pretty much everything was declared a free and an inalienable right with the exception of the public library. Whether it would have escaped the attention of that founder of circulating libraries and everything else that is useful, had it not been a time of extraordinary pressure of business, or whether he purposely neglected it in the belief that a people that had expressed such lofty sentiments as to life, liberty and the pur-

suit of happiness might well be trusted to consider such matters in due time it is not our purpose to discuss. He does not hesitate to give credit to the libraries in his autobiography for making the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen in other countries, and for contributing in some degree to the stand so generally made throughout the colonies in defense of their privileges. It was not until about 1850 that the desirability of a city library was suggested to the City Council of Boston by Josiah Quincy, then mayor. The council cautiously Resolved,

"That it would accept any donation from citizens or others for the purpose of commencing a public city library and that whenever the library shall be of the value of \$30,000 it will be expedient for the city to provide a suitable place and arrangements to enable it to be used by the citizens with as great a degree of freedom as the security of the property will permit." In July, 1852, the trustees made a report "that in their opinion the finances of the city will not permit of the erecting of a building and the purchase of an ample library." They suggest "a moderate expenditure on the part of the city for the purchase of books and the compensation of a librarian." It was soon after this that Mr. Bates made his famous gift of \$50,000 worth of books "on condition that the city provide an adequate building which shall be an ornament to the city." A complete history of this institution would seem to be the best possible answer which could be made to the question before us. What can the city do for the free library. With a magnificent collection of 700,000 books, selected under the administration of some of the best men who have dignified our profession, and housed in the most expensive building ever erected by a city for such a purpose, it would appear that the citizen of Boston might rightly exclaim "*Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice.*"

The things that can be done by a city are innumerable; what it *ought* to do and what it *will* do are perhaps more easily dealt with. Thinking I might obtain some information on the subject I asked the question of the librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia. He settled himself in his chair and assuming the tone of an oracle said that there were three things that the city should do for its library. 1. Provide an adequate appropriation for its maintenance; 2. Provide an extra appropriation for emergencies; and 3. Provide a special appropriation for some particular work which the librarian might be particularly interested in at the time. I asked several other prominent librarians the same question and their answers were to the same purport—namely, if the city could furnish sufficient money they felt themselves fully competent to build up an ideal institution.

We all know as a matter of fact that the

strong libraries of the country have been built up by other means than the mere appropriation of money by city councils, and it is not unreasonable to mention as the first of these the librarian. The city should see to it that this individual is a man (or woman) strong, intellectual and vigorous, without bumptiousness, which is often mistaken for vigor, and with those qualities which will procure for him respectful attention from even those who may be opposed to him. I have often heard addresses made before this Association bewailing the fact that the city librarian had to deal with certain political elements which very much hampered him. I should regard this state of affairs as belonging to the time when the college president was necessarily a professor of moral philosophy whose duties consisted of receiving the senior class for one hour a week to discuss Whewell's "Elements." Such an officer must now be an active administrative power as well as an intellectual entity to at all meet the modern requirements, and in like manner the public librarian should deem it a privilege to meet the representatives of the city government and to have the opportunity of impressing the needs of his institution upon them. There is no better test of the capacity of the man for the great work in which he is engaged.

Speaking practically I would state that in the building up of the Philadelphia Free Library in which I have taken an active interest, the political elements have always responded most generously to our requests, and that the library has been more inconvenienced by the writings and personal influence of certain well-to-do-citizens upon whom the word "paternalism" has acted as a nightmare than by any difficulty with the city government.

While the city should provide means and a proper official to conduct the institution it should take much more care in the selection of the board of trustees than is usually the case. They should be representative men, who not only should be able to assist the librarian in the formation of an educational institution, but also be able to devote a considerable amount of time to matters relating to its policy. If the librarian is not a systematic business man, one of the board or a committee should be delegated to attend to the financial

affairs, as it is absolutely necessary that the accounts shall be at all times in as good condition as in the most punctilious business house.

I would also suggest that a certain modesty be observed in the carrying out of such work by a municipality. It is hard to think of anything that could be said for this proposition when the magnificent buildings of Boston, Chicago and Pittsburgh are taken into consideration; but I would respectfully submit that the feeling of unrest among the great army of industrial workers throughout the civilized world is growing. With the tremendous progress in science and industry these people are claiming that they can see no gain in the position of the common people. This discontent has manifested itself lately in the opposition of the labor organizations of certain towns to the munificent proposition made by one of the most conscientious men who has ever been numbered among the multimillionaires of the world. While it is not always wise to consider too seriously the socialistic murmurings of a few negative people, I submit that it is our duty to consider the effect produced upon the poorest and most scantily clad patron of our libraries.

It is necessary that the library should be

housed in a fireproof building as soon as possible, and the owners of valuable books will always choose such an institution for such gifts as they may make. I believe that the Boston Library has received donations equal to half the cost of the building since it has been housed in Copley square.

Finally, the city should insist that the library be an educational institution and not receive its appropriation for recreation mainly. The extraordinary demand for light fiction in public libraries has led to a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and it is not uncommon to find 300 copies of a new novel necessary to at all meet the demand. There is every indication that the public library will be furnished with a happy release from this call upon their resources by the institution of the Book Lovers' Library which has now extended its branches to all the important cities. If this system can be extended on good business principles, the happiness of public libraries would be complete notwithstanding the slight falling off in circulation that might follow.

The motto of every such institution should be: *Libri libere liberis*, which being freely translated, means: "A free people should have open shelves if possible."

#### WHAT MAY BE DONE FOR LIBRARIES BY THE STATE.\*

By E. A. BIRGE, *President Board of Directors, Madison (Wis.) Public Library.*

THE relation of the state to libraries may be considered from three points of view. The first and oldest library function of the state has been the maintenance of a state library, usually begun for the convenience of the legislature and in many states enlarged into a general library. With this function has also gone the indirect support of libraries for historical and scientific societies, incorporated by the state and in some degree representing it. Much might be said on possible lines of work for the state in this direction, but as this function is the oldest and best understood, it may be named and passed without further discussion.

Second, the state holds a relation to the local libraries in communities which are supporting free libraries without aid from the state. The state aids these libraries by enacting proper laws for their organization. In general, the statutes should be such as will give the local library the best opportunity for organization, and will leave it when organized the largest amount of freedom in doing its work. The earlier library laws of the states have very generally contained the provision that, in order to establish a library in a community, the proposition must be accepted by a majority of the voters at an election. This provision has been found disadvantageous in Wisconsin, and was eliminated from our li-

\* Abstract.

brary law in 1897. Experience has shown that it is better to leave the establishment of a library, like other public works of necessity and utility, to the common council, or other representatives of the people in the larger towns and cities, rather than to commit the proposition to the chance of a general election.

The third function of the state with reference to libraries is that which may be called library extension. Here the state acts directly to aid in the establishment of libraries and the extension of library work in the communities which would otherwise lack libraries. The necessity for this work has become apparent to the more progressive states of the Union within recent years. The justification of this work lies in two main reasons. First, libraries continue for the older youth of the community and for adults the education which the state requires for children. It is neither fair nor right for the state to maintain a system of education which develops a love of knowledge and of reading, and then leave the community without the means for continuing in later youth the development begun in childhood. Second, it is known that the intellectual isolation of the rural communities is one of the main reasons for the much-lamented drift from the country into the cities, and it has been found that the establishment of libraries affords one of the most important means of bringing these small communities into intellectual touch with the world.

The states then which have undertaken this work of library extension have usually done so by means of the library commission. The first commission was established by Massachusetts in 1890. Seventeen states had established such commissions by the end of 1900—more than half of them in the two years preceding that date. I have no statistics regarding the establishment of such commissions in 1901. The work of these commissions may be either advisory or missionary, aiding in the establishment of libraries in the smaller communities which are able to establish and maintain them under the guidance and advice of the commission, and directly furnishing library facilities to the small-

est and weakest communities. In certain states direct state aid is given to the smaller libraries, notably in Massachusetts, where each town library established under the rules of the commission receives books to the amount of \$100. In some states aid is given in the purchase of books. The direct furnishing of libraries is done mainly by means of travelling libraries. So far as I can learn, these are now distributed by six states. The system has grown throughout the Union, in various manifestations, and its influence in bringing books to the communities that most lack and need them has been of the utmost value. This work is one of the greatest importance, and yet I believe it is one which will ultimately pass into the hands of the counties or smaller governmental bodies than the state.

Lastly, the commissions are aiding in the library work by the establishment of library schools. In Wisconsin a summer school for library training has been held for the past seven years, and represents a class of work which it seems important that each state should undertake, namely: the training of librarians for the smaller libraries in which the salaries paid are necessarily so small that the librarians cannot afford the expense of a complete course in library training. This instruction applies especially to persons already in charge of small libraries throughout the state, who have not had the opportunity to secure professional training for their work, and it is of great value in bringing them in touch with library effort and setting higher standards of purpose and efficiency. Experience has shown that in a two months' summer session instruction can be given of the greatest value to those who are to have charge of this class of libraries.

In this department of library extension which the states have been entering upon during the past decade lies the most important work which the state can undertake for libraries. The work of the library commissions means a systematic employment of the library as an educational and social factor in the progress of the people. This is the true mission of the library, and the most important function of the state lies in effectively aiding it to perform this work.

## WHAT MAY BE DONE FOR LIBRARIES BY THE NATION.

BY HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress.*

YOU have had suggestions as to what may be done for libraries by the city and what by the state. Whatever is left over — if there is anything left over — I am to treat as something that may be done by the nation — the nation not as an aggregate of its parts, but as a unit, acting through its central authority. There is a disposition to contend that *everything* which may be more effectively or more economically done by a central authority for the larger area should be undertaken by that authority. I am not prepared to go so far. There may be a value in local effort that will repay its greater cost. But in an educational work which involves the accumulation of material some of which is exceedingly costly, only part of which is constantly in use, and little of which perishes by use; a work whose processes are capable of organization on a large scale and the application of co-operative effort: there must be certain undertakings which, relatively speaking, are possible only if assumed by a central authority. It is such undertakings, for the largest area, that I am asked to discover and set forth.

To do so involves consequences which may be inconvenient. For a possible service means a correlative duty. And as I myself to a degree represent here the central authority in question, whatever I state as a service appropriate for that authority, I shall have to admit as a duty in which I must share. I shall try to be candid. But under the circumstances I cannot be expected to be more than candid.

In some respects the Federal Government of the United States has already influenced the constitution, resources and service of our public libraries. It has enacted laws which, having for their primary purpose the protection of authors and publishers, benefit libraries by encouraging the manufacture of books soundly, substantially and honestly made. It has favored public libraries by exempting from tariff duty books imported for their use. It has encouraged the study of the classics by laying a penalty upon the general

importation of books less than twenty years old. In its executive capacity it is itself investigator, author, publisher, manufacturer, distributor, statistician, bibliographer, and librarian. It maintains at Washington, with a generosity not paralleled by any other government, bureaus for scientific research; it compiles, publishes, and freely distributes the results of this research. It is the greatest publisher in the world, and the largest manufacturer of books. In a single publication, repeated each year, it consumes over a million pounds of paper stock; and it maintains a bureau whose purpose is to replenish the forests which as publisher it thus depletes. It distributes gratuitously to the libraries of the United States each year over 300,000 volumes, embodying the results of its research, its legislative proceedings, and an account of its administrative activities. It maintains a bureau for the investigation of problems in education, for the accumulation and dissemination of information concerning the work of educational institutions; and it has included the public libraries of this country among such educational institutions. This bureau has issued three reports tabulating statistics concerning them, one also (in 1876) summarizing their history and two (in 1876 and in 1893) containing essays which embody the best contemporary opinion as to library equipment and methods. It has published as a document the A. L. A. list of best books to form the basis of a public library.

Through its bureau of documents it is seeking to index and adequately to exhibit its own publications, to facilitate their distribution to libraries and to afford to libraries as to federal documents a clearing house for duplicates.

All such services are obviously appropriate for the national authority and may doubtless be continued and extended. If the interchange of books among libraries is to be facilitated by special postal regulations this can be accomplished by the national authority alone.

But in the case of a state a service has been described which is to be rendered to local libraries by the library which the state itself owns and maintains. Now the federal government also owns and maintains libraries. What may be demanded of these? Certain precedents have already been established. The library of the Surgeon General's office—the most comprehensive in the world within its special field—sends its books to members of the medical profession throughout the United States, relieving just so much the burden upon local libraries; and it has issued a catalog which is not merely in form and method efficient, but is so nearly an exhibit of the entire literature of the medical sciences that it renders unnecessary duplication of cataloging and analytical work within the field which it covers. This catalog has conferred a general benefit not equalled by any bibliographic work within any other department of literature. It is perhaps the most eminent bibliographic work yet accomplished by any government. The cost of its mere publication—which is the cost chargeable to the general benefit—has already exceeded \$250,000.

But this library is but one of several collections maintained by the Federal Government; the aggregate of which is already nearly two million volumes. In each federal department and bureau there is a library. And there is a central collection which in itself is already the largest on the western hemisphere. It was created as a legislative library—for the use of both Houses of Congress. It is still called the Library of Congress. But it is now being referred to as something more. The government has erected for it a building which is the largest, most elaborate, and most costly yet erected for library purposes. The seven million dollars which it cost has been paid not by the District of Columbia, but by the country at large. No such sum would have been requisite for a building to serve Congress alone. It seems to intend a library that shall serve the country at large, if there is any such thing possible. In fact the library is already being referred to as the National Library of the United States. What does this mean? or rather, what *may* this mean? One naturally looks abroad—to the foremost of national libraries.

The British Museum is a huge repository of material. In scope it is universal. Its purpose is accumulation, preservation, and the aid of research by accredited persons, upon its own premises. Its service is purely responsive. It has printed catalogs of its own collections, but does not undertake bibliographic work general in nature, nor engage in co-operative bibliographic undertakings. It lends no books.

But I fear you will hardly be satisfied with the analogy. The British Museum, you will say, is placed in a city which is not merely the capital of the British Empire, but the metropolis; the literary metropolis also of the Anglo-Saxon race. The Library of Congress is at the capital of the United States. But this capital is not itself a metropolis. No student in Great Britain has to travel over 500 miles to reach the British Museum. A student in the United States may have to travel as much as 3000 miles to reach the Library of Congress. The area which supports the national library of Great Britain is but 100,000 square miles; that which supports the National Library of the United States is over 3,000,000 square miles. The conditions differ, and therefore, you will say, the obligation. If there is any way in which our National Library may "reach out" from Washington it should reach out. Its first duty is no doubt as a legislative library—to Congress. Its next is as a federal library to aid the executive and judicial departments of the government and the scientific undertakings under governmental auspices. Its next is to that general research which may be carried on at Washington by resident and visiting students and scholars: which in American history, political and social science, public administration, jurisprudence and international law is likely to make Washington its center, and which, under the auspices of the Washington Memorial Institution—that new project for post graduate study involving the use of the scientific collections and scientific experts at Washington—is likely to be organized in various branches of the natural and physical sciences as well. But this should not be the limit. There should be possible also a service to the country at large: a service to be extended through the libraries which are

the local centers of research involving the use of books. That claim may be made. Now what at Washington might be useful to these libraries?

(A lively imagination is not requisite.) Suppose there could be a collection of books universal in scope, as no local library with limited funds and limited space can hope to be: a collection that shall contain also particularly (1) original sources, (2) works of high importance for occasional reference, but whose cost to procure and maintain precludes their acquisition by a local library pressed to secure the material of ordinary and constant need, and (3) the "useless" books; books not costly to acquire, but of so little general concern as not to justify cataloging, space and care in each local library if only they are known to be preserved and accessible somewhere.

Such a collection must include also the general mass of books sought and held by local libraries — the books for the ordinary reader; the daily tools of research. Its maintenance will involve processes — of classification and cataloging — highly costly. Suppose the results of these processes could be made generally available, so as to save duplication of such expenditure upon identical material held by local libraries?

A collection universal in scope will afford opportunity for bibliographic work not equalled elsewhere. Such work centered there might advance the general interest with the least aggregate effort. The adequate interpretation of such a collection will involve the maintenance of a corps of specialists. Suppose these specialists could be available to answer inquiries from all parts of the country as to what material exists on any particular subject, where it is, how it may be had, how most effectively it may be used?

There are special collections already existent in various localities in the United States and likely to come into being through special local advantage or incentive, or the interest of private collectors, or private endowment — which cannot be duplicated at Washington. Suppose there could be at Washington a bibliographic statement of that which is peculiar to each of these collections; in brief, a catalog of the books in the United States —

not of every library, not of every copy of every book, but of every *book* available for an investigator?

There are various bibliographic undertakings which may be co-operative. Suppose there could be at Washington a central bureau — with approved methods, standard forms, adequate editorial capacity, and liberal facilities for publication — which could organize and co-ordinate this work among the libraries of the United States and represent them in such of it as — like the new Royal Society index — is to be international?

There is the exchange of material duplicated in one library, needed by another. Suppose there could be at Washington a bureau which would serve as a clearing house for miscellaneous duplicates as the Bureau of Documents serves for documents? It might accomplish much without handling a single article; it might, like a clearing house proper as it were, set debit against credit, *i. e.*, compare the deficiencies in one library with the surplus in another and communicate the results to the institutions interested. It might do this upon slip lists sent in by each — of duplicates and of particular deficiencies — in sets, for instance. One of my associates has been guilty of this very suggestion. It is likely to bring something upon his head. He may have his choice between live coals and the ashes of repentance.

Now those are some of the things which might be asserted as the duty of Washington to the country at large. I have touched them as lightly as possible: but there they are. And we may not be able to avoid them. Nay, we seem to be drifting toward them. To some of them we are apparently already committed.

There is the building: that in itself seems to commit us. There is equipment. There are books. As regards any national service the federal libraries should be one library. They contain nearly two million volumes. The Library of Congress contains net some 700,000 books and a half million other items. It has for increase (1) deposits under the copyright law, (2) documents acquired through distribution of the federal documents placed at its disposal for exchange — formerly 50 copies of each, now 100, (3) books and

society publications acquired by the Smithsonian through its exchanges, (4) miscellaneous gifts and exchanges, and, (5) purchases from appropriations. These have increased from \$10,000 a year prior to 1897 to \$70,000 for the year 1901-2.

Such resources are by no means omnipotent. *No* resources can make absolutely comprehensive a library starting its deliberate accumulations at the end of the 19th century. Too much material has already been absorbed into collections from which it will never emerge.

But universality in scope does not mean absolute comprehensiveness in detail. With its purchasing funds and other resources the Library of Congress bids fair to become the strongest collection in the United States in bibliography, in Americana (omitting the earliest), in political and social science, public administration, jurisprudence. If any American library can secure the documents which will exhibit completely legislation proposed and legislation enacted it should be able to. As depository of the library of the Smithsonian it will have the most important collection — perhaps in the world — of the transactions and proceedings of learned societies; and, adding its own exchanges and subscriptions, of serials in general. With theology it may not especially concern itself nor with philology to the degree appropriate to a university library. Medicine it will leave as a specialty to the library of the Surgeon-General's office, already pre-eminent, Geology to the library of the Geological Survey. Two extremes it may have to abstain from — so far as deliberate purchase is concerned: (1) the books merely popular, (2) the books merely curious. Of the first many will come to it through copyright; of the second many should come through gift. (Perhaps in time the public spirit of American collectors and donors may turn to it as the public spirit of the British turns to the National Library of Great Britain.) Original sources must come to it, if at all, chiefly by gift. Manuscript material relating to American history it has, however, bought, and will buy.

Otherwise, chiefly printed books. Of these, the useful books; of these again, the books useful rather for the establishment of the fact

than for the mere presentation of it — the books for the advancement of learning, rather than those for the mere diffusion of knowledge.

Lastly there is an organization. Instead of 42 persons, for all manner of service, there are now 261, irrespective of printers, binders, and the force attending to the care of the building itself.

The copyright work is set off and interferes no longer with the energies of the library proper. There is a separate division having to do with the acquisition of material, another — of 67 persons — to classify and catalog it. There are 42 persons attending to the ordinary service of the reading room as supplied from the stacks, and there are eight special divisions handling severally the current newspapers and periodicals, the documents, manuscripts, maps, music, prints, the scientific publications forming the Smithsonian deposit, and the books for the blind. There is a Division of Bibliography whose function is to assist in research too elaborate for the routine service of the reading room, to edit the library publications, and to represent the library in co-operative bibliographic undertakings. There is now within the building, besides a bindery, with a force of 45 employees, a printing office, with a force of 21. The allotment for printing and binding, in 1896 only \$15,000, is for the coming year \$90,000.

The immediate duty of this organization is near at hand. There is a huge arrear of work upon the existing collection — necessary for its effective use, and its intelligent growth. It must be newly classified throughout; and shelf listed. The old author slip catalog must be revised and reduced to print. There must be compiled a subject catalog, of which none now exists. Innumerable gaps — that which is crooked can be made straight, but that which is wanting cannot be numbered — innumerable gaps are to be ascertained and filled. A collection of reference books must be placed back at the Capitol, with suitable apparatus, to bring the library once more into touch with Congress and enable it to render the service to Congress which is its first duty. The other libraries of the District must be brought into association — not by gathering



their collections into the Library of Congress, but by co-ordinating processes and service. The Library of Congress as the center of the system can aid in this. It can strengthen each departmental library by relieving it of material not necessary to its special work. It can aid toward specialization in these departmental libraries by exhibiting present unnecessary duplication. (It is just issuing a union list of serials currently taken by the libraries of the District which has this very purpose.) It can very likely print the catalog cards for all the government libraries—incidentally securing uniformity, and a copy for its own use of each card—which in time will result in a complete statement within its own walls of the resources of every departmental library in Washington. It will supply to each such library a copy of every card which it prints of a book in its own collections relating to the work of the bureau which such library serves.

To reduce to order the present collection, incorporating the current accessions, to fill the most inconvenient gaps, to supply the most necessary apparatus in catalogs and to bring about a relation among the libraries of Washington which shall form them into an organic *system*: this work will of itself be a huge one. I have spoken of the equipment of the Library of Congress as elaborate, the force as large, and the appropriations as generous. All are so in contrast to antecedent conditions. In proportion to the work to be done, however, they are not merely not excessive, but in some respects far short of the need. To proceed beyond those immediate undertakings to projects of general service will require certain equipment, service, and funds not yet secured, and which can be secured only by a general effort. But the question is not what can be done, but what *may* be done—in due time, eventually.

A general distribution of the printed cards: That has been suggested. It was suggested a half century ago by the Federal Government through the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Jewett's proposal then was a central bureau to compile, print and distribute cards which might serve to local libraries as a catalog of their own collections. Such a project is now before this Association. It may

not be feasible: that is, it might not result in the economy which it suggests. It assumes a large number of books to be acquired, in the same editions, by many libraries, at the same time. In fact, the enthusiasm for the proposal at the Montreal meeting last year has resulted in but sixty subscriptions to the actual project.

It may not be feasible. But if such a scheme can be operated at all it may perhaps be operated most effectively through the library which for its own uses is cataloging and printing a card for every book currently copyrighted in the United States, and for a larger number of others than any other single institution. Such must be confessed of the Library of Congress. It is printing a card for every book currently copyrighted, for every other book currently added—for every book reached in re-classification—and thus in the end for every book in its collection. It is now printing, at the rate of over 200 titles a day—60,000 titles a year. The entry is an author entry, in form and type accepted by the committee on cataloging of the A. L. A. The cards are of the standard size—3 x 5 inches—of the best linen ledger stock. From 15 to 100 copies of each are now printed. It would be uncandid to say that such a number is necessary for the use of the library itself, or of the combined libraries at Washington. The usefulness of copies of them to any other library for incorporation in its catalogs must depend upon local conditions: the style, form, and size of its own cards, the number of books which it adds yearly, the proportion of these which are current, and other related matters. On these points we have sought statistics from 254 libraries. We have them from 202. With them we have samples of the cards in use by each, with a complete author entry. Having them we are in a position really to estimate the chances. I will not enter into details. Summarily, it appears that our cards might effect a great saving to certain libraries and some saving to others, and would entail a mere expense without benefit to the remainder—all of which is as might have been guessed.

The distribution suggested by Professor Jewett and proposed by the A. L. A. had in view a saving to the recipient library of cataloging and printing on its own account. It

assumed a subscription by each recipient to cover the cost of the extra stock and presswork. There is conceivable a distribution more limited in range, having another purpose. The national library wishes to get into touch with the local libraries which are centers for important research. It wishes the fullest information as to their contents; it may justifiably supply them with the fullest information as to its own contents. Suppose it should supply them with a copy of every card which it prints, getting in return a copy of every card which they print? I am obliged to disclose this suggestion: for such an exchange has already been begun. A copy of every card printed by the Library of Congress goes out to the New York Public Library: a copy of every card printed by the New York Public Library comes to the Library of Congress. In the new building of the New York Public Library there will be a section of the public card catalog designated The Catalog of the Library of Congress. It will contain at least every title in the Library of Congress not to be found in any library of the metropolis. In the Library of Congress a section of the great card catalog of American libraries outside the District will be a catalog of the New York Public Library.

I have here a letter from the librarian of Cornell University forwarding a resolution of the Library Council (composed in part of faculty members) which requests for the university library a set of these cards. Mr. Harris states that the purpose would be to fit up cases of drawers in the catalog room, which is freely accessible to any one desiring to consult bibliographical aids, and arrange the cards in alphabetical order by authors, thus making an author catalog of the set. He adds "The whole question has been rather carefully considered and the unanimous sense of the council was that the usefulness of the catalog to us would be well worth the cost of the cases, the space they would occupy, and the time it would take to arrange and keep in order the cards."

There is a limit to such a distribution. But I suspect that it will not stop with New York and Ithaca.

There is some expense attendant on it. There is the extra stock, the presswork, the

labor of sorting and despatching. No postage, however, for the Library of Congress has the franking privilege, in and out. The results however: one cannot deny them to be attractive. At Washington a statement of at least the distinctive contents of every great local collection. At each local center of research a statement of the distinctive contents of the national collection. An inquirer in Wisconsin writes to Washington: is such a book to be had in the United States; must he come to Washington for it, or to New York? — No, he will find it in Chicago at the Newberry or the Crerar.

If there can be such a thing as a bibliographic bureau for the United States, the Library of Congress is in a way to become one; to a degree, in fact, a bureau of information for the United States. Besides routine workers efficient as a body, it has already some expert bibliographers and within certain lines specialists. It has not a complete corps of these. It cannot have until Congress can be made to understand the need of them. Besides its own employees, however, it has within reach by telephone a multitude of experts. They are maintained by the very government which maintains it. They are learned men, efficient men, specially trained, willing to give freely of their special knowledge. They enter the government employ and remain there, not for the pecuniary compensation, which is shamefully meagre, but for the love of the work itself and for the opportunity for public service which it affords. Of these men, in the scientific bureaus at Washington, the National Library can take counsel: it can secure their aid to develop its collections and to answer inquiries of moment. This will be within the field of the natural and physical sciences. Meantime within its walls it possesses already excellent capacity for miscellaneous research, and special capacity for meeting inquiries in history and topography, in general literature, and in the special literature of economics, mathematics and physics. It has still Ainsworth Spofford and the other men, who with him, under extraordinary disadvantages, for thirty-five years made the library useful at the Capitol.

The library is already issuing publications in book form. In part these are catalogs of its

own contents; in part an exhibit of the more important material in existence on some subject of current interest, particularly, of course, in connection with national affairs. Even during the period of organization fifteen such lists have already been issued. They are distributed freely to libraries and even to individual inquirers.

But there may be something further. The distribution of cards which exhibit its own contents or save duplication of expense elsewhere, the publication of bibliographies which aid to research, expert service which in answer to inquiry points out the best sources and the most effective methods of research: all these may have their use. But how about the books themselves? Must the use of this great collection be limited to Washington? How many of the students who need some book in the Library of Congress—perhaps there alone—can come to Washington to consult it at the moment of need? A case is conceivable: a university professor at Madison or Berkeley or San Antonio, in connection with research important to scholarship, requires some volume in an unusual set. The set is not in the university library. It is too costly for that library to acquire for the infrequent need. The volume is in the National Library. It is not at the moment in use at Washington. The university library requests the loan of it. If the National Library is to be the national library—?

There might result some inconvenience. There would be also the peril of transit. Some volumes might be lost to posterity. But after all we are ourselves a posterity. Some respect is due to the ancestors who have saved for *our* use. And if one copy of a book possessed by the federal government and within reasonable limits subject to call by different institutions, might suffice for the entire United States—what does logic seem to require—and expediency—and the good of the greater number?

The Library of Congress is now primarily a reference library. But if there be any citizen who thinks that it should never lend a book—to another library—in aid of the higher research—when the book can be spared from Washington and is not a book within the proper duty of the local library to

supply—if there be any citizen who thinks that for the National Library to lend under these circumstances would be a misuse of its resources and, therefore, an abuse of trust—he had better speak quickly, or he may be too late. Precedents may be created which it would be awkward to ignore.

Really I have been speaking of the Library of Congress as if it were the only activity of the federal government of interest to libraries. That, however, is the fault of the topic. It was not what might be done for science, for literature, for the advance of learning, for the diffusion of knowledge. It was merely what might be done for *libraries*; as it were, not for the glory of God, but for the advancement of the church. We have confidence in the mission of libraries and consider anything in aid of it as good in itself.

Their most stimulating, most fruitful service must be the direct service. The service of the national authority must in large part be merely indirect. It can meet the reader at large only through the local authority. It can serve the great body of readers chiefly through the local libraries which meet them face to face, know their needs, supply their most ordinary needs. Its natural agent—we librarians at least must think this—is its own library—the library which if there is to be a national library not merely of, but *for* the United States—must be that library.

*Must become* such, I should have said. For we are not yet arrived. We cannot arrive until much preliminary work has been done, and much additional resource secured from Congress. We shall arrive the sooner in proportion as you who have in charge the municipal and collegiate libraries of the United States will urge upon Congress the advantage to the interests you represent, of undertakings such as I have described. To this point we have not asked your aid. In the equipment of the library, in the reconstruction of its service, in the addition of more expert service, in the improvement of immediate facilities, our appeal to Congress has been based on the work to be done near at hand. I have admitted to you the possibility of these other undertakings of more general concern. If they commend themselves to you as proper and useful—the appeal for them must be primarily your appeal.

## THE TRUSTEESHIP OF LITERATURE—I.

BY GEORGE ILES, *New York City.*

SIX months ago the curtain descended upon what is likely to be accounted the most memorable century in the annals of mankind. So salient are three of its characteristics that they challenge the eye of the most casual retrospection. First of all, we see that knowledge was increased at a pace beyond precedent, to be diffused throughout the world with a new thoroughness and fidelity. Next we must observe how republican government passed from the slender ties spun in the times of Washington, Jefferson and Adams, to the intimate and pervasive cords of to-day, when, as never before, the good of the bee is bound up with the welfare of the hive. Parallel with this political union of each and all there was a growth of free organization which, in every phase of life, has secured uncounted benefits which only joined hands may receive. Fresh torches of light fraternally borne from the centers of civilization to its circumference have tended to bring the arts and ideals of life everywhere to the level of the best. These distinctive features of the nineteenth century were in little evidence at its dawn, but they became more and more manifest with each succeeding decade. In American librarianship, as in many another sphere of labor, more was accomplished in the last quarter of the century than in the seventy-five preceding years.

It is as recently as 1852 that Boston opened the doors of the first free public library established in an American city. Its founders were convinced that what was good for the students at Harvard, the subscribers to the Athenæum, was good for everybody else. Literature, they felt, was a trust to be administered not for a few, but for the many, to be, indeed, hospitably proffered to all. To this hour, by a wise and generous responsiveness to its ever-growing duties, the Boston foundation remains a model of what a metropolitan library should be. As with the capital, so with the state; to-day Massachusetts is better provided with free public libraries than any

other commonwealth on the globe; only one in two hundred of her people are unserved by them, while within her borders the civic piety of her sons and daughters has reared more than six score library buildings. The library commission of the state is another model in its kind; its powers are in the main advisory, but when a struggling community desires to establish a library, and contributes to that end, the commission tenders judicious aid. The population of Massachusetts is chiefly urban, an exceptional case, for taking the Union as a whole, notwithstanding the constant drift to the cities, much more than half the people are still to be found in the country. For their behoof village libraries have appeared in thousands. Still more effective, because linked with one another, are the travelling libraries, inaugurated by Mr. Melvil Dewey in New York in 1893, and since adopted in many other states of the Union, and several provinces of Canada. All this registers how the democracy of letters has come to its own. Schools public and free ensure to the American child its birthright of instruction; libraries, also public and free, are rising to supplement that instruction, to yield the light and lift, the entertainment and stimulus that literature stands ready to bestow. The old-time librarian, who was content to be a mere custodian of books, has passed from the stage forever; in his stead we find an officer anxious that his store shall do all the people the utmost possible good. To that end he combines the zeal of the missionary with the address of a consummate man of business. Little children are invited to cheery rooms with kind and intelligent hospitality; teachers and pupils from the public schools are welcomed to classrooms where everything is gathered that the library can offer for their use; helpful bulletins and consecutive reading lists are issued for the home circle; every book, magazine and newspaper is bought, as far as feasible, with an eye to the special wants and interests of the community; infor-

ination desks are set up; and partnerships are formed with expositors of acknowledged merit, with museums of industry, of natural history, of the fine arts. Not the borrowers only, but the buyers of books are remembered. The Standard Library, brought together by Mr. W. E. Foster, in Providence, is a shining example in this regard.

The sense of trusteeship thus variously displayed has had a good many sources; let us confine our attention to one of them. During the past hundred years the treasure committed to the keeping of librarians has undergone enrichment without parallel in any preceding age. We have more and better books than ever before; they mean more than in any former time for right living and sound thinking. A rough and ready classification of literature, true enough in substance, divides it into books of power, of information, and of entertainment. Let us look at these three departments a little in detail. Restricting our purview to the English tongue, we find the honor roll of its literature lengthened by the names of Wordsworth, Tennyson and Matthew Arnold, Carlyle and Ruskin, Emerson and Lowell. And not only to authors such as these must our debt be acknowledged. We owe scholarly editors nearly as much. In Spedding's Bacon, the Shakesperean studies of Mr. Furniss, and the Chaucer of Professor Skeat, we have typical examples of services not enjoyed by any former age. To-day the supreme poets, seers and sages of all time are set before us in the clearest sunshine; their gold, refined from all admixture, is minted for a currency impossible before. In their original, unedited forms, the masterpieces of our language are now cheap enough to find their way to the lowliest cottage of the cross-roads.

It is not, however, in the field of literature pure and simple that the manna fell most abundantly during the past hundred years. Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the last of the great students who took all natural history for their province, declares that the advances in discovery, invention and generalization during the nineteenth century outweigh those of all preceding time. Admit this judgment, and at once is explained why the records and the spirit of science dominate the literature

of the last ten decades. And let us note that while books of knowledge have increased beyond measure, they have appeared with a helpfulness and with merits wholly new. For the first time in the history of letters, men and women of successful experience, of practised and skilful pens, write books which, placed in the hands of the people, enlighten their toil, diminish their drudgery, and sweeten their lives. Cross the threshold of the home and there is not a task, from choosing a carpet to rearing a baby, that has not been illuminated by at least one good woman of authority in her theme. On the heights of the literature of science we have a quality and distinction unknown before these later days. The modern war on evil and pain displays weapons of an edge and force of which our forefathers never dared to dream; its armies march forward not in ignorant hope, but with the assured expectation of victory. All this inspires leaders like Huxley, Spencer and Fiske with an eloquence, a power to convince and persuade, new in the annals of human expression and as characteristic of the nineteenth century as the English poetry of the sixteenth, in the glorious era of Elizabeth. The literature of knowledge is not only fuller and better than of old, it is more wisely employed. In the classroom, and when school days are done, we now understand how the printed page may best direct and piece out the work of the hand, the eye and the ear; not for a moment deluding ourselves with the notion that we have grasped truth merely because we can spell the word. To-day we first consider the lilies of the field, not the lilies of the printer; that done it is time enough to take up a formal treatise which will clarify and frame our knowledge. If a boy is by nature a mechanic, a book of the right sort shows him how to construct a simple steam engine or an electric motor. Is he an amateur photographer, other books, excellently illustrated, give him capital hints for work with his camera. It is in thus rounding out the circle which springs from the school desk that the public library justifies its equal claim to support from the public treasury.

In the third and last domain of letters, that of fiction, there is a veritable embarrassment of riches. During the three generations past

the art of story-telling culminated in works of all but Shakespearian depth and charm. We have only to recall Scott and Thackeray, Hawthorne, George Eliot and Thomas Hardy, to be reminded that an age of science may justly boast of novelists and romancers such as the world never knew before. No phase of life but has been limned with photographic fidelity, no realm of imagination but has been bodied forth as if by experience on fire, so that many a book which bears the name of fiction might well be labelled as essential truth. Within the past decade, however, the old veins have approached their bounds, while new lodes do not as yet appear. Of this the tokens are the eager sifting of the rubbish heap, the elaborate picturing of the abnormal and the gross. Pens unable to afford either delight or cheer have abundant capacity, often with evident malice, to strike the nerves of horror and of pain. If at the present hour high achievement in fiction is rare, if we hear more echoes than ever and fewer voices, quantity abounds to the point of surfeit. With an output in America alone of 616 works for 1900, all fears of famine may well be allayed.

The main fact of the situation then is that the librarian's trust has of late years undergone stupendous increase; this at once broadens his opportunities and adds to his burdens. Gold and silver, iron and lead, together with much dross, are commingled in a heap which rises every hour. Before a trust can be rightly and gainfully administered, its trustees must know in detail what it is that they guard, what its several items are worth, what they are good for. And let us remember that literature consists in but small part of metals which declare themselves to all men as gold or lead; much commoner are alloys of every conceivable degree of worth or worthlessness. There is plainly nothing for it but to have recourse to the crucibles of the professional assayer, it becomes necessary to add to the titles of our catalogs some responsible word as to what books are and what rank they occupy in an order of just precedence.

This task of a competent and candid appraisal of literature, as a necessity of its trusteeship, has been before the minds of this Association for a good many years. A notable step toward its accomplishment was taken

when Mr. Samuel S. Green, in 1879, allied himself with the teachers of Worcester, Massachusetts, that they and he together might select books for the public schools of that city. The work began and has proceeded upon comprehensive lines. Such literature has been chosen as may usefully and acceptably form part of the daily instruction, there is a liberal choice of books of entertainment and inspiration worthily to buttress and relieve the formal lessons. The whole work goes forward with intent to cultivate the taste, to widen the horizons, to elevate the impulses of the young reader. Mr. Green's methods, with the modifications needful in transplanting, have been adopted far and wide throughout the Union. Already they have borne fruit in heightening the standards of free choice when readers have passed from the school bench to the work-a-day world.

Thus thoughtfully to lay the foundation of the reading habit is a task beyond praise; upon a basis so sound it falls to our lot to rear, if we can, a worthy and durable superstructure. It is time that we passed from books for boys and girls to books for the youth, the man and the woman. And how amid the volume and variety of the accumulated literature of the ages shall we proceed? For light and comfort let us go back a little in the history of education, we shall there find a method substantially that of our friend, Mr. Green. Long before there were any free libraries at all, we had in America a small band of readers and learners who enjoyed unflinching pilotage in the sea of literature. These readers and learners were in the colleges, where the teachers from examination and comparison in the study, the class-room and the laboratory were able to say that such an author was the best in his field, that such another had useful chapters, and that a third was unreliable or superseded. While literature has been growing from much to more, this bench of judicature has been so enlarged as to keep steadily abreast of it. At Harvard there are twenty-six sub-libraries of astronomy, zoology, political economy, and so on; at hand are the teachers who can tell how the books may be used with most profit. Of the best critics of books in America the larger part are to be found at Harvard, at its sister

universities and colleges, at the technological institutes and art schools of our great cities. We see their signed reviews in such periodicals as the *Political Science Quarterly* and the *Physical Review*; or unsigned in journals of the stamp of the *Nation*. Fortunately, we can call upon reinforcements of this vanguard of criticism. It would be difficult to name a branch of learning, an art, a science, an exploration, from folk-lore to forestry, from psychical research to geological surveys, whose votaries are not to-day banded to promote the cause they have at heart. These organizations include not only the foremost teachers in the Union, but also their peers, outside the teaching profession, of equal authority in bringing literature to the balances. And the point for us is that these societies, through their publications and discussions, enable these laymen to be known for what they are. Because the American Historical Association is thus comprehensive, its membership has opened the door for an initial task of appraisal, important in itself and significant for the future.

Drawing his two score contributors almost wholly from that Association, Mr. J. N. Larned, of Buffalo, an honored leader of ours, has, without fee or reward, acted as chief editor of an annotated Bibliography of American History. The work is now passing through the composing room of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston; its contributors include professors of history at Bowdoin, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Harvard, McGill, Toronto, Tulane and Yale, as well as the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin and Chicago; our own Association is worthily represented by Messrs. James Bain, Clarence S. Brigham, V. L. Collins, W. E. Foster, J. K. Hosmer, E. C. Richardson and R. G. Thwaites. As a rule the notes are signed. Where for any reason a book demanding notice could not be allotted to a contributor, Mr. Larned has quoted the fairest review he could find in print. He has included not only good books, but such other works as have found an acceptance they do not deserve. All told his pages will offer us about 3400 titles; a syllabus of the sources of American history is prefixed by Mr. Paul Leicester Ford; as an appendix will appear a feature also of great value. In their "Guide

to American history," published in 1896, Professors Channing and Hart, of Harvard University, recommended such collections of books as may be had for \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 or \$100. Professor Channing is kind enough to say that he will revise these lists and bring them down to date as a contribution to Mr. Larned's work. Professor Channing may, we trust, name the books in each collection in the order in which they may be most gainfully read.

In times past our bibliographies have begun to need enlargement the moment they left the bindery; in the present case that need is for the first time to be supplied. Mr. Larned's titles come to the close of 1899; beyond that period current literature is to be chosen from and appraised with the editorship of Philip P. Wells, librarian of the Yale Law Library, who will issue his series in card form. We hope that he may be ready with his cards for 1900 at the time that Mr. Larned's book appears. Thereafter Mr. Wells' series will probably be published quarter by quarter. Beginning with 1897, Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, now of the Library of Congress, has edited for us a series of annotated cards dealing with the contemporary literature of English history. Both the form and substance of his series are capital. In so far as his cards go directly into catalog cases, where readers and students must of necessity see them, they render the utmost possible aid. If subscribers in sufficient array come forward, Mr. Larned's book may be remolded for issue in similar card form, with a like opportunity for service in catalog cases. In the Cleveland Public Library and its branches useful notes are pasted within the lids of a good many volumes. It is well thus to put immediately under the reader's eye the word which points him directly to his goal, or prevents him wasting time in wanderings of little value or no value at all.

With Mr. Larned's achievement a new chapter is opened in American librarianship; he breaks a path which should be followed up with a discernment and patience emulous of his example. If the whole working round of our literature were sifted and labelled after his method, the worth of that literature, because clearly brought into evidence, might well be doubled at least. Every increase in the

availability of our books, every removal of fences, every setting-up of guide-posts, has had a heartening public response. So it will be if we proceed with this effort to bring together the seekers and the knowers, to obtain the best available judgments for the behoof of readers and students everywhere. Economics and politics, so closely interwoven with American history, might well afford the second field for appraisal. A good many libraries still find aid in the "Reader's guide" in this department, although it appeared as long ago as 1891. Next might follow the literature of the sciences pure and applied, together with the useful arts. Among useful arts those of the household might well have the lead, for we must not be academic, or ever lose sight of the duties nearest at hand to the great body of the plain people. Mr. Sturgis and Mr. Krehbiel, in 1897, did an excellent piece of work for us in their "Bibliography of the fine arts"; their guide might profitably be revised and enlarged in its several divisions, not omitting the introductory paragraphs which make the book unique in its class. These tasks well in hand, we might come to such accessions of strength and insight as to nerve us for labors of wider range and greater difficulty, where personal equations may baffle even the highest court of appeal, where it is opinion rather than fact that is brought to the scales. I refer to the debatable ground of ethics, philosophy and theology; and, at the other pole of letters, to the vast stretches of fiction and belles lettres in our own and foreign tongues. With regard to fiction and belles lettres, one of Mr. Larned's methods has a hint for us. In some cases he has found it best to quote Mr. Francis Parkman, Mr. Justin Winsor, or the pages of the *Nation*, the *Dial*, the *American Historical Review*, and similar trustworthy sources. With respect to novels and romances, essays and literary interpretation, it does not seem feasible to engage a special corps of reviewers. It may be a good plan to appoint judicious editors to give us composite photographs of what the critics best worth heeding have said in the responsible press.

It is in the preponderant circulation of fiction, and fiction for the most part of poor quality, that the critics of public libraries find

most warrant for attack. They point to the fact that many readers of this fiction are comparatively well-to-do, and are exempted by public taxation from supporting the subscription library and the bookseller. The difficulty has been met chiefly in two ways; by curtailing the supply of mediocre and trashy fiction; by exacting a small fee on issuing the novels brought for a season to a huge demand by advertising of a new address and prodigality. Appraisal, just and thorough, may be expected to render aid more important because radical instead of superficial. In the first place, the best books of recreation, now overlaid by new and inferior writing, can be brought into prominence; secondly, an emphasis, as persuasive as it can be made, ought to be placed upon the more solid stores of our literature. "Business," said Bagehot long ago, "is really more agreeable than pleasure; it interests the whole mind, the aggregate nature of man more continuously and deeply, but it does not look as if it did." Let it be our purpose to reveal what admirable substance underlies appearances not always seductive to the casual glance. Lowell and Matthew Arnold, Huxley and John Fiske, Lecky and Goldwin Smith are solid enough, yet with no lack of wit or humor to relieve their argument and elucidation. A New York publisher of wide experience estimates that the average American family, apart from school purchases, buys less than two books a year. Newspapers and magazines form the staple of the popular literary diet. What fills the newspapers is mainly news; their other departments of information are often extensive and admirable, but within the limits of the hastily penned paragraph or column they cannot rise to the completeness and quality of a book carefully written and faithfully revised. The plain fact is, and it behooves us to reckon with it, the average man, to whom we bear our credentials as missionaries, looks upon a book as having something biblical about it. To sit down deliberately and surrender himself to its chapters is a task he waves away with strangely mingled awe and dislike. So he misses the consecutive instruction, as delightful as profitable to an educated taste, which authors, publishers and librarians are ready and even anxious to impart.



We hear a good deal in these days about the need of recreation, and not a word more than is true, but let us remember that the best recreation may consist in a simple change of work. Behold the arduous toil of the city lawyer, or banker, as on a holiday tour he climbs a peak of the Alps or the Adirondacks, or wades the chilly streams of Scotland or Canada a salmon rod in his hands. Why does he undergo fatigues so severe? Partly because they are freely chosen, partly because they are fatigues of an unwonted and therefore refreshing kind. So in the field before us to-day. Truth is not only stranger than fiction, it is more fascinating when once its charms are recognized and entertained. Our public schools throughout the land prove that a true story of exploration, of invention or discovery, of heroism or adventure, has only to be well told to rivet a boy's attention as firmly as ever did Robinson Crusoe or Treasure Island. When readers take up from instinctive appetite, or wise incitement, the best books about flowers or birds, minerals or trees, an art, a science, a research, they come to joys in new knowledge, in judgments informed and corrected, unknown to the tipplers and toppers whose staple is the novel, good, bad and indifferent. And why, if we can help it, should public money ever be spent for aught but the public good?

With a new sense of what is implied in the trusteeship of literature, if we endeavor in the future to ally ourselves with the worthiest critics of books, we must bid good-bye to the temporary expedients which have cramped and burdened our initial labors. The work of the appraisal of literature requires a home, a Central Bureau, with a permanent and adequately paid staff of editors and assistants. The training of such a staff has already begun; in addition to the experience acquired by those enlisted in our present bibliographical tasks, instruction is now given in advanced bibliography at the New York State Library School at Albany, and doubtless also at other library schools. And at the Central Bureau, which we are bold enough to figure to ourselves, much more should be done than to bring books to the balances. At such a home, in New York, Washington, or elsewhere, every other task should proceed

which aims at furthering the good that literature can do all the people. There might be conducted the co-operative cataloging now fast taking form; there should be extended the series of useful tracts begun by that of Dr. G. E. Wire on "How to start a library," by Mr. F. A. Hutchins on "Travelling libraries." At such a center should be exhibited everything to inform the founder of a public library; everything to direct the legislator who would create a library commission on the soundest lines or recast library laws in the light of national experience; there, moreover, should be gathered everything to arouse and instruct the librarian who would bring his methods to the highest plane. Thence, too, should go forth the speakers and organizers intent upon awakening torpid communities to a sense of what they miss so long as they stand outside our ranks, or lag at the rear of our movement. In the fulness of time such a bureau might copy the Franklin Society, of Paris, and call into existence a needed book, to find within this Association a sale which, though small, would be adequate, because free from the advertising taxes of ordinary publishing. To found and endow such a bureau would undoubtedly cost a great deal, and where is the money to come from? We may, I think, expect it from the sources which have given us thousands of public libraries, great and small. Here is an opportunity for our friends, whether their surpluses be large or little. When a gift can be accompanied by personal aid and counsel, it comes enriched. It is much when a goodly gift provides a city with a library, it would be yet more if the donation were to establish and maintain an agency to lift libraries everywhere to the highest efficiency possible, to give literature for the first time its fullest acceptance, its utmost fruitage.

In a retrospective glance at nineteenth century science, Professor Haeckel has said that the hundred years before us are not likely to witness such victories as those which have signalized the era just at an end. Assume for a moment that his forecast is sound, and that it applies beyond the immediate bounds of science, what does it mean for librarianship? It simply reinforces what in any case is clear, namely, that it is high time that the truth and

beauty of literature known to the few made its way to all the people, for their enlightenment, consolation and delight. If the future battles of science are to be waged less strenuously than of yore, if scholarship has measurably exhausted its richest mines, let us give the broadest diffusion to the fruits of their triumphs past. In thus diffusing the leaven of culture the public library should take a leading, not a subordinate part. Its treasure is vaster and more precious than ever before. The world's literature grows

much like the world's stock of gold, every year's winning is added to the mass already heaped together at the year's first day. In the instruction, entertainment and inspiration of every man and woman there is a three-fold ministry, that of art, of science, and of letters. Because letters bring to public appreciation, to popular sympathy, both art and science, and this in addition to their own priceless argosies, may we not say that of art, science and letters, the greatest of these is letters?

## THE TRUSTEESHIP OF LITERATURE.—II.

BY RICHARD T. ELY, *Director School of Economics, University of Wisconsin.*

IT is my purpose to speak plainly and, if possible, forcibly, concerning what seems to me a grave menace to the progress of science, but in all that I shall say, I would have it understood that I have only the friendliest feelings personally for the gentleman who has brought forward what seem to me dangerous proposals. I appreciate his zeal for progress and his self-sacrificing efforts for human advancement in various directions, but I think that in this particular case—namely, the evaluation of literature, or the establishment of a judicature of letters, my friend is working against his own ideals.

I admit freely that the readers in our public libraries very generally need help in the selection of books, and that great assistance may be rendered them by judicious advice. Much time is wasted by those who read scientific and serious works which do not present the results of recent investigations: furthermore, as another consequence effort is misdirected and instead of producing beneficial results may do positive damage. The question may be asked: "Shall I read Adam Smith's 'Wealth of nations?'" I hear it mentioned as one of the great works in the world's history." Probably many a librarian has had this precise question asked him. In giving an affirmative answer it will be most helpful to offer a few words explaining the circumstances under which it appeared one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and its relation to

the subsequent development of economic schools and tendencies. Doubtless this work is frequently perused as if it were fresh from the press and were to be judged as a work appearing in 1901.

I further admit the harm which has come to individuals from the study of the so-called "crank" literature in economics and sociology, as well as in other branches of learning. Doubtless many a man is working vigorously in a wrong way and attempting to force society into false channels who might be doing a good work had his reading been well directed in a formative period.

But the magnitude of the interests involved in the proposal which greets us requires caution and conservatism in action. We must take a long, not a short, view of the matter, inquiring into remote and permanent results.

It is proposed, as I understand it, to have so-called expert opinions expressed concerning books, new and old; to secure as precise and definite estimates of their value as possible, and then by means of printed guides, and even card catalogs, to bring these opinions and evaluations before the readers in our libraries.

Let us reflect for a moment on what this implies. It means, first of all a judicial body of men from whom these estimates are to proceed. Have we such a body? Is it in the nature of things possible that we should have such a body? I say that so far as contem-

porary literature is concerned, the history of knowledge gives us a positive and conclusive negative answer—a most emphatic “No.” Let anyone who knows the circumstances and conditions under which reviews are prepared and published reflect on what the attempt to secure this evaluation of literature implies. Many of us know a great deal about these circumstances and conditions. We have written reviews, we have asked others to write reviews, and we have for years been in contact with a host of reviewers. We may in this connection first direct out attention to the general character of the periodicals from which quotations are frequently made in the evaluation of literature. I say nothing about my own view, but I simply express an opinion of many men whose judgment should have great weight when I say that one of the most brilliant of these periodicals has been marked by a narrow policy, having severe tests of orthodoxy along economic, social and political lines, and displaying a bitterness and vindictiveness reaching beyond the grave. I mention no names, and the opinion may or may not be a just one; but it should be carefully weighed whether or not, or to what extent, the evaluations of such a periodical ought to be crystallized as it were: that is, taken from the periodical press and made part of a working library apparatus, to last for years.

Another periodical, an able magazine, which makes much of reviews is under the control of a strong body of men, but they stand for scarcely more than one line of thought among many lines. And sometimes very sharp and very hard things are said about those who believe that scientific truth is moving along one of these other lines. Indeed, the discreet person, knowing personally the reviewer and the reviewed, will not be convinced that there is always in the reviews, here as elsewhere, an absence of personal animosity. Let us for a moment reflect on this personal element in reviews, as it has surely fallen under the notice of every man with wide experience in these matters. As a rule, the reviewers are comparatively young and inexperienced men, frequently zealous for some sect or faction. Sometimes great leaders of thought write reviews, but generally they are unable to find the time to do so. As a result in our reviews

in the best periodicals it will frequently be found that an inferior is passing judgment on a superior, and furthermore, reviewers share in our common human nature, and the amount of personal bias and even at times personal malignity found in reviews and estimates of books is something sad to contemplate. An unsuccessful candidate for a position held by an author has been known to initiate a scandalous and altogether malicious attack in a review.

In the next place, I would call your attention to the absence of objective standards. Necessarily are the standards personal and subjective; particularly and above all in economics, but in high degree in sociology, ethics and philosophy in general, and religion. Biological reviews have displayed in marked degree the subjective personal element. Chemistry, physics, astronomy and mathematics probably are best of all fitted for evaluations free from personal bias.

It may be asked what damage will result from evaluation. Passing over grave injustice to individuals, we observe that they must lead to the formation of what Bagehot aptly called a crust, preventing the free development of science. We have been laboring for years to obtain scientific freedom, freedom in teaching, freedom in learning, freedom in expression. For this end many a battle has been fought by noble leaders of thought. Indeed, every new movement of thought has to struggle to make itself felt, and to struggle precisely against those who control the most respectable avenues of publication; against the very ones who would be selected to give expert opinions and make evaluations of literature. Call to mind the opposition to Darwin and Huxley—although they were especially and particularly fortunate in early gaining the adherence of scientific men—also the opposition to Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo and John Stuart Mill—and to the last named, even now, some would on a scale of 100 give an evaluation perhaps of 50, others of 65—still others 80 and 90. Recently an economic book appeared of which one widely quoted periodical said that it illustrated a *reductio ad absurdum* of false tendencies, while another expert opinion inclined to place it among the great works of the age. It would seem

to me that if we are to have formal evaluations, they should at least be restricted to works which have been before the public for a period of fifty years.

We have in this proposal, as I take it, an attack on liberty, proceeding from one who would not willingly attack it, but illustrating the truth of the saying "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is proposed to publish virtually an *index librorum prohibitorum* and an *index expurgatorius*. And of all efforts ever conceived along this line, this is precisely the worst because of its apparently impersonal character. Let the ordinary reader go to a guide and find a book described as unscientific and superficial, and what weight can it have for him. The authority has spoken. It is well enough for librarians personally to guide and direct their constituencies, and one review may be weighed against another review. The old methods even must be

used by librarians cautiously, and they are ample for the purpose to be attained. The great point is that there should be a fluid current of opinion, and every facility for a revision of judgment should be maintained. Reviewers themselves change their views. I, myself, remember reviews which I wrote of works by two distinguished American authors, which I now regret, as my estimates were, I believe, not altogether sound and did an injustice to the authors, namely John Fiske and Lester F. Ward. But after all, I suppose no special harm was done, but if extracts from these reviews had been made part of a system of evaluation it would have been different.

Librarians as librarians must watch with impartiality the struggles among tendencies and schools of thought, and above all things, endeavor to keep open a free way for new truth.

## BOOK COPYRIGHT.

By THORVALD SOLBERG, *Register of Copyright, Washington, D. C.*

IN order to keep within the time limit provided in the program I have been obliged to refrain from even touching upon many points, but have endeavored to present certain general principles governing copyright in books. I shall, therefore, only attempt to make clear, as briefly as possible:

1. What is copyrighted, *i.e.*, what can properly be designated as a "book" in order to secure copyright protection thereon;
2. What is the nature of the protection secured under the copyright law;
3. The limitation in time during which the protection applies, and its territorial limitations;
4. Who may obtain protection — the difference between an "author" and a "proprietor";
5. International copyright;
6. What conditions and formalities are required to be complied with in order to secure copyright;
7. The functions of the Copyright Office; and
8. Possible copyright law amendment.

### 1. *What is copyrighted?*

The copyright statutes enumerate the articles or classes of articles subject-matter of copyright, and first in the list stands "book." The first consideration is, therefore, What is to be understood by the term "book" as thus used? or, in other words, What is a "book," as that designation is employed in the copyright law?

The answer is indicated in the provision of the federal constitution upon which our copyright legislation is founded. This paragraph of the constitution (section 8 of article 1) grants to Congress — "in order to promote the progress of science and useful arts" — the right to enact laws to secure "to authors . . . the exclusive right to their . . . writings . . ." This provision is, of course, to be broadly interpreted, but, using the exact wording of the law, it is the *writing* of an author — his literary composition — the prose or poetical expression of his thought — which makes his "book," as the term is used in the copyright law. In order to be a "book," sub-

ject to protection under the copyright law, the author's production must have this literary characteristic. The *quality* of the literary ingredient is not tested, but its presence is requisite. Hence not everything which may ordinarily be called a book is fitly so nominated, in order to indicate the subject-matter of copyright; while some productions not ordinarily designated as "books" may properly be thus classified in order to be registered as a preliminary to copyright protection.

That an article possesses the corporeal characteristics of a book is of little consequence. The *literary* substance, not the material form, primarily determines the matter. An article contributed to a newspaper or a periodical—although but a few paragraphs in length—is a "book" under the copyright law, while a bookkeeper's ledger, to all outward appearance answering the description, is not a "book" so far as registering its title to secure copyright is concerned. A calendar whose main features are literary may doubtless be properly registered as a "book," but a pack of playing cards with pictures on the backs, even though each card may be furnished with a linen guard and all bound up, with a plausible title-page, so as to resemble a book, is not a "book" in the meaning of the copyright law.

Orderly arranged information produced in a form which would commonly be termed a chart cannot be registered under that designation which in the copyright law is applicable only to a cartographical work, but may properly be called a "book"; while a so-called book of coupons, or railway tickets, or of blank forms, cannot be thus entitled.

In brief, it should be a book in the ordinary understanding of a work of *literature* or art, and may not include a production whose main feature is some original idea, however ingenious or fanciful its form may be, or is of the character of something invented. Invention must look for protection to the patent law.

## 2. *The nature of the protection secured.*

What is the nature of the protection secured? Copy-right, *i. e.*, the right of copy—the right to make copies. According to the words of our own statute, the author of a book "shall have the *sole* liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying,

executing, finishing and vending the same." The *exclusive* liberty of reproducing his work, and the restriction of the liberty of every one except the author to multiply copies constitute the literary property. It is a much-discussed question whether the author's privilege of copyright is a natural right or was created by legislation. Granting the production a proper one, it would seem that the author of a literary creation has a natural right to the unrestricted use and enjoyment of it. As Professor Langdell recently put it: "he has the right of use and enjoyment, because he can exercise such right without committing any wrong against any other person, and because no other person can prevent his exercising such right without committing a wrong against him." The author's creation is his own, and he has a natural right to the use of it without interference. The state does not create this right, but recognizes it and protects it. Protection is secured by restricting the liberty of other people in the use of the author's creation. Just how far this restriction should go is still a moot question. The law says, however, that you may not reproduce in whole or in part an author's book without his written consent, signed in the presence of two witnesses. It does not say that you may not read the book, nor are you forbidden to read it in public, even for profit, although in the case of musical and dramatic compositions public performance or representation for profit without the author's special—not implied—consent is not only directly prohibited, but is punishable by imprisonment. The International Publishers' Congress, which met in Paris in June, 1896, passed a resolution to the effect that the reproduction of a literary work by means of public readings, in case such readings were held for purposes of profit, ought not to be permitted without the consent of the copyright proprietor. By the Act of March 3, 1891, the exclusive right to translate or dramatize his book is reserved to the author. In this unrestricted and unlimited exclusive right of translation and dramatization our law has exceeded the usual trend of legislation in regard to the author's control over his work in these directions. Foreign legislation usually only reserves to the author the exclusive right to translate or

dramatize for a limited fixed period of time, and if he has not himself produced a translation or dramatization within that period, another person may.

It has occasionally been intimated that the efforts made by the public libraries to secure the constant circulation of the same book is a trespass upon the rights of the author, as he is presumably thus subjected to the loss of readers who would otherwise also become purchasers of his book. A case has just been decided to test an author's right to object to having copies of his own copyright editions of his books sold in a manner not indicated by himself as volumes of a so-called collected edition of his works. The decision, on first hearing, was adverse to the author's contention.

It is the *literary expression* of the author's thoughts and ideas which is the subject-matter of the protection, and not primarily the thoughts and ideas themselves. These last may or may not be original with the author, but once he has made public a thought or an idea he has given it away; he cannot control its use or application. The author of a translation of a book—the original work being in the public domain—may obtain a copyright upon his own translation, but doing so will not debar another from producing an original translation of his own of the same work and obtaining copyright registration for the same.

Copyright does not give to any one monopoly in the use of the *title* of a book, nor can a title *per se* be subject-matter of copyright. It is the book itself, the literary substance which is protected, the title being recorded for the identification of the work.

### 3. *Time and territorial limitations of copyright.*

A few countries still grant copyright in perpetuity, but usually the term of protection is limited either to a certain number of years, or to a term of years beyond the date of the author's death. This last provision is the more general, and the term varies from seven years after the author's death in England, for instance, to eighty years after the author's death in Spain. The two most common terms are thirty years to fifty years beyond the life of the author. Our own legislation

provides for two possible terms of protection. The first being for twenty-eight years from the date of the recording of the title in the Copyright Office, and the second, an extension of fourteen years from the expiration of the first term.

Besides the time limit, copyright—especially as far as the authors of the United States are concerned—is limited territorially, not extending beyond the boundaries of the United States. Whether the protection which follows registration and deposit shall extend so as to include Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines is a matter of some question. Probably as regards the Philippines the answer would be in the negative, but as concerns Porto Rico, since the passage of the "Act temporarily to provide revenue and a civil government for Porto Rico" (April 12, 1900) and Hawaii, since the taking effect (June 14, 1900) of the "Act to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii," the response would be in the affirmative.

The obtaining of copyright protection by a compliance with the United States statutory requirements as to registration of title, deposit of copies, and printing of notice of copyright, does not secure extension of this protection in the territory of any foreign country, the United States not being a member of the International Copyright Union. An American author must comply with the requirements of the copyright laws of a foreign country, just as if he were a citizen or subject of that country, in order to obtain copyright protection within its borders. Presumably, however, the obtaining of valid copyright protection in one of the countries of the International Copyright Union, England for example, would secure protection throughout the various countries of that Union.

### 4. *Who may obtain copyright.*

It is the *author* of the work who is privileged to obtain copyright protection for it. As I have already pointed out, the constitutional provision enacts that Congress is to legislate to secure to *authors* the exclusive right to their *writings*. When, therefore, the law states that the author "or proprietor" of any book may obtain a copyright for it, the term "proprietor" must be construed to mean the author's assignee, *i.e.*, the person to whom he

has legally transferred his copyright privilege. It is not necessarily transferred by the sale of the book, *i.e.*, the manuscript of the author's work, as the purchase alone of an author's manuscript does not secure to the proprietor of the manuscript copyright privileges. Prior to July 1, 1891, no foreign author could obtain copyright protection in the United States, hence the purchase by a publisher of one of Dickens's novels in manuscript, for example, would not enable the buyer to obtain copyright on the book in this country. No author who has not the privilege of copyright in the United States can transfer to another either a copyright or the right to obtain one. He cannot sell what he does not himself possess. Under the United States law copyright comes through *authorship* only. It is not a right attaching to the thing—the book—but is a right vested in the creator of the literary production, hence does not pass to a second person by the transference of the material thing, the book, and evidence must be offered showing that the transference of the book carried with it the author's consent to a conveyance of the privilege of copyright.

This same principle is embodied in the provisions of the law as to renewal of the copyright. The second term of protection must also start with the author, or if he be dead, with his natural heirs, his widow or children, but not with his assigns, the "proprietors." The right to the extension term is in the author if he be living at the period during which registration for the second term may take place, *viz.*, within six months prior to the expiration of the first term of twenty-eight years. If the author be dead, the privilege of renewal rests with his widow or children. Whether the author may dispose of his right of renewal so that the transference may be effective for the second term, even though the author should have died before the date of the beginning of that term, is a question upon which the authorities differ. The language of the statute would seem to give to the author an inchoate right which reverts to his widow or children should he be married and die before the expiration of the first term of the copyright.

##### 5. *International copyright.*

The idea of nationality or citizenship gov-

erned our copyright legislation for more than a century, from the earliest American copyright statute of 1783 to July 1, 1891, so that until the latter date copyright protection in the United States was limited to the works of authors who were citizens or residents. By the Act of March 3, 1891, commonly called the international-copyright law, which went into effect on July 1 of that year, the privileges of copyright in this country were extended to the productions of authors who were citizens or subjects of other countries which by their laws permitted American citizens to obtain copyright upon substantially the same basis as their own subjects. The existence of these conditions is made known by presidential proclamation, and up to this time ten such proclamations have been issued extending copyright in the United States to the citizen authors of Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions (including India, Canada, the Australias, etc.), Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland. The privilege of copyright in the United States is extended only to authors who are subjects of some country in whose behalf a presidential proclamation as to copyright has been issued.

It is well to point out, perhaps, that these copyright proclamations are not equivalent to copyright treaties, but are only notices that certain conditions exist. Only in the case of one country, *viz.*, Germany, has anything been entered into approaching a convention or treaty. Under date of Jan. 15, 1892, an "agreement" was signed with that country to issue a proclamation extending copyright in the United States to German subjects upon an assurance that "Citizens of the United States of America shall enjoy, in the German Empire, the protection of copyright as regards works of literature and art, as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which such protection is granted to subjects of the empire."

In order to obtain copyright abroad, therefore, an American citizen must ascertain the requirements of the law of each country in which he desires to protect his book or other production and comply explicitly with such requirements. He can, of course, only avail

himself of the legal protection accorded, so far as it is within his power to thus comply, and therein lies the difference between the privileges secured under the present international-copyright arrangements, and such as would be obtainable under copyright conventions or treaties. A citizen of the United States may find himself unable to meet the obligations or conditions of the statutes, just as a foreign author may find it practically impossible to comply with the requirements of the United States law, and in either case there would be a failure to secure the protection desired. In the case of a photograph, for example, the English law requires that the "author" of the photograph must be a British subject or actually "resident within the Dominions of the Crown," and the United States law requires that the two copies of the photograph to be deposited in the Copyright Office "shall be printed from *negatives made within the limits* of the United States," two sets of conditions difficult of fulfilment. By means of a copyright convention exemption could be obtained in either case from these onerous conditions.

6. *Conditions and formalities required by the copyright law.*

Two steps are made prerequisites to valid copyright by the laws now in force in the United States. The first of these is the recording of the title in the Copyright Office. For this purpose the statute requires the deposit of "a *printed copy*" of the title-page, "on or before the day of publication in this or any foreign country." For a number of years it has been the practice of the Copyright Office to accept a typewritten title in lieu of the *printed* title-page, but in this, as with all other requirements of the law regarding copyright, the preferable course is a strict compliance with the letter as well as the spirit of the law.

The clerical service for thus recording the title requires the payment of a fee, which should accompany the title-page when transmitted to the Copyright Office. The fee for this, as fixed by law, is 50 cents in the case of the title of a book whose author is a citizen of the United States, and \$1 in the case of a book whose author is not an American but is a citizen or subject of some country to

whose citizens the privilege of copyright in the United States has been extended, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1891. If a copy of the record thus made of the title (commonly called a certificate) is desired, an additional fee of 50 cents is required in all cases.

In order to have this essential record of title properly made, in the form exactly prescribed by the statute, it is necessary to furnish the Copyright Office with certain information, namely:

- a. The name of the claimant of the copyright. (This should be the real name of the person, not a *nom de plume* or pseudonym.)
- b. Whether copyright is claimed by applicant as the "author" or the "proprietor" of the book.
- c. The nationality or citizenship of the *author* of the book. (This is required to determine whether the book is by an author who is privileged to copyright protection in this country, and, also, the amount of the fee to be charged for recording the title.)
- d. The application should state that the title-page is the title of a "book."
- e. A statement should be made that the book is or will be "printed from type set within the limits of the United States."

The second prerequisite to copyright protection is the deposit in the Copyright Office of two copies of the book whose title-page has been recorded. These copies must be printed from "type set within the limits of the United States," and the deposit must be made "not later than the day of publication thereof, in this or any foreign country." The stipulation as to American typesetting applies to works by American authors as well as to those written by foreign authors.

The statute provides, as regards both the printed title and the printed copies, that the articles are to be delivered at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or "deposited in the mail, within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C." Just what would be held to have been secured under the latter provision in case the deposit in the mail were made and the book failed to reach the Copyright Office has not been determined by judicial decision. The law provides for the giving of a receipt by the postmaster in the case of the title and the copies, if such receipt is requested.



The third step required for obtaining a defendable copyright is to print upon the title-page or the page immediately following it in each copy of the book the statutory notice of copyright. The form of this notice must be either "Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year —, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington;" or, "Copyright, 19 —, by A. B." The name printed in this notice must be the real, legal name of the proprietor of the copyright, and must be the same as that in which the entry of title has been made; the date, also, must be the year date of the record of the filing of the title-page. A judicial decision is on record to the effect that printing the year date in this notice one year later than the date of actual recording of title barred the defence of the copyright. A penalty of \$100 is imposed on "every person who shall insert or impress such notice, or words of the same purport in or upon any book . . . whether subject to copyright or otherwise, for which he has not obtained a copyright."

An American author may obtain for his book copyright protection in Great Britain, by a compliance with the official instructions as to publication, deposit of copies and registration. The protection, under English law, dates from the day of *first* publication, but such first publication must be on English territory, and registration may follow, but cannot precede publication. The term of protection in the United States, on the contrary, dates from the day of registration of title in our Copyright Office, which must precede publication, and be followed by deposit of copies made "not later than the day of publication thereof in this or any foreign country." The point to guard, therefore, is *simultaneous publication* in this country and in Great Britain. Registration in England is a secondary matter. As stated in the official circulars of instructions issued by the English Copyright Office, "Copyright is created by the statute, and does not depend upon registration, which is permissive only, and not compulsory, but no proprietor of copyright in any book can take any proceedings in respect of any infringement of his copyright unless he has, before commencing his proceedings, registered his book."

Under existing legal conditions, in order to secure valid copyright on a book in this country and in England, the following steps should be taken, and in the order stated. 1. Record title in the United States Copyright Office. 2. Print book from type set within the limits of the United States. 3. Deposit two copies of such book in the United States Copyright Office. 4. Send sufficient copies to London to

a. Place copies on sale and take such usual steps as are understood, under English law, to constitute "publication" on a prearranged day, on which same day the book is published in the United States.

b. Deposit copies: one copy of the best edition at the British Museum, and four copies of the usual edition at Stationers' Hall for distribution to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the University Library at Cambridge, the Faculty of Advocates Library at Edinburgh, and the Trinity College Library at Dublin.

c. Register title of book and day of first publication at Stationers' Hall, London.

7. *The United States Copyright Office.*

One frequently hears the expressions "has obtained a copyright," "issued a copyright," etc., giving the impression that copyrights can be granted somewhat after the manner in which the Patent Office issues letters-patent. But Congress has established no office authorized to furnish any such guarantee of *literary* property as is done in the case of patent monopoly. The Copyright Office is purely an office of record and simply registers *claims* to copyright. The form of record prescribed by law being the effect that A. B. "hath deposited the title of a book the right whereof he *claims* as author or proprietor in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights." The Copyright Office has no authority to question any claim as to authorship or proprietorship, nor can it determine between conflicting claims. It registers the claim presented in the prescribed form for a proper subject of copyright by any person legally entitled to such registration without investigation as to the truthfulness of the representations, and would be obliged to record, not only the same title for different

books, but the same title for the same work on behalf of two or more different persons, even against the protest of either one, were such registrations asked for. No examination is therefore made when a title reaches the office as to whether the same or a similar title has been used before. As I have already stated, the title *per se* is not subject to copyright, and no one can secure a monopoly of the use of a title by merely having it recorded at a nominal fee at the Copyright Office.

If any one, wishing to use a given form of title but desiring to avoid possible duplication of one previously used, writes to the Copyright Office asking whether such a title has already been recorded, an answer is made stating what is disclosed by the indexes of the office. It must be frankly explained, however, that an absolutely conclusive statement as to whether a given title has been previously used cannot always be given. The copyright records of entries of title previous to July 10, 1870, are but indifferently indexed and rarely by title, usually only under names of proprietors of the copyright. The copyright entries since July 10, 1870, to May 31, 1901, number 1,217,075. The index to these entries consists of more than 600,000 cards, many of which contain a number of entries. These cards index the entries primarily under the names of the proprietors of the copyright, and this proprietor's index is understood to have been kept up continuously and to be complete, so that under the name of each copyright proprietor there is a card or cards showing the titles of all articles upon which copyright is claimed. In addition to the proprietor's index there are cards under the titles of periodicals and under the leading catchwords of the titles of other articles, besides cards under the authors' names for books. Unhappily there are periods of time when what may be called the subsidiary index cards were not kept up.

In addition to cards under the proprietors' names, cards are now made: for *books*, under the names of their authors; for *anonymous books*, *periodicals* and *dramatic compositions*, under the first words of the titles (not a, an, or the), and for *maps*, under the leading subject words of the titles, *i.e.*, the names of the localities mapped. It is doubtful if an absolutely complete index of all copyright entries

by the *title* of the book and other article—in addition to the cards at present made—could be justified by even a possibly legitimate use of such an index. When it is remembered that the copyright entries last year numbered 97,967, the magnitude of the task of making several cards for each entry is easily conceived, and it is a question whether it could be rightfully imposed upon the Copyright Office under the present provisions of the law and so long as the registration of a title does not secure the use of that title to some one person to the exclusion of all others.

#### 8. *Amendment of the copyright law.*

The possible amendment of the copyright laws is a subject which my time does not permit me to consider in detail, even were that deemed desirable. The law now in force consists of the Act of July 8, 1870, as edited to become title 60, chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes, and ten amendatory acts passed subsequently. Naturally there is lacking the consistency and homogeneousness of a single well-considered copyright statute. It is possible that Congress will presently be willing to take under consideration, if not the re-codification of the copyright laws, then, at least, some amendment of them. An increase in the period of protection has frequently been urged, with some advocacy of perpetual copyright. As the Federal constitution, however, distinctly provides that the protection granted the writings of an author is to be for a *limited time*, an amendment of the constitution would be necessary before Congress could enact perpetual copyright, and such alteration of the fundamental law of the land is not probable.

Much might be said for an increase in the period of protection. It is for a shorter term of years than that provided by most modern copyright legislation, and the trend of such lawmaking has been in the direction of an increase in the length of time during which the author or his heirs could control the reproduction of his work. It should be borne in mind that for books of little value the length of the term of protection is of no great consequence. "Dead" books are not affected by the length of the term of copyright. In the case also of popular new books, the great sales

and consequent disproportionate remuneration comes within a short period of time after publication, and are not likely to continue during a long term of copyright. On the other hand, many books of great and permanent value not unfrequently make their way slowly into popular favor, and are not fully appreciated until many years after publication. For such books—the results, perhaps, of long years of study and labor—an equitable return cannot be secured except by a long term of protection.

Perhaps the most urgently desirable forward step in respect to copyright is the adhesion of the United States to the Berne convention, thus securing the inclusion in the International Copyright Union of our country, the leading one of the three great states not yet members of this admirable association of nations. Were the United States a member of the Berne Union a compliance with the statutory provisions of our own laws alone would secure copyright protection not only within the limits of the United States, but practically throughout the whole book-reading world—Great Britain, all Europe (except

temporarily Russia, Austria, and Scandinavia), Canada and Australia, India, Japan and South Africa—thus increasing the possible reading public of American authors many fold. It would seem that considerations of justice to our large and constantly increasing national contingent of literary and artistic producers requires this advance of such great practical importance. It is the easier of accomplishment because it involves the adoption of no new principle, but only the extension of the principle embodied in the Act of March 3, 1891, namely, reciprocal international exchange of copyright privileges, and in return for the advantages which would accrue to our own citizens, only obligates the extension of copyright in the United States to the subjects of such countries as are members of the Union. Of the members of the International Copyright Union, all the great nations already enjoy copyright in the United States, and it would only remain to extend this privilege to the citizen authors of the six minor states that are members of the Union, namely, Hayti, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway and Tunis.

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND LIBRARIANS.

BY W. MILLARD PALMER, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*

IN accepting the president's suggestion to give "expression of the *business* side of the subject rather than the theoretical or sentimental," I wish at the outset to recall certain functions performed by publishers, booksellers and librarians, and to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. J. W. Nichols, secretary of the American Booksellers' Association, for material along this line.

Casual observers have come to regard publishers as bookmakers or manufacturers, who merely put the product of authors into merchantable form, and distribute it to dealers, for sale to the reading public. If this were the only function of the publisher, his task would be an easy one; indeed we might soon expect to see all publishers supplanted by one great co-operative factory, to which authors might take their manuscripts, and have them

transformed into books and distributed through the ordinary channels of commerce, like any other commodities. Some superficial observers have recently made bold to conjecture that this will be the final outcome of the present troubled state of the general trade of publishing and selling books. But, alas! the actual making of the book—giving to it an appropriate, artistic and really attractive form—is perhaps the least of the publishers' trials, though this, in itself, is a difficult task, requiring an artistic taste, well trained and skilful judgment, and much technical knowledge.

To one who has had an insight into the publishing business, the enormous mass of manuscript that is annually submitted to each of the great publishers is simply appalling. They are compelled to employ a corps of

"readers" to cull out that which is worthy of consideration by an intelligent and skilled publisher. Much that come to hand has been hastily prepared by persons who lacked the time, experience or special training necessary to enable an author to prepare an acceptable manuscript, while the great majority of young authors have really no message to tell that is worth recording. Here comes the most difficult and trying task of the successful publisher—the *selection of proper material for publication*. It often happens that a rejected manuscript contains some good work—a promise of something better to come. Then the publisher points out the best features and encourages the incipient author to try again.

Thus books are made, not after a given pattern, like certain fabrics, but each is a creation in itself. The responsibility of the publisher, for the character of the creation, is by no means unimportant. He acts as arbiter of the standard of excellence that must be attained by an author before he is introduced to the public. The publishers' criterion is simply a question of cash. "Will the public buy the book and pay for it?" Nor can any other standard be adopted with safety. The whole question of supply must always depend upon public demand.

But the publisher is not infallible. He often makes mistakes. Between him and the readers is the dealer. The retail bookseller stands closest to the reading public. He acquaints himself with the essential character of the new book, points out to his customer enough of interest to cause him to glance through it, and finally sells it to him; for the intelligent bookseller knows the taste and reading habits of his customers. He has his leading customers in mind from the time he orders a new book till he has shown it and sold it to them. If they are pleased with it, and recommend it to their friends, who call at the store for it, the bookseller re-orders it, and, if he is so fortunate as not to be restrained by unfair local competition, he advertises the book and pushes its sale with energy, so long as interest in it can be kept alive.

Thus the retail booksellers in every city and hamlet throughout the country, standing close to the reading public, knowing what their cus-

tomers will buy, are the real monitors of the publishers.

When the publisher considers the advisability of bringing out a new book, he cannot undertake to look beyond a few hundred booksellers. It is through them, and only through them, that he has learned to gauge the taste of the reading public. The paramount question for him to decide is, "How many copies of this particular book can I sell to dealer A, dealer B and dealer C; how many copies of this book can I hope with certainty to sell to all of my customers in the trade?" The publisher well knows that the dealer is governed by the same criterion as himself: "Will it pay; will this book be a ready seller, or will it cost me all of the profit I make on it to sell it?"

Thus the product of the author is subject to the immutable laws of supply and demand from the time he submits his first immature manuscript until he makes two, three, four or more trials, and finally has a manuscript accepted. But even then the publishers prepares only a small edition for a new author, and the dealers are very conservative in ordering a new book—especially by an unknown author. The conscientious bookseller awaits the verdict of certain patrons, knowing that, if the book is commended by one whose judgment is respected by local readers, he can safely re-order a goodly number.

Thus the author is dependent upon the publisher for the standard of excellence he must attain in order to achieve success; the publisher is dependent upon the dealer, not only in forming his judgment of the character of books that will sell, but also for the number that he may safely print; while the dealer is dependent upon his best and most critical patrons. Hence the relation of author, publisher and dealer is so close—indeed they are so mutually interdependent—that one factor could not be removed without vitally crippling the other.

A distinguished librarian, who has been a pioneer of progress in the library movement, has recently suggested the propriety of abolishing book stores (*see Publishers' Weekly*, May 11, '01, p. 1149) and allowing public librarians to receive orders and forward them to the publishers. If the distinguished gentleman did not have in view visions of personal

gain for public librarians, he should have carried his philanthropic suggestion farther, and proposed to abolish both booksellers and librarians, and to allow the public to procure their books directly from the publishers, thus saving that moiety of gain that would be made by either in return for the service rendered. It cannot be supposed that so able and conscientious an administrative officer ever contemplated maintaining an extra corps of assistants, at an extra expense to the municipality or to those liberal benefactors who have endowed public libraries, in order that opulent citizens may still further indulge their tastes by purchasing larger private libraries, without paying the small commission or profit that is usually allowed to retail booksellers. On the other hand, if this proposal was made for the purpose of allowing libraries maintained by taxing the municipality, to engage in gainful occupation, this is carrying the socialistic idea farther than even our populist friends have ever yet proposed.

However, inasmuch as this question has been raised, we are bound to treat it from an economic point of view. The question is, "Shall the bookseller be abolished and his office merged into that of the librarian, and can the librarian perform the offices of the bookseller?"

No one has ever questioned the value of the public library from the burning of the Alexandrian Library to the present day. The value of a library, as a *librarium*, or storehouse for the permanent preservation of books, has always been manifest.

Again, the public library gives a larger opportunity and a wider range than is possible in the private collection; and scholars, historians and students of all classes are daily made grateful to the trained, professional librarian, who has so classified the contents of the library as to make the whole available at a moment's notice.

Still another inestimable feature of the public library is that it maintains a public reading room for children as well as adults.

Finally, the library furnishes reading at home to those who are not yet in a position to become owners of books. The benefit derived from reading of this character is often of questionable value. The *habitué* of the cir-

culating library makes his selections from misleading or sensational titles. Little care and less intelligence is exercised in choosing either title or author. As a result librarians are constantly complaining that only the trashiest and most worthless books are read.

The circulating department of the public library is now supplemented by others that are conducted for cash profit. These have sprung up in many cities. And now we have the "Book-Lovers' Library," a corporation with capital stock, engaging in business for profit. It has the advantage of certain trust features. It proposes to organize branches in all of the principal cities and towns in the country. For five dollars a year it proposes to supply fifty dollars' worth of reading to each subscriber. An automobile is employed, with an attendant to deliver the books to subscribers each week and take up those that have been read. Having paid five, ten or more dollars, at the beginning of the year, the subscriber can read from morning till night, while the new books come and go with the lightning speed of the automobile.

As in many other circulating libraries, new copyrighted fiction is the chief staple supplied by the "Book-Lovers' Library"—the sweetest pabulum automatically administered.

After a season of such dissipation call in a neurologist to diagnose your patient, and he will advise you that by continuing the treatment the mind will be reduced to a sieve, if not ultimately to absolute imbecility. Having abandoned the more serious literature that calls into use all the faculties of the mind, the reader of nothing but fiction converts what would otherwise be a healthful recreation into dissipation, that is enervating and permanently debilitating to all the faculties of the mind, when carried to an extreme. Had the reader been denied the use of this automatic machine, and been compelled, as formerly, to browse through the book store in search of something to read, more serious books would have been selected—history, travel, descriptive writing or popular science, with an occasional novel by way of recreation.

But to continue the argument, suppose we abolish the bookseller, as has been proposed. This would not be a difficult matter. Most of them would gladly be "abolished" if they

could sell out their stock for anything near what it cost them. Their profits have been so reduced by unfair competition that they are not sufficient to pay the cost of doing business. They have been compelled to carry side lines, as stationery, newspapers, periodicals, sporting goods, *bric-a-brac*, wall paper, etc., in order to make a living. By this means they have learned that other lines of merchandise yield a better profit than books. As a result most of them have greatly reduced their book stock, or entirely abandoned the sale of books, and put in more profitable lines of merchandise.

The causes that have led up to this result are manifold: 1st. They were strenuously urged, and they finally consented to allow discounts:

- (a) To ministers of the gospel, since they are public benefactors.
- (b) To school teachers, since they are public educators and benefactors.
- (c) To public libraries, since they are for the most part eleemosynary institutions, and hence entitled to charity.

Indeed, when I recount the charitable benefactions that have been exacted and received at the hands of the retail bookseller, he seems to me to have been the most saintly character that has lived in my day and generation. And right here it is of interest to note that these ministers, these teachers, these physicians, these public librarians were actually receiving out of the hands of the public stated salaries that exceeded by far the annual net profit of the average bookseller.

2d. Having secured from the local dealer a discount equal to the best part of his profit, many librarians have gone behind him and appealed directly to the publishers for a larger discount. This has been granted in most cases, so that most librarians have recently been receiving as large a discount as local dealers.

3d. Commission agents have purchased complete editions of popular-selling books from the publishers, and re-sold them at a slight advance:

- (a) To dry-goods stores, where they have been put on "bargain counters" and sold at less than cost, to attract customers to their stores.
- (b) To publishers of local newspapers, who

give the books away as premiums or sell them at cost prices, to increase the local circulation of their papers.

- (c) To mail-order agencies, who advertise the books at less than they are usually sold for by dealers.

4th. Many publishers have been advertising and mailing their books directly to retail customers at reduced prices, or at the same price they recommended local dealers to ask for them, and they have prepaid the postage, thus *competing directly with their distributing agents, the booksellers, in their own field.*

5th. Finally, some local librarians, who a few years ago were appealing to local booksellers for a discount, having been granted the discount, have recently been supplying books "at cost prices" to other patrons of the local booksellers. Thus our friends, the librarians, having inverted the good old practice of returning good for evil, having helped to rob the local bookseller of his livelihood, now propose to abolish his office.

To carry the proposition to its conclusions, suppose we abolish the bookseller. Can the librarian take his place and send the orders in to the publishers? If so, if this is all there is to the bookselling business, why should the publisher pay a commission to the librarian for doing what the people could as readily do for themselves? But a general business cannot be carried on in this way. Publishers have tried it for years, yet only comparatively few people are willing to order books that they have not had an opportunity to examine, and of this class librarians are the most conservative. They, too, want to know what they are buying before they place their orders. Hence, this postulate: If the librarian is to succeed the bookseller, he must become a merchant; he must order stocks of books and take the speculative chance of selling them. But the librarian has had no experience or training in merchandising. Can he afford to hazard his own capital in an untried field; can he induce his friends to supply him with capital to invest in a business of which he confessedly has no knowledge? It would manifestly be a perversion of the funds of the institution in charge of the librarian, to invest them in a gainful occupation.

From what I have said, it must be apparent that booksellers, as well as librarians, have a

province of their own, and perform a service that cannot be delegated to another. And hence it is desirable that we live and dwell together in peace and amity.

But in these days of combinations, reorganizations and revolutions in the conduct of business, the publishers have looked farther, in their quest for more economical purveying agents. For the past ten years they have been trying to induce the dry-goods merchants to carry books. But, after all this time, not more than half a dozen department stores carry fairly representative stocks of books. They confine themselves, for the most part, to new copyrighted fiction, and of this they handle only that which is widely advertised.

Of late, department stores and dry-goods stores have met severe competition in clothing stores, that make no pretext of carrying a book stock. They simply buy an edition of a popular-selling book and advertise it for less money than it actually cost. They do this simply as an advertising dodge, to attract customers to their stores. Then, too, the mail-order agencies have cut the price of the most popular books so low that it is no longer profitable to handle them. The result of this has been that many of the most promising new novels have been killed before they were fairly put on the market; for *as soon as they ceased to be profitable no one could afford to re-order them.*

The effect of this recent drift of the trade has been to stimulate the frothy side of literature to an extreme degree. The more serious literature is being neglected. The latest novel is the fad. Its average life is reduced to little more than one year, though the copyright lasts for twenty-eight years, and with a renewal it may be extended to forty-two years.

This shortening of the life of books has had a baneful effect:

- (a) Baneful to the bookseller, since it frequently leaves him with a dead stock of books on hand that cannot be turned without loss.
- (b) Baneful to the publisher, since the book stops selling and the plates become valueless before he has had time fairly to recoup himself for the expense of bringing it out, advertising it, and putting it on the market.
- (c) Baneful to the author, since by shorten-

ing the life of his books the value of his property in them is reduced.

But perhaps the most baneful effect of this craze for ephemeral literature is upon the people themselves. As the standard or degree of civilization for a given age is marked by the character of the literature the people produce and read, we cannot hope for a golden age in American letters, unless the present system is reversed. Work of real merit is never done by accident, nor is it the product of mediocre talents. If we are to develop a national literature that shall fitly characterize the sterling qualities of the American people in this, the full strength of the early manhood of the nation; at the time when the nation has taken its place in the vanguard of civilization; at the time when the consumptive power of the nation is equal to one-third of that of the entire civilized world; at the time when men of talents and genius are annually earning and expending, for their comfort and pleasure, more munificent sums than were ever lavished on the most opulent princes; I say, if we are to produce a literature that shall fitly characterize this age of our nation, we must hold forth such rewards for the pursuits of literature as will attract men of genius, men of the most lustrous talents, men who are the peers of their co-workers in other walks of life. But this will not be possible so long as the present strife to furnish cheap literature to the people continues.

It should be observed that the bookseller has not suffered alone in this cheapening process. The publisher has suffered. Within the past few months two names that for half a century were household words, synonyms of all that is excellent in the publishing world, have met with disaster, and others were approaching a crisis.

Fortunately one firm stood out so prominently, as a bulwark of financial strength and security, that its president, Mr. Charles Scribner, of Charles Scribner's Sons, could afford to take the initiative in calling for reform. He invited the co-operation of other publishers, and a year ago this month they met in New York and organized the American Publishers' Association. Their organization now includes practically all of the general publishers who contribute anything of real value to current literature.

The publishers canvassed thoroughly the causes that had led to the decline of the trade, and they appointed a committee to draft reform measures.

In reviewing the decline of the trade, two facts stood out so prominently that it was impossible to disassociate them as cause and effect. The three thousand booksellers, upon whom, as purveying agents, the publishers had depended a generation ago, had shrunk in number until only about five hundred could be counted who were worthy to be called booksellers. The other fact, which doubtless made quite as deep an impression upon the minds of the publishers, was that the long line of books, on each of their published catalogs, was practically dead. Those books of high standard character, by eminent authors, books that for years had had a good annual sale, no longer moved. These standard books have been a large source of revenue to publishers and their authors for many years. But now so few of them are sold that it hardly pays the publishers to send their travellers over the road.

Few dry-goods merchants, druggists, news-dealers and stationers, that have recently been induced to carry a small number of books, feel sufficiently well acquainted with salable literature to warrant their carrying anything more than the most popular-selling new copyrighted novels and cheap reprints of non-copyrighted books that sell for twenty-five cents or less. As stated above, there are a few large department stores that carry a more general stock, but they are so few that the support received from them is not sufficient to compensate, in any measure, the loss sustained through the sacrifice of the regular booksellers. Moreover, the regular booksellers that still remain in the business have not been buying many standard books of late. Seeing their profit in fiction sacrificed by unfair competition, many of them have ordered only enough of the new copyrighted novels to keep alive their accumulated stocks of standard books, until they can sell them out or reduce them to a point where they can afford to abandon the book business.

From the character of the reform measures adopted by the American Publishers' Association, which went into effect on the first of May, it is evident that the publishers have de-

termined to restore the old-time bookseller. This can be done only by the publishers enforcing the maintenance of retail prices, the same as is done by the proprietors of the Earl & Wilson collar, the Waterman fountain pen, the Eastman kodak, and many other special lines of which the retail price is listed.

When dry-goods stores and clothing stores bought these special lines and retailed them at or below the cost price, in *contrast to the list price* asked in the special furnishing stores, in order to attract customers to their stores because of their wonderful "bargain counters," the manufacturers realized that the dry-goods stores were simply using up these wares to advertise their other business. They cut off the supply of their goods to these price-cutting dry-goods stores, and refused to supply any more goods, except under a substantial undertaking on the part of the dry-goods stores to maintain the full list price.

This, in a word, is the substance of the publishers' plan. They have agreed to cut off absolutely the supply of all of their books, net, copyrighted and otherwise, to any dealer who cuts the retail price of a book published under the net-price system.

On the other hand, the nearly eight hundred members of the American Booksellers' Association have entered into a mutual agreement to push with energy the sale of the books of all publishers who co-operate with them for the maintenance of retail prices, and not to buy, nor put in stock, nor offer for sale, the books of any publisher who fails to co-operate with them. This is substantially the same system that was adopted in Germany in 1887, in France a few years later, and in England in 1900.

The effect of this system in Germany has been to lift up the trade from a condition even more deplorable, if possible, than that into which it has fallen in this country, and to make it a prosperous and profitable business. It has proved beneficent and satisfactory, not only to dealers and publishers, but also to authors and to the reading public, for every city, town and village in Germany now sustains a book shop that carries a fairly representative stock of books, so that the people are able to examine promptly every book as soon as it comes from the press, and the authors are sure of having their books



promptly submitted to the examination of every possible purchaser.

The results in France and England are equally encouraging, and it is believed that as soon as the American system is fully understood, and as soon as enough books are included under the net-price system, so that a bookseller can once more make a living on the sale of books, many of the old-time booksellers will again put in a stock of books and help to re-establish the book trade in America.

Having tried to define the present relation of publishers and booksellers, I beg leave to say frankly that I know of no reason why publishers and booksellers should maintain any different relations with librarians than they maintain with any other retail customers.

For example, let us take the new "Book-Lovers' Library," so called. Their plan is to sell memberships, and to deliver to each member one book a week for five dollars a year, or three books a week for ten dollars a year. They take up the books at the end of each week and supply new ones.

If this plan could be carried out successfully, it would result in making one book do the service now performed by ten or fifteen books. In other words, this circulating library proposes to furnish its members with ten or fifteen books for the same amount of money they now pay for one book by simply passing the book around from one to another.

The effect of this scheme, if carried into all cities and towns as proposed, would be to reduce the number of books manufactured and sold to about *one-tenth* of its present magnitude. From a business point of view, publishers and dealers cannot be called upon to make special discounts to encourage such an enterprise.

The encouragement and support given to authors, by patrons of literature, would be reduced by this scheme to about one-tenth of the present amount. The effect of this withdrawal of support to American authors can easily be imagined.

But I do not believe that real book-lovers, intelligent and conservative readers, will be carried away by this passing craze. On the contrary, they have studiously avoided forming that careless, slipshod habit of reading that characterizes patrons of circulating li-

braries. The real book-lover selects his books, like his friends, with caution, and with discriminating and painstaking care.

From a bookseller's point of view, the "Book-Lovers' Library" is not founded on practical lines. However, as the plan also includes the selling of capital stocks to its patrons, it is probable that the money received from subscriptions, together with the annual membership fees, will be sufficient to keep the enterprise going for some time. But since this is a corporation organized for the purpose of making money, a failure to earn money and to pay dividends will discourage its patrons, cause them to feel that they have been deceived, and finally to withdraw from membership. When the members realize that they are paying five or ten dollars a year for privileges that can be had free at the local library, in most cases they will withdraw their support.

Thus, while in some respects I regard this enterprise as an evil factor, it contains, I think, inherent weaknesses that will finally compass its own end.

But what is said of the relation of publishers and dealers to the Book-Lovers' Library is true in a measure of all circulating and other public libraries. They do not increase, but they positively contract the number of sales that are made in the interest of authors, publishers and dealers.

Under the German system, of which I have spoken, public libraries were at first allowed ten per cent. discount; but recently this has been reduced to five per cent.

Under the English system, profiting by the experience of German publishers, no discount is allowed to public libraries, schools or institutions.

The American system, however, is modelled largely after the German, and it permits the dealers to allow a discount of ten per cent. to local libraries. In doing this local dealers are protected from competition by the publishers, in that the publishers have agreed to add to the net price the cost of transportation on all books sold at retail outside of the cities in which they are doing business. Thus public libraries can buy net books cheaper of the local booksellers than they can buy them of the publishers by just the cost of transportation.

## LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

By W. R. EASTMAN, *New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

A BUILDING is not the first requisite of a public library. A good collection of books with a capable librarian will be of great service in a hired room or in one corner of a store. First the librarian, then the books and after that the building.

But when the building is occupied the value of the library is doubled. The item of rent is dropped. The library is no longer dependent on the favor of some other institution and is not cramped by the effort to include two or three departments in a single room. It will not only give far better service to the community, but will command their respect, interest and support to a greater degree than before.

The following hints are intended as a reply to many library boards who are asking for building plans.

The vital point in successful building is to group all the parts of a modern library in their true relations. To understand a particular case it will be necessary to ask some preliminary questions.

1. *Books.*

- Number of volumes in library?
- Average yearly increase?
- Number of volumes in 20 years?
- Number of volumes to go in reference room?
- Number of volumes to go in children's room?
- Number of volumes to go in other departments?
- Number of volumes to go in main book room?
- If the library is large will there be an open shelf room separate from the main book room?
- Is a stack needed?
- Will public access to the shelves be allowed?

By answers to such questions a fair idea of the character and size of the book room may be obtained.

*Rules for calculation.* In a popular library,

outside the reference room, for each foot of wall space available 80 books can be placed on eight shelves. Floor cases having two sides will hold 160 books for each running foot, and in a close stack 25 books, approximately, can be shelved for each square foot of floor space. But the latter rule will be materially modified by ledges, varying width of passages, stairs, etc.

The above figures give full capacity. In practical work, to provide for convenient classification, expansion, oversized books and working facilities, the shelves of a library should be sufficient for twice the actual number of books and the lines of future enlargement should be fully determined.

2. *Departments.*

- Is the library for free circulation?
- Is the library for free reference?
- Are special rooms needed for
  - high school students?
  - children?
  - ladies?
  - magazine readers?
  - newspaper readers?
- How many square feet for each of the above rooms?
- Are class rooms needed as in a college library?
- Club rooms?
- Lecture rooms?
- Museum?
- Art gallery?
- Other departments?

3. *Community.*

- In city or country?
- Population?
- By what class will library be chiefly used?
  - School children?
  - Students?
  - Mechanics?
  - Reading circles?
  - Ladies?

4. *Resources and conditions.*

- Money available?

Money annually for maintenance?  
 Size of building lot?  
 Location and surroundings?  
 How many stories?  
 Elevators?  
 Heat?  
 Light?  
 Ventilation?

5. *Administration.*

Is library to be in charge of one person?  
 How many assistants?  
 Is a work room needed?  
   unpacking room?  
   bindery?  
   librarian's office?  
   trustees' room?

By careful study of these points a clear conception of the problem is gained and the building committee is prepared to draw an outline sketch indicating in a general way their needs and views. They are not likely to secure what they want by copying or even by competition. The best architects have not the time nor the disposition to compete with each other. A better way is to choose an architect, one who has succeeded in library work if possible, who will faithfully study the special problems, consult freely with the library board, propose plans and change them freely till they are right. And if such plans are also submitted for revision to some librarian of experience or to the library commission of the state, whose business and pleasure it is to give disinterested advice, so much the better.

The following outlines taken from actual library buildings are offered by way of suggestion.

*Square plan.*

An inexpensive building for a small country neighborhood may have one square room with book shelves on the side and rear walls. A convenient entrance is from a square porch on one side of the front corner and a librarian's alcove is at the opposite corner leaving the entire front like a store window which may be filled with plants or picture bulletins. With a stone foundation the wooden frame may be finished with stained shingles.

*Oblong plan.*

A somewhat larger building may have a wider front with entrance at the center.

Book shelves under high windows may cover the side and rear walls and tables may stand in the open space.

It will be convenient to bring together the books most in demand for circulation on one side of the room and those needed most for study on the opposite side. One corner may contain juvenile books. In this way confusion between readers, borrowers and children will be avoided. Each class of patrons will go by a direct line to its own quarter. This is the beginning of the plan of departments which will be of great importance in the larger building.

The number of books for circulation will increase rapidly and it may soon be necessary to provide double faced floor cases. These will be placed with passages running from the center of the room towards the end and that end will become the book or delivery room and the opposite side will be the study or reference room.

*T-shape plan.*

The next step is to add space to the rear giving a third department to the still open room. If the book room is at the back the student readers may be at tables in the right hand space and the children in the space on the left. The librarian at a desk in the center is equally near to all departments and may exercise full supervision.

The presence of a considerable number of other busy persons has a sobering and quieting effect on all and the impression of such a library having all its departments in one is dignified and wholesome. It may be well to separate the departments by light open hand rails, screens, cords or low book cases. It is a mistake to divide a small building into three or four small rooms.

*Separate rooms.*

For a larger library these rails must be made into partitions, giving to each department a separate room. Partitions of glass set in wooden frames and possibly only eight feet high may answer an excellent purpose, adding to the impression of extent, admitting light to the interior of the building and allowing some supervision from the center. With partitions on each side, the entrance becomes a central hallway with a department at each

side and the book room at the end. This is the best position for the book room for two special reasons. Overlapping the departments in both wings it is equally accessible from either, and at the back of the house a plainer and cheaper wall can be built admitting of easy removal when the growth of the library requires enlargement.

Sometimes the angles between the book room and the main building may be filled to advantage by work room and office. These working rooms though not large and not conspicuous are of vital consequence and should be carefully planned.

We have now reached a type of building which, for lack of a better word, I may call the "butterfly plan," having two spread wings and a body extending to the back. Others call it the "trefoil." This general type is being substantially followed in most new libraries of moderate size. From one entrance hall direct access is given to three distinct departments, or perhaps to five, by placing two rooms in each wing.

#### *Modifications required by limited space.*

If we have an open park to build in we shall be tempted to expand the hallway to a great central court or rotunda. Perhaps the importance of the library may justify it, but we should be on our guard against separating departments by spaces so great as to make supervision difficult or passing from one to another inconvenient. We should aim to concentrate rather than scatter.

More frequently the lot will be too narrow. We must draw in the wings and make the narrower rooms longer from front to back. With a corner lot we can enter on the side street, leaving a grand reading room on the main front and turning at right angles as we enter the house pass between other rooms to the book room at the extreme end of the lot. Or again, we shall be obliged to dispense entirely with one wing of our plan, and have but two department rooms instead of three on the floor. Every location must be studied by itself.

#### *Other stories.*

Basement rooms are of great service for work rooms and storage. A basement direct-

ly under the main book room is specially valuable to receive the overflow of books not in great demand.

A second and even a third story will be useful for special collections, class and lecture rooms or a large audience hall. In a library of moderate size it will often be found convenient to build a book room about 16 feet high to cover two stories of bookcases and wholly independent of the level of the second floor of the main building.

#### *Extension.*

To meet the needs of a rapidly growing library it is important at the beginning to fix the lines of extension.

A building with a front of two rooms and a passage between may add a third room at the rear, and at a later stage, add a second building as large as the first and parallel to it, the two being connected by the room first added.

This is the architect's plan for the Omaha Public Library.

#### *Open court.*

When a library is so large that one book room is not enough, two such rooms may be built to the rear, one from each end of the building with open space between, and these two wings may be carried back equally and joined at the back by another building, thus completing the square around an open court.

This gives wide interior space for light and air, or grass and flowers. Such is the plan of the Boston Public and Princeton University libraries. It will be the same in Minneapolis when that library is complete. In the plan of the new library at Newark, N. J., the central court is roofed over with glass becoming a stairway court with surrounding galleries opening on all rooms. In Columbia University, New York, as in the British Museum, the center is a great reading room capped by a dome high above the surrounding roofs and lighted by great clerestory windows.

If the street front is very long there may be three extensions to the rear, one opposite the center and one from each end, leaving two open courts as in the plan for the New York Public or the Utica Public; and this general scheme may be repeated and carried still farther back leaving four open courts as in the

Library of Congress. This plan can be extended as far as space can be provided.

When the general plan of the large building is fixed, passages will be introduced, parallel to the front and sides, and departments will be located as may be judged most convenient, always having regard to the convenience of the patrons of each department in finding ready access to the books they need and providing for supervision and attendance at least cost of time, effort and money. Extravagance in library building is not so often found in lavish ornament as in that unfortunate arrangement of departments which requires three attendants to do the work of one or two.

#### *Light.*

Natural light should be secured if possible for every room. Windows should be frequent and extend well up toward the ceiling terminating in a straight line so as to afford large supply of light from the top. Windows like those in an ordinary house or office building, coming within two or three feet of the floor are more satisfactory both for inside and outside appearance than those which leave a high blank wall beneath them. From the street a blank wall has a prison-like effect; on the inside it cuts off communication with the rest of the world and the impression is unpleasant. The proper object of library windows six or eight feet above the floor is to allow unbroken wall space for book shelves beneath them. There is no serious objection to this at the back of the room or sometimes at the sides of the house where the windows are not conspicuous from the street, but every room of any size, if it is next to the outer wall, should have windows to look out of on at least one side.

A book room at the back of a building may secure excellent light from side windows eight feet above the floor with lower windows at the back.

The lighting of large interior rooms is often a difficult problem. Light will not penetrate to advantage more than 30 feet. Skylights, domes and clerestory windows are used. In the case of the dome or clerestory the room to be lighted must be higher than those immediately surrounding it. The clerestory plan

with upright windows is most satisfactory when available, being cheaper and giving better security against the weather than the skylight. In a large building with interior courts, the lower story of the court is sometimes covered with a skylight and used as a room.

This appears in the plans for the New York Public and the Utica Public libraries. Skylights must be constructed with special care to protect rooms against the weather.

The problem of light is peculiarly difficult in the crowded blocks of cities. A library front may sometimes touch the walls of adjoining buildings so that light can enter only from the front and rear. If extending more than 40 feet back from the street, it will be necessary to narrow the rest of the building so as to leave open spaces on each side, or to introduce a little light by the device of light wells. Occasionally a large city library is found on the upper floors of an office building, where light and air are better than below, and the cost of accommodation is less. The use of elevators makes this feasible.

#### *Shelving.*

The general scheme of book shelves should be fixed before the plan of the building is drawn. Otherwise the space for books can not be determined and serious mistakes may be made. Between the two extremes of open wall shelves and the close stack a compromise is necessary. The large library will put the bulk of its books in a stack and bring a considerable selection of the best books into an open room. The small library will begin with books along the walls and provide cases for additions from time to time as needed. Its patrons will enjoy at first the generous spaces of the open room without an array of empty cases to offend the eye and cumber the floor. When walls are covered with books a floor case will be introduced and others when needed will be placed according to plan, till at last the floor is as full as it was meant to be, and the basement beneath having served for a time to hold the overflow, a second story of cases is put on the top of the first. This process should be planned in advance for a term of 20 years.

For public access passages between cases should be five feet wide. Cases have some-

times been set on radial lines so as to bring all parts under supervision from the center. This arrangement, specially if bounded by a semi-circular wall, is expensive, wasteful of space and of doubtful value, except in peculiar conditions. It is not adapted to further extension of the building.

#### *Size of shelf.*

For ordinary books in a popular library the shelf should not be more than eight inches wide with an upright space of ten inches. Eight shelves of this height with a base of four inches and crown finish of five inches will fill eight feet from the floor and the upper shelf may be reached at a height of 81 inches or six feet nine inches. Ordinary shelves should not exceed three feet in length. A length of two and a half feet is preferred by many. A shelf more than three feet long is apt to bend under the weight of books. For books of larger size a limited number of shelves with 12 inches upright space and a few still larger should be provided. The proportion of oversize books will vary greatly according to the kind of library, a college or scientific collection having many more than the circulating library. Any reference room will contain a large number of such books and its shelves should correspond.

#### *Movable shelves.*

Much attention has been given to devices for adjustment of shelves. Some of these are quite ingenious and a few are satisfactory. No device should be introduced that will seriously break the smooth surface at the side. Notches, cross bars, iron horns or hooks or ornamental brackets expose the last book to damage. If pins are used they should be so held to their places that they cannot fall out. Heads of pins or bars should be sunk in the wood and the place for books left, as near as possible, absolutely smooth on all sides. It is at least a question whether the importance of making shelves adjustable and absolutely adjustable has not been greatly overrated. As a fact the shelves of the circulating library are very seldom adjusted. They may have all the usual appliances gained at large expense but there is no occasion to adjust them outside the reference room. They remain as they

were put up. It is probably well to have the second and third shelf movable so that one can be dropped to the bottom and two spaces left where there were three at first. But all other shelves might as well be fixed at intervals of 10 inches without the least real inconvenience and the cases be stronger for it and far cheaper. A perfectly adjustable shelf is interesting as a study in mechanics, but is practically disappointing. Its very perfection is a snare because it is so impossible to set it true without a spirit level and a machinist. All shelves in a reference room should be adjustable. Bound magazines might have special cases.

#### *Wood or iron shelves.*

Iron shelf construction has the advantage of lightness and strength, filling the least space and admitting light and air. Where three or more stories of cases are stacked one upon another iron is a necessity. It also offers the best facilities for adjustment of shelves and is most durable.

On the other hand it is more difficult to get, can be had only of the manufacturers in fixed patterns, and costs at least twice as much as any wood, even oak, unless carved for ornament, and four or five times as much as some very good wooden shelves. This great cost raises the question whether the advantages named are really important. Few village libraries need more than two stories of shelves in a stack. If iron is more durable we can buy two sets of wooden shelves for the cost of one of iron—and when we buy the second set will know better what we want. The importance of shelf adjustment has been exaggerated.

A more important consideration, to my mind, is that iron is not so well adapted to the changing conditions of a growing library. It is made at a factory and to be ordered complete. It is bolted to the floor and wall at fixed intervals. But we have seen that a gradual accumulation of bookcases is better than to put all shelving in position at first.

Wooden cases are movable. You begin with those you need and add others as you have more books, you can change and alter them at any time with only the aid of the village carpenter, and enjoy the wide open spaces till the time for filling them comes.

Iron with all its ornaments belongs in the shop. It is not the furniture you prefer in your home. The item of cost will usually decide the question. For libraries of less than 30,000 volumes, where close storage is not imperative, wood has the advantage.

*Miscellaneous notes.*

A floor of hard wood is good enough for most libraries. Wood covered with corticene or linoleum tends to insure the needed quiet. Floors of tile, marble or concrete are very noisy and should have strips of carpet laid in the passages.

On the walls of reading rooms it is neither necessary nor desirable to have an ornamental wainscot, nor indeed any wainscot at all, not even a base board. Book cases will cover the lower walls and books are the best ornament.

Small tables for four are preferred in a reading room to long common tables. They give the reader an agreeable feeling of privacy.

Do not make tables too high. 30 inches are enough.

Light bent wood chairs are easy to handle.

Steam or hot water give the best heat and incandescent electric lamps give the best light.

Be sure that you have sufficient ventilation.

Windows should be made to slide up and down, not to swing on hinges or pivots.

Without dwelling further on details let us

be sure 1, That we have room within the walls for all the books we now have or are likely to have in 20 years; provide the first outfit of shelves for twice the number of books expected at the end of one year and add book-cases as we need them, leaving always a liberal margin of empty space on every shelf. We must plan for the location of additional cases for 20 years with due consideration of the question of public access.

2, That all needed departments are provided in harmonious relation with each other and so located as to serve the public to the best advantage and at least cost of time, strength and money.

3, That the best use of the location is made and the building suited to the constituency and local conditions.

4, That the estimated cost is well within the limit named, for new objects of expense are certain to appear during the process of building and debt must not be thought of.

5, That the building is convenient for work and supervision, a point at which many an elegant and costly building has conspicuously failed.

Make it also neat and beautiful, for it is to be the abiding place of all that is best in human thought and experience and is to be a home in which all inquiring souls are to be welcomed. Since the people are to be our guests let us make the place of their reception worthy of its purpose.

## THE RELATION OF THE ARCHITECT TO THE LIBRARIAN.

BY JOHN LAWRENCE MAURAN, *Architect, St. Louis, Mo.*

THE public library, as we understand the name to-day, has had but a brief existence compared with the mere housing of collections of books which has gone on through countless ages.

With the change from the old ideas of safeguarding the precious books themselves to the advanced theory of placing their priceless contents within the easy reach of all, has come an equally important change in the character of the custodian of the books. The duties of the modern librarian are such that he must be not only something of a scholar, in the best

sense of the word, but he must be capable also of properly directing others in the pursuit of learning, and, withal, combine executive ability with a highly specialized professional facility. The result of carefully conceived courses of training is apparent in the wonderful results achieved through the devoted and untiring efforts of the members of this Association towards a constant betterment of their charges, and a closer bonding, through affection, between the masses of the people and that portion of the books which lies between the covers.

My purpose in recalling to your memory the wonderful advance made by training in your profession in a comparatively short time, is to give point to an analogy I wish to draw, showing a corresponding advance in the profession of architecture. Not so very many years ago there were ample grounds for the recalling by Mr. David P. Todd of Lord Bacon's warning against the sacrifice of utility to mere artistic composition in the following words: "Houses are built to Live in, and not to Looke on: Therefore let Use bee preferred before Uniformitie; Except where both may be had Leave the Goodly Fabrickes of Houses, for Beautie only, to the Enchanted Pallaces of the Poets; Who build them with small Cost": but to-day, thanks to the munificence of the French government and the untiring energy of some of those who have profited by it, in fostering the growth of our own architectural schools, there are few sections of this broad land which have not one or more worthy followers of Palladio and Michael Angelo. Hunt, Richardson and Post were among the first to receive the training of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and they, moreover, had the rare judgment to take the training only, adapting their designs to the climatic and other local conditions rather than attempting the importation of French forms as well as method of design. Their example and the impetus they were able to impart to the technical schools have been potent factors in the development of the talent of American architects. While it is true, and more the pity, that some students return from Paris with the idea that because Paris is a beautiful city architecturally, the simple injection of some of their own masterpieces into our diverse city street fronts, is going to reincarnate our municipalities, the major portion are sufficiently discriminating to realize that Paris owes much of its charm to a symmetry under governmental control which we, free born Americans, can never hope to attain, and leave behind them the mere forms and symbols of their alma mater to use that which is best and most profitable in their training; that is, a breadth of conception of the problem and a logical method of sequential study of it which ensures a creditable if not an ideal solution. The modern architect, to be

successful, must be conversant with a vast amount of information which is apparently outside his chosen profession—such as the minutiae of hospitals, churches, libraries, railroad stations and the like. As a case in point I recall the address of a certain railroad president at the dedication of a large terminal depot, in which he said: "while we have had the co-operation of engineers and specialists in every branch of the work, I must give great credit to our architect who is responsible for the conception of the entire system of the handling of passengers, although he was employed solely to enclose the space designated by our engineers." It is not my purpose to laud the profession of architecture, but rather to show its preparedness to *co-operate* with you in achieving the best in library construction and design.

May I add to Mr. Todd's advice to library boards about to build, "first appoint your librarian," the suggestion that second, in consultation with him, *appoint* your architect. It is not disbelief in competition which has led the American Institute of Architects to advise against competitions, for the former is a constant condition, while the latter they believe to result in more evil than good. It is a popular notion among laymen that a competition will bring out *ideas* and mayhap develop some hidden genius, but in answer to the first I can say, I know of but one building erected from successful competitive plans without modification, and for the second, the major portion of American originality in building designs is unworthy the name of architecture. Aside from the needless expense and loss of time entailed on library board, as well as architect, by the holding of competitions a greater evil lies in the well proven fact, that in their desire to win approval for their design, most architects endeavor to find out the librarian's predilections and follow them in their plans rather than to submit a scholarly solution of the problem studied from an unprejudiced standpoint. It is not often the good fortune of competitors to have their submitted work judged with such unbiased intelligence as that which permitted the best conceived plan to win in the competition for the new library in New York City. Few men would have dared in compe-



tion to remove that imposing architectural feature, the reading room, from their main façade and put it frankly where it belongs, in direct touch with the stacks which serve it, as Carrere & Hastings did.

Not long ago a member of a certain library board of trustees wrote to us that we were being considered, among others, as architects for their new building, and he suggested that we send to them as many water colors as we could collect and *as large as possible*, to impress the board; for, as he added, "some of us appreciate your plans, but most laymen are caught by the colored pictures, the larger the better."

As a rule librarians have very decided ideas as to the plan desired in so far as it relates to the correlation of rooms and departments, and it, therefore, seems manifestly proper that having selected a librarian on account of merit, the next step should be the selection of an architect on the same basis, to the end that in consultation the theory of the one may either be studied into shape or proved inferior to the theory of the other. Under the discussion of two broad minds, the wheat is easily separated from the chaff with the much to be desired result of the assembling of a well ordered plan to present to the board, which has had such study that few criticisms cannot be answered from the store of experience gathered in the making. This ideal crystallization of ideas, this development of the problem working hand in hand precludes the need of such advice as is found in the following quotation from a paper on library buildings:

"Taking into account the practical uses of the modern library it is readily seen that it needs a building planned from inside, not from without, dictated by convenience and not by taste no matter how good. The order should be to require the architect to put a presentable exterior on an interior having only use in view and not as is so often done to require the librarian to make the best he can of an interior imposed by the exigencies of the architect's taste or the demand of the building committee for a monumental structure."

Such an anomalous relationship between interior and exterior is absolutely opposed to

the fundamental training of the architect of to-day. Often have I heard my professor of design, a Frenchman of rare judgment, fly out at a student caught working on his exterior before the interior was complete: "Work on your plan, finish your plan, and when that is perfect, the rest will *come*."

Architects of experience, who have been students of library development in its every branch, who have followed the changes in the relations of the library to the people, have reached the same conclusions along broad lines, as have the librarians, with respect to lighting, access, oversight and administration, as well as the general correlation of universally important departments, and it is therefore my purpose to state our relationship rather than attempt the raising of issues on details of library arrangement, and to show if possible, that the skilled architect's method of procedure tends to settle mooted points by weighing values and considering relations of parts in a logical and broad minded study of the particular set of conditions pertaining to his problem.

Either owing to the size, shape or contour of the site, its particular exposure, local climatic conditions, the particular character of the library itself or the people whom it serves, the problem presented to an architect by a library board is *always* essentially a *new* one. Certain fundamental rules may obtain through their universal applicability, but every step in the working out of a successful plan must be influenced by the particular conditions referred to, and here the co-operation of the librarian is of inestimable value to the architect, no matter how wide his experience may be.

Desired correlation, like most results, can be achieved in divers ways, and in most cases nothing of utility need be sacrificed to secure a dignified plan, which is as much to be desired as a dignified exterior. Realizing the importance of accomplishing successful results, a scholarly architect will strive to mould his plan with an eye to symmetry, without losing sight for an instant of the conditions of use, and never sacrificing practical relationship to gain an *absolutely* symmetrical arrangement of plan.

The French architect will, if necessary, waste space or inject needless rooms into his

plan to secure perfect balance, while his American student will gain all the value of the *effect* without diminishing the practical value of his building one iota.

Along with symmetry, the logical development of the plan in study keeps in mind something of the rough form of the exterior design, with particular reference to the grouping of its masses to secure the maximum of air and the best light for the various departments. With the best designers, it is an unwritten law, that the next step after completing a satisfactory plan, is to sketch a section through the building, not only to ensure a proper proportion in the enclosed rooms, but most important of all to secure a system of fenestration, allowing wall space where needed and introducing the light as near the top of the rooms as the finish will permit. Having settled then all the details of plans and section, wherein are comprised all of the matter of greatest moment to the practical librarian, it only remains for the architect to prepare a suitable exterior and I certainly agree with my old preceptor that "it will come." The American people believe that education is the corner stone of manhood and good citizenship, and next to our public schools, if not before them, the most potent educational factor is our public library. The librarians are respon-

sible in a great measure for the good work which is being accomplished in the dissemination of knowledge and culture among the people, but let me ask, are we not as responsible for our share, as co-workers with them, to perpetuate in lasting masonry the best which in us lies for the same great cause of the education of the people?

What renaissance has failed to find literature and architecture quickened alike? The awakening of a love of the beautiful brings a thirst for knowledge concerning the beautiful; as the records will show, the interest excited by that marvellous assemblage of architectural masterpieces at the Chicago Fair, created a demand on the libraries almost beyond belief for books on architecture and the allied arts.

Every conscientious architect must feel his responsibility to his clients as well as to the people and strive he must, to combine the ideal in convenience with simple beauty in design; my one plea is that such a combination is not only *possible*, but in intelligent hands, should be universal, and if my beliefs, hopes and expectations find sympathy with you, I shall feel repaid in the security of a harmonious co-operation between architect and librarian in the great work which stretches ahead of us into the future.

### THE DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY.

By JAMES THAYER GEROULD, *University of Missouri, Columbia.*

THE recent discussion of the departmental library system at the University of Chicago and the consequent restatement of the position of that university in reference to such libraries, together with the consideration of the problem in the annual reports of Dr. Canfield and Mr. Lane, have called up anew the question of the expediency of the system. Is the departmental library to be a permanent feature of the university library? Is the highest effectiveness of a library to be secured by a policy of decentralization?

The public library has answered the question, finally, it seems, in the affirmative. Do the arguments which have induced the public librarian to establish branches and delivery

stations apply in the case of the university library? Is the university library of the future to be housed in a single building, or is it to be scattered about in class rooms and laboratories? To my mind, there is no more important question of administration before those of us who are trying to render the university library an efficient instrument of instruction than this.

With many librarians there is an element of necessity entering into the question. Mr. Lane is facing a condition where the library has altogether outgrown its building, and some place must be found where books can be stored and used. The situation is much the same in many other places. Shall the facili-

ties of the library be enlarged by building or shall the books be transferred to the various departmental libraries? Mr. Lane, speaking for his own library, says of the latter alternative: "It would commit the library to an entirely different policy from what it has pursued hitherto, and such a change would be little short of a revolution for this library."

At the University of Missouri we are expecting in the near future to begin the construction of a library building, but, before adopting any definite plans, we are trying to work out the problems that have just been stated, and to make ourselves reasonably sure that we are right before we go ahead.

There are arguments enough on all sides of this question, of which Dr. Canfield says that it has not two sides only, but a dozen. We must premise that no two departments use their books in exactly the same way, and that, consequently, methods of administration must differ. It is generally for the advantage of all, for example, in a university where there is a law school, that the books on private law should be separated from the main collection and treated as a branch library. Similarly medicine, theology and possibly a few other subjects may be withdrawn and administered separately.

In some of our universities one or more of the departments are several miles away from the main body of the institution. It is obviously necessary that the books most used in those departments should be near enough so that the students can have access to them without too much inconvenience and loss of time. In the ordinary institution, however, most of the buildings are grouped in a comparatively small area, and it is seldom more than five minutes' walk from the most remote building to the library. In a condition such as this, and with the exceptions noted above, I am inclined to the opinion that the university is best served by a central library containing the main collection, and small, rigidly selected laboratory libraries comprising books which from their very nature are most useful in the laboratory as manuals of work.

The arguments generally advanced in favor of the system are these:

1. The instructor needs to be able to refer,

at a moment's notice, to any book relating to his subject.

2. The system enables the instructor to keep a more careful watch over the reading of his students.

3. The best interests of the library demand that each division of the library shall be directly under the eye of the men most interested in it, that is to say, the instructors in the various departments; that they should direct its growth and watch over its interests.

That the first and second of these arguments have great weight cannot be denied, but with a properly constructed library building and most careful administration the requirements of both instructor and student can be met quite as well by a central system.

It is, of course, quite impossible for each instructor to have in his office all the books necessary for his work. The duplication necessary for this purpose would be impracticable even for the most wealthy university. He must, therefore, go from his office or class room to the department library and search for the book himself. With the confusion which generally reigns in a library of this sort, and with the lack of effective registration of loans, this is quite often a matter of some difficulty.

At Columbia University the office of each professor is in telephonic communication with the central library. When a book is wanted the library is notified by telephone, the book is found and sent out at once. Within ten minutes from the time that the request reaches the library the book is generally in the instructor's hands. He may lose two or three minutes' time, but the amount lost is more than compensated by the readiness with which others can use the books of the department, and by other advantages to be considered later. At Columbia, too, the system of stack study rooms provides in a very satisfactory way for the second objection. There, as many of you have seen, the stacks are distributed through a series of small rooms, the light side of which is supplied with tables and used for study rooms and for seminar purposes. If the instructor can use the departmental library for his work room, he can certainly use this room to as good advantage, for

here he has the entire collection and not a selected few of his books. I believe fully that an instructor who is sufficiently interested in the reading of his students to watch over it carefully in his departmental library, will find that he is able to keep just as close a relation to it, if his students are working in a central library. He may be obliged to make slight changes in his methods, but the result ought to be the same.

The third argument in favor of the departmental library system is of a different nature. Is the librarian or the professor best qualified to direct the growth and watch over the interests of the different departments of the library? So far as I know, this argument is given more consideration at Chicago than anywhere else. It may be true, in certain cases, that the professor has the greater qualification for this work, but when this is the case it argues that the professor is an exceptional one or that the university has been unfortunate in the selection of its librarian.

It is quite needless to say that the librarian should be in constant conference with the teaching force regarding purchases, but that he should delegate all of his powers of purchase in any given field, admits of the gravest doubt. Laude, in his recent work on the university library system of Germany, attributes a great deal of the success of those libraries to the fact that they are independent and autonomous institutions, enjoying a much greater measure of freedom than is accorded to any similar American institution. Too many professors are apt to buy books in their special field and slight other lines of research in their own subject. For example, a zoologist, who is doing research work along the lines of embryology, is very apt to overload the collection at that point and neglect other equally important lines.

Again, very few instructors, even granting them the qualifications necessary for the work, have the time or patience for it. If the amount appropriated to the department is at all large, a considerable portion of the sum is quite frequently unexpended at the end of the year. Some interesting tables, prepared by Mr. Winsor for his report for the year 1894-95, show that in seven selected depart-

ments the amount of books ordered, including continuations, was only about 50 per cent. of the appropriation, plus one quarter, the allowance for orders not filled. While this proportion would probably not hold good in all departments or in all places, it exhibits an almost uniform tendency and a tendency which must be corrected if a well-rounded out library is to be secured.

The system of departmental control is very sure to create a feeling of departmental ownership, a feeling that the books, bought out of the moneys appropriated to a particular library, should remain permanently in that library, and that any one from outside who wishes to use the books is more or less of an intruder. Pin any one of these men down, and they will admit that the books are for the use of all, but the feeling exists, notwithstanding, and is the cause of constant friction.

The departmental library renders the books difficult of access. If the library is large enough to warrant the setting apart of a separate room for its use, this room can seldom be open for as large a portion of the day as the central library, and when it is open the books cannot be obtained as readily by the great body of the students as if they were in a central building. Most students are working in several lines at once. They are compelled, by this system, to go from one room to another, and to accommodate themselves to differing hours of opening and to varying rules for the use of the books. Then, too, it frequently happens in the case of small libraries that the books are kept in the office of the head of the department, and can only be consulted when he is in his office and at liberty. The difficulty is here greatly increased. I know of cases where even the instructors in the same department have found difficulty in getting at the books, and the library was, in effect, a private library for the head professor, supported out of university funds. If instructors cannot use the books, how can the student be expected to do so?

There is a sentiment, false, perhaps, but nevertheless existing in the minds of many students, that any attempt to use the books under these circumstances is an endeavor to curry favor with the professor. This feeling

does not exist in connection with the use of the books at a central library.

If a book in a departmental library is needed by a student in another department, he must either go to the department and put the custodian to the inconvenience of looking it up for him, or he must wait at the central library while a messenger goes for the book. His need of the book must be very pressing before he will do either.

If the different fields of knowledge were sharply defined, the departmental system might be a practicable one, but such is not the case. The psychologist needs books bearing on philosophy, sociology, zoology and physics, the sociologist gathers his data from almost the whole field of human knowledge, the economist must use books on history and the historian books on economics. The system hampers him exceedingly in the selection and use of his material, or it compels the university to purchase a large body of duplicate material, and restricts, by so much, the growth of the real resources of the library.

The system, it seems to me, induces narrowness of vision and a sort of specialization which is anything but scientific. Trending in the same direction is the separation of the books, in any given field, into two categories. The undergraduate may need some such selection, but any student who has gone beyond the elements of his subject should have at his command the entire resources of the library. The needs of the elementary student can be met by direct reference to certain books, or by setting aside the volumes required as special reference books and allowing free access to them.

A large amount of our most valuable material is found in the publications of scientific and literary societies and in periodicals. In many cases these must be kept at the central library. They will be much more frequently read if the readers are using the central library and availing themselves of the information given in the catalog.

From the administrative point of view, there is nothing impossible in the organization of the departmental system, provided that finances of the library admit of the increased expenditure. As Mr. Bishop has pointed out in a recent number of the *Library Journal*,

the element of cost seems to have been utterly left out of consideration in the recent discussions at the University of Chicago. It is possible that, with the immense resources of that institution, they may be able to ignore that factor, but most of us are compelled to reduce administrative expenditures to the lowest point consistent with good work.

Aside from the cost of the duplication of books already noted, necessitated by the division of the books among the different departments, there are the items of space and labor to be considered. It needs no argument to show that there is a great economy of space gained by the consolidation of all libraries, with the exceptions previously referred to, into one central building. An entire room is frequently given up to a departmental library of three or four hundred volumes, when a few extra shelves and possibly a slight increase in the seating capacity of the reading room would accommodate it in the central library. The cost of maintenance, of heating and of lighting is also undoubtedly greater under the departmental arrangement.

The greatest increase in expense is, however, in the item of service. In order properly to control a branch of this sort, an employe of the library must be in constant attendance. The duties and responsibilities of such a position are so small that only the lowest paid grade of service can be employed with economy. The amount necessary to pay the salaries of such persons could, with much greater advantage to the whole institution, be used for the employment of a few specialists, highly trained in different lines, who would act as reference librarians in their respective fields. Our American libraries are, as a class, compared with those of foreign universities, singularly deficient in this quality of assistance. Sooner or later we must supply this lack, and every move which tends in another direction must be examined with care.

The university library exists for the whole university — all of it for the whole university. In an ideal condition, every book in it should be available, at a moment's notice, if it is not actually in use. This should be our aim, and it should be from this viewpoint that we should judge the efficiency of our administration and the value of any proposed change.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AN ANNUAL LIST OF AMERICAN THESES FOR THE  
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

GRADUATE instruction and the degree of doctor of philosophy as its reward are not so novel and recent in America as to call for either explanation or definition. Neither are they so old as to require a history. Most of us can well remember when it became a common thing for American universities to have numerous candidates for the doctorate. At the present time there are several hundred students in our universities who are candidates for the doctor's degree and the number is increasing rapidly.

A degree implies a dissertation, or, as it is more commonly and less correctly termed, a thesis. I need not here express any opinion as to the merits or defects of these documents as a class. What I wish to speak of is their value to university and college libraries, and the difficulty of discovering what dissertations are produced annually, and, for reference libraries, of procuring them when discovered. I presume the librarian who knows the specialist's insatiate greed for dissertations, *programmen*, and small pamphlets generally will need no words of mine to bring home to him the need of procuring as many of these documents as he can. Whatever we may say in derogation of doctors' dissertations—and they have their faults—they at least represent long-continued and careful investigation under supposedly competent direction, and the specialist must have them.

It is a comparatively easy task to get him German and other foreign dissertations. The new ones are listed annually and the old ones load the shelves of the second-hand stores of Europe. But to find what is being produced here in this country is by no means a simple undertaking. And it behooves us, unless we tacitly admit that our American dissertations are not worth having, to take some steps toward bettering the present situation.

In order to ascertain the exact condition of things I have selected fifteen representative institutions which confer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and have studied their requirements and conducted some correspondence with their librarians. These institutions have been selected purely as representing various geographical and educational conditions, and omissions from the list are not to be taken *in malam partem*. They are: (1) Brown, (2) Bryn Mawr, (3) California, (4) Chicago, (5) Columbia, (6) Cornell, (7) Harvard, (8) Johns Hopkins, (9) Michigan, (10) Nebraska, (11) Pennsylvania, (12) Princeton, (13) Stanford, (14) Wisconsin, and (15) Yale.

The majority of these universities require that before the degree is conferred the thesis shall be printed and a fixed number of copies, ranging from 50 to 250, shall be deposited with some officer of the university or in the library. The statistics are as follows:

California requires 150 copies.

Chicago requires 100 copies. "Accepted theses become the property of the university."

Columbia requires 150 copies.

Cornell requires 50 copies.

Michigan requires 150 copies.

Nebraska requires 150 copies.

Pennsylvania requires 250 copies.

Stanford requires 100 copies.

Wisconsin requires 100 copies.

Two institutions, Bryn Mawr and Princeton, require the printing of the thesis, but make no requirement, so far as can be ascertained from the catalogs, that there shall be any deposit of copies.

Johns Hopkins and Pennsylvania allow the thesis to be either written or printed; if printed, Johns Hopkins requires the deposit of 150 copies, Pennsylvania of 250, except under certain conditions which will appear later.

Brown makes no requirement for deposit

or for printing. Harvard provides that one copy either printed or written must be deposited in the library. Yale requires that the "thesis must be deposited at the library for public inspection not later than May 1st" of the year in which the candidate expects to receive the degree.

Of these universities two only, Brown and California, print the titles of theses in the university catalog.

The foregoing statements are taken from the annual catalogs for 1899-1900 of the universities named, except in the case of Pennsylvania, where the statement made in the catalog is supplemented from a letter received from the Dean.

Although I presumed that most of the copies deposited in the libraries of the universities were used for exchange, I wrote to the librarians of those universities which require the deposit of a number of printed copies, making inquiry regarding their systems of exchange and provisions for the sale of copies not exchanged. I received replies from almost all. [These letters were read, the common condition being shown to be that most of the copies received by the libraries were exchanged with foreign institutions and other American universities. Varying conditions ranging from a refusal to sell any copies to a free distribution of copies not exchanged, was found to exist with regard to sale of theses by the libraries.]

It will be seen from these replies that, if a library does not happen to be on the exchange list of the university in which a thesis is written, and if the thesis is not printed in some journal or in the proceedings of some learned society, such a library stands very little chance either of learning of the publication of a thesis or of procuring it from the author or from the university. That this is not much of an affliction in most cases I cheerfully admit. Still the small colleges which deliberately refuse to attempt graduate work—and, be it said to their honor,

there are not a few of these—and the large reference libraries which do not publish, have as much need of certain theses as the large universities, and they have no means of getting them easily.

It appears to me, and I trust to you, that, if our American dissertations are worth anything, if they are valuable enough to preserve, if they are real contributions to knowledge—and I believe that they are all of these—then it is worth while to secure the publication of some list which will tell librarians and specialists where to go to get copies, either from the author or from the university. It should not be difficult to secure co-operation in this matter. The number of theses printed and deposited in any one university in any one year is not large, and it certainly would not be a burden of alarming proportions to send titles to some central bureau. The difficulty will be to secure an editor and the funds for publishing the list. It would seem to me that some one of the large institutions whose libraries publish bulletins and other matter, or possibly the Library of Congress might assume the expense as a matter of patriotic service to learning in the United States. And it might not be out of place for this section, should it care to follow up the matter, to enter into communication with them on the subject. It might be also, that some enterprising publisher would be glad to undertake the task of both editing and publishing, if it could be shown him that he would thus do a favor to American libraries.

One final word should be said before closing. The inevitable delays incident to the publication of such a list would be more than offset by the delays in publishing theses. Many a man is called "Doctor" who has never received his diploma for that degree because his thesis remains unpublished. The laxity in this matter in some quarters is very great. It may be that such a publication of titles as I have proposed might perceptibly hasten the publication of theses.

## OPPORTUNITIES.

BY GRATIA COUNTRYMAN, *Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library.*

IF I were to sum up in these short moments the opportunities which lie before library workers, it would have to be an epitome of all that has been said at this conference and all previous conferences, and of all that has been written on library extension and influence. Even then the opportunity which lies before you might not even be mentioned.

I will not even try to enumerate the almost endless ways in which library usefulness may express itself, for these various ways are, after all, only different directions in which to use our one great opportunity of service to mankind.

May we not think of a library as a dynamic force in the community, to be used for lifting the common level. There are so many forces at work in the nation pulling down and scattering; but the hundreds of large and small libraries dotted over the country stand for social regeneration, stand for the building up and perfecting of human society, stand for the joy and happiness of individual lives. And no matter how limited seems our own small field, it is a piece of the great domain of helpful activity.

It is not always easy, after a hard and tiresome day of small and perplexing duties, to see beyond our wall of weariness. Yet nothing is more restful than to feel that we are contributing our part to a great work, and that we, in our place, are a part of one of the great building-up movements of the century.

I will not soon forget what Mr. Lane said in his president's address at the Atlanta conference. I would like to quote largely, but this sentence serves. He said: "What a privilege that we are always free to place ourselves at the service of another. Most professions are so engrossed by their own work that they have no time to serve the needs of others, but it is the *business* of the librarian to serve. He is paid for knowing how."

It is peculiarly true that the librarian's business is to put himself and the library under his custody at the complete disposal of

the people. It is his *business* to watch their interests and to think in advance for their needs.

The librarian must have, in Mrs. Browning's words,

" . . . both head and heart;  
Both active, both complete and both in earnest."

Our opportunities, then, are not something which lie to one side, to be especially thought of, but are the very heart of our business—of our profession.

I have been wondering if there is not an element of discouragement to the librarian of the small library, in such a conference as this, or even to us who fill subordinate places in large libraries. We get so many new ideas, we get so many plans which other libraries are putting into operation. We know we cannot put them into practice, we know well enough that we shall go home and do just what we have been doing, with small quarters, with cramped revenues, with possibly unsympathetic trustees who take unkindly to our new-born enthusiasm. There seems to be the possibility of so much, but the opportunity for doing so little, and then our limitations seem more apparent than our opportunities. The assistant in the larger library says, "I wish I could be the librarian of a small library, they have so much better an opportunity for coming into close contact with the people," and the librarian of the little library who does her own accessioning, cataloging, record keeping, charging, reference work, etc., with one brain and one pair of hands, says, "Oh, if we were only a little larger library, with more money, and with more help, I might do so many things that other libraries do."

Carlyle says, "Not what I have, but what I do, is my kingdom," and I take that to mean in library work that my opportunity is not what I could do if I held some other position in some other library, but what I can do under present conditions with present means. Success does not lie with those who contin-



ually wish for something they haven't got, but with those who do the best possible thing with the things they have. "It is not so much the ship as the skilful sailing that assures a prosperous voyage." It is not so much a great collection of books and a fine technical organization as the personal character of the man or woman who stands as a bridge between the books and the people. Your opportunity and mine does not lie in our circumstances, but in ourselves, and in our ability to see and to grasp the coveted opportunity. We are reminded of the pious darkey who prayed every night just before Christmas, "Dear Lord, send dis darkey a turkey." Christmas came dangerously near, and there was no prospect of a turkey. So the night before Christmas he grew desperate, and prayed, "Dear Lord, send dis darkey a turkey." That night the turkey came. Even so it is with our opportunities.

There are three classes of people toward whom the library has a special mission: the children, the foreigner, and the working classes.

1. As to the children, we have been hearing considerably about them in this conference. Mr. Hutchins in the Wisconsin meeting said that a good book did more good in a country boy's home than in the city boy's. When the country boy takes a book home he and all his family devour it, but the town boy reads his book and exchanges it, and no one in the house perhaps even knows that he has read it. Well, that is a subject for thought. If his family or teachers do not watch his reading, it becomes a serious thing for the librarian who chooses and buys his books for him. Perhaps the library is not large enough to have a children's department or to send books into the schools, or to do any specialized children's work, but it can make judicious selection of books, and being small can know individual cases among the children. It is not so hard to find out the children one by one who need some care and interest, to learn their names and to find out something about their families. They say that letters cut lightly in the bark of a sapling show even more plainly in the grown tree. A boy whom no one has reached comes into your library. By a little watchful care he reads some wonderful life, learns some of the marvellous forces

in God's creation, opens his eyes to the glowing sunsets or to the springing blades of grass; suddenly knows the dignity of human nature and his own growing self. His aspirations are born, his ambition is awakened, his life is changed. Library records have not one, but many such cases.

The home library is a method of reaching children which is not used enough by the smaller libraries. Branches and stations may not be practicable, but a group of 15 to 25 books taken into sections of a town by some friendly woman, on the plan of the home libraries, could be carried out in almost any town. The librarian might not have time, but she could find people who would do it, if she set the work to going.

2. As to the foreigners, Europe has used us for a dumping ground for considerable moral and political refuse. We have the problem of making good citizens out of much wretched material, and next to the children there is no greater opportunity for the library. Even the smallest library ought to study ways and means of getting at the foreign element. It would almost pay to make a canvass of the town, to see that these people are reached and that they know about the library. If books in their own language are necessary to draw them, then it is the best investment you can make.

3. But in reality the library does its great work among the mass of common working people. It is the quiet side which makes no showing, but it has always been the telling side. From the common people spring most of our readers. They do our work, they fight our battles, they need our inspiration. For them you make your libraries attractive, for them you make careful selections of books—the student does not need your pains—for their sake you identify yourself with every local interest. You fix your hours for opening and closing to accommodate these working people. You make your rules and regulations just as elastic as possible, that they may not be debarred from any privilege. They do not ask favors, but after all this great mass of common people whose lives are more or less barren and empty are the ones to which the library caters in a quiet, unadvertised way. It is the great opportunity which we scarcely

think of as an opportunity at all. It is just the daily routine. Millions of people know little more than a mechanical life, what they shall eat, drink and wear. Many can touch their horizons all around with a sweep of their hands, so narrow is their circle. They live in the basements of their spiritual temples, and never rise to the level of their best ability. They have no joy of life, of abundant life. The library performs a great service to society when it has furnished information to the people, when it has been an educational factor, but it has performed a greater one when it has awakened a man and put him into possession of his own powers.

Well, this is not a very specific setting forth of the ways in which we can extend the work of a small library. The way must vary greatly with the conditions, but the spirit of the work runs through all conditions. If I should name the qualifications of a good librarian, I would give them in the following order, according to importance:

1. Genuine character, with broad natural sympathies.
2. Courteous, kindly manners.
3. Education, general and technical.

Any such librarian, with only a fairly equipped library, will find her opportunity at her hand.

### SOME PRINCIPLES OF BOOK AND PICTURE SELECTION.

By G. E. WIRE, M.D., LL.B., *Worcester County (Mass.) Law Library.*

1. *Books and pictures should be suited to the constituency.*—This may seem so trite, so self-evident as to need no statement, much less any argument to support it. But on sober second thought, all will agree that it needs constant reiteration and appreciation. All of us are familiar with libraries—of course not our own—in which we detect glaring inconsistencies in book selection. The story used to be told of one library commission that in its first epoch it used to send the books on agriculture to the sea-coast, and books on fish curing to the hill country. This is now strenuously denied but there may be more truth than poetry in it after all.

In the case of large, 50,000 v. libraries and over, less care need be taken, both on account of expenditure of money and on account of worthlessness of the book itself. A few hundred dollars' worth of rubbish, more or less, does not count and almost any book no matter how poor comes in use some time. But in the case of the small, 5000 v. library or under, with little money to expend and the whole realm of knowledge to cover, it is different. Of course the covering will be scanty and thin, but it will do for the first layer. They should buy but few books in philosophy and religion, more in sociology, only the latest and most popular in the arts and sciences, comparatively fewer in literature and more in history, biography and travel.

Of course fiction, adult and juvenile, must also be bought and at first a disproportionately larger amount in many cases. Too much reliance should not be placed on what some larger library has or on what the neighboring library has.

Avoid imitation and duplication, especially the latter. Now that inter-library loans are coming in, each small library in the more thickly settled portions of the country may be able to supplement its neighbor. Travelling libraries should also help out the smaller libraries which can ill afford to sink a large part of their annual book-fund in evanescent fiction, which soon moulds on the shelves.

As the commissions become better organized, they should also be able to send expensive reference works for the use of study clubs, and so help the small libraries all the more.

The needs of the constituency should be carefully studied and the most pressing should be attended to at first, others can wait. As to buying technical books for those engaged in manufacturing, I think a more conservative policy is now favored. Better wait a while and feel your way before spending much on these high priced books which rapidly go out of date. Theoretically the operatives of a cotton mill should be much interested in all that relates to cotton, but practically when their hours of drudgery are over they are

more inclined to a novel, if inclined to read anything. And how much encouragement have they to read in most factories? Better begin with the owners, who may be on your board, or the superintendent, who may live on your street. As liberal purchases as possible should be made in reference books—always selecting the latest and freshest to start on. For example Seyffert's "Antiquities," Bulfinch's "Age of fable," and Murray's "Mythology" will serve better than Smith's books, now out of date and expensive beyond all return for the money invested in them. More will be said along this line under head of cost. Of course in a library of this size, no foreign books should be bought other than perhaps some fiction.

I thoroughly believe in America for Americans. Foreigners would not buy our books under the same circumstances and why should we buy theirs? Reciprocity is good policy. Even in the case of English books most of those on geology, botany, zoology, on fishing and hunting, are valueless to us, by reason of climatic, or other local conditions. Their local history and antiquities are quite as unprofitable for most of our public libraries.

2. *As to the matter of outside experts.*—Most of us have seen bad examples of the work of outside experts, in fact I think we are safe in saying there are more bad than good examples. In the case of arts and sciences it is quite the fashion to refer the book list to the nearest high school or college professor, with the idea that in his line he knows all there is to be known about these books. In some cases he is practically given *carte blanche* and his selection is bought without a murmur. The natural consequence is that in many libraries are to be found high priced technical works of momentary interest, fit only for class-room or laboratory use, too deep for general reading and soon out of date. Most of these so-called experts are not even competent to select works for their own department, let alone the public library.

Personal bias, the quarrels of investigators, loyalty to instructors, jealousy of other workers in the same lines are powerful factors which far outweigh the question of real merit. In New England many of the libraries are overloaded with good, blue, orthodox the-

ology, bought on the suggestion and for the sole use of the dominie who was on the library committee. It was a glorious opportunity for him and it has rarely been neglected. These libraries are now really addicted to this habit; it has become a species of intoxication with them and they continue the pernicious practice.

3. *Choice by committee.*—One of the latest fads is selection by voting or by committee. This usually results in a mediocre selection, all the really good books or pictures being left out, or else a preponderance of votes for a few favorites. Voting choice is seen in the list of books sent out each year from New York State Library as a result of voting by members of the New York State Library Association. This is a list of the 50 best books for a village library from a list of 500 books, including fiction, adult and juvenile. Of course fiction takes a large per cent., while the remaining few books make a most patchy lot. The first list is too large and the last list is too small. Another publication by the Regents of the State of New York is a list of pictures for schools—not so much selected as neglected by a jury of 75 persons. Between religious prejudice, prudishness, peace policy and finical art criticism only the husks of architecture and stately ruins are left for the youths of the Empire State to gaze upon. Think of leaving out the "Sistine Madonna," "1807," "Christ in the Temple," "Queen Louise" and the "Horse fair." Some of these were omitted in cold blood because they were "poor and popular" and "pupils would like them and should not." Most of us, however, have gotten beyond the idea of trying to make people read George Eliot when they want Mary Jane Holmes. Nothing I have seen in the nature of criticism is so cold, hard and repelling as this. It is to be hoped no other state will follow this example, but that is just the perniciousness of such lists made out by people who are supposed to be experts, but who too often fail worse than common mortals. This whole matter of selection by committee is virtually begging the question of individual responsibility.

4. *Choice by librarian experts.*—This seems to be the most satisfactory solution of the problem. It is true that many if not most

of the existing small (5000-10,000) libraries have not or can not afford a trained librarian. But it is also true that more and more are employing trained people as organizers and an increasing number are retaining their organizer as librarian. It is their study and their business to know what books are best suited to the needs of the community. Even should we go beyond that into the larger public library, the reference library or the college library I still hold that the librarian is the best judge of books for the library. His taste is sure to be more catholic, wholly unbiassed and he makes a more even and better rounded selection on the whole. In the small public library he is able to carefully study the constituency and then knowing what books are standard in other places he makes the necessary allowances for the case in hand. The time has, I trust, wholly gone by when the local editor, local clergyman, and local schoolmaster have the pleasure of picking out their favorite books, or of ordering "standard sets" or the "classics" in history and literature at the public expense. Most of these books are on the shelves to-day faded but not worn, the leaves not even cut and usually only the first volume slightly used.

Of course books in useful art and sciences were largely overlooked. Nowadays library committees are turning more and more to the librarian, knowing that he has made a study of book selection and that they will get better results to leave it with him. This is as it should be and the librarian should not lower himself by going outside for assistance on any line. I count it as slipshod and a confession of ignorance for any librarian to tag around after outside "experts." Let him study up his subject and master it himself. There are only a few in which he cannot easily surpass outsiders, and profiting by his knowledge of the many, which enables him to do that part quickly and easily, let him pay more attention to the hard and less familiar subjects. The librarian who delights in religion, philosophy or folklore says of lists on biology, botany, steam-engineering or sanitation—"I leave all that to Professor So and

So—of course he knows all about it." Why should he, more than the librarian? What is the librarian for, if not to know things? Is it not time to turn from the material things and concern ourselves more with a higher standard of scholarship and more outside work in our profession? And for the small libraries of 5000 v. or under there are the library commissions who are supposed to, and do, advise them. There is difference with the commissions, some are in closer touch with the local situation than others, some are more conscientious than others about costly books, and some are given to this "expert" business which I have named, but on the whole they are doing good work and bid fair to do better.

5. *Matter of cost.*—This should be carefully considered. I hold it to be little short of criminal to recommend high priced books for libraries of limited means. By high priced books I mean those costing over \$5 a volume. This of course does not apply to reference books. And yet in one annual list such books constantly appear, as not only suggestions but, considering the source, as recommendations or even commands. I am thankful the Wisconsin Library Commission has taken up this work systematically and is doing all it can to discourage such foolish waste of money. The worst example is the "Encyclopædia Britannica" now from 25 to 10 years behind the times and never a satisfactory book of reference at its best. Take De Bry's "Mycetozoa," it stands on the shelves of dozens of libraries, leaves uncut, totally unused, each copy meaning at least four dollars wasted money. These are only given as an example—there might be hundreds of them. There are scores of books now published and more coming out every day on various questions of philosophy, sociology, science, art and particularly literature and history priced from \$1 to \$2.50 which are far superior for practical purposes to the heavy weight monographs at \$5 a volume and upwards. You thus get two or three books on the same subject for the money, and in a small library this is a vital question. The money must bring in the largest possible number of good books.

BOOK REVIEWS, BOOK LISTS, AND ARTICLES ON CHILDREN'S READING:  
ARE THEY OF PRACTICAL VALUE TO THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN?

BY CAROLINE M. HEWINS, *Hartford (Ct.) Public Library.*

A CHILDREN'S librarian has three sources of reliance in the choice or purchase of books. They are: 1, Book reviews in current or earlier periodicals; 2, Lists, graded or ungraded, for libraries; 3, Articles on children's reading in books or periodicals.

1. The children's librarian, or any librarian, who orders children's books from reviews often finds the books entirely different from what the description has led her to suppose. Even if there is no positive untruth in a notice, it is often misleading from the lack of a standard of comparison with the best books for children.

The papers oftenest taken in a country household or small library are a daily or semi-weekly from the nearest large town or city, a religious weekly, and an agricultural weekly or monthly, sometimes all three, oftener only one or two, and it is from the notices and advertisements with quoted notices in these papers that estimates of books must often be formed. Libraries and library trustees who send book lists from such sources as these to a state public library commission are often surprised that they do not receive what they ask for, and write anxious inquiries as to why certain books have not been bought. "There surely can be no objection to them," they say, "for we took the titles from reviews in the—or—or—," naming denominational papers. Now, lest the Children's Section should be accused of unfairness and denominational prejudices, I shall quote no reviews from these papers, except one which came from a leading religious weekly taken by the household in whose pew I have a seat. It is of Eden Phillpotts' "Human boy," a series of sketches of English schoolboy life, which is dismissed with this remarkable sentence: "The scene here, too, is in the west, and various hunting experiences are recorded." The librarian who

orders that book for boys greedy for big game will be disappointed!

Such a mistake as this is not common, but reviews in both religious and secular papers are often perfunctory and meaningless. One reason of this is that many books are published for the Christmas trade, between the 15th of September and the 15th of December, when they come into newspaper offices with a rush, until they are piled in stacks on the desk of the hapless reviewer, and hastily noticed, sometimes by title only. In a new edition of Elizabeth Sheppard's fine, but forgotten novel, "Rumour," whose keynote is the quotation from "Lycidas" on the title-page,

"Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,  
Nor in the glistening foil  
Set off to the world, nor in broad Rumour lies,  
But lives and spreads aloft in those pure eyes  
And perfect witness of all-judging Jove,"

the reviewer did not understand the meaning of the lines, and called the book "a good example of the working, influence, and effect of rumour." On one of our own local papers not long ago there was a review of Mrs. Barr's "Maid of Maiden Lane," which was referred to as the sequel to her "Beau of Orange River." Even in newspapers fortunate enough to command the services of specialists for history and science, and an additional critic for novels, the children's books are hastily noticed, sometimes by the youngest reporter in his spare minutes. In smaller offices the task of reviewing all books falls to the hard-worked editor, who is, like Jacob Riis, also his own "reporter, publisher and advertising agent," but whose sense of literary values is often not in proportion to his knowledge of state politics or local reforms.

It is unfortunate that in the newspapers of as high a class as the *Outlook*, *Independent* and *Dial* the notices of children's books are often carelessly written, and show the lack of a standard of comparison. In the *Outlook*

for Nov. 27, 1897, Richard Pryce's "Elementary Jane," a most unchildlike book, is classed among books for children, and "Pansy" and "Elsie" are recommended in other numbers.

In the *Independent*, where notices of books for older readers are written with discrimination, Ellis's "Klondike nuggets" is described: "Full of lively adventures and exciting experiences, and is told in a straightforward, off-hand style just suited to the purpose." (Oct. 6, 1898.) There is nothing absolutely untrue in this, but there is nothing to guide a reader in comparing it with better books. One of Alger's heroes is mentioned as "An admirable boy with wonderful ability to take care of himself" (Oct. 20, 1898), and a book by Stratemeyer as "a stirring tale, told with enthusiasm." (Oct. 6, 1898.) Stratemeyer is an author who mixes "would" and "should," has the phraseology of a country newspaper, as when he calls a supper "an elegant affair" and a girl "a fashionable miss," and follows Oliver Optic closely in his plots and conversations.

Mrs. Cheever's "Little Mr. Van Vere of China," with its cheap sentiment and well-worn plot of a stolen child coming to his own at last, is commended as "well made, well illustrated." (*Dial*, Dec. 6, 1898.) A notice in the religious paper mentioned above says, "He is a thoroughly fascinating little fellow, and his story is told most acceptably." One of Amanda Douglas's tales is spoken of as "A story with a fine moral influence, yet not preachy, in the end leaving in the reader's mind the sense of having been in good company." (*Independent*, Dec. 15, 1898.)

One notice of "Elsie on the Hudson" is: "The multitude of young people who have read the Elsie books, by Martha Finley, will eagerly welcome this volume by the same author. It has to do with American history in the days of the Revolutionary war, and the style is simple and pleasing." In another: "Miss Martha Finley continues also the instruction which is mixed up with that young woman's experiences." (*Dial*, Dec. 6, 1898.)

It is, I think, the same periodical, though I have not been able to verify the quotation, which commends Harry Steele Morrison's "Yankee boy's success" thus: "The book is interesting, full of push and go. Boys will

read it with a gusto; yet they must remember that what this lucky Yankee boy did is not what they all can do." Another number which puts a just estimate on Master Morrison as a "very unlovely and unpleasant sort of boy," whose impudence and enterprise ought later to fit him for a place on a yellow journal," entirely mistakes the purpose of Pugh's "Tony Drum," a realistic story of London slum life, and classes it as a book for boys. (*Dial*, Dec. 16, 1898.)

The *Outlook* says of Frances Hodgson Burnett's mawkish "Editha's burglar," which was well parodied in *Punch* by Anstey in his "Burglar Bill": "This story of the queer, loving little girl and her daring and successful effort to protect her mother, and the equally queer burglar, is too well known in play and story to need comment." (Dec. 10, 1898.) This story is in almost all library and school lists, even the best selected and classified. The same number calls "Mr. Van Vere" "a charming story." (The adjective is used for four different works for young people in that week's grist.)

Even Noah Brooks, in a signed article in the *Bookbuyer* (Dec., 1898), gives praise to Drysdale and Stratemeyer, commends the uninteresting Chilhowee books, refers to Pansy's as "strong and helpful," and one of Amanda Douglas's as "rich in chastened and refined sentiment." He mentions Oliver P. Tunk's "Awful alphabet" as "a fit companion for 'A coon alphabet.'" Perhaps it is, but when libraries and schools are circulating Jane Andrews's "Seven little sisters" to teach the brotherhood and sisterhood of all nations, and teachers, in the language of Professor Thurston, of the Chicago Normal School, are "encouraging each nationality to contribute the best it has of song, story, game, home customs and occupations to the life of the school," it is wrong to buy a book for a white child in which black children are held up to ridicule, as they have been many times in *Harper's Young People*. "Blackberries" and "Comical Coons" are also recommended in the *Dial* (Dec. 16, 1897), where Gertrude Smith's "Ten little comedies," a book entirely different in spirit from her "Arabella and Araminta" stories; Marion Harland's "Old-field school girl," which has a story of

horrible cruelty of a schoolmaster to a child, and is not meant for children; the silly "Elaine" book, and the equally silly and sometimes coarse "Father Goose" are favorably reviewed.

The *Nation's* reviews of children books have lately not been up to the old standard, as for instance a review of Sydney Reid's would-be funny "Josey and the chipmunk" (Dec. 13, 1900), which is called "a perfectly delightful child's book, nearly as good as the 'Alice' books, and, indeed, might be pronounced quite as good if Lewis Carroll, like Shakespeare, had not 'thought of it first.'"

It will be seen by these instances that reviews help children's librarians very little, and that it is impossible under present conditions for a library to determine the worth of a book without seeing it.

2. There have been in the last 25 years many lists of children's books by libraries, schools, denominational societies and other organizations. The earlier lists, although interesting to a student of the evolution of the Children's Section, have so many books out of print or superseded that they do not concern us now, except in that they are not made for very young children, and often have a profusion of material which is over the heads of boys and girls below, or even in, the high school age. Some of them are made from hearsay or from other book lists, without an intimate knowledge, or indeed any knowledge at all, of books recommended, as in the following instance: A paper read at a library meeting and afterward printed in the report of a state librarian describes the "library ladder" as "a list of books beginning with a tale of adventure. From this the reader's attention will be drawn to the next in order, leading on and out, until finally the child will be unconsciously delving into the mysteries of science; for example, we could first take Butterworth's Indian story, 'The wampum belt'; next, Brooks's 'Story of the American Indian'; from this lead to Bancroft's 'Native races,' and finally various United States histories."

Any one who has ever seen the five ponderous volumes of Bancroft's "Native races of the Pacific States" knows that although it has some value as a work of reference, not

as a history, for older readers, it is entirely useless as a stepping-stone for children, who can easily go without its aid from Brooks's, or better, Grinnell's "Story of the Indian" to a good one-volume United States history, or even to John Fiske or Parkman. It is no more meant for boys and girls than the other thirty-four volumes on the history of the Pacific coast completed by Bancroft and his corps of assistants.

Some tests of a library or school list are: Are the books in it chosen for their permanent value? Has the maker of the list read them? Will it tell an overworked teacher or librarian what the best modern straightforward stories in simple English are, the best life of Lafayette without any long words like "evacuation," or the best account of a salamander in language that a child of 10 can understand? A list for teachers is not a help in choosing books for children, unless from the point of view of child-study, which has another place than on the shelves of a children's room.

"In one list the "Dotty Dimple" and "Flaxie Frizzle" books are recommended for the third-reader grade. Children who are in this grade cannot read the ungrammatical baby-talk easily, and if they could it would demoralize their English.

Another has for the seventh grade a part of the "Library of wonders," translated from the French, and out of date 20 years ago. Teachers should be careful in buying books of popular science that they are modern, and also written in a style that makes them attractive to boys and girls. In a long experience in libraries I have never found that boys and girls liked the "Library of wonders."

A third, for children under 10 years of age, includes Miss Plympton's "Dear daughter Dorothy," and even in one of the best and most recent graded lists it is annotated as a "story of devotion and comradeship between a father and his young daughter." Now "Dear daughter Dorothy" is the best specimen I have ever seen of a kind of book to be kept out of libraries and homes, the story of a little eight-year-old girl, who has the entire control of the \$1200 earned yearly by her father, a bookkeeper with literary aspirations. He is arrested on a charge of em-

bezzlement, found guilty in the face of his daughter's testimony, but at last acquitted through the confession of the real criminal, and he and that important little personage, Dorothy, who takes all hearts by storm, sail for England escorted to the ship by a crowd of admiring friends, including the judge who sentenced him.

The next list has Mrs. Burnett's "Little Saint Elizabeth," a morbid tale, and with it a reproduction of "Prince Fairyfoot," a story which the author read when she was a child in a book that she never could find again. In order to understand the pertness and flippancy of her style in this story, one has only to compare it with the original, reprinted within a few months in Frances Browne's "Wonderful chair," or "Granny's wonderful chair," as it is called in one edition. A few lines in the simple, direct English of the old fairy tales, are expanded by Mrs. Burnett into eight or ten pages, with attempts at wit and allusions to unhappy married life, which should be kept out of books for children.

The same article in the *Nation* which gives high praise to "Josey and the chipmunk" thinks "The wonderful chair" prosy, but I have tested it on children who do not enjoy stories unless they are simply told, and have found that it holds their attention.

Books on differences of religious belief, books written in a style or on subjects beyond the years of boys and girls, scientific books that are inaccurate or out of date, books that make children despise their elders, or have an overweening sense of their own importance, and books that are cheap, slangy, flippant, or written in bad English, dialect or baby-talk, should have no place in a school list, and books on poor paper and in poor type and binding should also be kept out. There are books that tell stories of wholesome, well-bred children; fairy tales in the simple, old-fashioned style; out-of-door books that are not dull or aggressively instructive; and selections from the best poetry to choose from. There is room yet for the right kind of histories that are interesting without being babyish, and accurate without being dull.

Lists are often made in entire ignorance of the limitations of the children who are to use the books recommended in them. A well-

intentioned paper suggests for children of eight or over Ebers' "Uarda" and Thiers' "French Revolution" as attractive historical works. In science it mentions Hooker's books, which are quite out of date, and in biography Lockhart's Scott and Forster's Dickens, which not one boy or girl in a hundred would read through, great as is their charm. Bryce's "American commonwealth" is also named. This list has either been made up from books that the compiler has heard of as classics, or else she is not in the habit of associating on familiar terms with boys and girls, even of high school age. This paper recommends Sophie May for very young children, and also the "Story of liberty," which a mother in the *New York Times* says is in the library of her daughter of eight. This is a mother who would not allow a child to read Scott's novels till 14 or 15, and thinks Dickens too sad for even that age!

The hundred books recommended in the *St. Nicholas* for March, 1900, made up from many competing lists, are nearly all good. A few, like Mrs. Richards' "Captain January," Mrs. Wiggin's "The Birds' Christmas Carol," and Munroe's "Through swamp and glade" have no permanent value. If one of Munroe's books is to be included it should be "The flamingo feather," or "Derrick Sterling," both of which are well worth reading many times and are great favorites with children. The defect in the list is the same just spoken of, that too many of the books are for boys and girls from 10 to 14 years old of bookish families, and that little attention is paid to younger or less carefully trained children.

One list puts into the first primary grade, or fourth year of school, for children nine or ten years old, Abbott's "Cyrus," "Darius," "Xerxes," and other heroes, and Fiske's "War of independence," all of which are entirely beyond the grasp of 499 children out of 500 under 12 or 14. Lists should be shorter, and not too closely divided. A division, "Easy books," should include whatever children need until they can read without difficulty, and should contain books like Longman's adapted stories from the "Blue fairy book" and the earlier volumes of the "Ship" English history, Baldwin's "Fifty famous stories retold"



and Eggleston's "Great Americans for little Americans."

In one case where books are not classified by grade, Horace Bushnell's "Woman suffrage," Hinsdale's "President Garfield and education," and Wright's "Industrial evolution of the United States" are in the same class with Emilie Poulsson's "Through the farmyard gate," with no discrimination as to the age for which any one of the four is intended. Three are beyond the understanding of boys and girls below high school age, and if in school libraries should be for teachers only, and the fourth is a book of kindergarten stories.

A book which is often commended by teachers and librarians is Coffin's "Story of liberty," which I said nearly 20 years ago "is so fierce in its Protestantism and so bloody in its details that it causes pain to many a sensitive child." The pictures are too horrible for a child to see, and the book, like any other which wars against any form of religious belief, should not be allowed in a public school.

Some lists admit the "Elsie" books, tearfully sentimental and priggish, where the heroine is held up as a saint and martyr for refusing to obey an entirely reasonable request of her father, and where money, fine clothes, and love-making at an early age hold too prominent a place.

In one list, one of Mayne Reid's books is annotated, "To read carefully any volume of this author is to acquire a considerable knowledge of the trees, the flowers, the animals, the insects, and the human creatures existing in the region where the story takes place." In Mayne Reid's "Desert home" maple sugar trees are tapped in the autumn and yield nearly a hundred pounds of sugar. Emerson's "Trees and shrubs of Massachusetts" states that although sap will flow in summer and early autumn, it has but little saccharine matter. Mayne Reid's stories as stories are delightful for children to read, but should never be used as aids to geography lessons.

One library offers its boy-and-girl readers Bushnell's "Moral uses of dark things," Mrs. Campbell's "Problems of poverty," Ely's "Labor movement in America" and Shinn's "Mining camps."

The lists made by James M. Sawin, of

Providence, are good and suggestive, but better for older than younger children, including, however, for beginners in reading some excellent old favorites like Mrs. Follen's "Twilight stories," and for children a little older a book that ought to be in print, Paul de Musset's "Mr. Wind and Madam Rain."

The Milwaukee list for children under 10 is good for the most part, but includes "Dear daughter Dorothy" and "Editha's burglar."

Mrs. Whitney's list of "Books not usually selected by young people" (first published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*) is for the most part beyond the grammar-school age, including such books as Sismondi's "Literature of the south of Europe" and Ragozin's "Vedic India." It is unclassified, good and not too American.

The Buffalo Public Library lists are the best that I have found, thoroughly practical, well chosen, and in the pamphlet entitled "Classroom libraries for public schools" well graded as far as one can judge. The grading of schools varies so much in different cities that it is impossible unless one knows exactly what "four" or "eight" or "nine" represents to say whether books are suitable for it. A list of this kind cannot be made without a thorough understanding between librarian and teachers, a thorough knowledge of the condition of the schools and the home-life of the children on the part of the librarian, and a knowledge of books on the part of the teachers.

The graded and annotated list from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh is for teachers, not children, and has many suggestive notes, but will bear weeding.

Many lists are almost entirely American, and seem at first sight narrow and one-sided. A little thought and knowledge of the conditions under which they are made shows the cause of this apparent fault. City lists are made for schools which are full of children of newly-arrived emigrants, whose first desire, as soon as they can read English at all, is to know something of the great free country to which they have come. It is to supply this demand that many simple United States histories and historical stories relating to this country have been put upon the market in the last five years, almost to the exclusion of other books of the kind. Teachers and librarians should remember in making lists that

there are other countries in the world, and good histories of them, like Longmans' "Ship" series.

The books suggested by public library commissions are usually published in this country, partly for the reasons that it is easier to find them, that they are cheaper than imported books, and that they are in demand in small libraries. The New York State Library lists are of this kind, and the books for children are carefully chosen as far as they can be from this country alone.

With regard to scientific books for children, the Springfield (Mass.) City Library has printed a short list of books on science and useful arts that children really enjoy. This list has been prepared by the children's librarian in connection with the supervisor of science in the Springfield public schools and an out-of-town librarian. The list is the best I have seen, but is open to criticism on account of one or two of the books being out of date. The list for third-grade teachers compiled by Miss May H. Prentice for the Cleveland Library is excellent for supplementary reading and nature-stories and poems.

3. The value of articles on children's reading is variable, but a fair specimen may be found in the *Contemporary Review* for June, where H. V. Weisse states in his "Reading for the young" that a generation ago the number of published books was small, magazines were high in tone, and in the realm of juvenile literature Ballantyne was "monarch of all he surveyed." On account of the limited supply of children's books, boys and girls were thus driven to standard authors. "Now magazines and so-called 'historical stories' are issued in such quantities that young people read nothing else. They should be trained to better things, and teachers and mothers should read to their children and see that they read good books for themselves, if need be rewarding for a clear reproduction of the sense of any good book, never punishing for a failure to understand, at first hearing or reading, that which involves 'a new form of mental effort.'" We have all heard something like this before! Even Agnes Repplier, with her charm of style and her denunciation of the "little Pharisee in fiction," and the too-important Rose in Bloom in contrast to the well-kept-under

Rosamond, makes few suggestions of books which are good for children to read.

The reading lists in the *New York Times* are based on the experience of the writers, who have often been precocious, over-stimulated children of bookish families without companions of their own age, and have no idea of the needs, wants and limitations of the public library children of to-day, many of whom have few or no books at home. "I have quite a library," wrote one such child. "I have three books, Longfellow's poems, a geography, and a book of fairy tales."

A dreamy boy like "The child in the library" of a recent *Atlantic Monthly* and the keen little newsboy who snatches a half hour after school is over and he has sold his papers to spell out a simple life of Columbus or the "Story of the chosen people" have little in common, and need different books, but they both need the very best of their kind.

A book reviewer or maker of book lists for children should have an intimate knowledge of the best books which have been written for them, and the unconscious training which this knowledge gives in good taste and a critical sense of style. He (or she) should have also the intimate knowledge of all sorts and conditions of children and their limitations that a teacher or a settlement worker or a wise mother has. More than 20 years ago, in the meeting of the American Library Association in Boston, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells said: "I would like to have mothers prepare lists, whose headings should vary from any yet given; such as: books that make children cry; books of adventure for unexcitable and unimaginative children; unlovesick novels."

The best reviews of children's books ever written in this country were the work of a woman and a mother — Lucy McKim Garrison, who, in the earlier volumes of the *Nation*, put into her work broad-mindedness, high ideals, and an understanding of children. It is such work as this that should be a model for the reviewers and a guide to the librarians of to-day, and one of the most important duties of the Children's Section is to insist upon higher standards, both in reviewers and through them in the writers of children's books, and upon trained critical knowledge in the makers of children's lists.

## BOOKS FOR CHILDREN:

## I. FICTION, II. FAIRY TALES, III. SCIENCE.

IT seems to have been fairly demonstrated that we have as yet no proper standard of values to guide us in the selection of children's books. Reviews fail: they either do not evaluate the book at all, or they lack appreciation of it or of the children who are to read it—or both. Book lists fail, as a rule, through eagerness to get something printed before we know what to print. Articles upon children's reading fail because the people who have written them are not always familiar with children's books or are not acquainted with the "public library child." We turn to the books themselves, but, having no standard of values, how shall we judge? How are we to know whether a book is good or poor?

It is not possible to reduce the appreciation of literature—whether books for children or for all time—to an exact science. It is difficult to conceive of any formula for the evaluation of books in general or the books of a particular class which would not fail again and again when applied to the individual book through the medium of a personal judgment. We shall not attempt, therefore, to answer the questions which form the substance of our topic. We have endeavored merely to state a question which to all children's librarians seems to be of paramount importance, trusting that we may eventually reach a partial solution of this problem by bringing the thought of many minds to bear upon it.

This collective paper, or, more properly, this collection of ideas upon different classes of books, requires a word of explanation. The contributors were not asked to prepare papers but to furnish ideas and opinions, which should form the basis for discussion of the general principles of selection and of individual books in the several classes considered. The purpose was to present briefly the principles that should apply in each class, and to emphasize these by citation of specific books.

## I. FICTION.

We were recently asked to make out a list of a dozen books suitable as prizes for a Sunday-school class of boys and girls from 12 to 16 years of age. We studied a long and carefully prepared list of stories written for girls of this age and supposed to include what was most desirable. Assuming that the girls had read Mrs. Whitney and Miss Alcott, we did not consider them, and we found not one story which we could recommend as possessing permanent interest and literary value. There were many books which girls read and like but they did not reach a fair standard for this purpose. We filled out the desired number for the girls with books written for older readers. Far different was our experience with the books for the boys. It was only a matter of choice between a large number, both suitable and desirable, and yet the lists which we consulted had been compiled by the same hand.

In making selections of books for her readers, the children's librarian encounters at the first step this difference in the quality of the books written for boys and those written for girls. Judged purely by the standard of taste, she must reject the greater proportion of those written for girls. When she finds so few that reach her standard she may blame herself for ignorance of the better books, but she must ultimately reach the conclusion that whatever her own shortcomings there is a lack of desirable books for girls. However, another most important factor comes into the case on the reader's side of the question. If the librarian is going to meet the needs of her readers she must understand what they are instinctively seeking in books, and she must enlist herself on the side of human nature. She will find at once that a distinct division in the reading of boys and girls springs from the fact that, generally speaking, the mental life of the boy is objective, that of the girl subjective. The boy seeks action

in fiction, the girl is attracted by that which moves her emotionally or relates itself directly to her own consciousness, and the last thing that either of them cares about is the literary value of the book. Hundreds—no doubt thousands—of our college graduates look back to the period when, according to their sex, the "Oliver Optic" series, or the "Elsie Dinsmore" series, played a very important part in their existence. The love of adventure in the boy gave the charm to the books. Adventure he must have, whether he finds it in the tinsel setting of *Oliver Optic* or the refined gold of Robert Louis Stevenson. And the magnet in the nature of the girl draws to herself something helpful even from Martha Finley; otherwise, she would not speak of the "Elsie" books as "beautiful": there is something in them which to her represents "beauty." Nevertheless, while justly condemning the *Oliver Optic* and the *Elsie* books as cheap, tawdry things, the librarian must seek among better authors the holding quality on the nature of the child which these books possess. She must search for books in which these elements of interest are incarnated in what we call literature—books which, while rivalling these in attraction, will at the same time refine and broaden the taste of the reader.

Now, the lovers of *Oliver Optic* and Mrs. Finley do not take kindly to the classics and as, in the modern stories for young people, few will pass muster as literature, all that the librarian of to-day can do is to use her judgment and discrimination among those the writers have provided. The boys are readily turned from *Oliver Optic* to Henty, Tomlinson, Jules Verne, and on to "Ivanhoe," but with the girls the case is hard. The girl tells us that she likes stories about boarding-school. It is a capital subject: in the hands of a writer sympathetic with girls, of fertile imagination and vigorous power of characterization, boarding-school life affords material for most entertaining combinations—but the literature of the boarding-school has yet to be written. The average boarding-school story has three main characters—the attractive, impulsive heroine, always getting into trouble; the cruel, cold-blooded, unscrupulous rival, habitually dealing in falsehood,

and the teacher who is singularly devoid of discernment or intuition. The heroine inevitably falls into the snare of the rival, and things are usually set right all around by a death-bed scene—although actual death is sometimes averted. "Louie's last term at St. Mary's" is one of the better stories of this kind, and Mrs. Spofford's "Hester Stanley at St. Mark's" is fairly well written, with a touch of the charm of the author's personality. "Chums," by Maria Louise Pool, is one of the worst of its kind, where envy, hatred, and malice run riot through the pages and the actors in the story are wholly lacking in vitality. The experiences of Miss Phelps's "Gypsy Breynton" and Susan Coolidge's "Katy" are as satisfactory pictures of boarding-school life as we have; and Helen Dawes Brown's "Two college girls" is a good story. "Brenda, her school and her club," by Helen L. Reed, is a recent valuable addition to books for girls.

In stories of home life Miss Alcott still easily takes the lead, with Susan Coolidge and Sophie May following in merit and popularity. The boys have an excellent story of home life in Rossiter Johnson's "Phaeton Rogers." The setting is perfectly simple, every day surroundings, but the characters have the abounding vitality that keeps things moving. The entertaining succession of events proceeds directly and naturally from the ingenuity and healthy activity of the young people grouped together. The book is a model in this respect as well as in the use of colloquial English which never loses a certain refinement. Every boy, while reading "Phaeton Rogers," finds himself in touch with good companions—and this is true as well, in Charles Talbot's books for boys and girls.

The most important books for boys are the historical stories, appealing at once to the hero worship and the love of adventure common to boyhood; at the same time they should give a good general idea of history. The story in historical setting is, also, most desirable for girls—in that it balances the too subjective tendency; it carries the mind of the reader beyond the emotional condition of the heroine—indeed the heroine has no time to study her own emotions when brought into

vital relation with stirring events. Apart from the value of the historical facts imparted is the indirect but more valuable habit of mind cultivated in the girl reader. Vivid, stirring, absorbing stories for girls can be and should be written in this field, which is practically unlimited. Miss Yonge has done some good service here. "The prince and the pauper" and the "Last days of Pompeii" are also illustrations of the kind of work that should be done—they are both strong in the direct interrelation between the imaginary characters and real history—and both appeal alike to the boy and the girl.

Books written with a direct moral purpose seldom achieve popularity with boys—and yet one of the most popular of all their books is "Captains courageous," which is of the highest moral value though without one line of religious preaching in its pages. Here the boys are in touch with a real, living character, acted upon and developed, through the moulding pressure of life itself—from first to last the aim of the story is the boy; and yet the moral outcome is simple, natural, inevitable and manly; it appeals to the common sense which is strong in boys.

Now when a woman writes for girls on the subject of the transformation of a frivolous butterfly into a girl of sense, instead of giving us character and action with a moral outcome, we have a religious setting with the action of the story and the conduct of the characters bent in every direction to illustrate the motive of the story—the religious idea.

The plastic nature of the young girl wrought upon by life, fresh faculties brought into activity by the hard knocks of fate or the sunbursts of good luck—although these things are happening every day in the real life of young girls, we yet await the writer who will put them into literature without sentimentalizing. What we want is the novel simplified; the story told directly, without byways of description or analysis; where healthy young people, neither saints nor prigs, nor creatures of affectation, jealousy, or malice, are acted upon by life and each other in a natural fashion.

Let boys and girls be brought together as in real life; brothers are a good element in girls' stories, and love affairs need not be excluded, if handled with delicacy, common sense and

true feeling. Many books classed as novels are merely stories simply and clearly told, intended for older readers, but far better for young girls than the stories usually written for them. Miss Jeanie Gould Lincoln's stories and Mrs. J. G. Austin's historical novels, some of Mrs. Barr's and Mrs. Oliphant's novels and a wide range of other interesting, well-told stories can be substituted, if care and discrimination are used in the selection. Fortunately, too, many girls of twelve are ready for Dickens and other standard writers.

However it is not only through the emotions that these aspirations and desires are ministered to—when the writer can develop this emotion into spiritual enthusiasm—or when she portrays a character of active spiritual force, she has put something valuable into the life of the reader. Here, as always, it is the personality of the writer—the soul back of the words that most counts, and it is just this quality of true spirituality which gives value to Mrs. Whitney's stories, in spite of their wordiness, lack of proportion and forced symbolism; as it is the genuine goodness and pure idealism of Miss Mulock which forms the very atmosphere in which her characters move.

While it is impossible to offer a practical guide to the selection of books a few suggestions can be made. In the religious stories, for instance, there must be discrimination between those encouraging morbid self-examination or religious sentimentalizing, and those cultivating optimism and the perception of true values and ideals.

In books of adventure the dividing line would fall between, on the one side, those stories where the hero is actuated by pure love of adventure or where the adventure is worth while in itself—as in "Foul play"; and, on the other side, those stories where the hero is merely seeking to exploit himself and in which the tendency might be to incite boys to reckless escapades for the sake of notoriety.

In the purchase of books one must consider the range of the average reader, but in recommending books to the individual boy and girl, appreciation of differences in temperament and culture is indispensable.

WINIFRED L. TAYLOR,

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## II. FAIRY TALES.

FAIRY tales must appeal to the love of the marvellous, and must yet be told with a simplicity that precludes all doubt of their reality in the mind of the child, no matter how improbable the circumstances to our prosaic minds. The language must be simple and dignified. To write a fairy tale, one must first of all be a poet, at least must have the poetic instinct. The child very early absorbs the idea of rhyme. He is sung to sleep with cradle songs, and soothed by jingles, and he does not soon outgrow their influence.

These tales from the librarian's standpoint, fall naturally into two classes: the folklore legends adapted for children (in which, regardless of classification, we include mythological tales) and the purely literary, imaginative story.

*Fairy tales derived from folk-lore.*

Fairy tales derived from folk-lore — stories drifted down from the childhood of the world, were not originally written for children, and perhaps for this very reason, they have claimed them for their own. They are not "the artless appeals to all little masters and misses who are good or intend to be good" of John Newbery's time. They have a naturalness which these first books printed especially for children lack; the moral is not too strongly urged. Different versions of the old, old tales reflect in a measure the manners and customs of the country in which they are collected. Fairies are stolid or clever, mischievous or amiable, according to the characters of the people to whom the stories were told.

To this class belong the Grimm brothers' "Household tales," "Icelandic tales," edited by Mrs. A. W. Hall (tales in which it is the princess or the peasant maiden who rescues the prince, instead of being rescued); the Norwegian tales of Asbjørnsen and Møe, the Grimm brothers of the far North. The collections of Lang, Baring-Gould; and Cruikshank, because of illustrations; Miss Mulock's "Book of fairies" and William Canton's "True annals of fairyland" should be in all libraries.

Collections of tales derived from Greek and Roman mythology, such as Kingsley's "Heroes," Hawthorne's "Wonder book" and "Tanglewood tales," may also be considered as fairy tales derived from folk-lore.

One of the most exquisitely told of the old Greek fairy tales is that of "Eros and Psyche," adapted by Paul Carus from Apuleius. The story appeals to children, regardless of the religious significance indicated in the preface of the book.

"Fairy tales from far Japan," translated by Susan Ballard, is excellent, particularly the story of the "Magic mirror," which is also found in a charming set of booklets published in Tokio, in English. This set is called the "Japanese fairy tale series," the type, paper and colored illustrations being all of Japanese manufacture.

"Fairy stories from the little mountain," by John Finemore, is a good collection of Welsh stories as is Frere's "Old Deccan days" of Indian folk-lore.

"Wigwam stories," edited by Mary Catherine Judd, are told by Indians, or adapted from ethnological reports and original sources.

Mabie's "Norse stories retold from the Eddas," Keary's "Heroes of Asgard," "The wonder-world stories" of Marie Pabke and Margery Deane, Scudder's "Book of folk tales" and Wiltse's "Folk-lore and proverb stories," both of the latter for the youngest readers, the Countess d'Aulnoy's fairy tales, the collections of Laboulaye and the immortal tales of Perrault, we cannot afford to be without, as well as Howard Pyle's "Wonder clock" and "Pepper and salt," which retain the old-time flavor and are much enhanced by the author's illustrations.

*Literary fairy tales.*

Hans Christian Andersen's stories, while based often upon tradition, are excluded by Hartland from the list of pure fairy tales and classed as literary. Yet even the old, old fairy tales cannot, with justice, rival his in the hearts of the children. Their feeling for him has been expressed by John White Chadwick, in writing of another:

"But as I muse, I seem at heaven's door  
To hear a sound which there I heard before.  
When Danish Hans that way did softly wend —  
A sound of children making merriest din  
Of welcome, as the old man entered in."

Mary S. Claude, in "Twilight thoughts," has shown herself a graceful follower in the footsteps of Andersen. Such stories create a tenderness for plants and animals not easily effaced.

It detracts nothing from the interest of the story that what a child calls a fairy tale we call literature. Even Dr. Johnson recognized that "babies do not want to hear about babies." It is a great pity that a child should never meet the knights of the Round Table, or the Charlemagne legends — half history, half romance — or the Homeric tales, outside the dissecting room of a literature class. Small wonder that a child who heard them there for the first time should exclaim with considerable animus, "I like to read, but I hate literature."

Here is a good field for the "story hour" so successfully introduced in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. That edition which follows most closely the original, or is told in graphic clear-cut English, such as Morris uses in the "Earthly paradise" or the "Life and death of Jason," or Butcher and Lang's translation of the *Odyssey*, is the best. Such a version read aloud is infinitely better than the best dilution by any well-meaning attendant. Skip judiciously, but do not weaken the story. It is not only the plot but the charm of style which we wish to introduce. The argument may of course first be given, that the child be put in sympathy with the situation.

#### *Modern fairy tales.*

A good modern fairy tale is a rare article. One may search far and long before finding it. If it is not worth reading twice, it is not worth reading once. In many of these modern tales there is an atmosphere of haste wholly lacking in the good old tales. Fairyland has a government of its own, where neither time nor space has value. It lies "east of the sun and west of the moon."

One of the best collections is "Granny's wonderful chair," by Frances Browne — in the American edition "The wonderful chair." It is well written, the interest is well kept up, and the language is befitting the subject. The surest way to test a poor fairy tale is to first read one of unquestionable merit, and to get thoroughly into its atmosphere.

#### *Good modern fairy tales.*

"Princess Ilse," by Marie Petersen; a gracefully told story of a discontented mountain brook.

"Mopsa the fairy," by Jean Ingelcow, and

"The little lame prince," by Dinah Maria Craik.

"Lob-lie-by-the-fire," by Mrs. Ewing, and "At the back of the North wind" and "The Princess and Curdie," by George Macdonald.

The average modern fairy tale is a jumble of impossibilities, with no continuity of incident, well enough or poorly written, according to the ability of the writer.

"The magic fruit garden," by Marion Wallace Dunlop, is an illustration of this kind. Two very small children, in abbreviated pinafores, are studying their Monday lessons; one is writing an essay on Perseverance, the other is copying geographical names. By the illustrations, one may judge the children to be of kindergarten age. It is not surprising that they fall asleep, and, to dreamland sent, meet with adventures enough to make the strongest head whirl — a case of literary delirium tremens.

"Snow garden," by Elizabeth Wordsworth, is on the whole a good collection; the stories, however, are of unequal merit.

"The other side of the sun," by Evelyn Sharp, is of negative goodness. The witches and wizards are mild and amiable, especial care evidently being taken that no child should be kept awake at night. It does no harm for children occasionally to shiver and shake as poor Hans in the Grimm collection longed to do. The author's satisfaction at the expression the "wymps wimpled" is insisted upon a little too frequently.

"Fairy folk of Blue Hill," by Lily F. Wesselhoeft, is of especial interest to children about Boston, since it accounts for the granite quarries and pudding stone of the region. It is smoothly written and is not spoiled by slang or pertness.

"Summer legends," by Rudolph Baumbach. The stories are not altogether fairy tales nor are they written for the youngest readers. They are gracefully written although they lose somewhat by translation. The book is in some parts amusing and all the stories are peopled with the wonderful creatures of fairyland.

Other tales seem invented only for the purpose of forcing religious sentiment, or pointing a moral in inverse proportion to the size of the reader. Their authors seem some-

times to have reached Mark Twain's conclusion that "every one being born with an equal amount of original sin, the pressure on the square inch must needs be greater in a baby."

"Pixie and Elaine stories," by Carrie E. Morrison, is a mixture of fairy tale and religious story. The author speaks in her preface of the stories having been carefully pruned. One shudders at thinking what they must have been before, with such chapters as "The Elaines' picture of heaven," and "The pixie transforms an Elaine" left in.

"New book of the fairies," by Beatrice Harraden, is marred by the suggestion of cruelty to animals. In one story, in place of rubbing the Aladdin lamp, that what one wishes may happen, one must pull the black cat's tail. It is gratifying to reflect that black cats have their own peculiar method of retaliation for such experiments.

#### *Burlesque fairy tales.*

Burlesque fairy tales are the most atrocious of all. They are apt to be broad in their humor, full of *fin de siècle* jokes or puns, and modern allusions which mar the poetry of the tale if there is any in it, and create an appetite for facetiousness in books. "Lips wagging, and never a wise word," one is tempted to say with Ben Jonson. . . . Copyright fees should be trebled on this class of books.

Under this head come:

"The book of dragons," by E. Nesbit.

"Here they are!" by James F. Sullivan; full of modern allusions and puns.

"The pink hen," by Cuthbert Sterling; a sort of "continuous performance." The pink hen is hatched from a forgotten Easter egg, is driven from the barnyard by her associates and forced to seek her fortune. She links her fate with that of a little girl who has escaped from an ogre, and together they redeem a prince from the curses of bad fairies. The pink hen is continually punning, and the prince while still in the cradle is addicted to smoking.

It is hard to tell how the author of Jewett's "More bunny stories" would classify them. We hope not as fairy tales. They are poor from any point of view. The bunnies might as well be ordinary children as anything. They go to lawn parties, play golf, dance the Virginia reel, go to West Point, tell folk-lore

stories, repeat Bible verses and say their prayers. We are sometimes asked for a Sunday book. For one who must have a special book for that day, this might possibly answer; it is certainly full of moral reflections and pious sentiment; but there is no reason at all for reading it on Monday or Tuesday or Wednesday. The story closes with a wedding where the happy bunnies are united under a bridal bell, while the strains of the march from "Lohengrin" float in the air.

Humor is not early developed in all children, which is perhaps why a great many do not care for "Alice in Wonderland," and for Stockton's fairy tales — "The bee man of Orn," "The griffin and the minor canon," etc.

Laura E. Richards' "Chop-chin and the golden dragon" must also be classed as humorous. It is not as good as the Toto stories.

#### *Animal folk-lore.*

Animal folk tales as exemplified in Joel Chandler Harris's stories, "Little Mr. Thimble-finger," "Mr. Rabbit at home," "Daddy Jake," "Uncle Remus," "Story of Aaron," etc., are excellent. Brer Fox and Brer Rabbit, the black stallion and all the animal characters are quite as much realities to the children as Buster John, Sweetest Susan and the Little Master.

Ortoli's "Evening tales," follows the same general line.

Kipling, too, in the "Jungle books" has won the hearts of the children, and here there is no hint of the "garlic flavor," mentioned by Higginson.

Fraser's "Mooswa" also belongs to this class.

A common practice in modern fairy stories is for the author to open the tale in this way: A child falls asleep and enters fairyland via the dream country. Often the child has been sent to bed for some misdemeanor, as in the "Dream fox story book," by Mabel Osgood Wright, or has fallen asleep over his tasks, as in the case of the "One-eyed griffin," by Herbert E. Inman, the fairy tales being offered by way of consolation; a reprehensible practice in itself, besides putting one out of touch with the real fairyland. It is too conspicuously "make believe" and leads one to suspect that the author has little confidence in his



own production. As "good wine needs no bush," so a good fairy tale needs no introduction or apology. In the real fairyland one cannot easily be ungraceful.

*Nature fairy tales.*

Nature fairy tales are more than apt to be failures, and often include a great deal of pertness and cheap talk, in their effort to teach by stealth. (Charles Lamb writes to Coleridge in regard to Goody Two Shoes in this way: "Think what you would have been now, if, instead of being fed with tales and old wives' fables, you had been crammed with geography and natural history.")

A conspicuous example of the faults of this class of story is found in "Sylvia in flowerland," by Linda Gardner. The heroine is introduced as a high-school girl, well-advanced in Latin and mathematics, and amply able to supplement very largely the information which the flowers give her about themselves. Linda strolls into the fields and is told all sorts of facts about the habits of plants by the flowers. The story where the author forgets to interject puns is interestingly told, certainly enough so to attract a girl of fourteen, who has any fondness for flowers. Besides the numerous puns, such glaring sentences as the following, condemn it. "I don't know *who* you mean." "Why it is a nasty nettle!" said Sylvia. "Nasty, yourself," ejaculated the nettle sharply, "why do you come shoving against me?"

McCook's "Old farm fairies," gives what Mrs. Malaprop calls "a supercilious knowledge" in its attempt to interest children in insect life, by introducing different insects in the form of pixies, brownies and fairies. While it has not the faults of "Sylvia in flowerland," the information is mainly crowded into footnotes and appendices, which as a rule are carefully avoided by children.

Mabel Osgood Wright's "Tommy Anne" and "Wabeno" are more successful; but the same amount of energy spent in making the facts of nature interesting in themselves would be preferable.

While not assuming an absolute censorship in this department, the principle of natural selection may be applied in discarding such books as are characterized by the faults here cited, that we may do our share towards

discouraging a taste for facetiousness, flippancy and poor style in literature. For while these modern, sham, soulless fairy tales soon lose themselves in the overwhelming mass of printed matter, in their brief existence they have time to accomplish considerable harm. Far better to encourage re-reading the imperishable tales, than to gratify an insatiable desire for more. Did not we ourselves again and again shed fresh tears over Cinderella's hard fate, or gasp with bated breath while watching with Sister Ann for that distant speck on the horizon? If children are different to-day, it is partly because we are helping to make them so.

ABBY L. SARGENT,

*Medford (Mass.) Public Library.*

III. SCIENCE FOR CHILDREN.

IN the selection of books for children's libraries it is necessary to understand the difference between the aims and methods of the old education and the new.

Until recently the schools have centered their work about man, studying his language, literature, methods of reasoning, and the manner in which he has partitioned off the earth into countries. No importance whatever was attached to his physical surroundings, which form so great a factor in his life and by which he is so profoundly affected. In history, the study of dates, battles and leaders was all that was required. In geography, the work was almost exclusively confined to a description of the earth, the location of mountains, rivers, cities, and political divisions. Before the establishment of the national Weather Bureau there was scarcely any public interest manifested in the phenomena of the atmosphere and its relation to various weather elements. Many of us can recall from our own experience the picture of the earth divided into zones, but why such a division was made did not come up for consideration.

What are we now aiming to do for the child? We are looking beyond the mere cultivation of memory; and we desire to increase the child's point of contact with the world, to bring him into closer relationship with the life about him, to broaden his sympathies and to develop the powers of observation and reason. In so far as we are able to accomplish these results, we shall make him

happier by enabling him to understand the great laws that govern the universe. The child is learning that the facts of history are the results of causes, that they are the working out of great principles and that by the comparison of the past with the present he may be able to judge of the future. From a study of the physical features of the earth he learns that slopes determine the course of rivers and that cities are dependent for their growth upon physical environment. The consideration of the weather enables him to understand the state of the atmosphere about him, its effect on climate, the cause of storms, and the different action of solar energy on air, land, and water, which renders possible life upon the earth. Science demands an investigation of the growth and habits of plants and animals, the relationship of one form to another, the function and adaptation of parts, the effect of surroundings, while form and structure are results, not ends.

We want to lead the child from results back to causes. The possession of a vast number of facts, unrelated among themselves, is valueless and even harmful, for the child does not look upon nature as a whole. Nature-study, perhaps more than any other subject, leads the child into sympathy with his environment. He observes carefully and thoughtfully and thus the individual is developed. From personal contact with nature he gains the power of accurate observation, correct thinking and judgment; thus strengthening his moral character. If this is the effect of nature-study upon the development of the child, the question comes to the librarian—What principles shall guide me in the selection of books that the library with which I am connected may be of assistance in accomplishing these results, and meet the demand of modern education?

A book for children should be attractive. The exterior should present a harmony of color and tasteful decoration. The text should be printed with clear type upon good paper and should be well illustrated. Colored plates are preferable, provided the coloring is good, otherwise uncolored illustrations are far more desirable. The text should be clear, simple, and scientifically correct.

The new scientific book differs from the old.

The old style book gave dead results, no sympathy in or interest for life was aroused, no suggestions were given for first-hand observations of nature, consequently the book failed to stimulate a desire for personal investigation that could be verified by the recorded work of others. The new scientific book not only gives results but a detailed account of the methods employed in obtaining those results. The reader is interested in trying the same experiments, gains a sympathy and interest in the wonderful life history of a plant, bird, or insect, develops a tenderness for life and feels that all nature is a sympathetic unit.

Within the last few years the interest that has been aroused throughout the country in "nature-study," has caused a great demand for this class of books. Writers and publishers have hastened to meet the demand and as a result the market has been flooded with books that were made to sell. Too often the writers have not been scientific persons, and as a result the books have been mere compilations, or were not true to facts. They lacked the true spirit of science. Other authors have not separated the element of fiction from that of science, thinking that the child could only be interested in nature by means of a story. The writer of this paper does not believe that science books should be made story books. "Tenants of an old farm," by McCook, is a good illustration of the combination of the science and story element. The author is a naturalist and whatever facts are presented may be accepted as being as nearly correct as it is possible to make them since they represent the results of careful personal observation. The author himself did not believe that the truths of nature were so unattractive that they needed to be woven into a story in order that the book might find its way to the general reader. Then why did he employ this method? He was persuaded by his friends to change the original plan of the book and presented it, after much hesitation, in its present form. The book has thereby lost much of its usefulness.

Another element that many authors have employed to a greater or less extent is personification. That the value of a book is lessened thereby and its power over the reader greatly decreased, is beyond question. There

may be some excuse for a limited amount of personification in the treatment of bees, wasps, or ants, but the majority of forms of plant and animal life does not need the human factor in order to make clear life-relationships. Grant Allen, in his "Story of the plants," has described the use of the stamens and pistils as "how plants marry" and the modes of fertilization as "various marriage customs." Allen Gould, in "Mother Nature's children," speaks of the "snakehead" fish and its young as "Mr. and Mrs. Snakehead and their babies" and of the seed-vessels of plants as "ways the mother plants have of cradling their babies." This method of treating nature's truths does not make the facts any clearer to the child; it only tends to diminish the grandeur of that truth. Some writers have considered it desirable to embody the thought in terms that are already, or are supposed to be, familiar to the child, that he may be able to grasp the truth. The author forces upon the child a double task, since he must first get the thought as it appears and then search for the concealed fact. This process is not liable to be successful. Mrs. Dana, in "Plants and her children," uses the term "sweet stuff" for nectar, "watery-broth" for the cell-sap of plants. The food of plants is spoken of as the "plant's bill of fare," and in expressing the fact that the crude sap which is taken up by the roots needs to be converted into elaborated sap before it may be used as food, she says "When the watery broth is cooked in the sun, the heat of the sun's rays causes the water to pass off through the little leaf mouths. Thus the broth is made fit for plant food." Must not the child possess some scientific knowledge before he will be able to understand the author's meaning? "Plants and her children" is a valuable book, but would not its merits be greatly enhanced if the scientific facts were told in simple language? They certainly have interest enough in themselves to be attractive to the child. Books like Hooker's "Child's book of nature" should be discarded. They represent the old scientific thought. No sympathy or interest in life is aroused, no relationships are suggested, no adaptation to environment is shown, no incentive is given for personal observation. Why should we cling to

the old when a book can be obtained that will more nearly satisfy our needs?

There is often a great difference in the individual merits of books by the same author. Mabel Osgood Wright's "Birdcraft" is valuable, while "Tommy Anne and the three hearts" and "Wabeno" are the reverse. The last two represent a type of book that should not be included in a science library. The fairy and story element so greatly exceeds the scientific as to render the books absolutely valueless, nor are they a success from a literary standpoint. No book in which the author wanders from one subject to another, in such rapid succession that the reader has difficulty in following the thought, or is so vague that an effort must be made to understand the topic treated, can be of much practical value. The greater number of the Appleton's "Home reading books" possess little merit. The selections were not written for children; they lack simplicity, are not attractive and are too technical. The article "The life of plants" in "Plant world" would require two or three readings by an adult in order to understand what the author was discussing. The best books in this series are Weed's "Insect world" and Holden's "Family of the sun" and "Stories of great astronomers." Such books as Fanny Bergen's "Glimpses at the plant world," Carpenter's "Geographies," Kearton's "Our bird friends," and Weed's "Stories of Insect life" represent the style of book that the elementary science of to-day demands. We do not wish to make scientists of the children, but by means of the best books on nature-study we would prepare the way for elementary science. *Nature-study* is not *science*, for science is classified knowledge. So far as possible let the elements of personification and fiction be omitted, do not select books that are too technical or vague, that are not well illustrated, and that are not true to science.

Then our libraries will contain books that will incite the self-activity of the child and arouse the spirit of investigation; books that will stimulate observation and inculcate a spirit of tenderness and love for all life.

ELLA A. HOLMES, *Assistant curator,*  
*Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute*  
*of Arts and Sciences.*

## BULLETIN WORK FOR CHILDREN.

BY CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WALLACE, *Hazelwood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.*

THE primary object of bulletin work is to direct the attention of the children to the books. The bulletin, like a poster, attracts the eye, arouses interest in a subject, and advertises the books treating of it. By means of picture bulletins interest may be awakened in topics before unnoticed; the children are curious to learn more about the pictures displayed, their curiosity is further excited by the short descriptive text, and as a result books relating to the subject are read. Thus, without rousing the children's suspicions, we are able to guide their reading.

The second object is the cultivation of the children's appreciation for pictures. If we can catch the eye by attractive pictures, we may add to the children's store of ideas, and aside from broadening their knowledge, bring them under the beneficent influence of beauty. Pictures of æsthetic value placed in a children's room in which harmony of decoration, furniture, and arrangement have been considered, exert a vitally refining influence. When we realize how painfully lacking in refinement are many of the homes of the children who visit the library, how blinded are their eyes to beauty because of their sordid surroundings, we shall then see how essential it is to enrich their lives by every means of cultivation appropriate to our field of work.

Whatever we may do in bulletin work must accord with the high standard of taste evidenced in all of the fittings of a dignified library. While we are to aim to attract the children by bulletins which are simple and childlike in spirit, we must keep a sharp lookout that in our effort to please them our bulletins do not become tawdry and fussy in style. We are to meet the children on their level and yet educate their taste to a higher standard.

The first practical consideration of bulletin-making is the collection of material. Pictures may be obtained from a variety of sources. Old magazines, book announcements, publishers' catalogues, book covers, book plates, railroad guides, advertising sheets, posters, special prints, etc., form the main sources of

supply. In addition to a stock of good-toned gray mounting-board for regular use, colored mounting-board may be employed as a suitable background for colored prints, or to express the main idea of the bulletin—a delicate shade of green making an effective mount for certain pictures for bulletins on "Spring."

The choice of subject is of supreme importance. We should study the children whom we are trying to benefit, that we may discover their tastes and learn their interests. We may select a subject in line with the course of school study. This serves not only to illustrate a subject in which the children are already interested, but is an incidental means of making known to the teacher and pupils the usefulness of the library in furnishing reading supplementary to the school studies. We may bulletin a subject of transient interest, thus informing the children along this particular line; or, we may choose a topic which by the novelty of its presentation, may arouse interest in an unfamiliar subject, providing we make sure in choosing that we relate the unknown to the known. We always have a chance of illustrating some one of the universal interests of childhood. Spring and autumn exhibits, bulletins on birds, flowers, and animals, certain anniversaries, etc., invariably prove attractive to children. The bulletins should be such as to satisfy a catholicity of taste and cover a wide range in age and understanding. But whatever be one's choice of subject, let it be carefully thought and wrought out, definite in plan and purpose, and worthy the necessary expenditure of time, material, and effort.

It is well to read thoroughly on a subject before attempting to plan a bulletin. The reading of sketchy accounts in children's books is not a sufficient preparation for this work. It is better to turn to more substantial sources that we may penetrate the meaning of the subject for the children, and reflect this in the selection and arrangement of the pictures in the text, and in the talks with the children about the bulletin. We may thus reinforce the message of the bulletin and lead

the children to the best book where the information they are seeking may be found.

The explanatory text of the bulletin should be direct and simple. Accuracy of statement is essential; this is especially important in scientific subjects. Experiment has proved that a concise and simple account will be read, when a longer statement is passed unnoticed.

Poetry may be appropriately introduced to illustrate the thought of the bulletin. We should select the very best poems which will serve the purpose, making sure they are simple and clear enough in meaning to be readily understood by the children. In bulletin work we have an opportunity to acquaint the children with the choicest poetry. In addition to displaying pictures which please the eye, we may also present word-pictures, thus making a double appeal to the mind.

An annotated book list is of great service in connection with the bulletin. This enables the children to gain an idea of the subject matter of the various books, and, if the notes are attractive, induces them to read a book which otherwise might be ignored. In teaching the children the use of lists we are also preparing them for independent work later. The books, if possible, should be placed on a shelf near the bulletin, that they may be conspicuous and easily accessible.

No matter how beautiful the collection of pictures, nor how happy the choice of subject, a bulletin will not be successful unless it is well executed. Technical skill is also necessary in carrying out the idea. Not only should the bulletin direct attention to books but it should nourish æsthetic taste as well. Form is as important as subject. Slipshod mounting, unequal margins, untidy work in general, detract from the appearance of the bulletin, and are most disastrous object lessons to children.

We must collect only material which is worth while and even from this select with the greatest care. Sometimes it may be necessary to make use of weak or faulty prints in reference work, if a subject is sparingly illustrated, but such material should be reserved for this purpose rather than posted on bulletins.

There is danger in exhibiting more than one bulletin at a time — exception being made, of course, for such bulletins as illustrate allied subjects, thus forming an exhibition. The

display of too many pictures on any one bulletin is equally inadvisable. Have we not all of us at times felt oppressed and confused by the seemingly endless array of pictures at a large art exhibit? The mind is overtaxed in the effort to grasp it all. Knowing the patience with which little children study a picture, even dwelling on the smallest detail with delight, it would be better to choose with discrimination, and avoid bewildering the minds of the children, and fatiguing their attention by a large collection of pictures. A miscellany of pictures or bulletins defeats its one purpose — that of making a definite impression which should lead to further investigation of a subject.

The arrangement of the bulletin should make its central thought and object apparent. A bulletin on Lincoln's life if properly arranged could easily tell the story of the experiences between the log-cabin and White House. The pictures should have some logical grouping, whether by succession of events, or according to some natural relationship, as bringing a collection of wild flowers together in the order of their appearance, birds and animals by families, etc.

Concerning the composition of the bulletin, we may borrow the rules of pictorial composition and adapt them to bulletin purposes. According to John C. Van Dyke, "Pictorial composition may be defined as the proportionate arranging and unifying of the different features and objects of a picture. . . . There must be an exercise of judgment on the part of the artist as to fitness and position, as to harmony of relation, proportion, color, light; and there must be a skilful uniting of all the parts into one perfect whole." In a bulletin as in a picture there must be a center of interest. We should strive to effect this by selecting for this purpose a picture which has earned its place, because it best suggests the subject, or because pictorially, either through tone or color, it best adapts itself to the principles of composition. The other pictures should be grouped accordingly, always taking account of the subject and artistic value of each in placing them. The bulletin should be built up architecturally as well, letting the heavy pieces support the light. Such a picture as Rosa Bonheur's "Ploughing" should not surmount Breton's "Song of the lark."

Color has its legitimate place in bulletin work as children are keenly alive to its attractiveness. It is because they are so sensitive and impressionable in this regard that our responsibility is proportionately greater; this alone should make us most discreet and careful in its use. Van Dyke cautions us in the following terms: "Beware of your natural taste, beware of bright pictures for they are generally bad." He tells us "That 'color' does not mean brightness alone; and that a 'colorist' is not one who deals in flaming colors with the recklessness of a crazy-quilt maker, but one who justly regards the relationship, the qualities, and the suitability of his colors one to another. . . ." Harmony strives to associate colors which are congenial to each other; however, it cannot be comprehended in the abstract. We bring to our bulletin work the results of our previous standards of taste, be these high or low. But we may raise our standards by holding ourselves receptive to the influence of art, whether it be decorative, ceramic, textile, or pictorial, and appropriate the lessons which it teaches in blending color into harmony. The love of prime colors is characteristic of primitive man, while the appre-

ciation of the neutral tones is the acquirement of civilization. Intellectual development conforms to the epochs of racial progress. Children love crude and elementary colors. But while we make concession to their taste we should also educate it to an appreciation of the refined in color.

The question of economy often arises in connection with bulletin work. Are bulletins sufficiently useful and effective to pay for the outlay of time and money? In a system of central and branch libraries this is not so serious a problem as the same bulletin may be of service in the various libraries. The tendency toward extravagance would appear in the excessive quantity of bulletins exhibited, rather than in the expensive quality of any one of them. Certainly we should strive to be economical in the sense of planning the material without loss or waste, but "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and the main question is, are bulletins worth doing at all? The bulletin justifies itself by the results it accomplishes in calling attention to subjects, guiding the reading, circulating books, and increasing the children's observation and enjoyment of pictures.

#### REFERENCE WORK WITH CHILDREN.

BY HARRIET H. STANLEY, *Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.*

PRELIMINARY to preparing this report, a list of 15 questions was sent to a number of libraries in different parts of the United States, from 24 of which replies were received. So far as space would permit, the facts and opinions obtained have been embodied in this paper.

Reference work with grown people consists in supplying material on various topics; we consider it sufficiently well done when the best available matter is furnished with as little cost of time and trouble to the inquirer as is consistent with the service we owe to other patrons of the library. To a certain extent this statement is true also of reference work with children, but I think we are agreed that for them our aim reaches further—reaches to a familiarity with reference tools, to knowing how to hunt down a subject, to being able to use to best advantage the material found.

In a word, we are concerned not so much to supply information as to educate in the use of the library. Seventeen of the 24 libraries reporting judge children to be sent to them primarily, if not wholly, for information. One of the first steps towards improving and developing reference work with children will have been taken when the teacher appreciates the larger purpose, since the point of view must materially affect the character and scope of the work. Another forward step is for the library to have definitely in mind some plan for accomplishing these ends. Whatever the plan, it will in likelihood have to be modified to accord with the teacher's judgment and needs, but a definite proposal ought at least to give impetus to the undertaking.

Six libraries state that a considerable part of the inquiries they receive from children are apparently prompted by their individual inter-

ests, and not suggested by the teacher. These inquiries relate chiefly to sports, mechanical occupations and pets. This paper is confined to the discussion of reference work connected with the schools.

#### *Library facilities.*

In selecting reference books for the purpose, certain familiar ones come at once to our minds. Beyond those there have been suggested: Chase and Clow's "Stories of industry," "Information readers," Brown's "Manual of commerce," Boyd's "Triumphs and wonders of the 19th century," Patton's "Resources of the United States," Geographical readers, *Youth's Companion* geographical series, Spofford's "Library of historic characters," Larned's "History for ready reference," Ellis's "Youth's dictionary of mythology," Macomber's "Our authors and great inventors," Baldwin's "Fifty famous stories," "Riverside natural history," Wright's "Seaside and wayside," bound volumes of the *Great Round World*, and text-books on various subjects.

A dictionary catalog will be useful in teaching the child to look up subjects for himself. If a separate catalog is provided for children, the question arises whether it is wiser to follow closely the A. L. A. headings or to modify them where they differ from topics commonly asked for by children or used as headings in text-books. This question suggests also the advisability of a modified classification for a children's library.

Last and not least, children should have room and service adapted to their needs, so that they may not constantly have to be put aside in deference to the rightful demands of adult readers.

So far as the writer knows, the Public Library of Boston was the first library to open a reference room expressly for children, well equipped and separate from the children's reading room or circulating department, and from the general reference department for adults.

#### *Choice of topics.*

Many libraries report that they find the topics habitually well chosen. The gist of the criticisms is as follows:

(a) The teacher should make clear to the

child just what he is to look up and how to ask for it. An eastern library furnishes this incident:

"I want a book about flowers."

"Do you want a special flower?"

"Yes, I want the rose."

A book on the cultivation of roses is handed her. Her companion, looking over, exclaims, "Why, she wants the *Wars of the roses!*" The same librarian was invited to provide something on *American privileges*; whether social, religious, political, or otherwise, the child did not know.

(b) The teacher should be reasonably sure that there is on the topic something in print, in usable shape, that can be gotten at with a reasonable amount of labor.

(c) The subject when found should be within the child's comprehension. The topic *Grasses* is manifestly unfit for children, since grasses are difficult to study, and the description of them in encyclopedias and botanies is too technical. An eight-year-old had to investigate the *Abyssinian war*. Pupils under 16 were assigned the topic *Syncretism in the later pagan movement*. A western librarian was asked by some girls for Kipling's "Many inventions" and "Day's work." Both were out. "Well, what other books of Kipling's on *agriculture* have you?" "Why, Kipling hasn't written any books on *agriculture*; he writes stories and poems." "But we have to debate on whether agriculture or manufacturing has done more for the welfare of the country, and we want a book on both sides."

(d) The topic should be definite and not too broad, and should be subdivided when necessary. The briefest comprehensive description of *Rome* is probably that in Champ-*lin's* "Persons and places," where the six columns, already much condensed, would take more than an hour to copy. A young girl came to find out about Italian painters. None of the several encyclopedias treated them collectively under either *Italy* or *Art*. Mrs. Bolton's book of 10 artists includes four Italians, but it takes some time and skill to discover them, as the fact of their nationality does not introduce the narrative. How should a sixth grade pupil make a selection from the 60 painters in Mrs. Jameson's book? Three names were furnished by the librarian, and the child made notes from their biog-

raphies. The next day she returned and said she hadn't enough artists.

(e) The question should preferably be of such nature that the child can be helped to find it rather than be obliged to wait while the librarian does the work. One inquiry was, "What eastern plant is sometimes sold for its weight in gold?" This is not in the book of "Curious questions."

(f) The topic should be worth spending time upon. The *genealogy of Ellen Douglas* will hardly linger long in the average memory.

*Use made of the material by the child.*

Suppose the topic to be good and suitable material to have been found; for older children there are two good ways of using it—one to read through and make notes on the substance, the other to copy in selection. Children need practice in doing both. The first method suits broad description and narration, the second detailed description. There seems to be a prevailing tendency to copy simply, without sufficient neglect of minor points, a process which should be left to the youngest children, since it furnishes little mental training, uses a great deal of time, keeps the writer needlessly indoors, and fosters habits of inattention, because it is easy to copy with one's mind elsewhere. The necessity for using judgment after the article has been found is illustrated by the case of some children who came for the life of Homer. Champlin, in about a column, mentions the limits within which the conjectures as to the time of Homer's birth lie, the places which claim to be his birthplace, and tells of the tradition of the blind harper. The children, provided with the book, plunged at once into copying until persuaded just to read the column through. "When you finish reading," I said, "come to me and tell me what it says." They came and recounted the items, and only after questioning did they at all grasp the gist of the matter, that nothing is known about Homer. Even then their sense of responsibility to produce something tangible was so great that they would copy the details, and from the children who came next day I judged that the teacher had required some facts as to time and place and tradition. While it is true that we learn by doing and it is well that children should rely upon them-

selves, it is evident that young pupils need some direction. Even when provided with sub-topics, they often need help in selecting and fitting together the appropriate facts, since no article exactly suits their needs. About half of the reporting librarians are of the opinion that it is the teacher's business to instruct pupils in the use of books; they consider the library to have done its share when the child has been helped to find the material. The other half believe such direction as is suggested above to be rightly within the librarian's province; several, however, who express a willingness to give such help, add that under their present library conditions it is impracticable. We can easily see that time would not permit nor would it be otherwise feasible for the teacher to examine every collection of notes made at the library, but there ought to be some systematic work where the topics are thoughtfully chosen, the librarian informed of them in advance, and the notes criticised. A moderate amount of reference work so conducted would be of greater benefit than a large quantity of the random sort which we now commonly have. Five librarians state that they are usually given the topics beforehand. Several others are provided with courses of study or attend grade meetings in which the course is discussed.

*Systematic instruction in the use of the library.*

While a general effort is being made to instruct children individually, only a few libraries report any systematic lessons. In Providence each visiting class is given a short description of books of reference. In Hartford an attempt at instruction was made following the vacation book talks. In Springfield, Mass., last year the senior class of the literature department was given a lesson on the use of the library, followed by two practice questions on the card catalog. In one of the Cleveland branches talks are given to both teachers and pupils. At the Central High School of Detroit the school librarian has for the past three years met the new pupils for 40 minutes' instruction, and test questions are given. A detailed account of similar work done in other high school libraries is to be found in the proceedings of the Chautauqua conference. Cambridge has given a lecture to a class or classes of the Latin school. In the current library report of Cedar Rapids,



Ia., is outlined in detail a course of 12 lessons on bookmaking, the card catalog, and reference books. The librarian of Michigan City, Ind., writes: "Each grade of the schools, from the fifth to the eighth, has the use of our class room for an afternoon session each month. Each child is assigned a topic on which to write a short composition or give a brief oral report. When a pupil has found all he can from one source, books are exchanged, and thus each child comes into contact with several books. At these monthly library afternoons I give short talks to the pupils on the use of the library, the reference books, and the card catalog, accompanied by practical object lessons and tests." At Brookline our plan is to have each class of the eighth and ninth grades come once a year to our school reference room at the library. The teacher accompanies them, and they come in school hours. The school reference librarian gives the lesson. For the eighth grade we consider the make-up of the book—the title-page in detail, the importance of noting the author, the significance of place and date and copyright, the origin of the dedication, the use of contents and index. This is followed by a description of bookmaking, folding, sewing and binding, illustrated by books pulled to pieces for the purpose. The lesson closes with remarks on the care of books. The ninth grade lesson is on reference books, and is conducted largely by means of questioning. A set of test questions at the end emphasizes the description of the books. In these lessons the pupils have shown an unexpected degree of interest and responsiveness. The course brought about 400 children to the library, a few of whom had never been there before. These were escorted about a little, and shown the catalog, charging desk, bulletins, new book shelves, etc. Every one not already holding a card was given an opportunity to sign a registration slip. The following year the eighth grade, having become the ninth, has the second lesson. With these lessons the attitude of the children towards the library has visibly improved, and we are confident that their idea of its use has been enlarged.

#### *Bibliographical work.*

The inquiry was made of the reporting libraries whether any bibliographical work was

being done by the high school. The question was not well put, and was sometimes misunderstood. Almost no such work was reported. At Evanston, Ill., one high school teacher has taught her class to prepare bibliographies, the librarian assisting. At Brookline we have ambitions, not yet realized, of getting each high school class to prepare one bibliography a year (we begin modestly) on some subject along their lines of study. Last May the principals of two grammar schools offered to try their ninth grades on a simple bibliography. The school reference librarian selected some 60 topics of English history—Bretwalda, Sir Isaac Newton, East India Company, the Great Commoner, etc. Each bibliography was to include every reference by author, title and page to be found in the books of the school reference collection of the public library. The pupils displayed no little zest and enjoyment in the undertaking, and some creditable lists were made. Observation of the work confirmed my belief in its great practical value. Pupils became more keen and more thorough than in the usual getting of material from one or two references on a subject. Such training will smooth the way and save the time of those students who are to make use of a college library, and is even more to be desired for those others whose formal education ends with the high or grammar schools.

The practice of sending collections of books from the public library to the schools is becoming general. When these collections are along the lines of subjects studied, it would seem as if the reference use of the library by pupils might be somewhat diminished thereby. No doubt it is a convenience to both teacher and pupils to have books at hand to which to refer. The possession of an independent school library also tends to keep the reference work in the school. But in neither case ought the reference use of the public library or its branches to be wholly or materially overlooked, since it is on that that pupils must depend in after years, and therefore to that they must now be directed. We recognize that the people of modest means need the library. As for the very well-to-do, the library needs them. Other things being equal, the pupil who has learned to know and to know how to use his public library ought

later so to appreciate its needs and so to recognize the benefits it bestows that he will be concerned to have it generously supported and wisely administered.

Even we librarians claim for our public collections no such fine service as is rendered by those private treasures that stand on a person's own shelves, round which 'our pastime and our happiness will grow.' Books for casual entertainment are more and more easily come by. But so far as our imagination reaches, what private library will for most readers supplant a public collection of books for purposes of study and reference?

Is it not then fitting that we spend time and effort to educate young people to the use of the public library? Do not the methods for realizing this end seem to be as deserving of systematic study as the details of classification and of cataloging? We have learned that to bring school authorities to our assistance our faith must be sufficient to convince and our patience must be tempered by a kindly appreciation of the large demands already made upon the schools. Have we not yet to learn by just what lessons and what practice work the reference use of the public library can best be taught to children?

## VITALIZING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL.

### I. THE SCHOOL.

BY MAY L. PRENTICE, *City Normal School, Cleveland, O.*

YEARS ago a little girl ran down a country road to meet the light wagon returning from town with the purpose of climbing into the back and so getting a ride. Without turning, the wise elder brother spoke from the driver's seat: "I wouldn't undertake that if I were you." And over his shoulder a breathless but dignified voice answered, "But I have already undertaken it!"

A similar answer might reasonably be expected from the library to any well-meant but tardy advice from the school-side in regard to the vitalization of the relation between the school and the library. It has already been accomplished, and comparatively small thanks are due to the school for its doing.

Graded lists of books, special lists of materials for occasions, library league work, the establishment of school branch libraries, all these have been the work of the library in a much larger measure than of the school.

However, there are many teachers who share the library's buoyant faith in the blessing which books bring. These have been first to appreciate all which the library has offered them. They have accepted all that has been offered them and asked for more. They have circulated library books through their own schools, sometimes at considerable cost and trouble to themselves, and for years have done all in their power to make their pupils wise and discriminating patrons of the libra-

ry. That the children of their care and love might have life and have it more abundantly—that is why they have done these things.

These teachers are comparatively few.

That it is any function of the school to give joy to its children is an idea of slow growth. A child's school-time is usually thought of as preparation for living and not as living itself. Hence the rebuke of the teacher to the child who interrupts the "nature-lesson" to blow the thistle-down which waves over his head, or to watch the bee which booms against the window-pane, or the hawk which floats lazily against the blue sky. Life is such a wild, wilful, irregular thing. Quietude, prudent inaction, is so much safer.

So with books. It is the old search for life, life, more abundant life—for knowledge of it, for entrance into it—which sends the child to the fairy-story, the boy to the tale of adventure, the young girl to the story of romance, the older man and woman to the realistic novel. And it is the instinctive feeling of the teacher and parent that life is a dangerous force and difficult of control which has made school and home look askance upon reading which the child finds too enjoyable.

There is another feeling or belief which lies back of our doubt of work or study or reading which is too enjoyable. It is in regard to the part which love of ease plays in human enjoyment. Love of ease is strong in human

nature, and the man who tries to get his knowledge of human life mainly through the novel has indeed sought a short-cut to his end which will bring him but a short distance on his way. This is not the time nor place for the discussion of the value of fiction, but undoubtedly we are inclined to believe that man's indolence is a strong factor in man's enjoyment of certain lines of reading, and indolence is a bad thing. Therefore, we distrust the value of such reading. Whether we like or dislike it, however, we are obliged to admit that fiction is a permanent form of literature, that our children will read it, and that the question for us to settle is shall it be good or poor.

What, then, has the teacher to do? Two things: To *be* the atmosphere from which the child breathes in love for and delight in good books. This is first. All things in the way of learning are possible after this. Second, To be the pupil's guide and director in what may be called his "laboratory practice" with books.

The Autocrat, mellowest of men of ideas, once suggested that every college and university should have a professorship of books. The Autocrat was an ingrained aristocrat, although one most mild and kind. The true democratic idea is that a professorship of books should be established in every school-room.

But how shall the blind lead the blind? How shall the teacher who herself never has learned to know, to enjoy, and to choose good books guide others to do so?

The library is a storehouse of great thought, an unailing source of healthful recreation, but also the library is the mine in which the practical man and woman, the lawyer, the machinist, the scientist, the teacher, must dig deep for information, if he is to keep near the head in his own line of work.

So far, as I have said before, nearly all organized effort to teach the teachers along these lines has come from the library. Certain normal school and college librarians have done much, but to a large extent the work has been on sufferance. Odds and ends of the students' time and attention have been given to it.

The desirable thing is that the study of juvenile literature and the use of the library shall take equal rank with other studies in the pre-

paration of prospective teachers; that the normal school, the pedagogical department of the college and university, the teachers' summer-school and institute, shall recognize this subject in their curricula.

The practical side of library use—its use for information—is easily seen by the public, and schools for teachers can quite readily be induced to make room for the course of study suggested.

In the Cleveland City Normal Training School an attempt to carry out such a course of study has been made. A term's work is given in juvenile literature and the use of the library. Moreover, this subject is placed upon an equality with the philosophy of teaching, history of education and psychology.

As yet the work is not thoroughly organized. We feel, however, that some things of value have been already accomplished.

In a twelve-weeks' term a class of 116 prospective teachers (the junior class of the school) have taken notes on a series of talks on reference books. They have learned something of the comparative value of various standard encyclopædias, gazetteers, dictionaries and indexes, and they have been sent to the public library a half-day at a time to do work which required the use of these.

For instance, a study of the life of Robert Louis Stevenson was made for the purpose of giving a talk on the subject to fifth-grade pupils. The students were required to look up all the available material in the library, looking not only in the printed and card catalogs for individual and collective biography, but in the various indexes—Poole's, the Annual, the Cumulative—for magazine articles. They were required to select the four or five articles found most valuable and to estimate their comparative value for the purpose in hand, making definite statements of the points of value. They were required to make careful and well-worded notes from the best material available, either books or periodicals, always giving the source, and to read these notes in class subject to the criticism of their instructor and school mates. And, lastly, they were required to write the story of Stevenson's life as they would tell it to the children.

Careful instruction in the use of the printed and card catalogs and of indexes had pre-

ceded this assignment. We were fortunate in possessing quite a large number of issues of the Cumulative index unbound. It was thus possible to place one of these in the hands of each student during instruction on the subject. This was a considerable aid.

There was too much work with the less-used ready-reference books. Next year the number will be largely reduced.

A study of fairy stories was made. An attempt was made to find a philosophical basis for the love of children for fairy stories. An attempt was made to discriminate between the good and the bad fairy story. Felix Adler's "Moral instruction of children" was helpful here, but the study of the fairy stories at first hand is still more helpful.

The following books were read by the whole class:

(1) Alcott's "Little women." Lessons were given on reading it with the children.

(2) Mara L. Pratt's "History stories," vol. 3.

(3) Eggleston's "First lessons in American history." The Pratt and Eggleston books were read in succession for the purpose of contrasting them. A yet better contrast would have been Baldwin's "Fifty famous stories."

(4) Frau Spyri's "Heidi." Some of our girls read this story in the original German but most in the translation published by Ginn & Co. It is a charming story of a breezy little maiden whose home was in the Swiss Alps, and one of the rather scarce desirable books for the fourth grade.

(5) Mrs. Burnett's "Sara Crewe." This was read as a type of the "child novel" and for the sake of a study of the charms, dangers and benefits of this class of books.

(6) Howard Pyle's "Men of iron" was read as a study of the worthy historical story.

The following outline was given the students as an aid in judging the books read:

*Outline to aid in estimating a juvenile book.*

1. Written when? By whom? For children or adults? [e.g., "Robinson Crusoe" and "Gulliver's travels" were written for adults.] If for children, of what age? (Consider both manner and matter.)

2. Essential purpose of the book: Recreative? Instructive? Moral? Is the recreation afforded wholesome? The in-

struction reliable? The moral lessons sound?

3. Style: Is it clear? Correct? Beautiful? Suitable?

4. If a story, What is the strongest character in it? The most effective passage? Give reasons for thinking so. Is it true to life?

5. Is the book a creator of ideals? How so? Along what lines?

An effort was made that there should be no formal adherence to this outline. Papers on the books read were required in which the outline could not be used. For example, after reading "Men of iron" the students were required to write, in class, a paper on "The education of a boy in chivalry" based on the story of Myles Falworth.

The oral discussions of these books were often very animated.

Each student was also required to hand in an annotated list of at least 20 books actually read by the student and judged by her suitable for the grade in which she is to train. An oral discussion of these lists took place, and the student in many cases was required to justify her judgment, and to answer questions in regard to the books read.

Some of these lists were very cheering. One excellent list for the sixth grade, with very original annotations contained 60 instead of 20 books actually read, and 30 more which the student had listed to be read at her convenience.

Not all of the lists were of that character. A list for the third grade recommended "Gulliver's travels, by Gulliver" as a valuable aid in geography.

The instance is eloquent of the value of a course of study which results in the illumination or the elimination of such a student.

Much remains to be worked out, but a beginning has been made.

Ours is one instance of the awakening of the school to the value of the privileges which the library gives it. And as the reward of doing work well is invariably to have more work to do, from the school fully awakened the library shall receive its exceeding great reward in more work to be done.

Except for the hearty co-operation of the Cleveland Public Library the little experiment here outlined could not have been undertaken.

## VITALIZING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL, II. THE LIBRARY.

By IRENE WARREN, *Librarian University of Chicago School of Education.*

THE establishment of the Library Section of the National Educational Association was proof that the thoughtful librarians and school men of this country believed that an effective co-operation between public schools and public libraries was possible. In many states library sections of the state teachers' associations have been formed. Many public libraries have for some time past systematically sent both books and lists of books to the public schools.

No sooner had this been done than librarians and teachers both saw that they had made but a beginning, and the next steps, and, indeed, the present needs, are to bring about a more intelligent use of both books and libraries and to place larger and better arranged collections within easy access of the pupils. Rarely do the teachers find the libraries adequate to the reference work or the collateral reading they wish the pupils to do. The funds are seldom sufficient to keep the libraries up to date. There is no one person in the school who knows how to organize and administer the library, and therefore whatever work the teachers do in this line is at a greater expense of both time, energy and material than it would be were it done by one having had a library training. The school buildings are frequently closed to the students shortly after the school session, usually by five o'clock, and always on holidays and during vacations. Most of the pupils' reading and research must therefore be done in the one or two books which he carries home with him. The Buffalo Public Library made another step in organization when it offered to take the collections of books from any of the public schools in the city and in return mend, rebind, catalog, classify them, furnish such schools as agreed to this arrangement with the books they needed, either from their own collections or from that of the public library, and appoint two attendants to look after the school work.

The public school began with the one cen-

tral school in the community, but it soon found that it must establish branches if it reached all of the children of the city. Today there is no town of any considerable size but has its central school with a high school usually, and its branches on the north, east, south and west sides. The public library, following the public schools, has found that it cannot reach the people of the community unless it delivers books to the various parts of the town, and moreover establishes branch reading rooms where at least reference books may be consulted and magazines read.

As in the history of the schools, so in the history of the libraries, provision was first made for the mature student. Educators have been slow to see that they should begin with the child before he has established habits of thought and action. Not until the public library is considered a vital factor in the educational scheme of a city can it hope to secure its best results. nor is this possible when the central library and its few branches are removed, as at present, from the public schools. The libraries and the schools should be housed in close proximity to do the most effective work.

It is with keen interest that the experiment in New York City is being watched. It certainly seems as if the most economical arrangement would be to have the branch of the public library so placed in a school building that the students would have free access to it, and the public also, not only during school hours but public library hours. It seems the logical duty of the board of education to furnish the few necessary reference books that are in continual demand in every school room and also the sets of books which are used for supplementary reading. It does, on the other hand, seem that the public library can furnish a larger general collection, in better editions and keep them in better condition for less money and with better results than can the public schools.

The already crowded curriculum in most of our public schools made many an educator hesitate when a course in library economy was suggested. One can indeed see a time not far distant, it is hoped, when such a course will not be thought necessary. Such a time will be when instructors have awakened to a much greater appreciation of the value and use of bibliography and the need of training students in this line. Along with this will develop a desire in the student to keep his own references and material so arranged that he will be able to use them easily. There will still be considerable of a general bibliographical character, hand-books, etc., which would be of value in all subjects and yet perhaps be overlooked by the specialists, that could be called to the students' attention through such a pamphlet as was recently compiled by Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Yale University Library, under the title, "Some general bibliographical works of value to the students of English."

There is a phase of library economy that every teacher should know, and which it seems must always have its proper place in the curriculum of the normal school. That is the knowledge of how to obtain books. Every teacher should know what the laws of his state are regarding the establishment and maintenance of the public library and the public school library, and how these laws compare with those of other states. He should know what aid he can gain through the travelling library system, should he be in a village or country district, and the possible co-operation between the public library and the public schools should he be assigned to a city. Just as the public schools are finding that they must adapt their curriculum to the needs of the children of a certain district or class, so the public library has the same lesson to learn. The Carnegie Public Library of Pittsburgh has been one of the first to recognize this in the establishment of home libraries. It has thus reached a class of children that could be reached in no other way, and why should not the public library as well as the public school aim to reach these less fortunate children?

The subject of children's literature should be a serious one with every teacher of children. The best writers for children, best

illustrators, and best editions should be part of the normal school student's knowledge when he completes his course and goes out to teach. It is a great problem with him now how he shall keep this information up to date, when there are hundreds of books coming out every year and his school-room duties absorb so much of his time. Here is the librarian's opportunity to be of great aid to the public school teacher by issuing lists of the best children's books on various subjects, exhibiting them in the library from time to time, and to the schools for trial, as so many libraries are now doing. In the country districts the library commissions must supply this information through annotated lists.

It has been shown in a number of schools that children love to make books, and that the making of books quite successfully lends itself to the constructive work as carried on in the schools of to-day. The materials for this work are not so costly as to make it impossible for the average school. Every child at the completion of the graded schools should know the value of a title-page, the use of the preface and introductory notes, the difference between the table of contents and the index, the best books in the several subjects which he has studied, and where and how he can obtain more books on these subjects later, should he wish them. It would doubtless be a great surprise to one who has not tried the experiment to ask the pupils in our graded and high schools even, for such simple information as the author, title and date of the text-books they are using daily.

If the suggestions in this paper be accepted, and most of them have already been successfully tried, it will be seen at once how great is the importance of having trained librarians in our normal schools and institutions of higher learning. The time has now come in a number of cities which we hope is prophetic of the future, when the public library stands equally important as an educational institution with the public school, each supplementing the other in work and still distinct in function and administration. It is therefore necessary that our teachers should be trained to use libraries, and that our librarians should be acquainted with the great educational movements of the day.

## OPENING A CHILDREN'S ROOM.

BY CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT, *Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.*

IN writing this paper on the opening of a children's room, I am presupposing the following conditions: That in a library whose work with the children has been confined to the general delivery desk, and the divided attention of clerks whose time an adult public would monopolize, there is to be set aside a commodious apartment to be known as the Children's Room; that, considering this work of enough importance to demand such a department, the trustees are prepared to support it by a reasonable outlay for new books, necessary and convenient furnishings, and especially by placing in its charge one who, by natural fitness and special training they believe to be so thoroughly capable of supervising the work, that she is to be given a free hand in deciding both how the room is to be made ready for opening, and how managed after it is opened. This being the case, I imagine the children's librarian, with opening day a few weeks or months ahead, planning her campaign with such wise foresight and attention to the smallest detail that, in the rush of the first weeks, there may be the least possible wear and tear on nerves and temper from petty inconveniences which assume gigantic proportions when one is hurried and tired, and the smallest amount of undoing and beginning over again as time goes on.

It is difficult to be clear in speaking of furnishings without something more than verbal description for illustrating mistakes and excellences, but so much power can be lost by not having the parts of the machine properly fitted and well oiled that how to furnish the children's room becomes one of the most important topics under this subject.

To begin with, the children's librarian must cultivate, if she does not already possess, the architect's faculty of seeing a completed structure in a flat piece of paper marked off by lines labelled 20 ft., 50 ft., etc. If 20 ft. does not mean anything to her she would do well to take a tape measure to an empty lot and

measure off the exact dimensions of her room to be, until she can see its floor space clearly. She should live in her room before its existence, locating every door and window, the height of the windows from the floor, every corner and cupboard, the relation of her room to the other departments of the library. In proceeding to furnish the room she will learn what to adopt and what to avoid by visiting other children's rooms and asking if the tables and chairs are the correct height, if the exit is satisfactorily guarded, what working space is necessary for a certain circulation, whether the electric light fixtures are easily broken, and many other things. If she cannot make such visits, her knowledge of children and a study of conditions in her own library will answer.

Limited to a small space the children's room is nevertheless a circulating department, a reading room, a reference room, perhaps a repair room, and a cataloging department all in one; and if the children's librarian has not had actual work in each of these departments of her library, she should serve an apprenticeship at the receiving and charging desks, the registration desk, the slip rack, not only for the sake of knowing the routine of each department, but for studying improvements in planning her furnishings. The registration clerk will tell her that she has not enough elbow room, that the application drawers are too narrow or too heavy; the attendants at the charging desk find every present arrangement so satisfactory that they advise exact reproduction. Armed with pad and tape measure the children's librarian notes all these points.

The problem how with a minimum of help to "run" all departments, to see all parts of the room, to keep your eye on the entrance so as to nip in the bud any tendency to boisterousness as the children come in, and to watch the exit so that no book goes out uncharged, how to keep all unfinished work out

of the children's reach but to give them perfectly free access to the books, in short, how to arrange your working space so that one person on a moderately busy day can attend to all these things, may be answered, I think, in this way. All wall space will sooner or later be needed for books. Taking an oblong floor space (dimensions proportionate to size of room and circulation) and surrounding this by a counter 30 inches high and two feet wide, is a simple way of accomplishing these things. The counter opposite the entrance is the receiving and charging desk; at another place it is the registration desk; books after "slipping" are piled in another part ready for return to shelves; books waiting to be marked occupy a fourth section; the catalog case, notices to children, call-slip holders, etc., stand on the counter. The space under the counter is available for supply cupboards and drawers. The height of the counter is such that a grown person sitting in an ordinary chair works comfortably behind it, but it is so low that no small child feels frowningly walled out in standing on the other side. Thus all the work of the room is concentrated and supervision is easy. A few details are worth noticing. First, don't let the carpenter give you drawers instead of cupboards. Drawers are wasteful of room for packing supplies, and of time in hunting for them. Next, have the cupboard doors slide, not swing, open, for economy of your working floor space. Underneath registration and charging desks leave space empty for your feet. Just under counter near the registration desk have a row of drawers, sliding easily but fastened so they cannot fall out, made of the exact size to hold your application blanks and cards, with guide cards. A work table within the counter will be necessary.

In addition to this working space, every large children's room should have a locked closet, or better still, a work room opening from it. In busy times things *will* accumulate which must be kept out of reach, and it would not be sensible to take valuable space out of the children's room to hold such accumulations until you have time to attend to them.

The height of the children's chairs and

tables seems to have reached a standard in children's rooms—tables 22 and 28 inches high, with chairs 14 and 16 inches to go with them. I think it best to have very few tables of the smaller size, for tall boys take the strangest delight in crouching over them, snarling their long legs around the short table legs and trying, apparently, to get a permanent twist to their shoulders. Small children do not stay long, and it is less harmful, if necessary, for them to sit in a chair a little too high than to compel large children to spend a holiday afternoon with bodies contorted to fit a small chair and table.

By all means have the electric light *fixed* in the center of the table so that each child gets an equal share of light, and have the connections so made that jarring the table and the movements of restless feet will not put the fixtures out of order. Be very careful not to have the shade so high that the glare of the lamp instead of the restful green shade is opposite the child's eyes.

When you see a chair that you like, find out before purchasing whether it is very easily tipped over. You will know why, if you are not wise, on some rainy day, when the room is full of readers and the reports of chairs suddenly knocked over sound like a fusillade of cannon balls.

Leaving this hasty and most unsatisfactory discussion on getting the *place* ready for opening, I would say a word about getting the *books* ready—not about buying a large quantity of new, and putting the old into the best possible condition of repair and cleanliness, for that will naturally be done. But from experience I know that the moment is golden for weeding out, never to return, authors you think objectionable.

Suppose a girl reads nothing but the Elsie books. Very likely one reason is that she knows little about any other kind. In a printed catalog with a scattering "j" between many titles of adult books it is easier to make lists of numbers from the long sets of prolific writers, and those excellent authors who have produced only a few books for children are oftenest overlooked. Suppose in the process of moving the Elsie books are left behind. The little girl comes into the beau-



tiful new children's room. She sees the shining new furniture, the pictures, the comfortable tables and chairs and book cases so planned that any child can reach any book. She finds that there is perfect freedom for every child in this room—that no stern Olympian comes and says, "Don't do this," and "You can't have that," and "Those books aren't for you," but that among all these hundreds of fresh new covers she may take her pick, may sit anywhere, or stand or kneel as she chooses. Do you imagine that, as these unaccustomed delights sink into her mind, any child is going off in a huff when she finds one author is lacking, if the children's librarian uses any tact in introducing her to others adapted to her tastes? I have been asked for Alger and Optic and Elsie, of course, though much less often than I anticipated, but I am perfectly certain that I have never lost a "customer" because I did not display these wares. One little girl exclaimed in doleful tones, "Oh, haven't you the Elsie books? Oh, I'm terribly disappointed! I think those are *grand* books!" But in spite of this tragic appeal her curiosity and interest proved stronger than her disappointment, and I have the satisfaction of seeing a more wholesome taste develop in a child who must have been on the high road to softening of the brain and moral perversion from association with the insufferable Elsie. If you once put these books on the open shelves, however, and later attempted the weeding out process, a howl would arise which would not be silenced without consequences which I, for one, would not like to face.

Furniture and books are comparatively simple matters to make ready, but to prepare your assistant or assistants for opening day and the time that follows is harder. The external preparation for the rush of the first weeks consists in drill in the routine to be observed. Assigning a place and certain duties to each person, foreseeing as far as possible all questions that may arise and making sure that each attendant understands what to do in any case, having a place for everything, and everything in its place, and every person knowing what that place is, so that there will be no frantic search for an

extra set of daters when a long line of people stands waiting—this also requires only foresight and firmness. But so deeply to imbue your chief assistant with your spirit and principles of management that she will not simply obey your directions, but be inwardly guided by your desires, and there may be no break in the steady march to a definite end—this demands that rare species of assistant who is born, not made, for the position, and a leader who possesses strength, tact, contagious enthusiasm, a likeable personality, and other qualities difficult to attain.

This brings us to the consideration of what the guiding principles of the new department are to be—a question which must be pondered and settled by the children's librarian before making the external preparations. If the senior members of the American Library Association, the librarians-in-chief, would consider the children's room of enough importance to give us their ideas of what it should stand for, what its scope should be, the result might be more uniformity of thought among members of the library profession in this regard, and a more sensible attitude toward the children's room in the library. Between those who, on the one hand, take themselves so very seriously, pondering with anxious care what probable effect on the child's future career as a reader the selection of a blue or a green mat for mounting the picture bulletin would have, and those who look upon the children's room merely as an interesting plaything, driving the big boys away in disgust by encouraging visitors who exclaim, "Oh, what cunning little chairs and tables! Why, you have a regular kindergarten here, haven't you?"—from either point of view, the discussions on children's rooms in libraries seem almost to lose sight of the very word library and all it carries with it.

The children's room is only one room in a great dignified library. As the newspaper room, the catalog room, and all the rest are fitted up with furnishings suited to their peculiar needs, so the children's room is furnished with tables and chairs and books suited to its constituents. Apart from this, all its management and spirit should corre-

spond as closely as possible to that of the other departments. The same dignity, the same freedom, the same courteous attention to every want without fussy attentions which by grown people would be called intrusiveness should prevail. Make the selection of books what it should be, provide guides and catalogs, perfectly clear but not patronizingly written down, show the children that you are always willing to respond in every way to their questions, and then — let them alone!

Some one has asked me to speak on the question of discipline. After the first two or three weeks, if one begins properly, there will be no such question. Allowing something for the noise of small feet which have not learned to control themselves as they will later on, and expecting more "talking over" an interesting "find" than is common with adults, one should aim for library order. Teach the children what a library reading room means. If in the first days there is a disposition on the part of any boy to be rough or unruly, or if a group of girls make a visiting-and-gum-chewing rendezvous of your tables, don't waste any time in Sunday-school methods of discipline, trying to keep a hold on the child at any cost to the library. A sentence in a report of Pratt Institute children's room is worth adopting as a guiding principle. "The work of the children's room should be educative, not reformatory." Give one decided warning and then if a child does not behave, send him out at once. Do not be afraid of seeming stern at first. The fascinations of the room are such that a child who has been turned away for disobedience comes back a subdued and chastened young person and your best friend forever after; then with your aim and your firmness early settled, you will have no more thought of discipline than the reference librarian with his tables full of studious adults. After the first a little care about the way a child enters the room will be all that is necessary. Your courteous man-

ner, low tones, a little reminder about caps and clean hands while discharging his book, will give him the cue as to what is expected, and he will have a pride in living up to what is expected of him as a gentleman, not demanded of him as a child under authority.

Many other points will engage the thought of the children's librarian, for example, what shall be the attitude of the children's room toward the other departments — whether it is to encourage the children to make use of the adults' reference room, to take out cards in the main delivery department, and get into the way of reading standard works from suggestions of the children's librarian; or whether the line of separation is to be rigid and she will be jealous of their "graduating" from her care. How to prepare the public, especially the school-teaching public, for the opening, so as to secure their hearty co-operation from the beginning is worth constant effort. The question of blanks and forms for the children's room is a minor matter which is after all not a small thing. To make as few changes as possible in the forms already in use, so that any assistant from the main delivery room can in emergencies quickly take up the clerical work of the children's room without needing to learn a new routine may save much confusion should the children's staff all happen to be stricken with grippe at the same time!

Beginning early to plan, profiting by other people's mistakes, getting the routine of each department at one's finger tips, foreseeing every probable obstacle and removing each in imagination, beforehand, proceeding with calmness and common sense, thus the new machinery will move as smoothly during opening weeks as if it had been running for years, and, as "well begun is half done," every thought given to preparation while the room exists only on paper will have a far-reaching effect on the permanent influences of the children's room.

REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES; 1900-1901.

BY GEORGE WATSON COLE.

THE period covered by this report is from June 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, and includes all gifts and bequests of \$500 or more, as well as all gifts of 250 volumes and over, given by any single individual. A few gifts have been included which fall below these figures where the importance or value of the gift seemed to require mention. This report has been increased by the addition of over 50 gifts, information of which was received too late to be inserted before its presentation: to the Waukesha conference. A few others, which have been announced since July 1, have also been inserted.

Much of the information here given has been obtained by a careful examination of the *Library Journal* and *Public Libraries*. Communications were sent to all the state library commissions, several state library associations and clubs, and to the librarian of libraries known to have 50,000 volumes or more. The responses to these communications have been quite general, and the information contained in the replies has been embodied in this report. The thanks of the compiler are herewith extended to all who have assisted him in collecting the material for this list.

It was suggested by Miss Hewins in 1896 that it would be desirable to have the library commission of each state appoint some librarian, or library trustee, who should be responsible for the collection of information regarding the gifts and bequests made within his state. Judging from the replies received this year the suggestion has never been carried out.

Following the example of my predecessor, I wish to emphasize the importance of the suggestion, and would further recommend that the information so gathered be divided as nearly as possible into the following classes:

1. Buildings, giving value or cost;
2. Sites, giving value or cost;
3. Cash for buildings, with accompanying conditions, if any;

4. Cash for sites, with accompanying conditions, if any;
5. Books, pamphlets, periodicals, prints, maps, etc., giving number of each kind, with value or cost of the whole, if known;
6. Cash for books, etc., with accompanying conditions, if any;
7. Cash for endowment funds, giving purpose for which income is to be expended;
8. Cash to be expended, with specified purposes for which it is to be spent;
9. Cash given unconditionally;
10. Miscellaneous gifts, specifying their nature and value.

It will be observed that the first four of the above headings relate to gifts of real estate, which should also include gifts for fixtures of any kind, such as plants for lighting, heating, and ventilation; mural decorations, such as frescoes; furniture, so constructed as to be an essential part of the building; landscape gardening, etc. The remaining headings include books, endowment funds for various purposes (excepting building funds and the other objects just mentioned), and gifts of money for administration, current expenses, etc., etc.

Then, too, information should be given as to whether a gift has been offered, accepted, or received.

It seems desirable that information relating to such old and moribund libraries as have been absorbed or merged with newer and more vigorous institutions should somewhere find a record. As such transfers are usually made as gifts, there seems to be no more suitable place for such a record than in the annual report of Gifts and Bequests. It is to be hoped that, in the future, the tables of statistics issued from time to time by the state library commissions, the U. S. Bureau of Education, and others will contain a record of the final disposition of such libraries.

In the report of Gifts and Bequests made by Mr. Stockwell, a year ago, covering a pe-

riod of two years, there were given 458 separate gifts, amounting to over \$10,500,000, and distributed among 36 states and the District of Columbia. This report, covering 13 months, includes 482 separate gifts, amounting to \$19,786,465.16, and is distributed as follows: 468 in 39 of the United States, 10 in the British provinces, and three in Scotland. To that princely philanthropist, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, we are indebted, during the past year, for gifts reaching the enormous aggregate of \$13,704,700, over \$12,500,000 of which was given for the erection of library buildings. In every case the gift, except where otherwise specified, was made upon the condition that the city or town receiving it should furnish a site for the building and appropriate yearly for the maintenance of the library a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the gift.

The most notable gifts of the year are due to the ever-increasingly generous hand of Mr. Carnegie. That to the city of New York of \$5,200,000, for the erection of 65, or more, branch libraries, is probably the largest library gift ever made at one time to a single city. His gift of \$1,000,000 to the city of St. Louis for library buildings and an equal sum, placed in trust as an endowment fund, for the Carnegie libraries at Braddock, Duquesne, and Homestead, Pa., occupy the second and third positions, by reason of their amounts. His recent gifts of \$750,000 each to the cities of Detroit and San Francisco, though announced since July 1, have been included in this report. Mr. Carnegie's gifts during the year number 121; 112 in the United States, six in Canada, and three in Scotland. One hundred and seven of these gifts in the United States were for library buildings. Of the remaining five, amounting to \$1,028,000, one of \$25,000 will probably be used for a building.

The transfer of the John Carter Brown Library to Brown University by the trustees of the estate of the late John Nicholas Brown, recently announced, is one of the most important library events of the year. This library contains, if not the finest, at least one of the finest collections of early Americana in this country, and possesses many books not to be found in any other library on this side of the Atlantic. Its collector, after whom it is named, was a competitor with Lenox,

Brinley, and other early collectors of Americana for many a choice nugget which Henry Stevens and other European dealers had secured for their American patrons. The library is estimated to be worth at least \$1,000,000, and the gift carries with it two legacies, one of \$150,000 for a library building, and another of \$500,000 as an endowment fund for its increase and maintenance.

The gift of four public-spirited citizens of St. Louis, who have jointly contributed \$400,000 to lift an incumbrance on the block to be used for the new Carnegie library in that city, is a noble example of public spirit, and one of which the friends of that city may justly feel proud.

The collection of Oriental literature of Yale University has been enriched by the gift of 842 Arabic manuscripts, many of which are extremely rare. The collection covers the whole range of Arabic history and literature, dating back to the 12th and 13th centuries.

This collection, formed by Count Landberg, was purchased by Mr. Morris K. Jesup, of New York, at a cost of \$20,000, and was presented by him to the university library. This library has also received, as a bequest, the private library of the late Prof. Othniel C. Marsh, consisting of about 5000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, dealing mainly with palæontological subjects.

The New York Public Library — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations — through the generosity of Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, has come into possession of a large and valuable collection of Japanese engravings and chromo-xylographs, formed by Captain Brinkley, of the *Japanese Mail*.

I regret that I do not have the pleasure to record any addition, during the year, to the Publication Fund of the American Library Association. The Publishing Board is much hampered by lack of funds from carrying on its important work. If some philanthropically inclined person would present a fund, say \$100,000, upon condition that all publications issued from its income should bear the name of the fund, it would not only be of inestimable benefit to the cause of libraries, but would also be a most enduring monument to its donor.

An examination of the following list will

disclose other gifts worthy of special mention if space permitted. The main list has been arranged alphabetically by states, as being the most convenient for reference. A tabulated summary, arranged by the geographical sections of the country, will show how widely scattered have been the benefactions of the year, extending from Alabama in the south to Montreal in the north, and from Bangor in the east to "where rolls the Oregon" in the far west.

ALABAMA.

- Montgomery.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.  
 — Gift of books forming its library, from the Montgomery Library Association.  
*Tuskegee.* Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Gift of \$20,000, for a library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The building will be erected entirely by student labor.

CALIFORNIA.

- Alameda.* Public Library. Gift of \$35,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.  
*Berkeley.* University of California. Gift of \$10,000, as a fund for the purchase of books for the law library, from Mrs. Jane Krom Sather, of Oakland, Cal.  
 — Gift of \$1000, from Col. E. A. Denicke.  
 — Gift of about 2500 volumes, being the private library of the late Regent, A. S. Hallidie, from Mrs. M. E. Hallidie.  
*Fresno.* Public Library. Gift of \$30,000 for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.  
*Napa.* Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for free public library building, from George E. Goodman.  
*San Francisco.* Public Library. Gift of \$750,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.  
 — Gift of building and fixtures for Branch Library, No. 5, estimated to cost \$20,000, from Hon. James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco.  
*San Jose.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.  
*Stanford University.* Leland Stanford University. Gift of \$2000, \$1000 for books on sociology and \$1000 for books on bibliography, special gift from Mrs. J. L. Stanford.

COLORADO.

- Grand Junction.* Public Library. Gift of \$8000, increased from \$5000, for a library building, from Andrew Carnegie.  
*Leadville.* City Library Association. Gift of \$100,000, for a public library, from Andrew Carnegie.

- Ouray.* Walsh Library. Gift of a library building, costing \$20,000, from Thomas F. Walsh.

CONNECTICUT.

- Branford.* Blackstone Memorial Library. Request of \$100,000, from Timothy B. Blackstone, of Chicago, founder of the library.  
*Danielsonville.* Edwin H. Bugbee Memorial Building. Bequest of \$15,000, for the erection of a building, also the donor's private library and cases, from Edwin H. Bugbee.  
*Derby.* Public Library. Gift of a fully equipped public library building, by Col. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood, of Boston, the city to agree to maintain the library and raise a book fund of \$5000, to which sum the donors will add an equal amount.  
 — Gift of \$12,000, raised by popular subscription, towards book fund, from interested citizens. Nearly \$75 was given by public school children.  
 — Gift of \$5000, towards a book fund, from Col. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood.  
 — Gift of 900 volumes, from Derby Reading Circle.  
*Greenwich.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, as an endowment, from wealthy New Yorkers.  
*Hartford.* Case Memorial Library, Hartford Theological Seminary. Gift of \$2000 towards fund for purchase of periodicals, from Mrs. Charles B. Smith.  
 — Gift of \$500 for book purchases, from Miss Anna M. Hills.  
 — Gift of 365 volumes, pertaining to missions, from Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D.  
 — Public Library. Gift of \$5000, from F. B. Brown.  
*Kensington.* Library Association. Gift of \$10,000, for a new library building, from S. A. Galpin, of California.  
*Litchfield.* Wolcott Library. Bequest of \$1000, from ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Boston, Mass.  
*Middletown.* Wesleyan University. Gifts of \$3604, to be added to Alumni Library Fund.  
 — Gift of \$483, to be added to the Hunt Library Endowment. This addition has been increased to \$1000 by the reservation of the income of the fund.  
*New Haven.* Yale University. Gift of \$10,000, for a fund for the Seminary library in the department of Philosophy, from Mrs. John S. Camp, of Hartford, Conn.  
 — Gift of \$1500, a contribution towards an administration fund, from Charles J. Harris.  
 — Gift of \$1300, for purchases in the department of Folk-music, from an anonymous donor.  
 — Gift of \$1000, for purchases in department of English literature, from Edward Wells Southworth, of New York.  
 — Gift of \$500, a contribution towards an administration fund, from the Hon. Wil-

- liam T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education.
- Bequest of about 5000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, forming the private library of the testator, from Prof. Othniel C. Marsh.
  - Gift of 842 Arabic manuscripts, collected by Count Landberg; bought for \$20,000 by Morris K. Jesup and presented by him to the University. Many of these Mss. are very rare. The collection covers the whole range of Arabic history and literature, dating back to the 12th and 13th centuries.
  - Gift of a collection of musical manuscripts, number not stated, from Morris Steinert.
- Norwalk.** Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- South Norwalk.** Public Library and Free Reading Room. Bequest of \$1000, for permanent fund, from R. H. Rowan.
- Southington.** Public Library. Gift of \$5000, towards a library building, from L. V. Walkley.
- Torrington.** Library Association. Bequest of \$100,000, by Elisha Turner. From this amount is to be deducted the cost of the library building, about \$70,000, which was being erected by the testator at the time of his death.
- Wallingford.** Public Library. Gift of library building, cost value not stated, from the late Samuel Simpson, as a memorial to his daughter.
- Windsor.** Library Association. Gift of \$4000, towards a library building fund, from Miss Olivia Pierson.
- GEORGIA.
- Atlanta.** Carnegie Library. Gift of \$20,000, for furnishings and equipment of new building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Travelling Libraries for Schools.** Gift of 960 volumes for 16 travelling libraries for country schools, for that number of counties in the state, from the Hon. Hoke Smith. It is planned to have each library remain in a school for about two months.
- ILLINOIS.
- Aurora.** Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie, the city to furnish a site and guarantee \$6000 a year maintenance.
- Centralia.** Public Library. Gift of \$15,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie, the city to provide a site and \$2000 yearly for maintenance.
- Chicago.** John Crerar Library. Bequest of \$1000, from the late President, Huntington W. Jackson.
- Rush Medical College. Gift of 4000 volumes of medical and surgical books, from Dr. Christian Fenger. This gift contains a practically complete collection of German theses for the past fifty years.
  - University of Chicago. Gift of \$30,000, to endow the history library, from Mrs. Delia Gallup.
- Decatur.** Public Library. Gift of \$60,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Young Men's Christian Association Library. Gift of \$500, from Miss Helen Gould, of New York.
- Dixon.** Dodge Library. Gift of a valuable and extensive collection of art books, value and number not stated, from George C. Loveland.
- Evanston.** Northwestern University. Gift of \$750, for the purchase of books in political economy, from Norman Waite Harris, of Chicago.
- Gift of \$543.50, to be known as the "Class of '95 Library Fund," the income of at least 4 per cent. to be used for the increase of the university library, from the class of 1895.
  - Public Library. Gift of \$5000, toward library site fund, from William Deering.
- Freeport.** Public Library. Gift of \$30,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Galesburg.** Knox College. Gift of \$50,000, for a library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city already appropriates \$6000 for library maintenance.
- Grossdale.** Public Library. Gift of \$35,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Havana.** Public Library. Gift of \$5000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Jacksonville.** Public Library. Gift of \$40,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Kewanee.** Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Lake Forest.** Lake Forest College. Gift of the Arthur Somerville Reid Memorial Library building; cost about \$30,000, from Mrs. Simon Reid.
- Lincoln.** Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Maywood.** Public Library. Gift of \$100, being surplus campaign funds remaining after the election, from Republican Committee of that town.
- Pekin.** Public Library. Gift of \$10,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city has appropriated \$1500,
- Gift of a site for the proposed Carnegie library building, value not stated, from George Herget.
- Rock Island.** Public Library. Gift of \$10,000, for book stacks and furniture, from Frederick Weyerhauser, of St. Paul.

- Rockford.* Public Library. Gift of \$60,000, for a new public library building, from Andrew Carnegie, the city to furnish site and "not less than \$8000" yearly for maintenance.
- Springfield.* Public Library. Gift of \$75,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The City Council appropriated \$10,000 annually in hope that the gift might be increased to \$100,000. The library will be known as the "Lincoln Library."
- Streator.* Public Library. Gift of \$35,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Sycamore.* Public Library. Gift of a library building, to cost about \$25,000, from Mrs. Everill F. Dutton, as a memorial to her late husband, Gen. Everill F. Dutton.
- Waukegan.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city already appropriates \$2000 for library maintenance.

INDIANA.

- Crawfordsville.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- *Wabash College Library.* Gift of the original manuscript of "The prince of India," from General and Mrs. Lew Wallace.
- Elkhart.* Public Library. Gift of \$30,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city, in advance, has pledged \$3500 yearly for maintenance.
- Elwood.* Public Library. Gift of \$1000, through the local Women's Club, from President Reid, of the American Tin Plate Co., of New York.
- Gift of \$200, the results of a benefit, from The Women's Club.
- Fort Wayne.* Public Library. Gift of \$75,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Goshen.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a library building, from Andrew Carnegie, the city to furnish \$2500 yearly for maintenance.
- Indianapolis.* Butler College. Gift of \$20,000, for a library building, also a site for the same, from Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Thompson, in memory of their daughter.
- Public Library. Gift of 275 volumes on music, in memory of her son, Harry S. Duncan, deceased, from Mrs. Ella S. Duncan. This collection includes musical scores of the most famous operas and oratorios, as well as the best critical works on music.
- Lafayette.* Public Library. Gift of property, valued at \$15,000, from Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois.
- Logansport.* Public Library. Gift of a fine library of historical material relating to the Mississippi Valley, collected by the late Judge Horace P. Biddle. This collection was the result of 60 years of historical re-

- search, and contains originals of maps, drafts, etc., of great value.
- Madison.* Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Marion.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. A site was purchased some time ago, and the offer was promptly accepted.
- Michigan City.* Public Library. Gift of \$500, for books, from Mrs. J. H. Barker.
- Muncie.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Gift of \$6000, from the heirs of an estate, name not given.
- New Harmony.* Workingmen's Institute Public Library. Bequest of \$72,000, from Dr. Edward Murphy. In the final settlement the amount may exceed these figures.
- Peru.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city already appropriates \$2700 yearly for library maintenance.
- Portland.* Public Library. Gift of \$15,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Wabash.* Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Gift of 5000 volumes, from Woman's Library Association. The library has been turned over to the city to be maintained as a public library.
- Washington.* Public Library. Gift of \$15,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

IOWA.

- Burlington.* Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, from Philip M. Crapo.
- Cedar Rapids.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Centerville.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building and site, from ex-Governor F. M. Drake, on condition that a two mills tax be laid for the perpetual and proper care of the property.
- Davenport.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, thereby increasing former gift to \$75,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Dubuque.* Carnegie-Stout Free Library. Gift of \$50,000, from Andrew Carnegie, on condition that the Young Men's Library Association be made the nucleus of a free public library, and that the city furnish a site and maintain the institution.
- Gift of a suitable site for the library building offered by Andrew Carnegie, valued at \$17,000, from F. D. Stout, given in memory of his father.
- Fayette.* Upper Iowa University. Gift of

\$25,000, which will be devoted to library purposes, probably for a new building, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Fort Dodge.* Public Library. Gift of \$30,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Grinnell.* Stewart Library. Gift of a new library building, costing \$15,000, from Joel Stewart.

— Gift of a site for new library building, value not stated, from The Congregational Church.

— Gift of \$4000, for books, raised by popular subscription by the citizens of Grinnell.

*Iowa Falls.* Public Library. Gift of a public library building, if the city will provide a suitable site, from E. S. Ellsworth.

*Mt. Vernon.* Cornell College. Gift of \$40,000, for a library building, from Andrew Carnegie. Conditions, if any, not stated.

*Muscatine.* Public Library. A new library building, to cost about \$30,000, by P. M. Musser, provided the city vote to establish and maintain the library.

## KANSAS.

*Dodge City.* Railroad Library and Reading Room. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Co. are fitting up a library and reading room at this place for its employés.

*Fort Scott.* Public Library. Gift of \$15,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Kansas City.* Public Library. Bequest of about \$6000, from Mrs. Sarah Richart.

*Laurence.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

## KENTUCKY.

*Lexington.* State College. Gift of \$50,000, from President James K. Patterson.

## LOUISIANA.

*New Orleans.* Public Library. Gift of \$10,000 and a valuable collection of books, from Abram Holker.

## MAINE.

*Bangor.* Public Library. Bequest of \$18,347.26, towards the building fund, from A. D. Mason.

— Gift of building site, costing \$7500, from Nathan C. Ayer.

*Belfast.* Free Library. Gift of \$3000, as a fund for the purchase of books on history and biography, in memory of Albert Boyd Otis, from Albert Crane.

*Brunswick.* Bowdoin College. The new library building, given by Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York City, reported last year, at over \$150,000, will cost over \$200,000.

— Bequest of \$2000, from Captain John Clifford Brown, of Portland.

— Gift of \$1200, from an unknown donor, through a Boston friend.

*Fairfield.* Public Library. Gift of a library building, to cost between \$8000 and \$10,000, from E. J. Lawrence.

*Farmington.* Public Library Association. Gift of \$10,000, for a public library building, from Hon. Isaac Cutler, of Boston, Mass.

*Lewiston.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

## MARYLAND.

*Cumberland.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Hagerstown.* Washington County Free Library. Gift of \$50,000 and accrued interest \$1250, from B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, the town to furnish a site for building, which will cost about \$25,000.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Amherst.* Amherst College. Gift of \$500, to form a fund for the purchase of Spanish books, from Hon. John S. Brayton, of Fall River, Mass.

*Bolton.* Parker Library. Devise of a dwelling house and one-half acre of land, on condition that within one year from the allowance of the will the town shall establish a free public library to be known as the Parker Library, from Louisa Parker.

*Boston.* Lang Memorial Library. Gift of a free public library of musical scores, founded by B. J. Lang, as a memorial to Ruth Burrage.

— Public Library. Bequest of \$4000, from Abram E. Cutter.

— Gift of 599 volumes of text-books used in the public schools of Boston, from the Boston School Committee, in co-operation with the publishers.

— Gift of 597 volumes, relating to music, scores, etc., from Allen A. Brown.

— Gift of 576 volumes, relating to music, including operas, oratorios, collections of school and college song books, etc., from The Oliver Ditson Co.

*Cambridge.* Harvard University. Bequest of \$10,000, to increase fund, already established by him, for purchase of works of history, political economy, and sociology, from ex-Governor Roger Wolcott.

— Gift of \$1250, for purchase of books relating to the history of the Ottoman Empire, from Prof. A. C. Coolidge.

— Gift of \$800, for the purchase of books on ecclesiastical history in the Riant Library, from J. Harvey Treat, of Lawrence.

— Gift of \$500, for purchase of books relating to Scandinavian subjects, from Mrs. Emil E. Hammer.

— Bequest of 1920 volumes, mainly English



- and French literature, from Edward Ray Thompson, of Troy, N. Y.
- Gift of 700 volumes from the library of James Russell Lowell, to form the Lowell Memorial Library for the use of the Romance Departments of the University, from various subscribers.
  - Gift of 549 volumes, the library of Alphonse Marsigny, from The J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell.
  - Gift of 317 volumes, belonging to the library of her late husband, from Mrs. John E. Hudson.
  - Bequest of 250 volumes of Sanskrit and other Oriental works, from Henry C. Warren, Esq.
  - Public Library. Bequest of 550 volumes, consisting chiefly of Maine and New Hampshire local histories, genealogies, etc., from Cyrus Woodman.
  - Gift of a collection of art works, valued at about \$500, from Nathaniel Cushing Nash.
- Clinton.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Conway.* Field Memorial Library. Gift of a library building to cost \$100,000, as a memorial to the donor's father and mother, from Marshall Field, of Chicago. It will also be endowed by Mr. Field.
- Fairhaven.* Millicent Library. Gift of Fairhaven Waterworks, valued at from \$100,000 to \$125,000, and producing an annual income of about \$8000, from Henry H. Rogers.
- Groveland.* Public Library. Bequest of \$5000, from J. G. B. Adams.
- Hinsdale.* Public Library. Bequest of \$5000, to be known as "Curtice fund," the income to be used for the purchase of books, from John W. Curtice, of Washington, D. C.
- Lynn.* Free Public Library. Gift of a library building, erected largely from the bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth Shute.
- Gift of large mural painting, by F. Luis Mora, from Joseph N. Smith.
  - Gift of copy in marble of the Venus of Milo, from Charles W. Bubier, of Providence, R. I.
  - Gift of a bronze bust of the late Charles J. Van Depoele, from his family.
- Malden.* Public Library. Gift of \$125,000, to be known as the Elisha and Mary D. Converse Endowment Fund, from Hon. Elisha D. Converse. "The income from this fund will be 'used freely in any direction in which it may conduce to the welfare of the library.'"
- Milton.* Public Library. Bequest of \$2000, from ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Boston, Mass.
- Newburyport.* Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for the purchase of books, from John Rand Spring, of San Francisco.
- Bequest of \$4500, from Stephen W. Marston, of Boston.
  - Bequest of \$3000, from E. S. Moseley.
- North Adams.* Public Library. Gift of furnishings and decorations of children's room, value not stated, from William Arthur Gallup, as a memorial to his children.
- Petersham.* Public Library. Bequest of \$12,000, from Lucy F. Willis.
- Plymouth.* Public Library. Gift of a new library building, to cost about \$20,000, from the heirs of the late William G. Russell, of Boston, as a memorial to their father and mother.
- Salem.* Public Library. Bequest of \$10,000, from Walter S. Dickson.
- Somerville.* Public Library. Gift of \$4000, from Mrs. Harriet Minot Laughlin, in memory of her father, Isaac Pitman, the first librarian of the institution, the income to be used for the purchase of "works of art, illustrative, decorative, and otherwise."
- Springfield.* City Library. Bequest of about \$70,000, from the estate of David Ames Wells, of Norwich, Conn., his son David Dwight Wells having died June 15, 1900, without issue. One-half of the income is to be expended for publications on economic, fiscal, or social subjects.
- Gift of 450 volumes, from Miss Frances Fowler.
- Sunderland.* Public Library. Gift of \$10,000, for a library and its equipment, from John L. Graves, of Boston.
- Swansea.* Public Library. Bequest of a library building, cost not stated, from Frank Shaw Stevens.
- Woburn.* Eunice Thompson Memorial Library. By his last will Jonathan Thompson, of Woburn, left a plot of ground and the residue of his estate for the erection and maintenance of a suitable building by the city, to be known by the above name. Value of bequest about \$70,000.
- Worcester.* American Antiquarian Society. Gift of \$3000, for a fund, the interest of which is to be expended for literature relating to the Civil War of 1861-65. This fund is in memory of Hon. John Davis, President of the Society from 1853-54, and was given by John C. B. Davis, of Washington, D. C., Horace Davis, of San Francisco, and Andrew McF. Davis, of Cambridge.
- Clark University. Bequest of \$150,000, from Jonas G. Clark, for the erection and maintenance of a library.

MICHIGAN.

- Albion.* Albion College. Gift of \$10,000, to be devoted to a library building, as a memorial to the donor's daughter, Lottie T. Gassett, from Mrs. C. T. Gassett.
- Ann Arbor.* Ladies' Library Association. Bequest of \$3000, from Mrs. L. M. Palmer.

- University of Michigan. Gift of about 1600 volumes, belonging to the library of the late Prof. George A. Hench, from his mother, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hench. The greater number refer to Germanic philology.
- Delray*. Public Library. Gift of property, valued at \$15,000, for a public library, from The Solvay Process Company, of that place.
- Detroit*. Public Library. Gift of \$750,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Gift of 477 volumes and 1932 pamphlets, from the heirs of the late Gov. John J. Bagley. "This collection was notable in being almost wholly available, useful, and valuable to the library."
- Gift of 418 volumes and 1435 pamphlets, from Herbert Bowen, formerly a member of the Library Board. "All were of a historical character, mostly local and relating to Michigan, or institutions and localities in the state."
- Grand Rapids*. Public Library. Gift of \$150,000, for the erection and furnishing of a library building, from Martin A. Ryerson, of Chicago, the city to provide site and maintenance. The offer was made Feb. 14, 1901, and was at once accepted by the Mayor.
- Iron Mountain*. Public Library. Gift of \$15,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Ishpeming*. Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Jackson*. Public Library. Gift of \$70,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city already appropriates \$7000 yearly for library support.
- Marquette*. Public Library. Gift of \$5000, toward a new library building, from an anonymous donor.
- Muskegon*. Hackley Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a new two-story stack room, from Charles Henry Hackley.
- Sault Ste. Marie*. Public Library. Gift of \$30,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

## MINNESOTA.

- Cloquet*. Public Library. Gift of a site for a library building, valued at \$2500, from Cloquet Lumber Company.
- Duluth*. Carnegie Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a new library building, in addition to a former gift of \$50,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Mankato*. Public Library. Gift of \$40,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Minneapolis*. Public Library. Gift of \$60,000, for the erection of a branch library building, from ex-Governor J. S. Pillsbury.
- St. Cloud*. Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

- Gift of \$2000, towards the purchase of a site for the new Carnegie library building, from J. J. Hill, of St. Paul.
- St. Paul*. Public Library. Gift of \$500, for purchase of children's books, from various friends of the library.
- Gift of their library of 430 volumes, from St. Paul Teacher's Association.
- Gift of 38 photographs of paintings, two pictures and a large cast of the Victory of Samothrace, from four donors.
- Sleepy Eye*. Dyckman Free Library. Gift of \$8000, being the cost of the completed library building, from F. H. Dyckman.

## MISSISSIPPI.

- Natchez*. Fisk Library Association. Gift of \$25,000, from Mrs. Christian Schwartz, on condition that the Association raise an additional \$10,000.
- Gift of site, valued at \$3000, and a library building, to cost \$10,000, from Mrs. Christian Schwartz.
- Yazoo*. Public Library. Gift of a library building, to cost \$25,000, as a memorial to the late Gen. B. S. Ricks, from his widow.
- Gift of \$1000, from Mrs. K. C. Gardner.

## MISSOURI.

- De Soto*. Railroad Library. Gift of \$1000, for a library for railroad employes, from Miss Helen Gould, of New York.
- Hannibal*. Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for the erection of a library building, to be known as the John H. Garth Public Library, from Mrs. John H. Garth and her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Goodlet.
- Jefferson City*. Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a new library building, from Andrew Carnegie, upon condition that the city secures a site and appropriates \$3000 a year for the maintenance of the library.
- St. Joseph*. Free Library. Bequest of \$20,000, from Jarvis Ford.
- St. Louis*. Public Library. Gift of \$1,000,000, for public library buildings, from Andrew Carnegie, provided the city will contribute the site and appropriate \$150,000 yearly for the support of the library.
- Gift of \$400,000, to lift incumbrance on block to be used for the new Carnegie Library, from four St. Louis citizens.
- South St. Joseph*. Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

## NEBRASKA.

- Crete*. Public Library. Gift of \$10,000, for a public library building, from T. H. Miller, provided the city furnish a site approved by the donor.
- Lincoln*. University of Nebraska. Bequest of 2000 volumes, of history, literature, and works on education, forming the library of the donor, from Simon Kerl, of Oakland,

Neb. The books are never to be loaned outside the library rooms.

*South Omaha.* Public Library. Gift of \$60,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Derry.* Benjamin Adams Memorial Library. Bequest of \$10,000, for the erection of a town-hall and public library building, from Benjamin Adams.

*Hanover.* Dartmouth College. Bequest of \$10,000, as a library fund for the Department of Philosophy, from Mrs. Susan A. Brown.

*Pittsfield.* Public Library. Gift of a library building, to be erected, value not stated, from Josiah Carpenter, of Manchester.

*Rindge.* Ingalls Memorial Library. Gift of \$1000, as a fund, the interest to be used for the benefit of the library, from the Hon. Ezra S. Stearns.

NEW JERSEY.

*Jersey City.* Free Public Library. Gift of 819 volumes and 381 pamphlets, forming the medical library of the late Dr. S. W. Clark, from his widow.

*Montclair.* Public Library. Gift of \$30,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Newark.* Free Public Library. Gifts of 1125 periodicals and pamphlets, from three persons.

*Perth Amboy.* Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city already appropriates \$1200 yearly.

— Gift of a site for a public library building, value not stated, from J. C. McCoy.

— Gift of \$1000, with which to purchase books when needed, from Adolph Lewisohn.

*Princeton.* Princeton University. Gift of \$50,000, for library maintenance, from anonymous donor.

— Gifts of cash aggregating at least \$16,000, from various sources.

— Gift of \$5000, for library of Germanics, from the class of 1891.

— Bequest of 2739 volumes and 860 pamphlets, from Prof. William Henry Green.

— Gift of 1000 volumes, from the library of the late Dr. Samuel Miller, presented by Samuel Miller Breckinridge.

— Gift of 310 volumes, from D. H. Smith, of New York.

— Gift of 255 volumes, from Prof. Henry Van Dyke.

*Trenton.* Public Library. Gift of books, forming the Women's Christian Temperance Union Library, to the Public Library.

— Gift of about 2500 volumes, comprising books in "A. L. A. catalog" not already in library, from Ferdinand W. Roebing, president of the board.

NEW MEXICO.

*Albuquerque.* Free Public Library. Gift of a two-story brick building, valued at \$25,000, on condition that it be used forever as a public library and that \$1000 additional be raised by the citizens, from J. S. Reynolds.

— Gift of \$2000, for the purchase of books, raised by popular subscription.

NEW YORK.

*Albany.* Young Men's Association Library—Pruyn Branch Library. Gift of building, furniture, and equipment, cost about \$20,000, from Mrs. William G. Rice, in memory of her father, the late Chancellor J. V. L. Pruyn.

— Gift of \$525, from various persons.

*Angelica.* Free Library. Gift of \$12,000, for a library building, from Mrs. Frank Smith.

— Gift of a building lot for a library building, value not stated, from Frank S. Smith.

*Brooklyn.* The Brooklyn Library. Bequest from Mr. James A. H. Bell of sixteen-seventy-fifths of his estate. This bequest is estimated to be worth about \$10,000. Mr. Bell also left the library 1523 volumes, collected since he gave his library of 10,425 volumes, three years ago.

— Long Island Historical Society. Gift of \$6500. This amount was raised by popular subscription, and is to be known as the "Storrs Memorial Fund," the income to be devoted to the increase of the library.

— Bequest of \$1000, the income to be expended in "the enlargement of the department of ecclesiastical history," from Richard S. Storrs, D.D., late President of the Society.

*Caldwell, Lake George.* Dewitt C. Hay Library Association. Bequest, valued at about \$13,300, consisting of 100 shares of Amer. Bank Note Co. stock, 35 shares of C. M. and St. Paul R. R. stock, and \$2000 in Duluth and Iron Range R. R. stock, to be held in trust, the income to be spent for new books, pictures, and objects of art, from Mrs. Marietta C. Hay, of Tarrytown, N. Y. This library is established in memory of the donor's husband.

*Catskill.* Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Cohoes.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Gloversville.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for new library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city already appropriates \$3000 for library maintenance.

*Greene.* Public Library. Gift of \$30,000, for a public library building, from William H. and James H. Moore, founders of the Diamond Match Co., of Chicago.

*Hempstead, L. I.* Public Library. Gift of

- \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Homer.* Public Library. Gift of \$10,000, for the erection of a public library building, from George W. Phillips.
- Ithaca.* Cornell University. Gift of \$12,000, as an endowment fund for the Flower Veterinary Library, the income alone to be used for the increase of the collection, from Mrs. Roswell P. Flower.
- Gift of \$1126, as a contribution toward printing the catalogue of the Dante collection, from Willard Fiske.
  - Bequest, estimated at about \$2000, from C. H. Howland, class of 1901. This is to form an endowment fund, the income to be used for the purchase of works in the English language for a circulating library for the use of students and officers of the university, and is not payable until after the death of the testator's father, who is still living.
  - Gift of \$575, for the increase of the White Historical Library, from the Hon. Andrew D. White.
  - Gift of 330 volumes, from the family of the late Prof. S. G. Williams.
  - Gift of 300 volumes, from Theodore Stanton, class of '76.
- Johnstown.* Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie, the city to furnish site and appropriate \$2500 yearly for maintenance.
- Middletown.* Thrall Library. Bequest of \$31,500, with which a fine library building has been erected, from Mrs. S. Marietta Thrall.
- Mount Vernon.* Public Library. Gift of \$35,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- New Rochelle.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city must furnish site and a yearly maintenance of \$4000.
- New York City.* American Geographical Society. Gift of \$4455 to building fund, from various persons.
- Am. Institute of Electrical Engineers. Gift of Latimer Clark collection of electrical works, 6000 v., from Dr. S. S. Wheeler.
  - American Museum of Natural History. Gift of 4539 volumes, pamphlets, etc., on Natural History, including 73 maps, of a value of not less than \$4200, from Gen. Egbert L. Viele.
  - Gift of 3166 volumes of Bibles, dictionaries, travels, cyclopædias, etc., valued at \$6500, from N. Y. Ecumenical Council.
  - Gift of 243 volumes and 33 pamphlets, handsomely bound and valued at \$2000, from Frederick A. Constable.
  - Gift of 45 rare volumes on Mineralogy, valued at \$250, from Ernest Schernikow.
  - Association of the Bar. Gift of \$10,000, received Jan. 1, 1901, source not given.
  - Columbia University. Gift of \$10,000, from "A Friend of the University," for additions to the library.
  - Gift of \$5000, from "A Friend of the University" (another friend), for special purposes.
  - Gift of \$2250, with which to complete the library's set of English Parliamentary Papers, from the Hon. William S. Schermerhorn.
  - Gift of the "Garden Library" of 2279 volumes and 145 pamphlets, consisting of works by Southern authors or bearing on Southern history, from The New York Southern Society.
  - Deposit of the library of the Holland Society, consisting of books and pamphlets, mostly in the Dutch language, many of which are rare.
  - General Theological Seminary. Gift of 2700 volumes, a part of the library of the Rev. B. I. Haight, D.D., from C. C. Haight, Esq.
  - Gift of 1000 volumes, a part of the library of the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., from Prof. William B. Potter.
  - Gift of books, number not stated, to the value of \$3850, from the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York.
  - Mechanics' Institute Library. (General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.) Bequest of \$5000, from estate of Charles P. Haughan.
  - New York Free Circulating Library. (New York Public Library.) Bequest of \$20,000, from Oswald Ottendorfer.
  - Bequest of \$11,250, from Proudfit Estate. This library is now absorbed by the New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.
  - New York University. Gift of over 1200 volumes, from the library of the late Prof. Ezra Hall Gillett, D.D., from his two sons.
  - Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. Gift of \$5,200,000, for the erection of 65 branch library buildings, the city to furnish the sites and guarantee the maintenance of the libraries, from Andrew Carnegie.
  - Gift of 1304 volumes, from the Union League Club.
  - Gift of 738 volumes, from Hon. Robert P. Porter.
  - Gift of 592 volumes, from the Misses Ely.
  - Gift of 497 volumes, from Mrs. Gertrude King Schuyler.
  - Gift of 393 volumes, from estate of S. V. R. Townsend.
  - Gift of 343 volumes, from Dr. R. G. Wiener.
  - Gift of 287 volumes, from H. V. and H. W. Poor.
  - Gift of 280 volumes, from Edmond Bruwaert.
  - Gift of 923 groups of steel engravings, all

- "engravers' proofs," chiefly the works of the donor's father, from James D. Smillie.
- Gift of a large and valuable collection of Japanese engravings and chromo-xylographs, formed by Captain Brinkley, of the *Japan Mail*, from Charles Stewart Smith.
  - New York Society Library. Bequest of \$1000, from Maria B. Mount.
  - Bequest of \$20,004.86, from Charles H. Contoit; during the previous year \$137,000 was paid to the library by this estate.
  - Union Theological Seminary. Gift of 559 volumes, from the library of the late president, Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, LL.D.
  - Gift of 519 volumes, from the library of the late Prof. Ezra Hall Gillett, D.D., from his two sons.
  - Washington Heights Free Library. Gift of \$1700 by Andrew Carnegie towards completing sum required by conditional gift for new building.
  - Young Men's Christian Association. Gift of \$5000, to prepare catalogue of circulating library, from Frederick E. Hyde.
- Newark.* Gift of a library building, costing nearly \$25,000; also, \$1000 to send out travelling libraries in the neighborhood and the salary of the librarian for a year, from Mr. Henry C. Rew, of Evanston, Ill.
- Niagara Falls.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie, the city to furnish a site and a yearly maintenance of \$7000.
- Oxford.* Public Library. Gift of a public library, from children of the late Eli L. Corbin.
- Oyster Bay, L. I.* Public Library. Gift of \$1000, towards a public library building, by Andrew Carnegie. No conditions were attached to this gift.
- Peekskill.* Public Library. Gift of the old Henry Ward Beecher residence, fully equipped for a public library, from Dr. John Newell Tilton.
- Port Jervis.* Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie, the city to furnish site and appropriate \$3000 yearly maintenance.
- Gift of plot of ground for library site, value not stated, from Peter E. Farnum.
- Rochester.* Reynolds Library. Gift of 900 volumes of United States public documents, from Hon. Charles S. Baker.
- St. George, S. I.* Arthur Winter Memorial Library of the Staten Island Academy. Gift of \$500, from Andrew Carnegie, without conditions.
- Schenectady.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city council had already appropriated \$5000 a year for library maintenance provisionally in hope of securing a Carnegie gift. A site is under consideration, at a probable cost of \$14,000.
- Gift of \$15,000, with which to purchase a

- site for the new Carnegie library, from the General Electric Company.
- Syracuse.* Public Library. Gift of \$260,000, for a new library building, from Andrew Carnegie, the city to furnish site and guarantee \$30,000 yearly for maintenance.
- Watertown.* Flower Memorial Library. Gift of \$60,000, from Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, for a public library to commemorate her father, the late Governor Roswell P. Flower.
- Yonkers.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- Charlotte.* Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Durham.* Trinity College. Gift of \$50,000, for a library building, from James K. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Co.
- Raleigh.* Olivia Raney Memorial Library. Gift of 5000 volumes, also services of a trained librarian to organize the work, from Richard B. Raney.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- Fargo.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

OHIO.

- Akron.* Public Library. Gift of a building for the public library, to cost not less than \$50,000, from Col. George T. Perkins.
- Gift of library of music (1898), valued at \$600, name of donor not stated.
- Ashtabula.* Public Library. Gift of \$15,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Bucyrus.* Memorial Library. Gift of \$500, for purchase of books, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Canton.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Gift of property, valued at \$10,000, from W. W. Clark.
- Cincinnati.* Natural History Library. Gift of \$60,000, for a new library building, name of donor not stated.
- Gift of 14,000 volumes, donor not named.
  - Public Library. Gift of \$1000, for the purchase of books for the blind, raised by popular subscription.
  - Gift of 500 volumes in raised type for the blind, name of donor not given.
  - Gift of 216 volumes and 1600 pamphlets, from H. L. Wehmer.
  - University Library. Gift of 6782 volumes; the Robert Clarke collection.
- Cleveland.* Adelbert College, of Western Reserve University. Gift of \$15,000, name of donor not given.

- Case Library. Library property condemned by U. S. government for new public building; award, including damages, fixed at \$507,000.
- Cleveland Hardware Co.'s Library. Gift of 300 volumes, from famous people all over the world, many with autographs.
- Medical Library Association; The Vance Library. Gift of 2000 volumes, from Drs. Dudley P. Allen and A. C. Hamman.
- Public Library. Gift of 306 bound and 217 folio volumes, on Oriental religions, folk-lore and allied subjects, from John G. White.
- Columbus.* Public Library. Gift of \$1000, for maintenance of the Kilbourne alcove; also 750 volumes, from James Kilbourne.
- Conneaut.* Public Library. Gift of \$100,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Delaware.* Ohio Wesleyan University. Gift of 4179 volumes, including the complete library of the late Prof. Karl Little, from Prof. John Williams White, of Harvard University.
- Gambier.* Kenyon College Library. Gifts of \$15,000, names of donors not given.
- Geneva.* Platt R. Spencer Memorial Library. Gifts of \$1577, names of donors not given.
- Granville.* Dennison University Library. Gifts of \$525, names of donors not given.
- Greenville.* Public Library. Gift of \$15,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie, a yearly maintenance of \$2000 required. The site has already been secured.
- Hamilton.* Lane Free Library. Gift of \$500, donated by citizens.
- Marietta.* Marietta College. Gift of 18,712 volumes, from his private library, by Hon. R. M. Stimson; to be kept together and in reasonable repair. The collection is especially rich in Americana relating to the Mississippi Valley.
- Massillon.* McClymonds Public Library. Gift of library building, valued at \$20,000, name of donor not given.
- Gift of \$10,000, as an endowment for books, name of donor not given.
- Painesville.* Public Library. Gift of new library building, neither value nor name of donor given.
- Gift of 385 volumes, name of donor not given.
- Sandusky.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Shelby.* Public Library. Gift of property valued at \$6500, for a public library, from Daniel S. Marvin.
- Steubenville.* Carnegie Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Toledo.* Public Library. Gift of \$1800, from Mr. Hardy.
- Gift of \$1000, from Mrs. J. R. Locke.
- Gifts of 1223 volumes, names of donors not given.
- Van Wert.* Brumback Library. Gift of new library building, costing about \$50,000, from family of the late John S. Brumback, thus carrying out his intentions in completing and furnishing it and presenting it to the county.
- Wooster.* University Library. Gift of a \$35,000 library building, from H. C. Frick, of Pittsburg, Pa. "This beautiful building is fitted up with the latest improvements."
- Youngstown.* Reuben McMillan Free Library. Bequest of \$5000, received from Charles D. Arms.

## OREGON.

- Portland.* Library Association. Gift of \$25,050, from the three daughters of the late Henry Failing.
- Bequest of \$2500, the income to be used for maintenance of the donor's private library of nearly 9000 volumes, also bequeathed to this institution, from John Wilson.
- Bequest of his private library of nearly 9000 volumes, valued at \$2500, from John Wilson. This library is rich in art works and examples of early printing, and is to be kept as a separate collection for reference only.
- Gift of \$1100, for work of cataloging the Wilson Library, provided for by private subscription, by the directors.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

- Braddock, Duquesne, and Homestead.* Carnegie Libraries. Gift of \$1,000,000, from Andrew Carnegie. This amount has been placed in trust with the Carnegie Company, of Pittsburg, the income of which is to be devoted to maintaining the above libraries, founded by Mr. Carnegie. It will be distributed from time to time, according to the work done or needed.
- Carbondale.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Duquesne.* See Braddock.
- Easton.* Lafayette College. The Van Wickle Memorial Library building, erected at a cost of \$30,000, from a legacy of Augustus S. Van Wickle, of Hazleton, Pa.
- Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The gift was declined March 14, 1901, because of maintenance requirement, and afterwards accepted (April 11) on assurance that the site would be given to the city.
- Gift of money to purchase a site for the building offered by Mr. Carnegie, amount not stated, raised by popular subscription.
- Homestead.* See Braddock.
- Huntingdon.* Gift of \$20,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

- Idlewood.* Chartiers Township Free Library. Gift of \$1500, for the purchase of books, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Newcastle.* Public Library. Gift of \$30,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. If the yearly maintenance is made \$4000 the gift will be raised to \$40,000. Gift rejected, June 27, 1901.
- Philadelphia.* Academy of Natural Sciences. Bequest of about \$500,000, from Dr. Robert B. Lamborn. Though bequeathed to the academy, its library will be benefited by the bequest.
- Bequest of about \$75,000, and a valuable collection of botanical books and dried plants, from Charles E. Smith. The library will be benefited by this bequest.
  - College of Physicians. Gifts and bequests amounting to \$27,500 towards a "Library Endowment Fund," raised through the efforts of the president of the college, Dr. W. W. Keen, within a period of eighteen months, as follows:
    - Trustees of the William F. Jenks Memorial Fund, \$7000.
    - Mr. William W. Frazier, \$5000.
    - Estate of Esther F. Wistar, \$5000.
    - Mrs. William T. Carter, \$5000.
    - Dr. William W. Keen, \$1000.
    - Charles C. Harrison, \$1000.
    - J. Percy Keating, \$1000.
    - Major Luther S. Bent, \$1000.
    - John H. Converse, \$1000.
    - George H. McFadden, \$500.
  - Gift of 2466 volumes, from Dr. J. M. Da Costa.
  - Gift of 1500 volumes, from Dr. John Ashurst, Jr.
  - Gift of 272 volumes, from the daughters of the late Dr. William T. Taylor.
  - The Franklin Institute. 844 volumes and 899 pamphlets, relating to iron, coal, mining, railroads, and statistics, from the late Charles E. Smith, at one time president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
  - Free Library. Bequest of 1215 volumes and 1806 unbound books, pamphlets and magazines, through Stevenson Hockley Walsh, from Mrs. Annie Hockley.
  - Gift of 464 volumes, for H. Josephine Widener Branch Library, from Mr. P. A. B. Widener.
  - Gift of 245 volumes, from estate of George B. Roberts.
  - Gift of several volumes in embossed type for the blind, from Dr. David D. Wood.
  - Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Gift of \$5000, from Mrs. Miffina Wistar.
  - Gift of \$2041, from Miss Ellen Waln.
  - Gift of \$500, from Carl Edenheim.
  - Library Company of Philadelphia. Gift of 900 volumes, from the Hon. Richard Vaux.
  - Gift of 406 volumes, from Henry Carey Baird, Esq.
- University of Pennsylvania. Gift of \$1750, to be spent in purchase of philosophical books, from Class of 1889.
  - Gift of \$615, for purchase of files of botanical periodicals, from Robert B. Buist.
  - Gift of about 2500 volumes exceedingly valuable in works of Travels and Archæology, from the heirs of Robert H. Lamborn, and the Academy of Natural Sciences.
  - Gift of 1300 volumes, secured at Hunter sale, from contributions of friends of the University.
- Phoenixville.* Public Library. Gift of \$15,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Reading.* Public Library. Gift of \$2000, for purchase of books, from friends.
- Gift of 681 volumes, from same source.
  - Gift of 356 volumes, forming his library, from Henry S. Comstock.
- Sharon.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Washington.* Washington and Jefferson College. Gift of \$10,000 (added to the \$50,000 given by her husband, William R. Thompson, for a new library building), from Mrs. Mary Thow Thompson, of Pittsburg. The building will cost \$40,000, the balance, \$20,000, will be held as a book fund, the income only to be spent. Mr. Thompson's gift is intended as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Donaldson Thompson.
- Gift of \$30,000, towards the erection and maintenance of a new library building, from W. P. Thompson, making in all from Mr. and Mrs. Thompson \$60,000.
- Wilkesburg.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

RHODE ISLAND.

- Central Falls.* Adams Library. Bequest of \$35,000 from Stephen Ludlow Adams, as a special trust for the establishment of a library, to be named as above; \$25,000 to be spent on building, the income of \$10,000 for its maintenance.
- Newport.* Redwood Library. Bequest of \$1000, from Miss Martha Maria Anderson.
- Bequest of \$5000, to be paid at the expiration of three years, from John Nicholas Brown. This is to be used as a fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books.
  - Bequest of \$2000, from Mrs. Orleana Elbery Redwood Pell (Mrs. Walden Pell).
  - Gift of 316 volumes on angling and hunting, from Daniel B. Fearing.
- Providence.* Brown University. By the will of the late John Nicholas Brown it is provided that the John Carter Brown Library of Americana previous to 1801, the estimated value of which is at least \$1,000,000, shall be maintained as a permanent me-

morial. The testator sets aside \$150,000 for a building and \$500,000 as an endowment fund for its increase and maintenance. This library and its endowments have been presented, by the trustees of the estate, to Brown University.

- Gift of \$1000, for purchase of American poetry and drama, at the McKee sale, from William Goddard, Chancellor of the University.
- Gift of over 250 volumes on international law, from William Vail Kellen, a trustee of the University.
- Public Library. Bequest of \$10,000, from Ada L. Steere.
- Gift of \$3000, to be invested and income used for purchase of books. The name of the donor is not made public.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

*Aberdeen.* Alexander Mitchell Library. Gift of \$15,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie requests that the library be called after his friend, Alexander Mitchell. Accepted March 20, 1901.

*Sioux Falls.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

## TENNESSEE.

*Chattanooga.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for library building, from Andrew Carnegie. It is reported that the amount of the gift will be raised to \$100,000, provided the city agrees to appropriate \$10,000 yearly.

*Jackson.* Public Library. Gift of \$30,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Memphis.* Cossitt Library. Bequest of 942 volumes and 423 pamphlets especially strong in social science and history, from Gen. Colton Greene.

## TEXAS.

*Dallas.* Public Library. Gift of over 1100 volumes, from various persons, at a book reception, held Dec. 11, 1900.

*San Antonio.* Carnegie Library. Collection of books, valued at \$3500, from San Antonio Library Association. To be turned over to the Carnegie Library on the completion of its building, and provided that the city contribute \$50 a month towards expenses until so turned over.

*Waco.* Public Library. Gift of \$1000, by Andrew Carnegie, towards the library.

## UTAH.

*Ogden.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Salt Lake City.* Free Public Library. Gift of \$75,000, to erect a free public library building, and a building site worth \$25,000, from John Q. Packard.

## VERMONT.

*Middlebury.* Middlebury College. Gift of the Starr Library building, erected from a bequest of \$50,000, from Egbert Starr, of New York City.

*Windsor.* Library Association. Bequest of \$2000, from Charles C. Beaman, of New York.

## VIRGINIA.

*Hampton.* Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute. Gift of a new library building, cost not stated, as a memorial to Collis P. Huntington, from Mrs. C. P. Huntington.

*Lexington.* Washington and Lee University. Bequest of his law library (1884), made available by death of his widow, from Prof. Vincent L. Bradford, of Philadelphia.

*Norfolk.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— *Seaboard Air Line Travelling Libraries.* Gift of \$1000, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Richmond.* Public Library. Gift of \$100,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

*Winchester.* Public Library. Bequest of \$250,000, from Judge John Handley, of Scranton, Pa.

## WASHINGTON.

*Seattle.* Public Library. Gift of \$200,000, for a new library building, to replace the one destroyed by fire Jan. 2, 1901, from Andrew Carnegie, on condition that the city make a guarantee to provide \$50,000 yearly for maintenance and improvement.

*Tacoma.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted with the proviso that \$7500 will be appropriated for maintenance annually if the gift is increased to \$75,000. A site has already been selected.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

*Wheeling.* Public Library. Gift of \$75,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

## WISCONSIN.

*Appleton.* Public Library. Gift of \$663.54, from directors of Prescott Hospital.

— Gift of \$500, for furnishing room, from women's clubs.

*Ashland.* Vaughn Library. Bequest of the Vaughn Library, valued at \$60,000; also property which will give it an income of \$1200 a year, from Mrs. Vaughn-Marquis, of Chicago.

— Bequest of 540 volumes, from Mrs. E. Vaughn-Marquis.

*Columbus.* Public Library. Gift of \$1300, \$1000 for endowment and \$300 for immediate use, from Mrs. C. A. Chadbourne and F. A. Chadbourne.

*De Pere.* Public Library. Gift of \$2000, towards furnishing a library of 10,000 vol-



umes and upwards, if accepted before September, 1902, from A. G. Wells.

*Green Bay.* Kellogg Public Library. Gift of \$20,000, for public library building, from Andrew Carnegie, the city to furnish site and \$2500 yearly for maintenance.

— Gift of a building site for new Carnegie Library, worth \$2000, from Bishop Messenger.

*Janesville.* Public Library. Gift of \$30,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city council voted March 19, 1901, to appropriate \$3500 yearly for maintenance.

— Bequest of \$10,000, for a public library building, from F. S. Eldred.

*Kenosha.* Gilbert M. Simmons Library. Gift of a library building and furniture, costing about \$150,000, from Z. G. Simmons, in memory of his son, Gilbert M. Simmons.

— Gift of \$20,000, for purchase of books, from Z. G. Simmons.

*La Crosse.* Washburn Library. Gift of the Albert Boehm collection of stuffed birds, valuable but cost not stated, from citizens of the city.

*Lake Geneva.* Public Library. Gift of 750 volumes, from several ladies.

*Lake Mills.* Public Library. Gift of \$1000, in addition, for building, from L. D. Fargo.

— Gift of \$1700, for building site, from citizens of the place.

*Madison.* Free Library Commission. Gift of \$35, for German travelling library, from citizens of Milwaukee.

— University of Wisconsin. The Germanic Seminary Library, comprising 1700 volumes, relating especially to Germanic philology and literature; purchased from a fund of \$3146, raised by German-American citizens of Milwaukee and presented Jan. 1, 1899.

— Gift of \$2645 for purchase of books for School of Economics and Political Science, from gentlemen in New York, Milwaukee, Madison, and other Wisconsin cities.

— Gift of \$2350, for the purchase of books for School of Commerce, from five citizens of Milwaukee.

— Gift to the Germanic Seminary Library of 268 volumes, from the house of F. A. Brockhaus, of Leipzig.

*Marshfield.* Public Library. Gift of \$2500, one-fifth to be expended annually for five years for books, from W. D. Connor.

*Menomonie.* Memorial Free Library. Gift of about \$2000, for running expenses pending settlement of the estate of Captain A. Tainter, from his son and daughter, L. S. Tainter and Mrs. Fanny Macmillan.

*Milwaukee.* Law Library. Bequest of \$10,000, one-half for endowment and one-half for the purchase of books, from A. R. R. Butler.

— Public Library. Gift of \$10,000, for a col-

lection of books on literary subjects, from Mrs. A. A. Keenan, as a memorial to her husband, the late Matthew Keenan.

*Oconomowoc.* Public Library. Gift of \$1500, toward library building, from Mrs. P. D. Armour.

— Gift of \$1500, toward library building, from Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr.

— Gift of \$1500, toward library building, from Mrs. Bullen.

*Oshkosh.* Harris-Sawyer Library. Bequest of \$75,000, toward new library building, from Marshall Harris.

— Bequest of \$25,000, towards new library building, from Philetus Sawyer. The bequests of Mr. Harris and Mr. Sawyer were supplemented by \$50,000 from the city. The Harris bequest of \$75,000 was made in 1895 by Mrs. Abby S. Harris, to carry out the intentions of her husband. It was made on condition that within three years an equal amount should be raised for the same purpose. The bequest of \$25,000 by Hon. Philetus Sawyer was made to assist in raising the latter amount, the balance of which was secured by the issue of city bonds. \$90,000 remains as a trust fund.

— Gift of paintings, valued at \$5000, from Leander Choate.

*Racine.* Public Library. Gift of \$10,000, towards a public library, from citizens of that city.

*Sheboygan.* Public Library. Gift of \$25,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— Gift of \$1000, or his salary of \$500 per annum for two years, for a site for library building, from the mayor, Fred Dennett.

*Stanley.* Public Library. Gift of \$12,000, \$8000 for building and \$4000 for equipment, from Mrs. D. R. Moon.

*Superior.* Public Library. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— Gift of \$5500, for a library building site, from citizens of the town.

*Waukesha.* Carroll College. Gift of \$20,000, for a library endowment fund, from donor whose name is not given.

*Whitewater.* Public Library. Gift of \$3000, for a memorial collection of books, from Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Cook.

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NOTE. — Foreign gifts include: For British provinces, Vancouver Public Library, \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie — For Canada, McGill University of Montreal four gifts (\$14,000, \$1300, \$1000, \$500) for various purposes; Ottawa Public Library, \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie; Windsor Public Library, \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie; Sidney Public Library, \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie; Winnipeg Public Library, \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie; Halifax Art School and Public Library, \$75,000 from Andrew Carnegie — For Trinidad, Cuba, bequest for public library from Mary B. Carret — For Scotland, Glasgow district libraries, £100,000 from Andrew Carnegie; Greenock, £5000 from Andrew Carnegie; Hawick, £10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

SUMMARY BY STATES OF GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

	No.	Gifts in money.	Money for buildings.	Books.	Miscellaneous.	Carnegie gifts.	
N. Atlantic Division.	Maine.....	9	\$6,200	\$145,847.26		\$50,000	
	New Hampshire.....	4	11,000	10,000+			
	Vermont.....	2	2,000	50,000			
	Massachusetts.....	44	280,550	500,000	6,508 v. +	art works, etc.	25,000
	Rhode Island.....	10	532,000	175,000	566 v. ++		
	Connecticut.....	28	199,887	154,000	6,265 v. +	842 mss.+	50,000
					10,000 pm.		
	New York.....	74	128,030.86	6,025,655+	29,737 v.	engravings.	5,808,1200
					178 pm.		
	New Jersey.....	15	72,000	50,000+	7,623 v.		50,000
Southern Cen. Div.	Pennsylvania.....	45	1,635,906	285,000+	2,366 pm.	dried plants.	1,216,500
					13,149 v.		
					2,705 pm.		
	Delaware.....						
	Maryland.....	2	26,250	50,000			25,000
	District of Columbia.....						
	Virginia.....	6	251,000	150,000	law library.		151,000
	West Virginia.....	1		75,000			75,000
	North Carolina.....	3		70,000	5,000 v.	services.	20,000
	South Carolina.....						
Southern Cen. Div.	Georgia.....	2		20,000	960 v.		20,000
	Florida.....						
	Kentucky.....	1	50,000				
	Tennessee.....	3		80,000	942 v.		80,000
					423 pm.		
	Alabama.....	3		70,000	yes.		70,000
	Mississippi.....	4	26,000	38,000			
	Louisiana.....	1	10,000		yes.		
	Texas.....	3		1,000	1,100 v. +		1,000
	Arkansas.....						
Southern Cen. Div.	Oklahoma Territory.....						
	Indian Territory.....						
	Ohio.....	39	69,402	1,002,000	49,553 v. +		280,000
					1,817 pm.		
	Indiana.....	22	94,700	370,000+	5,275 v. +	ms.	350,000
	Illinois.....	29	32,893.50	685,000	4,000 v. +		615,000
	Michigan.....	14	3,000	1,090,000	2,495 v.		885,000
					3,367 pm.		
	Wisconsin.....	40	90,993.54	543,700	3,258 v.	paintings, etc.	200,000
	Minnesota.....	10	500	162,500	430 v.	art works, etc.	90,000
N. Central Division.	Iowa.....	14	24,000	307,000+			220,000
	Missouri.....	7	21,000	1,475,000			1,050,000
	North Dakota.....	1		50,000			50,000
	South Dakota.....	2		40,000			40,000
	Nebraska.....	3		70,000	2,000 v.		60,000
	Kansas.....	4	6,000	40,000+			40,000
	Montana.....						
	Wyoming.....						
	Colorado.....	3		128,000			108,000
	New Mexico.....	2	2,000	25,000			
Western Division.	Arizona.....						
	Utah.....	2		125,000			25,000
	Nevada.....						
	Idaho.....						
	Washington.....	2		250,000			250,000
	Oregon.....	4	28,650		9,000 v.		
	California.....	10	13,000	905,000	2,500 v.		865,000
	Cuba.....					public library.	
	British Provinces.....	10	2,800	374,000			360,000
	Scotland.....	3		575,000			575,000

SUMMARY BY SECTIONS OF COUNTRY.

North Atlantic Division.....	231	\$2,867,573.86	\$7,395,502.26+	63,848 v. ++	art works, mss., engravings, etc.	\$7,199,700
South Atlantic Division.....	14	277,250	365,000	15,249 pm.	services.	291,000
South Central Division.....	15	86,000	189,000	2,042 v. ++		151,000
				423 pm.		
North Central Division.....	185	342,489.04	5,835,200+	67,011 v. ++	art works, mss., etc.	3,880,000
Western Division.....	23	43,650	1,433,000	5,184 pm.		1,248,000
				11,500 v.		
Cuba.....	468	\$3,616,962.90	\$15,217,702.26+	145,361 v. ++		\$12,769,700
British Provinces.....	10	2,800	374,000	20,856 pm.	1 library.	360,000
Scotland.....	3		575,000			575,000
	482	\$3,619,762.90	\$16,166,702.26+			\$13,704,700

Total Gifts and Bequests to American libraries from all sources, \$19,786,465.16, 145,361 volumes, and 20,856 pamphlets. The above figures do not include several buildings and other gifts, the value of which was not stated. Statistics of this nature must ever remain mere approximations until some uniform system of gathering them is devised and carried out.

## REPORT OF THE A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

BY JOSEPH L. HARRISON, *Treasurer, Librarian of The Providence (R. I.) Athenaeum.*

IN accordance with the requirement of the constitution I have the honor to present herewith the report of the Publishing Board for the year 1900. The table of the financial operations of the board is essentially a trial balance, but divided into two sections to bring out more clearly the condition of the board's undertakings. The first section shows in the last two columns the net balance of loss or profit on each of our publications, June, 1901. In general it is true that our book publications, except the "List of subject headings," have not brought in what was expended on them, while our card publications have more than offset these losses by their profits, for although the final balance of all these accounts shows an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$830.74, yet it should be noticed that the two largest items in the expense column, \$476.84 and \$1290.02 are on account of publications which have not yet begun to bring many returns, *viz.*, the second edition of the "A. L. A. index" and the "Portrait index." If these are left out of consideration our other publications show a net profit to date of \$927.12. The second section of the table shows what means we have in hand or can count upon. The unpaid bills (\$241.69+\$369.52+\$16.50), \$627.71, are just about offset by the amount of bills and subscriptions due us, \$636.82; leaving the cash balance, \$823.64, plus the amount sunk in publications, \$830.74, to represent the sum still remaining in our hands of money appropriated to our use by the trustees of the Endowment Fund or received from other sources, \$1617.08, plus the sum of the balances still standing on the old membership accounts, \$46.41. It should be remembered that the office expenses of the year having been heavier than usual, over \$1800, have not been all charged to the account of our different publications, but a balance of \$345.55 has

been allowed to remain, reducing by so much the balance on this account of the previous year.

As a complement and supplement to the table the following statements concerning the board's publications and work may be of interest:

*Books.*

*A. L. A. proceedings.*—The board has in stock at its headquarters, 10½ Beacon street, Boston, nearly 2000 copies of the conference proceedings, covering the years from 1882 to date. There are a very limited number of copies of the years 1882, 1886, 1892, and 1893, and it is suggested that libraries desiring to complete sets in order to bind the proceedings by themselves would do well to give the matter early consideration.

*Annotated bibliography of fine art.*—The "Bibliography of fine art," prepared by Mr. Sturgis and Mr. Krehbiel and edited by Mr. Iles, which has become so favorably known because of the value of its descriptive, critical and comparative notes, was among the board's publications transferred to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston (now the regular publishers of the board), in January, 1900, and may be obtained directly from them. The sales of the book, last year amounting to 84 copies, are gradually reducing the deficit incurred in its publication, which at the end of the year amounted to less than \$400.

*Books for boys and girls.*—The little, inexpensive, paper-covered handbook which bears this title, with its carefully annotated lists, prepared by Miss Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, for the home use of fathers, mothers and teachers, continues in such active demand that less than 700 copies are now left of an original edition of 3000. It remains in the hands of the Publishing Board.

*Library tracts.*—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have published for the board dur-

ing the year three library primers, an edition of 1000 of each tract being printed. The first, "Why do we need a public library?" was compiled by a committee of the A. L. A. This was followed by "How to start a public library," by Dr. G. E. Wire, of the Worcester County Law Library, and "Travelling libraries," by Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. They have been well received, and others on practical library subjects will follow as soon as possible. A very low price has been fixed for the tracts, and it is hoped that they will be generously used by clubs, commissions and individuals interested in promoting the advancement of library interests.

*List of books for girls and women and their clubs.*—This carefully selected list of some 2100 books "worthy to be read or studied by girls and women" should now be ordered directly of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Nearly 300 copies, including parts, were sold during the year, showing a continued though not increased demand.

*List of French fiction.*—Nearly 1000 copies of this convenient list, chosen and annotated by Madame Cornu, of Montreal, and Mr. Beer, of New Orleans, were sold during the year, reducing the stock on hand at the board's Beacon street office, where it can still be obtained, to less than 500 copies.

*List of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs.*—"Subject headings" continues to be one of the most lucrative publications of the board. Nearly 300 copies were sold in 1900, and the accounts of the year show a balance in its favor of nearly \$500. Since the demand for the book comes almost exclusively from libraries, it still remains in the hands of the Library Bureau, where orders should be sent.

*Reading for the young.*—Sargent's "Reading for the young" is offered by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in three forms: the original edition, compiled by Mr. John F. Sargent; the "Supplement," compiled by Miss Mary E. and Miss Abby L. Sargent; and the original and supplement bound together. During the current year the original edition has become exhausted. It is probable that a limited number of copies will be printed

at once to supply the immediate demand and that a reprint, with additional matter, will be undertaken in the near future.

#### *Printed cards.*

*Current books.*—It need simply be stated under the head of "Printed cards for current books" that the entire reorganization of this part of the board's work has been the subject of active discussion during the year, and that the proposed plans for carrying it on more effectively will be fully explained to the conference by Mr. Fletcher, chairman of the Publishing Board. It may be appropriately added that, as in past years, the thanks of the Association are due to the publishers for their courtesy in sending books, and to Miss Browne for her earnest work in getting the cards to subscribers with—under often adverse conditions—most commendable promptness.

*English history.*—The annotated cards on English history continue to be printed at a loss. Mr. W. D. Johnston has been re-engaged, however, to edit the cards for the current year, and it is hoped that in the end their usefulness will be found to justify the work, at least to the extent of making them self-supporting.

*Periodical and society publications.*—The Publishing Board is now printing cards for nearly 250 periodical and society publications. During 1900, 2843 titles, or more than 170,000 cards, were sent out. This represents the largest single item of the board's work and an expenditure of more than \$1700, which is nearly met by receipts from the sales.

*Miscellaneous sets.*—The board has now printed 16 of the so-called "Miscellaneous sets," which are, together with the years or volumes covered, as follows: American Association for the Advancement of Science—Proceedings, 1875-1898; American Historical Association—Papers, 1885-91, v. 1-5; American Historical Association—Reports, 1889-98; New York State Museum—Bulletin, 1892-98, nos. 1-23; Massachusetts Historical Society—Collections, 1792-1899; Old South Leaflets—series 1-4; Smithsonian Institution—Annual reports, 1886-96; Smithsonian In-

stitution — Contributions to knowledge, 1862-97; Smithsonian Institution — Miscellaneous collections, 1862-97; U. S. Bureau of Ethnology — Annual reports, 1879-95; U. S. National Museum — Annual reports, 1886-95; U. S. National Museum — Bulletin, 1875-98, and (books) Depew, "One hundred years of American commerce"; Authors Club, "Liber scriptorum"; Shaler, "United States of America."

These sets simply cover the back numbers of what are now grouped in the board's work as "periodicals and society publications" — completed works like "Liber scriptorum," of course, being excepted. Subscriptions to these periodicals and publications as current continuations begin with the date of the receipt of the subscription, so that unless one has been a subscriber from the beginning there will of necessity (because of the limited number of the cards printed) be a break between the last year covered by the "Miscellaneous set" and the beginning of the subscription.

The sets have met with a warm welcome from the libraries, and the board is prepared to print cards during 1901 for the following additional sets, providing a sufficient number of orders are received to justify the work: American Academy of Political and Social Science — Annals, 1900 to date; American Economic Association — Economic studies, 1896-97; American Economic Association — Publications, 1887-96; *Bibliographica*, 1895-97; Bureau of American Republics — Publications; Columbia University Studies in History, Economy and Public Law, 1891-96; Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science, 1883-98; U. S. Geological Survey — Bulletins, 1884-98; U. S. Geological Survey — Monographs, 1882-98; U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories — Reports, 1875-90; U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories — Miscellaneous publications, 12 nos.

These brief statements show concisely the bibliographical work which the Publishing Board has completed and is now carrying on, and for which it needs the continued moral and financial support of the libraries of the Association.

*In preparation and under consideration.*

Other important work is in active progress. The "Literature of American history," being edited by Mr. Larned, and for which Mr. Iles has so generously donated \$10,000, is well along, and may be announced as a fall book. Under Mr. Fletcher's direction work on the second edition of the "A. L. A. index" has advanced rapidly, and the book will be ready for distribution before the end of the year. Mr. Dewey has promised that the long-delayed "Supplement" to the "A. L. A. catalog," being edited, as was the original, by Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, will be out this summer. It is expected that active work on the "Portrait index" will be continued, and that under the editorship of Mr. Lane and Miss Browne the index will be pushed to rapid completion.

Among the pieces of valuable work under consideration, on which the board hopes soon to be able to take final and definite action, may be mentioned Mr. Teggart's "Handbook of libraries of the United States," an "Index to library periodicals," a "Bibliography of reference books," cards to current books recommended by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and the Massachusetts Library Club index to the Massachusetts public documents.

In conclusion it remains to express the deep and sincere regret with which the board accepted the resignation of Mr. William C. Lane as its secretary and treasurer, tendered in December of last year on account of ill health and after a long period of most earnest, faithful and valuable service, and to repeat here the suggestion with which he closed his report to the Montreal conference, a suggestion made, it must be remembered, after years of closest attention to the workings of the board:

"The desirability of taking some definite steps toward putting the work of the Publishing Board on a broader and stronger basis is as evident as ever. In addition to the efficient service rendered by the assistant secretary, the Publishing Board could with advantage employ a portion, say half, of the time of a capable man who should combine business judgment and alertness with bibliographical tastes and knowledge of library

interests. The time has come when both for its own sake and in justice to those who serve it the Publishing Board should have salaried officers. To make the change successfully, however, requires a better financial condition than it yet has."

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

PUBLICATIONS.	Copies sold in 1900.	Copies on hand Dec. 31, 1900.	Balances, Jan. 1, 1900, being excess of expenditures or receipts to date.		Operations, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1900.		Balances, Dec. 31, 1900, being excess of expenditures or receipts to date.	
			Spent.	Received.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Spent.	Received.
A. L. A. Proceedings.....	2	1829	....	\$5.56	\$1.24	\$2.00	....	\$6.32
Books for boys and girls.....	188	643	\$13.47	....	....	8.60	\$4.87	....
Bibliography of fine art.....	84	209	415.87	....	....	47.50	368.37	....
List of French fiction.....	991	440	....	8.51	....	20.64	....	29.15
Books for girls and women ..	{ 107 218 pts.	{ 474 4064 pts.	{ ....	....	66.19	66.19	....	....
Reading for the young.....	{ 24 6 orig. 32 suppl. 24 compl.	{ 899 5	{ 418.58	....	....	48.39	370.19	....
List of subject-headings.....	296	55	....	227.85	144.17	390.36	....	474.04
A. L. A. index, 2d edition.....	....	....	242.84	....	225.00	....	467.84	....
Portrait index.....	....	....	728.94	....	561.08	....	1290.02	....
Current book cards.....	....	....	....	467.37	719.16	860.39	....	608.60
English history cards.....	....	....	....	16.41	134.00	55.75	61.83	....
Periodical cards.....	170,344	....	....	438.37	1795.75	1688.26	....	330.88
Miscellaneous sets.....	....	....	41.85	....	235.48	644.67	....	367.34
Library tracts.....	824	2174	....	....	125.15	41.20	83.95	....
Totals.....	....	....	\$1861.55	\$1164.07	\$4007.22	\$3873.96	\$2647.07	\$1816.33
General balance.....	....	....	....	697.48	....	133.26	....	830.74
	....	....	\$1861.55	\$1861.55	\$4007.22	\$4007.22	\$2647.07	\$2647.07

OTHER ACCOUNTS.	Bal. Jan. 1, 1900.		Operations of 1900.		Bal. Dec. 31, 1900.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
General expense and income account.....	....	\$1900.48	\$345.55	\$2.15	....	\$1617.08
Old members account.....	....	49.25	2.84	....	....	46.41
Library Bureau account.....	....	455.00	1413.23	1327.75	....	369.52
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. account.....	....	....	159.12	175.62	....	16.50
Other charges unpaid.....	....	69.41	69.41	241.69	....	241.69
Balance of cash.....	\$1100.66	....	3019.67	3296.69	\$823.64	....
Due to Publ. Board on bills and subscriptions.....	736.00	....	2717.26	2816.44	636.82	....
Totals.....	\$1836.66	\$2534.14	....	....	\$1460.46	\$2291.20
Balances.....	697.48	....	....	....	830.74	....
	\$2534.14	\$2534.14	....	....	\$2291.20	\$2291.20

## THE PROCEEDINGS.

WAUKESHA, WIS., THURSDAY, JULY 4—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1901.

## FIRST SESSION.\*

(METHODIST CHURCH, WAUKESHA, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 4.)

## PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting was called to order at 8.15 by President CARR, who announced that the American Library Association would take up the program prepared for its 23d annual meeting. The president then introduced ANDREW J. FRAME, of Waukesha, who extended a cordial welcome to Waukesha on behalf of the local committee, referring to the advance made in library development throughout Wisconsin, largely through the efforts of such men as Senator Stout, of Menominee, and Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, and the enthusiasm of the state commission.

Mr. CARR then delivered the  
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.  
(See p. 1.)

## The subject

WHAT MAY BE DONE FOR LIBRARIES  
was presented by three speakers, T. L. MONTGOMERY presenting

WHAT MAY BE DONE BY THE CITY,  
(See p. 5),

Dr. E. A. BIRGE reviewing

WHAT MAY BE DONE BY THE STATE,  
(See p. 7),

and HERBERT PUTNAM outlining

WHAT MAY BE DONE BY THE NATION,  
(See p. 9.)

Adjourned at 10 p.m.

## SECOND SESSION.

(ASSEMBLY ROOM, FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE,  
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5.)

President CARR called the meeting to order at 10.25, and announced that the usual reports of officers and committees would be taken up in due order.

\* Preceding this first general session of the Association, an informal social reception had been held at The Fountain Spring House, Wednesday evening, July 3; and during Thursday, July 4, there were meetings of the A. L. A. Council, special committees, etc.

The PRINTED REPORT OF 1900 MEETING was approved as presented and distributed.

The AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION, as approved at the Montreal meeting was submitted for ratification, and was adopted. It provides that in section 17, line 10, of the constitution the words "of the association," shall be stricken out, thus making the final sentence of that section read as follows: "It may, by a two-thirds vote, promulgate recommendations relating to library matters, and no resolutions except votes of thanks and on local arrangements shall be otherwise promulgated."

F. W. FAXON presented his

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

During the 13 months since the Association met at Montreal the number of new members added has been 167.\* Including with the new those who have rejoined (for they are practically new members), we have over 225, the largest year's increase in the history of the A. L. A. The system of giving to each person who joins an accession number, and after a lapse of membership for one or more years reverting to the old number when he again joins, is not to my mind quite fair to the regular continued membership. One of the charter members, to take an extreme case, may, after paying dues for 1876 only, come in again this year by paying for 1901 and yet appear on a par with the 1876 members who have faithfully kept up their membership for 25 years. Those rejoining members should be included with the total of new names added. There is a chance here for our statistician to devise a better system of accession. In March, 1901, the active membership reached the 1000 mark, an achievement which may well be recorded at the opening of a new century.

In January 4000 copies of preliminary announcements were mailed to members, and others supposed to be interested. The secretary compiled for this purpose a card cata-

\* From the close of the Montreal meeting to close of Waukesha meeting the total new members joined were 280.

log of names, including in it members of all the state associations and local clubs.

In May a new handbook (68 pages and cover)  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$  in., practically following the size of last issue, was sent out, giving list of members, officers and committees, statistical tables, lists of state and local library associations and state library commissions, necrology for the year, and other information of value to members and of use in extending the work of the A. L. A.

An edition of 4500 was printed at an expense of \$160.60, and about half were mailed, in connection with circular no. 2 regarding the Waukesha meeting. The remainder should suffice for the coming year, with a small supplement to include the new members, and the by-laws to be passed at Waukesha, thus completing the new constitution.

Early in June the final announcement was sent out, with private post card enclosed, requesting advance registration. This was entirely successful, 476 persons registering for attendance, up to June 28. A printed list of these, for distribution at the early sessions of the meeting, will, it is confidently expected, more than justify the expense of its compilation. (800 copies, 24 pages, same size as handbook, \$32.75.)

2000 copies of program (16 pages, hand-

book size) were printed and a copy mailed to each person who registered for attendance at the meeting, and to all members of the Association.

The secretary's expenses for the year, exclusive of handbook, will be about \$400, the chief items being postage and printing. This seems justified, as it has been the means of increasing the income of the A. L. A. by more than the amount expended.

Number of letters and postcards written during the year 956, number received about 1000.

Gifts to the A. L. A. during the year have included:

Current issues of the New York Public Library *Bulletin*, and the *Library Journal*, from the publishers.

Reports of the Bristol meeting of the L. A. U. K., from the Honorable Secretary.

Report of the trustees of the Public Library of Victoria, Australia, 1900.

Catalogue of books on art, from the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Library.

Statistics of labor, Conn., Report, 1901.

*World Almanac*, 1901.

Annual reports of several American libraries, including Philadelphia Free, Haverhill Public, Somerville Public, and Bowdoin College libraries.

In closing I wish to thank all upon whom I have called for information or help, for the promptness and cordiality of their response.

#### GARDNER M. JONES presented the

##### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1900 (Montreal conference, p. 107)..... \$54 75

##### RECEIPTS, JAN.-DEC., 1900.

###### Fees from annual members :

From 3 members for 1898

From 61 members for 1899

From 780 members for 1900

From 12 members for 1901

856 members at \$2..... \$1712 00

###### Fees from annual fellows :

From 1 fellow for 1899

From 9 fellows for 1900

10 fellows at \$5..... 50 00

###### Fees from library members :

From 1 library for 1899

From 29 libraries for 1900

30 libraries at \$5..... 150 00

\$1912 00

###### Life membership :

Alfred Hafner

Emma R. Neisser

2 life memberships at \$25..... \$50 00

Interest on deposit, New England Trust Co..... 11 64

Donation..... 1 00

\$2029 39



PAYMENTS, JAN.-DEC., 1900.

Proceedings, including delivery :

Jan. 15.	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , balance on printing and binding Atlanta Proceedings.....	\$142 92	
	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , delivery Atlanta Proceedings.....	66 27	
Mar. 17.	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , cartage.....	50	
Oct. 2.	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , Montreal Proceedings and delivery.....	881 34	
			<u>\$1091 03</u>

Stenographer :

June 30.	J. H. Kenehan.....	\$30 75	
July 7.	G. D. Robinson.....	73 69	
			<u>\$104 44</u>

Secretary and conference expenses :

April 24.	F. H. Gerlock & Co., printing handbook.....	\$59 00	
	F. H. Gerlock & Co., circulars, etc.....	35 25	
May 29.	Henry J. Carr, postage, etc.....	112 90	
June 30.	F. H. Gerlock & Co., programs and circulars.....	37 75	
July 24.	Henry J. Carr, travel secretaries' expenses.....	67 92	
Oct. 18.	F. W. Faxon, stamped envelopes, etc.....	15 60	
Dec. 12.	F. W. Faxon, salary, on account.....	50 00	
			<u>\$378 42</u>

Treasurer's expenses :

May 29.	Gardner M. Jones, postage, etc.....	\$14 00	
Oct. 2.	Salem Press Co., printing bills, etc.....	5 50	
	Gardner M. Jones, stamped envelopes, etc.....	46 85	
Dec. 24.	Gardner M. Jones, expenses.....	31 55	
			<u>\$97 90</u>

Trustees of the Endowment Fund, life membership for investment..... \$50 00

\$1721 79

Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1900 :

Deposit in New England Trust Co., Boston.....	\$201 55	
Deposit in Merchants' Bank, Salem, Mass.....	106 05	\$307 60
		<u>\$2029 39</u>

From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1901, the receipts have been \$1650.00 and the payments \$781.32, the balance on hand July 1 being \$1176.28. The membership, hence the income, of the Association is increasing from year to year, but it should be borne in mind that increased membership means increased expenses. The secretary and treasurer are obliged to ask for more money for postage, stationery, printing, etc., and it is only by the most rigid condensation that the recorder is able to keep our conference Proceedings within our means.

The number of members in good standing on Dec. 31, 1900, was as follows :

Honorary members.....	3
Perpetual member.....	1
Life fellows.....	2
Life members.....	34
Annual fellows (paid for 1900).....	9
Annual members (paid for 1900)....	796
Library members (paid for 1900)....	29

874

During the year 1900, 208 new members joined the Association and seven died.

GARDNER M. JONES, *Treasurer*.

The following report of audit was appended :

The Finance Committee have performed the duties laid down in the constitution ; they have examined the accounts of the trueasurer, during the period covered by his report, and find them properly kept and vouched for.

JAMES L. WHITNEY,	} <i>Finance Committee.</i>
CHARLES K. BOLTON,	
GEO. T. LITTLE.	

*Necrology.*

I. Eleanor Arnold Angell (A. L. A. no. 1631, 1897) assistant librarian American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City. Born Jan. 23, 1874; died in New York City May 18, 1900. Miss Angell graduated from the Pratt Institute Library School in 1896 and was a member of the Pratt Institute Library staff until July, 1897. From Dec., 1897, to the time of her death she was as-

sistant librarian of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

2. Hon. Mellen Chamberlain (A. L. A. no. 335, 1879) ex-librarian, Boston Public Library. Born in Pembroke, N. H., June 4, 1821; died in Chelsea, Mass., June 25, 1900. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1844, taught school at Brattleboro, Vt., entered the Harvard Law School in 1846, was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he took up his residence in Chelsea and began the practice of law in Boston. He held several municipal offices and was a member of both houses of the state legislature. From 1866 to 1870 he was an associate justice of the Municipal Court of Boston, then chief justice of the same court until his resignation in 1878. He was librarian of the Boston Public Library from Oct. 1, 1878, to Oct. 1, 1890. During his administration the library's collection of Americana was largely increased and the preliminary plans for the new building were developed. The remainder of his life was devoted to literary and historical work. Judge Chamberlain was recognized as one of the foremost students of American colonial history and his collection of autographic documents relating to American history was one of the finest in the country. This collection was deposited in the Boston Public Library in 1893 and became its property on the death of Judge Chamberlain.

(See "Brief description of the Chamberlain collection of autographs," published by the Boston Public Library.)

3. Henry Barnard (A. L. A. no. 104, 1877.) Born in Hartford, Ct., Jan. 24, 1811; died July 5, 1900. He graduated from Yale College in 1830 and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. From 1837-40 he was a member of the Connecticut legislature and during his term of service advocated reforms in insane asylums, prisons and the common schools. From 1838 to 1842 he was secretary of the board of school commissioners in Connecticut; from 1842 to 1849 school commissioner of Rhode Island; from 1850 to 1854 state superintendent of the Connecticut schools, and from 1857 to 1859 president of the State University of Wisconsin. From 1865 to 1867 he was president of St. John's College, and from 1867 to 1870 U. S. Commissioner of Education. He wrote and compiled many educational books and edited several educational periodicals, the most impor-

tant being the *American Journal of Education*.

In 1886 he published a collected edition of his works comprising 52 volumes and over 800 original treatises. Dr. Barnard received the degree of LL.D. from Yale and Union in 1851 and from Harvard in 1852. He was always greatly interested in libraries. In 1823 or 1824 he served as assistant librarian and made his first donation to the library of Monson Academy, and from 1828 to 1830 was librarian of the Linonian Society of Yale College, giving twice the amount of the small salary back to the library in books. During his connection with the legislature and common schools of Connecticut, 1837 to 1842, the district school library system was established and the power of taxation for libraries was given to every school society in the state. During his sojourn in Rhode Island he started a library in every town in the state. He joined the A. L. A. in 1877, and was made an honorary member at Chicago in 1893. He attended the conferences of 1876, 1877, and 1893.

("National cyclopaedia of American biography," vol. 1; L. J., 4:289.)

4. Enos L. Doan (A. L. A. no. 1909, 1899), librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library. Born in Indiana about 40 years ago; died in Wilmington, Dec. 18, 1900. He was a graduate of Haverford College and was for several years connected with the Friends' School in Wilmington, first as teacher and later as assistant principal and principal. In the spring of 1899 he resigned that office to accept the appointment of librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library. He had previously been active in the development of the library, and as chairman of the library committee had aided in the reorganization of the former subscription library into a free public library.

(L. J., Jan., 1901.)

5. Josiah Norris Wing (A. L. A. no. 585, 1886), librarian New York Free Circulating Library. Born near Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 29, 1848; died in New York City, Dec. 20, 1900. His father, E. N. Wing, was engineer of the East Tenn. and Va. R. R. He was a Union man and after the siege of Knoxville removed to New York City. Here young Wing attended the public schools and entered the College of the City of New York, but before the close of the first year he became a

clerk in the Mercantile Library. He was connected with the library for 13 years and became first assistant librarian, but his unceasing work and devotion to details injured his health and he was obliged to retire from active work. In 1880 he took charge of the library department of Charles Scribner's Sons, for which his library training well fitted him. In April, 1899, he was elected chief librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library. During the years he was in the book business Mr. Wing kept in close touch with library interests. He was a member of the A. L. A. for 14 years, and was almost from its beginning an active member of the New York Library Club. He had been treasurer of the New York Library Association for seven years, holding that office at the time of his death. He was also prominent in book trade organizations and in various civic reform movements in New York City. He was always ready to give help and service in any good cause and he will be missed by many friends among librarians and bookbuyers.

(*Publishers' Weekly*, Dec. 29, 1900; *L. J.*, Jan., 1901.)

6. Huntington Wolcott Jackson (A. L. A. no. 884, 1890), president board of directors of the John Crerar Library. Born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 28, 1841; died in Chicago, Jan. 3, 1901. He attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Princeton College. At the end of his junior year he enlisted in the army, where he secured rapid promotion. After a year at the Harvard Law School and a year spent in European travel and study, he finished his studies in Chicago and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He practiced law in Chicago and in 1888 was elected president of the Chicago Bar Association. Mr. Jackson was a warm and trusted friend of the late John Crerar. At Mr. Crerar's death he was, with Mr. Norman Williams, one of the executors of the will and a co-trustee of the John Crerar Library, then to be founded. For many years Mr. Jackson was chairman of the committee on administration and practically all of the details of administration were passed upon by him and some quite important changes were made by him. Mr. Jackson was a member of the A. L. A. from 1890 until his death, but there is no record of his attendance at any conference.

(*See Report of John Crerar Library*, 1900.)

7. Robert Crossman Ingraham (A. L. A. no. 205, 1879), librarian of the New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library. Born in New Bedford, Feb. 11, 1827; died there March 3, 1901. The New Bedford Free Public Library was instituted in 1852 and Mr. Ingraham was chosen its first librarian, then taking up the work to which he gave nearly half a century. Under his management the library grew from its nucleus of 5500 volumes to 72,000 volumes, and the strength and good proportions of the collection are due to his scholarship, unsparring labor, and discernment of local needs. For many years Mr. Ingraham had little or no assistance in the library, yet for more than 30 years he cataloged every book added to its shelves. He kept in touch with changes in library administration and was not prevented by conservatism from adopting those which his good judgment approved. Mr. Ingraham was a man of retiring disposition and simple tastes, a hard student with a marvelous memory. In addition to his great fund of general information, and knowledge of the books in his library, he was thoroughly posted in everything relating to the history of New Bedford, and had few equals in his knowledge of mosses and liverworts. He devoted his life to his library and his fund of erudition was always at the service of every one who sought his assistance.

(*See W. R. L. Gifford in L. J.*, April, 1901.)

8. Eugene Francis Malcouronne (A. L. A. no. 1973, 1900), for the last 10 years secretary-treasurer and librarian of the Fraser Institute Free Public Library, of Montreal, died April 11, 1901. Mr. Malcouronne will be pleasantly remembered by many who attended the Montreal conference.

The treasurer's report was accepted.

C. C. SOULE read the

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

*To the Secretary of the American Library Association.*

I submit herewith a report of the receipts and expenditures from the date of last report, June 6, 1900, to July 1, 1901, together with a schedule of assets, and an estimate of income for the ensuing year.

There are no donations to report. The permanent fund has been increased by the fees for three (3) life memberships, \$75 in all.

In March, 1901, the mortgagor on a loan of

\$1000, bearing interest at six per cent., and falling due Aug. 1, 1903, asked leave to pay off the mortgage. He was allowed to do so on paying \$53.97, being the difference between the six per cent. he was to have paid, up to maturity of the mortgage, and the four per cent. which the trustees can expect to get on reinvestment of the \$1000 repaid. This repayment to the fund has been kept in bank until after this conference. If not needed by

the Publishing Board as a loan, it can be invested at, say, four per cent. Of the \$2102.18 now on deposit, subject to check, \$655.04 is on interest account, available for expenditure as the Council may direct. (In addition to this, \$301.03 income may be expected during the year 1901-2.) \$1437.14 is on principal account to be invested as opportunity offers.

CHARLES C. SOULE,

Treasurer A. L. A. Endowment Fund.

ENDOWMENT FUND STATEMENT, JUNE 6, 1900—JULY 1, 1901.

*Cash account—Received.*

1900, June 6.	Balance on hand, . . . . .	\$619.27
1901, March 8.	Repayment of mortgage loan, . . . . .	1000.00
	<i>For permanent fund—life memberships.</i>	
1901, March 5.	E. P. Thurston, . . . . .	\$25.00
"	S. H. Ranck, . . . . .	25.00
June 21.	B. C. Steiner, . . . . .	25.00
		<u>\$75.00</u>

*On interest account.*

1900, June 28.	Interest mortgage loan, . . . . .	\$75.00
" 29.	International Trust Co.'s deposit, . . . . .	6.82
Aug. 14.	Mortgage loan, . . . . .	30.00
Oct. 1.	" " . . . . .	24.50
Dec. 27.	" " . . . . .	75.00
1901, Jan. 14.	Brookline Savings Bank deposit, . . . . .	40.80
Feb. 6.	Mortgage loan, . . . . .	30.00
" "	Int. Trust Co., . . . . .	6.82
March 8.	Mortgage loan, . . . . .	53.79
Apr. 6.	" " . . . . .	24.50
June 26.	" " . . . . .	75.00
" 29.	International Trust Co. deposit, . . . . .	16.48
		<u>458.71</u>
		\$2152.98

*Paid out.*

1901, Jan. 14.	Interest added to deposit in Brookline Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$40.80
Apr. 18.	Rent of safe box for securities, . . . . .	10.00
		<u>50.80</u>
1901, July 1.	Balance on deposit with International Trust Co., Boston, . . . . .	\$2102.18

*Assets.*

Loan on mortgage at 7%, due Oct. 1, 1902, . . . . .	\$700.00
" " " " 5% " Jan. 24, 1902, . . . . .	3000.00
Deposit with Brookline (Mass.) Savings Bank, 4% interest . . . . .	1050.80
" " International Trust Co., Boston, 2% " . . . . .	2102.18
	<u>\$6852.98</u>

[Of this amount \$6187.94 is principal, to be left intact, \$665.04 is interest, available for use.]

Liabilities, none.

Annual expense, \$10 for safe deposit box.

*Available for appropriation by the Council, 1901-1902.*

Cash on hand July 1, 1901 (interest account), . . . . .	\$665.04
Interest on \$700.00 @ 7%, . . . . .	49.00
" " 3000.00 @ 5%, . . . . .	150.00
" " 1050.80 @ 4%, . . . . .	42.03
	<u>\$906.07</u>

(If no part of the principal is needed as a loan by the Publishing Board, add also Interest on (say) \$1500.00 invested at 4%, . . . . .

60.00

Estimated total, . . . . . \$966.07

The following report of audit was appended:

At the request of Charles C. Soule, treasurer of the Endowment Fund, we have examined his accounts and securities, and find evidence of investment of \$3700 in mortgage loans, of deposit of \$1050.80 in the Brookline (Mass.) Savings Bank, and of \$2102.18 in the International Trust Company, of Boston. We also find his accounts correctly cast, with proper vouchers for all expenditures.

JAMES L. WHITNEY, } *of the*  
CHARLES K. BOLTON } *Finance Committee*

Mr. SOULE: In submitting this report, I would call the attention of the Association to the fact that the permanent fund is not as large as it ought to be. If you will remember, the attempt at collection, made with much vigor at first, had to be abandoned on account of general financial trouble through the country. No systematic effort has since been made to increase the fund. The work of the Association would be very much furthered if this fund were large enough to provide \$5000 or \$6000 of income, so that the Association could have two or three, or one or two, permanent paid officers, with a good allowance for travelling and incidental expenses. If any of you should be asked where an amount of say \$100,000 could be placed with advantage to the general library cause, I hope you will bear in mind the inadequate funds of the Association.

The report was accepted.

In the absence of W. L. R. GIFFORD, chairman, the secretary read the

#### REPORT OF THE CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE.

The exhaustive report on co-operative cataloging rendered by the Co-operation Committee of last year has disposed for the present, so far as this committee is concerned, of the most important subject which has of late years been brought to its attention.

Dr. Richardson reports that the index to theological periodicals is progressing rapidly, and will probably be published before the next conference of the A. L. A. The index will cover the years 1891-1900, and will include all the standard theological periodicals, of Poole rank and upwards, in all languages of which there are representatives in American libraries, together with many references to theological articles in general periodicals,

in all not less than 25,000 references. It will be an alphabetical subject index like Poole, but will differ from Poole in giving regular author-title entry, and will be more bibliographical in character through the select references to general periodicals. A feature of the index will be a very brief definition of each subject. Dr. Richardson has at present seven clerks engaged in the work, and is pushing it as fast as possible.

The dictionary of historical fiction, in preparation by the Free Library of Philadelphia, is making satisfactory progress, and will probably be issued within the coming year. Since the announcement was made at the Atlanta conference that this dictionary was in preparation there have been many inquiries concerning it, and the prospect of its publication will be welcome.

The committee has received no new information during the past year in regard to plans for bibliographical work, and it would emphasize the recommendations of previous years that all such plans be reported promptly to the committee, so that they may be published in its annual report.

WILLIAM L. R. GIFFORD, *Chairman.*

In the absence of C. H. GOULD, chairman, C. W. ANDREWS read the

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN DOCUMENTS.

The committee begs to report, with considerable confidence, that this is positively its last appearance in connection with the list of French government serials, which has been long in course of compilation and publication. This work is now in its final stage, and as it will soon be in the hands of the reviewer, to say much in regard to it at present seems hardly necessary. Two points, however, require a word:

1. Recognizing the difficulties in the way of attaining anything like completeness in an enumeration of this nature, the committee deliberately decided to omit certain documents in favor of others. Thus it happens that no reference is made to the legislative proceedings of the several Revolutionary Assemblies, nor to other publications of equal importance.

2. In addition to enumerating documents, this list indicates particular libraries where

they may be consulted. It was, of course, unnecessary, even had it been possible, to mention all the libraries in the country which possess sets more or less complete. But it is hoped that the libraries chosen are so widely distributed as to save a would-be reader from undertaking a long journey when a shorter one would serve.

Such other features as call for notice will be referred to in the preface.

It would, however, be unbecoming if the committee failed now to recognize and thank Miss Adelaide R. Hasse for the pains and labor she has bestowed upon the list. She has co-operated with the committee from the first, and to her and to Mr. Andrews the committee is under special obligations.

The committee would further report that it now has on hand a considerable amount of raw material for a German list similar to the French; and it is hoped that progress may be made in arranging this during the present summer.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. GOULD, *Chairman.*

W. I. FLETCHER read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TITLE-PAGES AND INDEXES OF PERIODICAL VOLUMES.

Your committee have understood their business to be the preparation of a note to be addressed to the publishers of periodicals, setting forth the views of librarians in regard to the issue of title-pages, etc., with periodicals. They, therefore, submit as their report the accompanying draft of such a note, with the recommendation that it be sent to the publishers of all leading periodicals, and that a committee on this subject be continued, to receive and act upon any correspondence that may be called out.

THORVALD SOLBERG, }  
W. I. FLETCHER, } *Committee.*

*Note to publishers of periodicals, as to the furnishing in proper form of title-pages and contents. This note was drawn up by a Committee of the American Library Association and was approved by the Association.*

As a result of much dissatisfaction among librarians with the irregularities and uncertainties connected with the issue, by publishers of periodicals, of title-pages and "contents" of volumes, the American Library Association has had a special committee consid-

ering the subject with a view to drawing up a suitable memorial to be presented to such publishers, looking to the securing of more uniformity and propriety in this matter. After mature consideration the committee have prepared the following recommendations as embodying the minimum of improvement which may reasonably be hoped for.

1. Title-pages and tables of contents should always accompany *the number completing a volume*, and not the first number of a new volume. [They should be *stitched in, and not sent loose.*] There are several cogent reasons for this recommendation:

(a) In many cases it is a serious detriment to the usefulness of a set in a library, if a completed volume cannot be bound until the receipt of the next number.

(b) More important is the need that the numbers of a volume shall constitute the volume in its entirety, so that as they are bought and sold there shall not be the necessity of handling also another number belonging to a different volume in order to complete the first. Now that libraries are buying periodical sets and volumes in such large numbers for use with Poole's and other indexes, it is of great importance to the book trade, as well as librarians, and must have a real bearing on the business interests of the publishers, that this matter, often trifled with, shall receive due attention. Publishers must come to feel that if it is necessary (which it generally proves not to be) to delay a completing number a day or two in its issue in order to insure its completeness in this respect, the delay is abundantly compensated for.

2. Title-pages and contents should be furnished *with every copy* of the issue of a completing number. We earnestly believe that by inserting title-pages and contents in all cases publishers will at once put a premium on the preservation and binding of their magazines, suggesting it to many who otherwise would not think of it. In the long run the demand for back numbers to make up volumes must more than compensate for the extra expense of putting in the additional leaves.

The policy of sending title-pages and contents only to those calling for them is suicidal, as it results in flooding the market with numbers from which volumes cannot be made up and by destroying the hope of making up sets weakens the demand which would otherwise exist for volumes and numbers of the periodical in question.

If an alphabetical index, in addition to a table of contents, is furnished, which is the preferable practice, the former should be paged to go at the end of the volume. When such an index is furnished, and no table of contents, the index should be printed to follow the title-page.

3. As to the form in which title-pages and contents should be issued: they should be

printed on a two-, four-, or eight-leaved section, separate from other printed matter, either advertising or reading. Nothing is more important in binding volumes to stand the hard wear of our public libraries than that none of the earlier leaves in the volume shall be single leaves pasted in. One of the greatest abuses of the book trade at present is the disposition to have title and other preliminary leaves pasted in. Librarians find to their cost (what is not so obvious to the book manufacturer) that this does not work. An absolute requirement for good bookmaking is that the first and last portions of the book especially shall be good solid sections — no single leaves, nor do most librarians or owners of private libraries like to include advertisements, in order to secure these solid sections for binding. We feel sure that it is abundantly worth while for the publishers to squarely meet this demand.

4. Admitting that there may be cases in which it is practically impossible to furnish title and contents with the completing number of a volume, we would recommend for such cases that such a separate section as has been described be made and furnished with the first number of the new volume, stitched in *at its end*, not at its beginning. The last-named practice is likely to cause more trouble to librarians than any other that is common, as it is difficult to remove the section without making the number unfit to place in the reading room.

We would like to call the attention of periodical publishers to the difficulties arising from the common practice of printing some first or last leaves of reading matter on the same section with some pages of advertising. Most librarians prefer to remove the advertising leaves before binding the magazines. The practice referred to makes it necessary to bind in some advertising leaves or else take off and paste in single leaves of reading matter, sometimes three or four in one place, which is very inimical to good binding. Publishers are advised to have all advertising pages printed on separate sections if possible.

Desiring to meet, so far as possible, the views of publishers in regard to the matters referred to above, the committee will be pleased to hear from any to whom this note may come.

Mr. FLETCHER: The committee have corresponded with some of the magazine publishers, and if any are disposed to consider what is here proposed an ideal system, your attention may be called to the fact that several of our magazine publishers are carrying it out. For instance, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. — I am not mentioning them as superior to others; others might be mentioned — but in

their reply to a tentative letter Houghton, Mifflin & Co. say that "in all of our publications every one of these recommendations is strictly carried out." They took pride in replying to us that they believed they were doing exactly what we wanted — and several other publishers.

G. M. JONES: I understand the report to recommend that title-pages and indexes be fastened into the last number of the volume. Now it seems that in many cases it would be very much better to have them left loose. The case is this: In almost all public libraries of any size periodicals are put into some kind of a binder. On many accounts binders which perforate are the best, but we do not wish to perforate title-page and index, if we can help it, especially the title-page, and I would like to inquire why the committee considered it so essential that the title-page and index should be fastened into the number?

Mr. FLETCHER: These questions were all considered by the committee, and I would say when I first drew up my suggestion on this point it was that title-page and index should be sent loose; but I found an overwhelming argument against that, when we came to consider that they were desired to be with every completing number; that those completing numbers are sold to the people in railroad trains and elsewhere and are coming into the second-hand periodical market, where we must look for many to make up our sets. Now as to the point which Mr. Jones has spoken of. If the magazine is to be perforated to be put in the binder, as the completing number is to have the title and index, as we proposed, in a separate section, it can be removed by undoing the stitching, or sewing, if it is sewed. That can be done before it is put into the binder. Of course there is no necessity for ruining the stitching in its entirety. There may be some little objection there, but it is so slight that it seemed to the committee entirely counterbalanced.

Mr. JONES: Mr. Fletcher's reply is perfectly satisfactory on that point.

W. S. BISCOE: One other suggestion: Do I understand from Mr. Fletcher, if there is a table of contents, that the index be put after the title-page?

Mr. FLETCHER: No, the suggestion is that

if there is an alphabetical index and a table of contents, the index should be planned and arranged at the end of the volume, but that if only an index is furnished, and no table of contents, that would be in accordance with the usual practice in such cases—the index should go, like a table of contents, after the title-page.

Mr. BISCOE: If there is no table of contents the alphabetical index is to go after the title-page? It seems to me desirable that it should always go at the end of the volume.

Mr. FLETCHER: I am very glad that point has been called attention to. I should like it if Mr. Biscoe would suggest an amendment. According to the report, when such an index is furnished, and no table of contents, the index should be printed to follow the title-page. We might say: if an alphabetical index is furnished, it should be paged to go at the end of the volume.

T. L. MONTGOMERY: Was not the committee's report to provide for the printing of the alphabetical index in the place of a table of contents, thereby making it one section?

Mr. FLETCHER: The advantage of that would be that there would be something to go with the title-page to make up the section. The title-page should be part of a section for binding as a separate section. I wonder if most of the librarians present haven't had the same exasperating experience which I have so often had with those title-pages which are separate leaves, and have to be pasted into the volume. There is hardly any practice so vicious in bookmaking as having the title-page pasted in. It almost always pulls out before the book is in any other respect at all dilapidated.

A. G. JOSEPHSON: I would suggest that the committee recommend that both a table of contents and an index should be furnished.

Mr. FLETCHER: The committee would entirely agree to that, and it could very easily be done. If an alphabetical index, in addition to the table of contents, is furnished, a practice to be preferred might be to consolidate them.

Pres. CARR: I think, Mr. Fletcher, you should be able to modify your report, before printing, to incorporate those suggestions.

F. W. FAXON: If the committee is trying

to get at an ideal arrangement, it might be well to suggest that the publishers of magazines have some one who knows something about the contents make the index. We have a magazine in Boston that persists in indexing articles under "a" and "the," and proper names under "John" and "James." But if the committee is trying to get a rule that the publishers will be most likely to adopt, it seems to me they might suggest that the index be published in each concluding number of a volume, even though the index is put in place of that many pages of text. Of course it would not do to suggest that these pages be taken out of advertising, but as the text usually costs the magazine something, publishers would probably be willing to devote four of the pages they would have to pay for to an index, which would cost them much less.

Mr. FLETCHER: I think it would interest the Association to know of an example that Mrs. Fairchild sent me some time ago of the way these indexes are made. Some periodical in New York had an article on motive power for the canals, and in the index it appeared under "Mule, Must the Canal Go?"

The report was approved and referred to the Council.

In the absence of Dr. J. S. BILLINGS the secretary read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON "INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE."

Your committee begs to report that the final conference of delegates of the various governments for the purpose of considering an International Catalogue of Scientific Literature was held in London on June 12 and 13, 1900, and, as intimated in the report of your committee last year, owing to the failure of Congress to make it possible for delegates with power to attend, no representatives of the United States were present. Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, who was visiting England at the time was informally in conference with various members of the Royal Society and rendered effective service in enabling them to reach a conclusion.

The conference decided to undertake the issuing of the Catalogue provided 300 complete subscriptions were received by October 1st, the quota of the United States in this being 45. During the summer the Smith-



sonian Institution issued a circular to American libraries and universities and learned societies and scientific men, announcing the fact, with the very gratifying result of the subscription to the equivalent of over 70 complete sets for a period of five years.

A meeting of the International Council to finally arrange for the beginning of the work was held in London on December 12 and 13, 1900, at which the necessary financial arrangements were agreed to, the Royal Society advancing certain sums and agreeing to act as publisher, and being authorized to enter into contracts, etc. Doctor H. Foster Morley was elected director and offices were secured at 34 and 35 Southampton street, Strand, London, W. C. The initial work has begun. The preparation of a list of periodicals to be indexed and a more careful revision of the schedules was the first work to be done. Thus far the periodical lists for Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Japan, Portugal, Canada, India and Ceylon have been printed. That for the United States is expected to be ready for transmission to London about August 1st.

In the absence of any provision, the Smithsonian Institution is carrying on the work for the United States, although with very inadequate force. It would be very desirable if legislation could be had to enable the Smithsonian Institution to prosecute this work more vigorously and without drawing upon its own funds.

J. S. BILLINGS, *Chairman.*

CYRUS ADLER, *Secretary.*

Pres. CARR: Dr. Hosmer has, I think, a communication to make that is of concern to us all.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN FISKE.

Dr. HOSMER: Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

We meet here in the midst of beautiful surroundings, but with considerable discomfort. Perhaps we hardly make it real to ourselves that this is in our country a time of calamity. Never in the course of a somewhat long experience, can I remember so many fatalities from the terrible heat of the summer. The newspapers have come to us from day to day with the list of victims from the great cities, and this morning comes in intelligence of a

death which touches us librarians very closely—the death of John Fiske. He died yesterday at Gloucester, Mass., overcome by the heat; and I think it entirely right to say that in the death of John Fiske comes the extinction of the greatest force in American literature at the present moment. John Fiske, while not a member of our association, was at one time a librarian; he had a great interest in the Association; he was the personal friend of many of its members. It is perhaps quite right to say that no author at the present time is so frequently in the mouths and in the hands of the librarians. It has been thought fitting by the executive committee that we should make an exception in his case, and that there should be some formal mention of his passing. I regret very much that the time is so brief. What I have to say must be unconsidered.

In several directions, John Fiske was a great writer. First as regards the doctrine of evolution, the great idea which has come to the world in our day. What a great and solemn thing it is! The slow process through the lapse of ages from the monad to that which crawls, then to that which swims, then to that which flies, until we come at last to that which walks erect with brow expanded broadly to the light of heaven; the slow increment of intelligence in the brain, as species becomes merged in constantly higher species; the extension of infancy, with its beautiful sequence of humanity, of love, of spirituality. This has come to be accepted by scientific minds as the path which the divine energy chooses to follow in the work of creation. Now, among our American writers, I suppose there is no one who has had so much to do with the development of the doctrine of evolution as John Fiske. He was the intimate friend and counsellor of Darwin, of Huxley, of Herbert Spencer, of Tyndall. They recognized in him their peer, and if it is the case—and I believe it to be the case—that John Fiske contributed to the doctrine of evolution the idea of the “extension of infancy” as being the cause of what is most gentle and lovely in humanity he deserves to be named with the first of those who have been connected with that great theory.

In the second place as a historian, this won-

derfully versatile man stands among the very first of the country. As a historian, John Fiske is not to be spoken of without discrimination. He had his limitations. I do not think that he had the power of picturesque description to the extent that Motley or Prescott possessed it. I do not think that he had the power of indefatigable research to the extent that it was possessed by our honored fellow-member, Justin Winsor. I do not think that he had the faculty of character-drawing as it was possessed for instance by the great historian, Clarendon, of the seventeenth century. But John Fiske had his gift, and it was a remarkable one. Taking a chaotic mass of facts, I know of no other American writer who had such genius to go in among them, to discern the vital links that connected one with another, to get order and system out of it, and then to present the result with a lucidity and a beauty which carried captive every reader. That was his faculty, as a historian; and he possessed it to such an extent and he used it in such a way that he is entitled to a place among our greatest historians.

Nor are these the only claims to distinction of this great man who has gone. As a religious leader, John Fiske is one of the foremost men of the time. His "Destiny of man," his "Idea of God," his latest noble address on the immortality of the soul, not yet published, are priceless writings, and men and women among the very best and brightest find in these books the best expression and guidance for their religious feelings.

Every one here has had opportunity, abundant opportunity, to know the greatness of John Fiske's mind. Few here, perhaps no other one, has had such opportunity as I have had to know the warmth and the generosity of his heart. For ten years in the Washington University, at St. Louis, we were colleagues; for 35 years we have been friends, and as I stand here before you to speak of him, my emotions fairly overcome me and I can do nothing but take my seat; but it is appropriate that in the American Library Association there should be some recognition taken of the passing from the midst of us of this great and noble figure.

Pres. CARR: After these fitting and touching

words, we can hardly have it in our hearts to transact any further business this session, and therefore, if there is no objection, we will proceed to take an adjournment.

Mr. CRUNDEN: I think a fitting action, on the suggestion of Dr. Hosmer, would be the appointment of a committee, with Dr. Hosmer as chairman, to draw up memorial resolutions. I make a motion to that effect.

The motion was adopted, and a committee was appointed, of J. K. Hosmer, George Iles, and R. G. Thwaites.

Adjourned 12 m.

### THIRD SESSION.

(FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6.)

The meeting was called to order by President CARR at 10.20.

In the absence of R. R. BOWKER, chairman, W. E. HENRY read the

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Committee on Public Documents this year makes an exclusively negative report. The Congress was occupied so exclusively with matters of larger public policy, particularly in relation with new territorial developments, that no attention was given in either house to public documents measures. A bill was presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Heatwole, on somewhat different lines from the Platt bill offered in the Senate last year, but like that in essential conformity with the general position taken by the American Library Association. This bill did not, however, progress beyond the introductory steps.

Within the past twelvemonth the Indiana State Library has issued its useful "Subject catalog of U. S. public documents in the Indiana State Library," as an appendix to the 23d biennial report of the state library, covering 289 pages, and presenting a useful conspectus within its field. This index, while serving helpfully as a general key for the use of other libraries through the range of documents contained in each specific library, suggests the greater importance of an adequate subject index to U. S. government publications in general, which could be made a checklist by several state and other libraries. The Indiana State Library has also prepared an

index to the *Documentary Journal* of Indiana from the beginning of that publication in 1835 to 1899, which is included in the 23d report of that library.

There is also little to report as to state publications, although there is evident a growth of interest in state bibliography, particularly in the state libraries. Part second of the bibliography of "State publications" is promised for the present year, including the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

A contribution of interest within this field has been made by the Acorn Club, of Connecticut, which has issued an elaborate bibliographical record of "Connecticut state laws," from the earliest times to 1836, compiled by A. C. Bates, librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, a useful feature of the work being the indication, when possible, of some library in which each issue recorded may be found. Record may also be made, in this connection, of the work accomplished or accomplishing by the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association, headed by Prof. William McDonald, of Bowdoin College, as chairman, in which Professors Robinson, of Columbia, Caldwell, of Nebraska, Bugbee, of Texas, who are his associates on the committee, have the co-operation of representatives in the several states. While this commission does not concern itself specifically with bibliography, it is preparing the way for a better bibliography of state publications than has hitherto been possible, by investigating the conditions of the public archives of each state, with a view to inducing the systematic and more complete collection in each state of its own archives, including its printed documents as well as manuscript records.

R. R. BOWKER,	} Committee.
W. E. HENRY,	
JOHNSON BRIGHAM.	

HERBERT PUTNAM: I would suggest that the Superintendent of Documents is here, and that possibly he might have some suggestion or recommendation to make on the subject of this report.

L. C. FERRELL: I suppose anything I may have to say will be in addition to what was

said in the report of the committee on public documents, as the report was rather negative. The matter of bringing about any legislation requires time and involves a great deal of hard work upon somebody. This is especially so if the subject is one in which no member of Congress, in particular, has a personal interest. It generally takes 10 or 12 years to pass any bill of interest to the people that no member of Congress will take care of personally. If it is a matter like saving the country, you can get a fifty million dollar bill passed in half an hour, but you cannot get a member of Congress to take up and pass a bill changing the method of printing and the distribution of documents without a great deal of pressure. Now, if Mr. Heatwole, chairman of the House Committee on Printing, was here, I think we might accomplish something to advantage on that subject, because I think if he could meet this great body of librarians face to face, we might get him to commit himself as to what he will do next session. He has promised me to take up this matter next winter and revise the printing laws from "A" to "Z," as he expressed it, but whether he will do so or not, I cannot say. Now, I shall prepare another bill, or have the old bill introduced again, I do not know which, and, as long as I remain in the office of Superintendent of Documents, I shall endeavor to bring about legislation on the lines proposed in the bills heretofore presented to Congress. In the first place, I want all the government periodicals taken out of the Congressional series and bound in cloth, so that they can be distributed to the libraries as soon as they are printed. But one edition of any document ought to be printed, and that edition ought to have the same endorsement on the back and the same title on the inside. If we continue to print duplicate and triplicate editions—departmental, bureau, and congressional—librarians will always have trouble in classifying and cataloging them. As far as my record is concerned, I suppose most of you are familiar with it. I am constantly endeavoring to improve the service. I have adopted a cumulative index for the monthly catalog; cumulative for six months, with a consolidated index for the entire year, in the December number. That was done mainly

because the annual catalog cannot be printed so as to be distributed promptly, and the monthly catalog fully indexed can be made to answer all temporary purposes. Now, we have three series of catalogs, as you all know, perhaps, each one serving a distinctive purpose. The document catalog, or comprehensive index—its official title—is intended for permanent use. It includes all documents printed during a fiscal year—July 1 to June 30, following. The document index is a subject, title, and author index of all congressional documents, indicating the number of each document and the volume in which it is bound up. In the monthly catalog all documents are arranged alphabetically under the author of the document, and everything related to the same subject is brought together in the index. Now, we are broadening out a little in our work; probably doing something Congress never contemplated we should do when the office was established. We are doing a good deal of bibliographical work, and I intend to enlarge upon it as I have the opportunity. We have published "Reports of explorations printed in the documents of the United States government, a contribution toward a bibliography," by Miss Hasse; a "Bibliography of U. S. public documents relating to inter-oceanic communication across Nicaragua, Panama, etc.," and we expect soon to take up the subject of documents relating to the various states, the purpose being to make a complete bibliography of everything printed in the U. S. public documents concerning each state and territory. We propose to take up the matter of documents relating to the Louisiana purchase first, because we are going to have a great exposition two years from now at St. Louis to commemorate that great event.

J. C. DANA presented the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION  
WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSO-  
CIATION.

Early last winter I secured from librarians, library assistants and teachers about 25 brief articles on co-operation between libraries and schools. These articles were written with special reference to teachers. I made a descriptive list of them and sent this list to leading educational journals in this country, with

the request that the editors thereof select from it one or more of the articles and publish them prior to July 1, 1901. Largely through the kindness of Mr. Winship, editor of the *Journal of Education* of Boston, I got the promise of publication of these articles from educational editors to the number of 25. The articles were duly sent out. I regret to have to report that I have received notice of the publication of less than half a dozen of the whole number. A few others may have been published, but the editors have never notified me of the fact. The articles were brief and chiefly written by persons prominent in library work in this country, they were of general interest, and seemed to deserve publication. The fact that they did not get it is to my mind somewhat indicative of the comparative unimportance of libraries in the opinion of educational people of this country.

Since coming here I have learned of another little incident which throws some light on our relation to the educational profession of this country. From the office of *Public Libraries* the program of the meeting of the library department of the N. E. A. at Detroit was sent to 32 leading educational journals in this country with the request that they print it. Of these 32 papers two only printed the program as requested, or at least two only printed it and gave due notice of the fact.

From all this we may learn, as I have stated more than once before, that libraries and librarians are as yet held in small esteem by the educational people of this country. Our influence among them is not great. It is not considered that we are connected in any important way with educational work. This is the opinion held by the rank and file. I believe this to be true in spite of the fact that the leaders of the N. E. A. have themselves been more than generous to the library department. Those leaders, largely through the influence of Mr. Hutchins of Wisconsin, gave a special appropriation of over \$500 to a committee of this department for the publication of a report on the relation of libraries and schools. This report has been quite widely circulated and has been well received by both teachers and librarians. We owe that to the N. E. A. We owe it to the appreciation of library work by the leaders of the N. E. A.

Nevertheless, taking the teaching profession at large, I think it safe to assume that our experience with the educational journals during the past winter is indicative of the teacher's attitude toward libraries and their possible helpfulness in the school room. This fact should not discourage us. On the contrary it should stimulate us to make our collections and our work with them of still more consequence until it becomes quite impossible for anyone in the educational world to be ignorant of, or to fail to take advantage of, the assistance to every day teaching work which we believe our libraries can give.

It is quite difficult, of course, if not impossible, for us to produce any great effect on the teachers of the present day save through individual work in our respective communities. No one can ask for a better opportunity to see the result of such work than I have had myself. I have seen two or three hundred teachers in the course of four or five years changed from an attitude of indifference toward the library as an aid in every day school room work, to one of readiness not to say eagerness, to take advantage of every opportunity the library could possibly offer. Many other librarians have had similar experiences. But this work does not go on rapidly enough to influence the profession as a whole. The teaching profession as it now stands is, as I have said, indifferent toward us. One thing we can do, and that is, arouse an interest among those who are to become teachers. After individual work in our own towns the best thing we can do, and especially the best thing we can do as an association, is to stimulate an interest in library training in the normal schools of this country. Interest in this phase of practical work has increased very much in normal schools the last few years. This is especially true in the west; and perhaps more true in Wisconsin than in any other state.

Mr. Dewey has recently given this matter consideration and I shall be much pleased if he will say something further by way of supplementing this informal report of mine, on what has been done and what can be done in normal schools toward interesting teachers in the use of libraries in teaching.

MELVIL DEWEY: What Mr. Dana has said,

though perhaps a little discouraging in its tone, is pretty nearly the truth; but we ought to remember this — the public school teachers and the other teachers of this country are a badly overworked class. Many a man and woman has broken down of nervous prostration in school, who has entered a library and worked hard and kept well. Our friends on the school side of educational work have a strain that comes from the disciplinary side. Worry kills more than work, and teachers have to meet this question of discipline; they have to take responsibility in the place of parents; they have an interminable number of reports to fill out; they have a mass of examination papers to read and deal with; and they have examinations to make until they are driven almost wild. Now, we go to them and present our case, our arguments for co-operation with the library. They admit it; they are convinced of it; but they have not vital energy and force enough to take up the matter and do much work in our cause. It is not that they doubt. They won't question the high plane on which we want to put the library, and they want to fulfil all their duties. I believe if we were to change places and were put into their routine, the majority of us would do just what they do — put it off until a more convenient season. I think that is the real trouble with our teachers. They are overworked, many of them; they are in certain ruts; and my suggestion is to try to reach them when they begin their work, through the normal schools. If we can get the normal school authorities to give the right kind of instruction and the right kind of a start to the teachers, we will accomplish a great deal more. We can do twice as much in working with the student teacher; it is like working in plaster of paris — easy while in a soft and plastic stage, but you leave it awhile and it hardens. So I should say, in considering this report, that we ought not to be discouraged. It is what we should expect, and we should turn our attention to, doing all we can to reach the young teachers who are now in a plastic state, ready to be moulded, but who in ten years will be dominant forces in education.

MISS M. E. AHERN: I wish to call attention to the fact that the program of the Library Department of the National Educational As-

sociation calls for a greeting from some representative of the A. L. A., and I therefore request, as secretary of that section and as an earnest member of the A. L. A., that you appoint some member to carry such greetings to the Library Department of the N. E. A.

It was voted that Mr. Crunden be appointed to represent the Library Association at the N. E. A. meeting.

F. M. CRUNDEN: Touching the subject before this meeting, I want to corroborate the statement made by Mr. Dana regarding the progress that comes quickly if you once induce the teachers of a city to accept, even in a small measure, the co-operation of the library. Only a few years ago we almost had to beg the teachers to use our books. We had to offer every inducement to them, and they did it, most of them, rather reluctantly. Now the great majority of our schools use the library books. Not long ago I asked three questions of the teachers using the library in their work: What value do you place upon the library in supplementary reading? What effect has it had thus far on the progress of your pupils in their studies? Is it an aid to the pupils? All these questions were answered most satisfactorily to us. Several say the library books are worth as much as any study in the curriculum, while two of them say that the library books are worth all the rest. And regarding discipline, the universal testimony is that the library is an aid to the discipline. In the school where most reading is done, the principal tells me that the problem of discipline has been practically eliminated; they give no more thought to it, because the children are interested and pleasantly occupied, so they do not get into mischief. The library has aided in all studies, is the basis of language work, has improved the language of the children, and has given an interest to the school work that it did not have before. Now if the teachers can only understand that this is going to lighten their work instead of increasing it, they will accept the co-operation of the library.

Dr. CANFIELD: Just one word to express my appreciation of the fairness with which Mr. Dewey put before you the position of the teachers and to add this statement: You are all likely to forget that you determine the lines of your own work and that a teacher's work

is laid out for her by other people, and it takes about all the time and strength of the pupil to meet the immediate demands of the curriculum, which is often very unwisely laid out. I want to add to that, as a proof of the interest taken by teachers, I know of my personal knowledge that the teachers of the high schools of New York have frequently placed their personal endorsement upon library cards for the pupils they have sent to the libraries and for whose books they are personally responsible. They cannot prove their interest in any better way than that.

Mr. DANA: I just want a moment to correct a possible impression that I was finding fault with the educational profession of this country. I was not finding fault with them, but finding fault with ourselves. If we are not yet a power to the teachers of this country, then it is our own fault. We do not as yet understand our own fitness, especially in relation to schools and reading in the schools, and we do not even know what we want to do, or what books to recommend. We do not know what the field of work in the schools is. How, then, can we expect to teach it; to urge a thing in regard to which we are not yet free of all doubts? The fault is our own possibly, and yet it is not all our own fault. It is largely a question of necessary time.

In the absence of Dr. E. C. RICHARDSON, chairman, the secretary read the

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

The Committee on International Co-operation in taking up the work referred to it by the Association has limited itself this year to a consideration of the question of a uniform standard of book statistics. This question is a two-fold one, first, what should be called a book, second, when statistics are classified, what are the most practical and useful classes?

In respect of the first matter, it recommends that all books for statistical purposes be divided into two or three classes. (1) Books of 50 pages or over; (2) books under 50 pages; or, where books of under eight pages are regarded at all, books of from eight to 49 pages; and (3) books under eight pages.

In respect of the second question, the chairman has prepared a comparative table of the usage of the *Publishers' Weekly, Bookseller*

Table showing classification of book trade statistics.

Some of the chief matters for attention are the questions of *Biography*, whether by itself or scattered in classes; *Literary History and Art*, by itself or under Philology, or under Bibliography, or scattered; *Juveniles*, by itself or divided among Fiction, Poetry, Education, etc.; *Scientific School Books, Geographies, etc.*, under subject or under Education; *Art of War, Commerce, etc.*, under Economics or Technology. All these conflict somewhere in usage shown and in the judgment of the various members of the committee, although there is a majority for keeping Biography as a separate class—contrary to unanimous foreign usage.

DEWEY (ORDER).	PUB. WEEKLY.	BOOKSELLER AND NEWS-DEALER.	PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR.
00 Collected and mis. works..	Literature and coll. works.	Unclassified.....	Misc. includ. pamphlets, not sermons.
010 Bibliography.....	.....	.....	.....
070 Newspapers.....	.....	.....	Year b'ks and serials in vols.
100 Philosophy.....	Philosophy.....	Philosophy.....	.....
230 Theology.....	Theology and religion....	Religion. Christ sci. occultism, theosophy.....	Theol. sermons, Biblical..
320 Polit. Sci. and Law.....	Law.....	Law, tech. Politics.....	Law, jurispr.....
Economics and social rel..	Polit. and soc. sci.....	Sociological subj.....	Polit. and soc. sci. Trade and commerce.
370 Education.....	Education.....	Education.....	Education, classical and philological.
400 Philology.....	.....	.....	.....
500 Natural science.....	Physics and math. sci.....	Mathematics, chem. and physic. sci. Biology. Nat. history.	(See below).....
600 Useful arts, Gen.....	Useful arts.....	Technology.....	.....
610 Medicine.....	Medicine and hyg.....	Medicine.....	Medicine, surgery.....
630 Agriculture.....	Domestic and rural.....	Farming and gardening.....	.....
Art of war.....	.....	.....	.....
700 Fine arts, Gen.....	Fine arts, il. gift books....	Art, architecture.....	Art, science and il. books..
780 Music.....	.....	On music and musicians....	.....
790 Games and sports.....	Sports and amusements....	Sports and games.....	.....
800 Literary hist. and crit.....	.....	.....	(See below).....
Poetry and drama.....	Poetry and drama.....	Poetry and drama.....	Poetry and the drama.....
Fiction.....	Fiction.....	Fiction.....	{ Novels, tales, juvenile works and other fiction.
Juveniles.....	Juvenile.....	Juveniles.....	Juveniles.....
Other forms.....	Humor and satire.....	.....	Belles lettres, essays, monographs, etc.
900 History.....	History.....	History.....	Hist., biog., etc.....
920 Biography.....	Biog. and correspond.....	Biography.....	.....
910 Geog. travels and descrip..	Descrip., geog., trav.....	Travel.....	Voyages, travels, geographical research.

DEWEY (ORDER).	BIBLIOG. ITAL.	HINRICH.	REINWALD.
00 Collected and mis. works..	Enciclopedia.....	Bibliothekswesen, encyklopädien, Gesamt. werke.....	Divers.....
010 Bibliography.....	Bibliografia.....	Sammel werke, Schriften.....	.....
070 Newspapers.....	Atti accademici.....	Gelehrten. Gesellschaften.....	.....
100 Philosophy.....	Giornale politici.....	Universitätswesen, etc.....	.....
230 Theology.....	Filosofia-Teologia.....	Theologie.....	Religion (Philos. morale)..
320 Polit. Sci. and Law.....	Pubbl. relig. e pie lett.....	Rechts u. Staatswiss.....	Droit et économie polit.....
Economics and social rel..	Legislazione, Guirisp., Atti del senato, atti duputati. Scienze polit. soc. Stat. bilanci ecc.	Handel, Gewerbe Verkehrswesen.	.....
370 Education.....	Istruzione. Educaz. Libri scolastici.	Erziehung u. Unterricht. Jugendschriften.	Education.....
400 Philology.....	Filologia storia lett.....	Sprach u. Litteraturwiss.	Linguistique.....
500 Natural science.....	Scienze fisiche, mate. e nat.	Naturwiss. Math.....	Sciences, medicales et naturelles.
600 Useful arts, Gen.....	Ingegneria-Ferrovie.....	Bau u. Ingenieurwissenschaft.	Technologie.....
610 Medicine.....	Medicina.....	Heilwissenschaft.....	.....
630 Agriculture.....	Agricolt. Industr. comm.....	Haus, Land u. Forstwiss..	.....
Art of war.....	Guerra Marina.....	Kriegswissenschaft.....	Art militaire et marine....
700 Fine arts, Gen.....	Belle arti.....	Kunst.....	Beaux arts.....
780 Music.....	.....	.....	.....
790 Games and sports.....	.....	.....	.....
800 Literary hist. and crit.....	.....	.....	.....
Poetry and drama.....	Let. contemp. Poesie. Teatro.	Schöne Litteratur.....	Littérature.....
Fiction.....	Romanzi e nov.....	.....	.....
Juveniles.....	Misc. e lett. popol.....	.....	.....
Other forms.....	Storia-Geografia.....	Geschichte.....	Histoire, Biog. polit.....
900 History.....	Biografia contemp.....	.....	.....
920 Biography.....	.....	.....	.....
910 Geog. travels and descrip..	.....	Erdbeschreibung, Karten..	Geographie.....

and *Newsdealer, Publishers' Circular, Bibliografia Italiana, Hinrichs and Reinwald*, arranging these in the order of the Dewey classification. This was printed by Mr. Bowker for the use of the committee, and is herewith submitted.

Mr. Bowker, in behalf of the committee, has submitted the matter, through Mr. G. H. Putnam, to the International Congress of Booksellers, and it is hoped that there may be a committee appointed or empowered to confer with this committee, and that some practical result may be reached in spite of various difficulties. This committee therefore recommends for the purpose of library reports, etc., the use of the Dewey order and divisions given in the accompanying table, with such modification as may be necessary to meet book trade requirements, but in the case of all recommendations begs to make them subject to an international understanding, and asks that the committee be continued and given full power to adopt a recommended order, providing an understanding can be reached with a representative of the booksellers. If such an understanding is reached, efforts should be made to get the further concurrence of other library associations and bibliographical bodies generally.

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, *Chairman,*  
*for the Committee.*

J. C. DANA for the

#### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

made a brief statement, that the committee as a whole had been unable this year to visit and report upon the schools. He presented, as the report of the committee, a letter from Dr. E. C. Richardson, one of its members who had visited several of the schools as lecturer.\*

WILLIAM BEER spoke briefly on

#### COLLECTION AND CATALOGING OF EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

The few remarks I have to make on this subject are prompted by a recent effort to collect from printed catalogs the scattered newspaper material for the first 15 years of the 19th century. The collection of information on the locality of files of newspapers up to 1800 has been commenced, and will in time

\* This report will appear in a later issue of the *Library Journal*.

be completed by Mr. Nelson, who publishes his results in the "Archives of the State of New Jersey." Many corrections will be necessary to his list, but it will even in its present shape be of great advantage to historical students.

The difficulty of the work increases almost in geometrical proportion as the dates approach the present era. The great increase of newspapers renders it necessary to divide the work into decades. I have chosen to carry it to 1815 on account of the importance to Louisiana history of the reports on the battle of New Orleans.

The particular feature in cataloging which I would fain see carried out in every library is the chronological conspectus, of which so admirable an example exists in Bolton's catalog of scientific documents, which is, or ought to be, familiar to all present.

It is exceedingly simple and easy to prepare and is of the greatest possible service, both to the librarian and the student.

Take any folio book ruled in wide columns with an ample margin. For my purpose I start by heading the first column 1800, and so on to the end of the page. Taking material from Mr. Galbreath's useful compilation, I find that in the libraries of Ohio there is only one title which will appear under this head, the *Western Spy* in the collection of the Cincinnati Young Men's Mercantile Library. Enter in the marginal column the full details of the publication of this newspaper and draw a horizontal line across the column. The years 1802-3-4, etc., present an increasing number of titles. The horizontal lines in the columns present an immediate summary of all the newspaper literature on the subject.

Dr. G. E. WIRE read a paper on

#### SOME PRINCIPLES OF BOOK AND PICTURE SELECTION.

(See p. 54.)

MELVIL DEWEY: I want to say a word about that New York list of pictures. When we printed that bulletin a great chorus of criticism arose from among the newspapers, and we smiled; we said it was characteristic of newspapers to discuss a thing without knowing at all what they were talking about. But I did not suppose that same characteristic would appear in this Association. Our bulletin



tin states very distinctly what it is for, and it makes its own case absolutely infallible. We had to meet the problem in the state of New York, of circulating pictures bought with the taxpayers' money, to be put on the walls of the school houses—Jewish schools, Roman Catholic schools and schools of many denominations. Under those peculiar conditions it was a question whether we could carry the movement at all, and we selected about 50 people, whose judgment was most reliable, and asked them, out of several hundred pictures, to select 100 that would be open to no objection of any kind. There was no effort whatever to select the hundred *best* pictures. They simply made a list that would pass the legislature. It included pictures that people ridiculed sadly; and yet we had on file letters from prominent people in the state to the effect that they would protest against certain well-known pictures, and we thought it wiser not to raise issues over minor details. Our bulletin is simply a list of pictures that have been passed by representatives of various religious and ethical interests. You may think it most absurd that certain pictures, perhaps the most famous, should have been voted out of such a list, but if you were to go through the schools of the state of New York or any other state you would find that there are conscientious mothers and fathers, who have had no opportunity for art training, who would get down on their knees and pray that some of these pictures might not be put on the walls of the school room. If you do not know that, you are not familiar with the sentiment in the rural districts. There was a specific purpose in our action; we heard all of these criticisms, and we did the thing that seemed right and best under the circumstances. There are about a hundred of us on the state library staff, but we do not yet, as a body, venture to feel as omniscient as some single individuals regard themselves. I strongly believe that it is not a bad thing to take the opinion of experts. We are perfectly willing to show respect to the specialist in his own field, and I think it is mighty unwise advice to give young librarians, when they are told not to ask the opinion of a good specialist, whose verdict commands the confidence of the public.

Adjourned at 12.05 p.m.

#### FOURTH SESSION.

(LIBRARY HALL, MADISON, WIS., MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 8.)

President CARR called the meeting to order at 2.25 p.m., and in a few words expressed the appreciation of the Association for the delightful arrangements that had made "Madison day" so interesting and enjoyable.

Miss MARY W. PLUMMER then spoke on

#### SOME EXPERIENCES IN FOREIGN LIBRARIES\*

Miss PLUMMER deprecated any desire to make a comparison between foreign and American libraries. They served so different a purpose, for the most part, that comparison was impossible. Libraries, like systems of education, were an outcome of the history, of the race-temperament and characteristics, and of the social conditions of a people. And it was according to one's point of view whether such a comparison would be favorable to one side or the other. One thing seemed almost predicable—that, wherever democracy was making its way, there the library supported by the people and for the use of the people had a tendency to appear patterned more or less after those of England and America.

English libraries were not touched upon, but the leading collections of Germany, France and Italy were briefly described. At the Bayreuth and Nuremberg libraries books were secured without formality, and all privileges were extended to the visiting colleague, with entire trustfulness and fraternity. In Italy more formality was required, the libraries being government institutions for reference use, but courtesy and a desire to be of service prevailed throughout. Considering the question, "What do people do who want to read fiction in Italy—the same people who are always wanting the new novels in this country?" Miss Plummer said: "Apparently, these people do not exist in sufficiently large numbers to be considered in the libraries. If a work of note comes out, such as a new novel by d'Annunzio or Fogazzaro, it can be had at the book shops in paper for two lire or two and a half, *i.e.*, 40 to 50 cents, and people buy it and lend it. In some of the

\* Abstract.

little book shops books circulate for a small fee, but not by any means the best class of books. The government libraries may purchase the novels of such authors as those I have mentioned, but they do not make haste about it, and in one library (a municipal, circulating library) no book can go out that has not been in the library's possession three months. The novel-reading class is chiefly composed of visiting or resident English and Americans, and in all Italian cities of any size there is a subscription library where books in English can be had."

At Florence, when one discovers the large and enterprising subscription library which the Viesseux, father and son, have carried on for several generations, one's troubles in getting books seem ended, for they have all the books that the government libraries cannot and do not buy—a large subscription list of periodicals, open shelves, late books separated from the rest, and they will get what one asks for if they haven't it already. If American publishers sent their lists regularly to Viesseux one would probably find more American books there. Further than this, one's subscription entitles one to a book or books by mail to any place in Italy or in the surrounding countries where one may be staying. Of the Florentine libraries, the Maruceliana is the nearest our ideal of a modern reference library in its collections as in its methods. It has, as its chief field of purchase, the best modern books in belles-lettres, and as it is open in the evening its rooms are often crowded with students and readers until closing time. It has a card catalog by subjects and a duplicate card catalog of part of the collection of the National Library of Florence; a ms. catalog in book form by author, which is accessible to readers; a room set apart for women students, with a woman, a university graduate, to preside over it. The National Library is a much greater collection and older, in its 87 rooms; and its periodical room is the most modern of all, with its magazines from all countries, even our own *Harper and Century* showing their familiar faces on the racks. A special room here is devoted to the catalogs, which were partly in ms, book form and partly on cards, and students were always searching the pages or the cards without let or hindrance.

At Rome the Victor Emanuel Library had a small room shelved with the Leyden catalogs, in constant consultation. As in most of the government libraries, there was a table reserved for women, though it did not seem to be much used.

Among the Paris libraries described were the Ste. Geneviève, the Sorbonne, and one of the ward or "arrondissement" libraries. The latter was in the Mairie, and open at 8 p.m. only. The books were in floor cases, with a counter between them and the people, and on the counter lay small pamphlet finding lists. It is not hard to keep these up to date, since the libraries themselves are far from being so, and new books are not often added. The librarian, who had some other occupation during the day and served here in the evening, to add a trifle to his income, got books and charged them in a book as people asked for them. Use of the library was permitted only after obtaining as guarantor a citizen living in the same arrondissement with the would-be borrower. While this kind of library is of course much better than none, and the situation in Paris is that much better than in Italian cities, the fact that the hours of opening are only in the evening is a barrier to much usefulness. On the other hand, a library to each arrondissement is a fair allowance, and no one has to go very far to reach his library. For the most part they are patronized by the small tradesmen of the neighborhood and their families. A large proportion of our reading public is missing from these municipal libraries—they buy their own books, in paper, at the department stores, and make no use whatever of the government libraries or of these small circulating centers.

In conclusion, Miss Plummer said: "If I were asked what sort of library was most needed in France and Italy, I should say first *good* libraries for children and young people. The children of these countries read earlier than ours, the language presenting fewer difficulties of spelling and pronunciation, and many of them are fond of reading. Good material is not plentiful, and what there is the child has no help in getting hold of. Bad reading there is in abundance, in the shape of so-called comic papers, etc., at every turn and for an infinitesimal price. One is ready to say that it is better not to know how to read

than to be induced by one's knowledge to make such acquaintance as this."

Dr. J. K. HOSMER followed with an amusing fable, entitled

FROM THE READER'S POINT OF VIEW, AND THE ERA OF THE PLACARD.\*

The subject was presented in the form of a clever parable, satirizing the present-day "booming" of popular books, and the unseemliness and vulgarities of modern advertising methods. It concluded with an "imaginary conversation" between a librarian and a reader, as follows:

"A fellow-librarian?" said I.

"Not quite that," said he, 'but one who uses libraries—a reader, in fact.'

"I felt a sudden thrill of satisfaction. Here at last I had found my reader, and I faithfully proceeded at once to get at his point of view. 'Well,' said I, 'is it not an inspiration to live in the era of the placard; and what do you mean to do for the Great American Bill Board Trust?'"

"We walked down the street arm in arm, and this is the rather unsympathetic monologue in which the reader indulged:

"The bill-board—and I mean by the bill-board coarse and obtrusive advertising in general, whether shown in this defacement of natural objects, road-signs, street car panels, or in newspaper columns—an evil from which even the public library is not free—the bill-board is an evil, but after all only a minor evil. If we had nothing worse than that among our social problems to vex us, we should indeed be fortunate. Advertising is a legitimate incident of commerce. The merchant who has wares to sell may properly make his commodities known. I own I study the advertising pages of my *Century* and *Scribner* with scarcely less interest than I do the text. But the world is so full of bad taste! There is no sanctity or silence through which the coarse scream of the huckster may not at any time penetrate. The loud bill-board is but the scream of the huckster transmuted so that it may attack still another sense. The wonder is that this bill-board, and its fellow enormities in the street car panel and the newspaper columns, do not re-

pel instead of attract. In the case of refined minds certainly repulsion must be felt. Now for myself,' said the reader, and here I thought he spoke conceitedly, 'the fact that a thing is coarsely and loudly advertised is a strong, almost invincible reason for my not buying it, however necessary it may seem. With the world in general, however, the standard of taste is low. Coarseness does not offend; also, it pays to use it.

"I have sometimes seen on library walls placards sent in with the demand, 'Please display this prominently,' that have exercised upon me an immediate deterrent effect. Still,' said the reader, with his superior air, 'do not think me ill-natured. The best thing we can do is to keep our temper, stamp down as we can what becomes too outrageous and indecent, and labor and pray for the refinement of the world's taste. This no doubt will come very slowly.'

"Can we help the thing forward at all?" said I, falling in for the moment with his humor.

"Only as we can promote in general the diffusion of sweetness and light,' said the reader. 'If a man should be aroused to attack directly I believe he might strike a more effective blow through ridicule than through denunciation. Keep denunciation for the more weighty and ghastly evils that beset us; a mere annoyance it is better to laugh away if we can do it.'"

Adjourned at 3.30 p.m.

## FIFTH SESSION.

(FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9.)

The meeting was called to order by President CARR at 10.20 a.m.

The president announced the receipt in pamphlet form of the

REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

(See p. 87.)

This was read by title, and filed for publication in the Proceedings.

W. I. FLETCHER presented the

REPORT OF THE A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

(See p. 103.)

\* Abstract.

Mr. DEWEY: I wish to remind some of you who were with us 25 years ago in Philadelphia, when we organized the A. L. A., and who, during that whole period, have studied its interests so closely, that the time has come at last when we are really on the way to secure one of the things we have always thought most important — co-operative printed catalog cards. This will make for all of us less drudgery and more inspiration, for there is not much inspiration in writing out author's names; it will relieve us of a considerable burden; it will produce economy and increase efficiency; and it appeals strongly to our trustees and business men. It is perhaps the most important thing we have to do, and there have been apparently insuperable obstacles to success; but we have always hoped for one complete solution. And this was that it could be done at the National Library in Washington, with its printing presses, post-office facilities, copyright department and great central collection. You remember that when the Pacific railroad was built, and as the ends came together to make the connection, a great celebration was held through the country, a thrill that the work was at last done; and I feel to-day, now that we hear in this able report that printed catalog cards are really to be undertaken at the National Library, that what we have waited for over 20 years and what we have been dreaming about has come to pass at last. After serving my term on the Publishing Board — this is my valedictory — I feel to-day that I must say just this: Now that we have reached this point, that every one has hoped for so long, we must see to it that this agency is utilized and appreciated. Every one of us ought to watch those printed cards, and make suggestions as to their use. If we utilize them, and prove their value and their economy, we can rely on the great support of the National Library in many other movements.

The secretary read a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, inviting the A. L. A. to be represented at its annual meeting, to be held in Plymouth, England, Aug. 27-30, 1901; and, on recommenda-

tion from the Council, it was voted that members of the A. L. A. abroad at the time of the English meeting be authorized to represent the American Library Association on that occasion.

The president announced that the polls would be open for

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

in the library exhibit room at the Fountain House from 8 to 10 Tuesday evening, and that J. I. Wyer and J. G. Moulton would serve as tellers.

In the absence of F. J. TEGGART, chairman, the secretary read the

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

Since its appointment this committee has worked steadily towards the accomplishment of the object of the handbook. Specifically this object is the collection of the statistics, history and bibliography of all libraries in the United States having 10,000 or more volumes on Dec. 31, 1900.

While about 80 per cent. of the circulars sent out in 1899 were returned, the cases in which the bibliographical and historical data was supplied were too few in number to be of much assistance. The work which has therefore fallen on the chairman of this committee is neither more or less than the preparation of a check list of all the publications of American libraries. The need of this work must be apparent to any librarian who considers that there is at present no bibliographical source in which information regarding library publications may be found. The "American catalogue," for example, ignores such publications altogether.

In beginning this work the chairman of your committee indexed the set of the *Library Journal* and all available bulletins and catalogs of libraries for library publications, and cataloged the similar material existing in the libraries of San Francisco. Approximately the list now includes between 8000 and 9000 cards.

This large body of material has been reduced to shape, and the greater part has been typewritten on sheets. What now remains to

be done is that some person conversant with the library literature of a state or city should take the sheets representing that district and carefully compare the entries with the books themselves, supplying omissions and correcting errors. This certainly is no light piece of work, but it is essential to the success of the undertaking.

The historical notices have been prepared in part, but the statistics obtained in 1899 must of necessity be renewed to bring the entire work down to the end of the century.

As the manuscript can be completed by Jan. 1 next, there is every reason to believe that this large piece of work can be presented in completed form to the Association in 1902, with one proviso. When the committee was appointed in 1899 it was given a general authorization to incur expenditure—in fact, without doing so no work could have been done. Again, in 1900, an authorization for expenditure was passed by the Association. Up to the present the chairman of the committee has expended directly on this work on postage and printing about \$150. Owing apparently to the general terms in which the authorizations for expenditure were made at previous meetings, the officers of the Association have not so far made any appropriation towards this amount, and it would seem proper that some definite provision should be made by the Association at this meeting to cover a part at least of this expenditure if the handbook is to be considered an "A. L. A." undertaking.

FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Chairman*.

C. W. ANDREWS: As the third member of the committee, I may supplement this report, and state that the matter of obtaining the consent of the Bureau of Education to undertake the publication of this handbook was left to me, and that I have pleasure in informing the Association that there seems every prospect that at least a portion of this material will be published by the Bureau of Education, and that we may hope to have made available in this way a much-needed tool for practical use and a mass of information which cannot fail to be of value outside of this country.

W. I. FLETCHER: The matter of the publication of this handbook was referred to the Publishing Board, but if the plan for its pub-

lication by the government is carried out, the Publishing Board understands that will take the publication out of its hands. I move that the executive board be requested to inquire into the matter of the expense incurred by Mr. Teggart, and provide for meeting it, if this is found possible. *Voted*.

The secretary read the by-laws to the constitution, prepared by special committee and adopted by the Council, as follows:

BY-LAWS.

§1. The annual dues of the Association shall be \$2 for individuals and \$5 for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January. Members who are one year in arrears shall, after proper notification by the treasurer, be dropped from the roll of membership.

§2. Nine members shall constitute a quorum of the Council for the transaction of routine business, but no sections of the Association shall be established and no recommendations relating to library matters shall be promulgated at any meeting at which there are less than 17 members present. The records of the Council, so far as of general interest, shall be printed with the Proceedings of the Association.

§3. In case of a vacancy in any office, except that of president, the Executive Board may designate some person to discharge the duties of the same *pro tempore*.

§4. No person shall be president, first or second vice-president, or councillor of the Association for two consecutive terms.

§5. The president and secretary, with one other member appointed by the executive board, shall constitute a program committee, which shall, under the supervision of the executive board, arrange the program for each annual meeting and designate persons to prepare papers, open discussions, etc., and shall decide whether any paper which may be offered shall be accepted or rejected, and if accepted, whether it shall be read entire, by abstract or by title. It shall recommend to the executive board printing accepted papers entire, or to such extent as may be considered desirable.

§6. The executive board shall appoint annually a committee of five on library training, which shall investigate the whole subject of library schools and courses of study, and report the results of its investigations, with its recommendations.

§7. The executive board shall appoint annually a committee of three on library administration, to consider and report improvements in any department of library economy, and make recommendations looking to harmony, uniformity, and co-operation, with a view to economical administration.

§8. The executive board shall at each annual meeting of the Association appoint a committee of three on resolutions, which shall prepare and report to the Association suitable resolutions of acknowledgments and thanks. To this committee shall be referred all such resolutions offered in meetings of the Association.

§9. The objects of sections which may be established by the Council under the provisions of section 17 of the constitution, shall be discussion, comparison of views, etc., upon subjects of interest to the members. No authority is granted any section to incur expense on the account of the Association or to commit the Association by any declaration of policy. A member of the Association eligible under the rules of the section may become a member thereof by registering his or her name with the secretary of the section.

§10. Provisions shall be made by the executive board for sessions of the various sections at annual meetings of the Association, and the programs for the same shall be prepared by the officers of sections in consultation with the program committee. Sessions of sections shall be open to any member of the Association, but no person may vote in any section unless registered as a member of the same. The registered members of each section shall, at the final session of each annual meeting, choose a chairman and secretary, to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.

Dr. J. K. HOSMER reported for the committee on

MEMORIAL TO JOHN FISKE.

Dr. HOSMER: The committee to whom this matter was referred thought it best to prepare, instead of a formal preamble and resolution, a minute to be entered upon the Proceedings of the convention. That received the approval of the Council. The minute is as follows:

"The news having reached us of the untimely death of John Fiske, once our professional associate, we, the American Library Association, desire to make record of our profound grief at the departure of a writer who was a dominant force in American literature, and to express our sense that in this passing of a great thinker, historian, and spiritual leader, our land and our time have sustained irreparable loss.

President CARR: This minute will be spread upon the record of the Proceedings, having taken the regular course.

CO-OPERATIVE LIST OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

C. R. PERRY: At the last session of the Children's Librarians' Section action was taken

looking towards a co-operative list of books for children. There were some features connected with it that were of such a general character that we thought it essential that the plan come before the Association in general session, to secure proper authority for us to proceed with the work; furthermore, there was no further session of the Children's Librarians' Section, so if a report was made at all it would have to be made to the A. L. A. in general session. The report is as follows:

*To the American Library Association:*

At the last session of the Children's Librarians' Section a committee was appointed to formulate some plan whereby a co-operative list of children's books may be produced, this committee to report at some general session. We now are ready and beg leave to report progress.

We have interviewed over 50 members of the A. L. A. within the last two days, and find a general desire for such a list. Moreover, the people interviewed have expressed their willingness to subscribe among themselves a sum of money necessary to cover the cost of preparing such list (postage, type-writing, stationery, printing, etc.).

Your committee have found that one or two days are hardly sufficient to enable us to bring our plan into perfection. We desire very strongly to accomplish the results for which we were appointed, and therefore ask for more time. We do respectfully recommend and ask that authority be given to our committee to proceed with the following plan:

- (1) Committee on co-operative children's list to appoint six people to collect the subscriptions which have been promised.
- (2) Some one experienced and well-known librarian to be appointed by our committee to undertake the preparation of the said list.
- (3) When such person has been appointed and has accepted, the money raised to be turned over to that librarian.
- (4) Our committee to suggest to the person undertaking this work a plan whereby not only may be secured the approval or disapproval of librarians and teachers as to the books of the tentative list, but also a report as to the manner in which these books have been received by the children in all parts of the nation.
- (5) A final and definite report to be submitted at the next conference. This report to include the books generally accepted and those rejected as well.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Chairman,*

J. C. DANA,

ELIZA G. BROWNING.

President CARR: This report comes before you in the nature of a recommendation, and suitable action would be to move that the Association appoint a general committee to carry out the recommendations of the report. That committee might consist of the members of the present committee, who drew this report—Mr. Perry, Mr. Dana and Miss Browning.

R. R. BOWKER: Is not this a matter which should come under the jurisdiction of the Publishing Board? It would then give this proposed committee somewhat the relation to the Publishing Board that is borne by the advisory committee on printed catalog cards. Otherwise we might have a confusion of results.

Mr. PERRY: That matter was discussed, but we felt that we were preparing something which at the next convention might be submitted to the Association, and then referred to the Publishing Board. We are not expecting to prepare a list for general printing and circulation, but a list which may be brought up at the next conference as something definite to be referred to the Publishing Board.

It was *Voted*, That the committee acting for the Children's Librarians' Section be appointed to carry out the work outlined.

#### PRINTED CATALOG CARDS.

HERBERT PUTNAM: I ask your indulgence, Mr. President, for a few words. The readiness of the Library of Congress to take up the work of supplying printed cards has been stated. For the Library of Congress, I wish to say that we do not repudiate anything of what has been stated as to our readiness; it must be understood, however, that we are justified in entering upon this undertaking only in case it presents a reasonable probability of success. Now, for that probability three elements are essential. First, some body that should represent judgment and experience, in such co-operative work, and be in touch with the interests at large of the Library Association. That body is furnished by the Publishing Board. Second, there was necessary some office that was directly in relation with the publishers of this country. That office is the *Publishers' Weekly*, and the *Publishers' Weekly* has generously offered to place at our disposal all of its facilities for securing

prompt information as to every recent publication. Third, there is a strong probability that during the first year at least there will be some deficit, while the experiment is merely beginning. That danger has been met. Mr. Bowker, personally, has tendered a guaranty amounting, if necessary, to \$1000, to meet the possible deficit of the undertaking during the present calendar year. Repudiating nothing of what has been said about the readiness of the Library of Congress to serve in this undertaking, I nevertheless wish this matter to appear in its proper proportions, and we should not be willing to have these other elements overlooked.

In the absence of THORVALD SOLBERG, J. C. HANSON read Mr. Solberg's paper on

#### BOOK COPYRIGHT.

(See p. 24.)

GEORGE ILES read a paper on

#### THE TRUSTEESHIP OF LITERATURE.

(See p. 16.)

Mr. ILES: I may add, that when I was in England three years ago and talked about this scheme, one or two asked me, "Who is going to meet your libel suits?" I explained that there was already a very large body of responsible critics who contribute in this country, especially in this field; as, for instance, the critics of the *American Historical Review*, and the notes that I have in mind are very much of the color of the notes one reads in such reviews—not many of them very black, not many of them very white; most of them a whitey brown. I have never heard yet of any libel suits against the editors of the *American Historical Review*, even when their reviews have not been particularly amiable. I do not think we need to dread any litigation. Mr. Larned went to work in organizing his staff of contributors with great caution and good judgment. He did not choose them from any one particular university, but when he heard that at University "A" there was a man who was acknowledged to know the literature of the Columbian period of American history better than anybody else, he sought to enlist that man. And Mr. Larned has been limited, of course, in various ways that you can readily understand, as for instance when

sometimes a contributor has given him notes which he has felt obliged to discard. And let me say also that in the main the most important work has been done by the professors of history in the colleges and universities, except for the period of the Civil War, where the late General Cox, who had made a special study of that field, was his contributor. Mr. Larned's idea is simply to find throughout this country in any particular field—the Civil War period, or the pre-Columbian period, or the settlement of the Northwest period, or the war of 1812—the most authoritative and trustworthy man and enlarge his audience to take in all the readers and students in this country, instead of having him speak merely to the students of a particular university or to the readers of a particular review.

Dr. RICHARD T. ELY read a paper on the same subject.

(See p. 22.)

Mr. BOWKER: Can't we have a word from Mr. Thwaites on this question?

R. G. THWAITES: I do not suppose I ought to speak on this matter, for I am one of Mr. Larned's contributors. I have done a good deal of annotation, or evaluation, of this sort, upon request; I have a fair acquaintance with reviewers, and have done a good deal of reviewing myself. I know the limitations of reviewers, and there is, I think, a great deal of truth in what Dr. Ely says. I always want to know, when I read a review, who wrote the review; after I know the individual who has written the review, I make up my mind more or less regarding its verdict. Often, in writing annotations for this work of Mr. Larned's I have felt the very serious responsibility which rested upon me as an individual contributor, in seeming to crystallize judgment for generations perhaps—if this book is to be used for generations—and the possible harm that might result from such crystallization. I know that my point of view will be entirely different from another man's point of view. You take four or five men and ask them to write a note on the same book for this annotated list, and you will have four or five different judgments—absolutely, radically different. It is perhaps, a dangerous thing to crystallize these judgments; and yet, after all, I sympathize very greatly with Mr.

Iles' position. I think the thing should be done. Librarians are asked for such judgments all the time. All of us who write textbooks are continually asked for annotated bibliographies for students to follow, and we are always passing judgments—other people might call them "snap" judgments—upon various books. Great wisdom is necessary in this matter. For instance, the other day Mr. Larned sent a note to two of us who are contributing to this annotated bibliography. It happened through some editorial mistake that two notes, asking for comment on a certain book, were written to different individuals. It was Dr. Davis Dewey, of the Institute of Technology, who happened to cross my path and wrote a note on the same book. Now we had two absolutely different opinions about this book. And yet it was very natural. I had looked at this book as the story of an exploring tour down the Mississippi valley; he had looked at it as a study in sociology from an economic standpoint. It was exceedingly interesting from my standpoint; it was filled with fallacies and whims from the standpoint of an economist and sociologist. Well, I threw up my note and let his stand. What are we going to do about it? Some work of this kind ought to be done, because it is most useful; but after all, I think Dr. Ely's word of warning is one that we should take to heart very thoroughly. Personally I really don't know whether we ought to "evaluate" literature or not; and yet I am doing it all the time.

Mr. ILES: We expect that this bibliography of Mr. Larned's, and any others in the same series which may follow, will appear also in card form, and I very much desire when the central bureau finds that a particular note can be replaced by a better one, in the light of further developments, that that particular note should be withdrawn, and a better and more nearly just note be substituted; all gratuitously to the subscribing libraries.

F. M. CRUNDEN: I realize the force of what Dr. Ely has said, but I still believe that this work is worth doing, because it is exceedingly valuable to us. We have got to have some guide. We cannot all of us read in all lines and so far as the contradictory notes referred to go, it seems to me that all that was necessary was for the editor to apply to those two



divergent notes just the remark that Mr. Thwaites made—that one was written from the standpoint of the sociologist and economist, the other from that of the historian and geographer. From one side it was a good book; from the other side a bad book.

Mr. PUTNAM: I speak on such a subject as this with very great reluctance, and yet, as a librarian who has had occasion in times past to select—I do not have so much occasion now, because so much matter comes to us without inspection—I wish to draw a distinction between selection and exclusion. Now, when Dr. Ely speaks of an *index librorum prohibitorum* or an *index expurgatorius*, the implication is that the libraries of this country, on advice or of their own motion without advice, are deliberately excluding from their collection books of which they disapprove. The librarian, however, approaches the matter in an entirely different way. He has at his disposal, for purchase, a very limited sum of money; a very limited sum of money, no matter how large his library, for the amount of literature put upon the market is practically limitless. Men of science themselves, after contending for liberty of expression, do not always use that liberty with discretion or to the advantage of the community. Now, there must be a selection. That is the point we start from as librarians; that is the duty laid upon us—to get, with the means at our command, the books that will be most useful to our constituents. Now, that means choice. How are we to make a choice? I do not believe there is a librarian in the United States who would set himself up as an arbiter or an expert in every department of literature; who would claim to determine the value of doctrine, either in religion or in economics, the two departments of literature as to which the discrimination must be most difficult and most dangerous; and yet even in those departments we must choose. That means a selection. What is the alternative, in case we have no guide? What would Dr. Ely offer us? Dr. Ely, of course, as any university professor, has his students, who are studying not merely one subject in which they wish to get the best and final opinion, but all opinions, from which they are to draw conclusions. Now, the duty of the librarian is simply to represent all opin-

ions, and not his own opinion, or his notion of the best opinion, or somebody else's notion of the best opinion; but, given a doctrine which is important, which is attracting attention, he assumes that this doctrine must be represented in his collection. It is only a question of what represents this doctrine best—not whether the doctrine is right or wrong. If there is a book regarding which there are two opinions, the appraisal may give the two opinions, as all appraisals should, so far as it can be done. The substance of what I wish to say is this: our duty is not one of exclusion; it is one of selection, and that fact is as little understood as any element in library administration today—and I am sorry to say that the misunderstanding is apt to be countenanced by the librarian. Take for instance the case of the Boston Public Library, berated all over the country for excluding certain books from its collection. Now, the Boston Public Library deliberately excludes, to my knowledge, almost no book. Its process is of selection. It receives about seven hundred volumes of recent fiction a year, to consider for purchase. It believes that it is for the best interests of its constituents to buy less than two hundred titles and multiply copies. Now, how is it going to dispose of the other five hundred? They are neither rebuked, disapproved of or placed in an index. They are simply left out, because in the process of selection, the first two hundred seem most useful for the purpose of the library.

Dr. ELY: I was not thinking about the librarians in my remarks. They must, of course, make their selections of books, but what I had in mind was the bringing, especially in the form of a card catalog, these judgments and these appraisals before the reading public all over the entire country, and so possibly forming opinion, along one line. Formerly librarians have had a great many facilities to aid them in making this selection of which Mr. Putnam has spoken. They have had the various periodicals with their reviews; they could read these and base their selections upon these. I had especially in mind the objections to crystallizing opinion and bringing a one-sided opinion, or one kind of an opinion, before the entire United States, instead of having opinions of one sort in one

place and opinions of another sort in another place. Also, it is the impartial nature, or the apparently impartial nature, of the proposed "evaluations" which seems to me especially objectionable. Of course, in our college classrooms, we give our estimates of books, but Professor A will give one estimate, and then the students go to Professor B's class-room, and they hear another estimate, so that they soon learn the personal inclinations and preferences of the various professors, and can soon offer some explanation of the conditions and the circumstances under which these estimates are formed. And the views expressed in one university are criticised very largely by another university. Not so I take it with the person who ordinarily consults the card catalog of a public library.

R. R. BOWKER: May I take a moment from my own paper to say just a word on this subject? Questions are asked of the librarians, and they must be answered. To answer them in the fullest light instead of the scantiest is, as I understand, the purpose of what Mr. Iles calls "evaluation." If Miss Smith—I think there are six of her, so that my remarks are not personal—comes from the library school, or after the library school training, to a public library desk, she is sure to be asked questions, we will say, in American history. There may be an information clerk to refer them to, or there may not; but, as I understand, this work of Mr. Iles is intended, not to exclude other sources of information, but to give Miss Smith opportunity to inquire and obtain the best and widest available information as to the character of a particular book, or as to its rating. If this book were to be the sole and exclusive authority, then of course we might have a censorship in literature, but I do not understand that in the minds of the promoters of this plan there is any such design to make an exclusive and solely authoritative work.

W. MILLARD PALMER read a paper on

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND LIBRARIANS.

(See p. 31.)

R. R. BOWKER: There is, or should be, I take it, a large purpose common to all who have to deal with books, as intermediaries be-

tween the author and the reader, whether from the altruistic side, as the librarian, or from the commercial side, as the publisher and bookseller. We are familiar with one expression of that purpose, to get "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost"; and I, for one, am firmly of the opinion that that function is properly shared by the two classes of whom I have spoken, that they are not in competition but in co-operation; I mean the librarian and the bookseller. It is a narrow view, it would seem, which puts the two in opposition, or even in the position of competitors. And just as it seems that the bookseller is wrong in feeling that the librarian is interfering with his business, so I think it is wrong for the librarian to feel that the bookseller should in any way be limited or hampered or belittled in his kind of work of getting books to the people. It seems to me a truism, indeed, that there is one thing better than a book loaned, and that is a book owned. The ideal library community is, after all, one in which the people are so well supplied with books in their own homes that the function of the library is not so much a great circulation, however fine that may look in the statistics, but rather that of guide and helper to readers in the selection, and, if you please, in the "evaluation" of books. The board of health in a city or in a state is, perhaps, a fair illustration of the final function of the librarian; a health board, in its ideal, is a body to promote sanitation, to warn people against errors, to get rid of the mistake that tuberculosis is a hereditary disease from which people have to suffer, instead of one which is communicated and which can be avoided; rather than a body to furnish free medical attendance like a dispensary. So I start with the proposition, that it is desirable for librarians, for public librarians, as such, to encourage most of all the formation and owning of private libraries throughout their bailiwicks.

Now, there has been one difficulty of late years in bringing about this result, in the most effective way, and that difficulty has been felt not only in this country, but throughout most countries—the fact that competition, not in quality but in "cut rate" price, has practically taken away the living of the com-

mercial intermediary in the distribution of books, the hire of the laborer who is working in that particular vineyard. That has been true in Germany, in France, in England, and in this country. It has not prevented the sale of books; it *seems* not to have limited the sale of books; but it is probably true that the dissemination of the best literature among the mass of the people, in private libraries, while it has been immensely improved by the library system, has not been promoted by the book-selling system under present conditions as it should be. In Germany, a movement has been on foot for a few years past, and has been quite successful, to give that particular kind of librarian, the bookseller, a fee more worthy of his function; a profit which makes it possible for him to keep that sort of library which is distributed into private libraries, *i. e.*, the book store. In France a very curious difficulty is in illustration. There the price of books had come to be very low, so low that when a rise in the price of paper came, the publisher's business was found to be almost impossible. The remedy naturally took the shape of a general rise in price, a considerable rise in price in cheaper books, sufficient to meet that particular difficulty and to make possible at the same time a better recompense, a living wage, to the intermediary. Now, the whole tendency of modern industrial development is to get rid of the intermediary as much as possible; *i. e.*, to have as few steps, of person and of cost, between the producer and the consumer as is practicable. This we may take as fundamental to-day. It remains true, nevertheless, that there must, as a rule, be somebody between the producer and the consumer, between the person in the great manufacturing center and the remote distributing points on the circumference to bring the thing wanted to the person who wants it; and it is only in view of that requirement that the bookseller is to be considered. In that sense, as I have said, he seems a complement of the librarian, and the book store the complement of the library. Now, a librarian cannot live without salary, though many live on very small salaries, in the hope of better things — and one of the accomplishments of the American Library Association has been to bring better things to the librarian. Both the dignity and the emol-

ument of the library profession have been, I believe, increased greatly by the existence of this Association. The librarian receives a salary, and it is not true, as we all know, that books can be circulated freely from public libraries in the sense of their being circulated without cost. Indeed, we have occasion to lament often that the cost of circulating a single volume is so great. It is a fair question whether the cost of shelving, preparing for the public, and in many cases, of circulating a volume, is not greater than the fee which the bookseller asks as his profit, his wage in transferring that volume from the publisher to the reader. Therefore it seems to me that the suggestion of which Mr. Dewey is the apostle, that the public library should take the place of the book store, that it should exhibit recent books to the public and take the public's orders for those books, rests both on an economic and on a social fallacy. In a word, work cannot be done for nothing, and whether that work is paid for by the public in the shape of salaries or by the private buyer in the shape of profits is a matter of comparison.

About the time at which the A. L. A. was organized, in 1876, there was an attempt on the part of the book trade to deal with this question, and at Philadelphia, in 1876, a meeting was held at which a reform plan was initiated. That plan, it seemed to me then as it seems to me now, involved a fundamental mistake, in that it did not deal with the question of published prices. It is evident that books cannot be increased in price, unless there is a specific reason in the price of paper or some such reason, without interference with their sale and wide distribution. It is poor policy for the publisher to limit the sale of his ware by putting a higher price on it than the traffic will bear. At that meeting it was proposed not to alter the published prices of books, but to recognize formally the custom of giving twenty per cent. discount to the retail buyer. The reform proceeded upon that basis, and the system presently broke down. Within a year past there have been shaped two organizations, the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association, which are working in harmony on another plan. That plan is that new books, new copyright books (fiction and some

special classes excepted for the time), should be published at a price which recognizes the fact that the published price hitherto has not been the real or standard price. In other words, a book which was priced at \$1.50 it is expected to publish at twenty per cent., more or less, below that price, and to make a \$1.50 book, say, \$1.25 or \$1.20; a \$2 book \$1.60 or \$1.50, and a \$1 book 75 or 80 cents. This plan recognizes the existing situation, and the proposal is that the plan shall be enforced by the publishers declining to supply books to booksellers who fail to maintain those standard prices. The plan has worked out with other classes of specially owned articles, in that respect similar to books, and it has worked with fair success.

There is only one exception which the bookseller is permitted under the proposed regulations to make, and that is a discount to the library. That discount is limited to ten per cent., and I think it should fairly be stated that this may increase, perhaps by five or ten per cent., the actual prices which some libraries, at least, have been paying for their books. That is a disadvantage from the library point of view which must be faced. I do not know that it will increase the price in the case of libraries generally. In the case of the public, it has been true that while many have paid the lower price for the books, others have been asked the full published price, so that there has been an inequality of price where the person best equipped in one sense, least equipped in another, has had the advantage of the lower price. In other words, the person who had most books and knew most about them, got the book at a very low price, and the person who was really most in need of the book, because he knew less, had to pay the full price for it. I do not believe myself that that is the right or a good way of doing business. It would not be the method which you would permit in libraries, of treating one person differently from another, because the fundamental proposition of this Association is that the public should be treated equally and justly. Take it altogether, I for one believe that although in some cases there may be this slight rise in cost to the library, the whole library situation, or, I should say, the whole book situation, would be so much improved by the proposed

change that it would be to the general advantage of the libraries to suffer that specific disadvantage.

Nevertheless, there is a good deal of grasping in human nature, and it might be very wise for the American Library Association, in one sense representing the public, to come into official relation with this matter and be the guardian of the buying interests, to the extent of making sure that there is a real reduction in the prices of books on this scheme. The large-minded publishers will doubtless see their interests in making the reduction throughout on the copyright books which are to be published on this plan. There are others who may not see this advantage, and who may attempt, under the new plan, to set as high a price on the book as under the old plan. If we had a committee of this Association on relations with the book trade, it might be possible for such a committee, known to be on the alert, to prevent or remedy cases of that sort, and I trust such a committee will be appointed by this body, or by its Council, as I shall take the liberty of moving.

I should feel some hesitancy in speaking to this Association from the two points of view, of relation with the book trade and of relation with the library interests; *i.e.*, of speaking as the editor of the *Publishers' Weekly* and as the editor of the *Library Journal*, but for the fact that I believe the interests to be one. I may, however, make the personal explanation that while it seems to me that a journalist cannot write that in which he does not believe, on the other hand, a journalist who is responsible for the conduct of a representative journal cannot interpolate his own opinion to the exclusion of the opinion of the class whom he is supposed to represent; for that reason I have taken the position in my own office that in case the library interests should come in conflict with the publishing interests, I will give over that particular subject to some librarian, who, using the editorial columns of the *Library Journal*, will represent distinctively, free from any interest in the book trade, the views of the Library Association and of the library interests at large. I take this opportunity to say that in case the opinion of this Association is adverse to the plan which I have been outlining, the *Library Journal* will take that

course in presenting fairly and fully the views of the profession. When the whole question is threshed out; when such a committee has discussed, perhaps with the publishers' association itself, whether there should not be a somewhat greater discount to the librarian, to equalize the old rates; when such a committee expostulates with individual publishers against an abuse of this plan, I believe that the result will be, on the whole, to promote the wide and useful dissemination of books, and I trust that any action which is taken, if action should be taken by the Association or by its Council, will be in view of the wider co-operation in which these two interests should work. Let me remind you that the bookseller cannot live without earning his living any more than the librarian, and it is not quite fair perhaps for those of us who are protected by salaries to impeach the fair living which the bookseller earns in another way. The book store should exist in every community, alongside the library. We know as a matter of fact that even our large cities, certainly our small cities, even more our towns, are very ill equipped with book stores; that in many places they are notable for their absence rather than for their presence. This element of active work in the distribution of books should, I believe, come back more to our American life. It cannot come back, apparently, under present conditions, and any movement, it seems to me, should have the helping hand of the A. L. A. that tends to put the American bookseller on a plane with the librarian as an agent for the dissemination of the best books at the least cost to the most people, and I emphasize "at the least cost," meaning the least cost at which the service can be rightfully performed.

Adjourned at 12.45 p.m.

### SIXTH SESSION.

(FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 9.)

The meeting was called to order at 2.15 p.m. by President CARR, who announced that the discussion would be continued from the morning session, on the subject

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND LIBRARIANS.

MELVIL DEWEY: There seems to be an im-

pression on the part of some that the attitude I have taken in regard to this question is for the sake of starting up discussion. I am quite sincere in what I say and in what I believe in regard to it. In the first place, I think nothing could be more unfortunate than for any of us to get into an attitude of antagonism with the publishers and booksellers. There was something like that twenty-five years ago; their organization and ours began at the same time. There were some who wanted to fight with the booksellers and publishers. I think that is all wrong. I am heartily in sympathy with nearly everything that Mr. Bowker said this morning, and with what has appeared in the columns of the *Publishers' Weekly*. I read every page of it. I believe so profoundly in the value of the bookman's work that, when formulating definitions of our university studies, as to what a full-fledged university should be, I insisted it should include publishing research and publication, not only the preservation of learning. It is because I have so profound a respect for what may be done by the book trade, as we call it, that I believe in these things. But the discussion this morning seemed to be very much on the line of Ruskin's attack on railroads, which he said always were devices of the devil, and he said it very eloquently. You heard the same talk about the trolley lines—about the whitening bones of the young innocents that had been killed by them. We were assured that bicycles were to destroy the horse trade entirely, yet horses now bring double what they did before. Twenty-five years ago, I remember a very prominent man most earnestly pointing out just what was pointed out this morning—that the A. L. A. and the public libraries were simply devices to injure the interests of publishers and booksellers. And the attitude of men on these things is based on what Mr. Bowker called "an economic and social fallacy." I like the phrase; only he was fitting it to me, and I fit it to him, and it is for you to decide which is right. The question hinges on what we understand the library to be. If the library is like a blacksmith shop, or shoe store, or something of that kind, then he is right. If the library is an essential part in our system of education and a necessity for our civilization, then I

am right. In New York we still have the plank road and the toll-gate, and we are just taking them over for public use—buying them and abolishing the tolls, so that the public's right to use the roads has come back to them. All the arguments we heard this morning would fit the question of abolishing the toll-roads. A great many people keep no horses. Why should they be taxed to maintain the roads? We have the fire department. We do not tax only the people whose houses are on fire. It is a public necessity. We have the best illustration of the case in our schools. The tax-supported high school has killed off a number of private schools, and estimable people who were earning their living that way were thrown out of employment. And the tax-supported high school is in analogy with the public library. It has offered instruction free and has ruined the business of others. It is so with many professional schools. A transition has been going on very rapidly. The last big fight we have been having is over the business colleges, some of which are directed by mere charlatans, and others by those who are giving admirable instruction, doing their work well. But they have outlived their time. The public demanded that certain instruction of this kind should be made available cheaply to all the people.

Now, we have been charged with wanting to abolish the bookseller. I never said anything about abolishing him. It is like saying that because the tadpole is going to be a frog we are abolishing the tadpoles. It is nature that does it; it is a matter of growth. Or it is like saying that the entomologist in pointing out that the moth is going to develop into the butterfly, is abolishing all the moths. So the good booksellers, if they go on with the work of supplying the public with good reading, will do it through the agency of the public library, where they can do it cheaper. When we are sure that a certain thing ought to be done; that it is a good thing; and, secondly, when we are sure that it can be done cheaper than in any other way, we are not inclined to waste a great deal of time theorizing over anybody's philosophy as to whether it is a proper thing to do or not. We want the right things done in the best and cheapest way. I am sorry to see the old-time

bookseller, who did good work, crowded out of the field. I do not see any way in which he can save himself, except in the largest cities. I am sorry to see a great many of the old schools, the secondary schools, crowded out of business and entirely replaced by the tax-supported schools. I do not understand that it is our purpose, either in this Association, or in life, to be studying how we are going to feed every man after the system which has fed him up to the present time is abolished. If the man is good for anything, he will earn his wages; and it is utterly fallacious to say a thing is wrong because somebody is going to lose his business. When the railroad was built a great many worthy men who drove stage coaches were driven out of business in just that way. Every modern improvement does that; new machinery of all kinds has the effect of driving people out of employment; but, in the long run, it pays.

I ought to say in the first place that the suggestion that the librarian would sell books for a profit is one of those queer things that crop out in connection with all great movements. I never yet heard of any library that was buying books and distributing them. I believe that the library will order books in connection with other work. My thesis is this: the book owned is a great deal better than the book loaned. I believe it is better for a man to own a book than to borrow it; that it is legitimate, at public expense, to show him that book in the library and hand it to him as his book—just as legitimate an expense, every way, as it is to employ a man to sell people books so that they won't patronize the Booklovers' Library. I think the whole thing hinges there. It is not a matter of theory, but of fact. If that is what we want to accomplish, can we do it best with the book store or with the library? I contend that it is impossible to rehabilitate the old bookseller, any more than the old private school, which could be done only by endless means in endowment. I do not believe we should try, because it can be done better and cheaper in another way; because the library has the books on its shelves. The statistics this morning showed that the bookseller is dying out. I believe it to be entirely impossible to rehabilitate that profession. If in the library it

becomes a recognized principle that the library is supported at public expense for the purpose of lending books. I am confident that the public will demand it to be done in that way. I am confident of another thing. You have only to consult your catalogs to see the remarkable development of the last decade in publishing which is done by endowed universities and colleges and of learned societies. See the great body of technical journals that have been turned over the university presses. Every university that pretends to accomplish much now has a press, and is developing it with great rapidity. It was said this morning that the publisher hinged on the cash; that the bookseller hinged on that. Ladies and gentlemen, the cash profit is not a proper scale in which to weigh the questions in which we are interested. When you take questions of education, or religion, or philanthropy, and put them on a question of cash profit, you are in an absolutely false attitude. I do not mean by that that we must not regard business conditions. We must know how to pay for our coal and our rent, but not a dividend in dollars and cents. And the moment my antagonist says that this question is to be measured by a cash dividend. I say he is ruled out of court in any body of librarians who are giving their lives and their work at salaries not at all commensurate, but who make dividends on a higher plane. There is no occasion for an attitude of hostility; nor, I take it, for me to take issue on this new proposition in regard to prices to libraries. There is not a librarian in this room who has all the money he wants. If prices rise ten per cent., it will diminish the number of books he can buy. I followed the argument this morning. If it is correct, there is only one thing we can do. We, as librarians, are cutting into the revenues of these men, and we ought not only not to ask a discount but librarians ought to pay twenty-five per cent. in addition, because we are cutting into their revenues. We ought to appoint a committee, which without a bit of the spirit of antagonism, should meet the publishers and booksellers and point out all over the United States large consumers who buy for cash. I think it is a practical mistake to try to force up the price, and that we are bound as custodians of this money that is put in our hands, firmly and courteously, but, I

am sure, with the most friendly relations on both sides, to see that the prices of our books shall not be cut down.

I say, therefore, in summing up, after an observation of thirty years, that I am confident that the library of this century is going to assume those educational functions, and that among the most prominent of these is the putting into the hands of the people who wish to make their lives wealthier in arts or trades the books of power and of inspiration. The public library cannot afford not to put into their hands at a minimum price the books they want to read. And, logically we shall be forced in that direction. You will find that this tendency is growing all the while, and we will have to put the library squarely alongside the high school. Indeed the library in its development is following exactly the line of development of the tax-supported high school and for that same reason, that in the high school we now offer instruction free, the library will offer books for sale without profit—there should be no profit in the library—and will lend books freely, and will with regret kill the local book store and supplant it by something that is worth a great deal more.

W. I. FLETCHER: I have been so long on the Publishing Board with Mr. Dewey that I have got thoroughly in the habit, when he gets through, of saying something on the other side. It seems to me that a few words might be said to clarify this subject. It is undoubtedly true, as Mr. Dewey has said, that a book store that is worth anything could not be established in every place in the country. There ought to be something of the sort, even if it is a public library. The book stores exist only in places where it is commercially possible, and that number of places is very limited. Now I suppose that if we could ascertain the communities where it is not commercially possible for a book store to be carried on, we should none of us have any objection—it seems to me most of us would favor the idea—that the public library should, to some extent, take the place of the book store in supplying books to the would-be owners in such a community. That leaves the question confined to those places where a book store is commercially impossible, probably to those places where book stores have been, even with difficulty, maintained under past

conditions. I should be willing, for my own part, to do all I could in securing the establishment of a good book store where there is not one, where it is commercially possible to maintain one. Where it is not, it would be a good thing to let the library sell the books. I am greatly impressed with the argument as to the advantages of a book store in a community where it can be maintained. So it seems to me that there is not very much difference of opinion among us, after all, as I dare say those who spoke this morning would not object seriously to the distribution of books for sale through the libraries, where there is no hope of having a local book store. As to the amount of discount under this new arrangement, I am entirely in accord with Mr. Dewey in wishing that the Association might present whatever are the views of the Association. On the subject of the amount of discount that we ought to have, I should hardly feel that the booksellers were treating us right in this country if they should follow the custom of the German publishing trade and refuse any discount at all; and it is a question whether the ten per cent. which they propose to allow under this new system is enough. I have advised our library committee to express a hearty readiness to accede to the proposed arrangement, to take the ten per cent. discount, and we have given our adhesion to it. Perhaps that was somewhat hasty, before the librarians in general had an opportunity to act; but I do not believe anything very different from that will be the attitude of the librarians at large. We might in time, for example, make it fifteen per cent., but I am sure that could not be done at present. I am heartily in sympathy with the movement that will make it possible to have a good book store, which I believe every librarian would like to have in his place.

W. M. PALMER: I wish to say just this: Of course in the lack of time that was accorded me, it is difficult to say all that can be said on the subject, and explain the by-paths, and so forth; but, as I intimated at the introduction of my paper, I simply stated what I said as facts, and while we wish a great many things to be different, we realize that they cannot be reached in a certain direction all at once. In order to bring the bookselling business to a basis which will enable the bookseller to live, some reform had to take place.

The publishers have seen fit to institute the reform which has been outlined to-day. When I spoke this morning, for instance, of the fact that some librarians ordered books for friends and others at the discounts which the library and they themselves received from the booksellers, I did not wish to impute any wrong motive to the librarian in doing that. It is a matter within the knowledge of the booksellers, and the booksellers wink at it. I do not think there was any element of dishonesty in it, because the bookseller who sold the book to the librarian knew it was again to be sold to some friend of the librarian.

R. R. BOWKER: In offering a resolution, I wish to say just a word or two. I had not expected Mr. Dewey to make an argument in favor of the public library, for certainly there would be no disagreement on that point in this room. Where he went further and suggested that the salaried librarian should become the commercial bookseller, I think and I hope that there are few to follow him to that length of argument. As to the Booklovers' Library, of course that is not at all in analogy with the public library, and I want to take this opportunity to call attention to what seems to me an admirable use of the Booklovers' Library scheme, so long as it can hold out. Mr. Carr has told me that he has looked upon the Booklovers' Library as a very useful overflow or safety-valve for the public library. When thirty-five people come at once and want "Quincy Adams Sawyer," and a librarian sees that the two copies that could be put on the shelves would not meet the demand, he would say to himself "I cannot rightly spend the money for thirty-five copies," and therefore he would say to the thirty-three, "You can go to the Booklovers' Library and get these new books just when you want them." So this library may be a relief to the librarian who is conscientious in the spending of his money.

The resolution which I now ask to move is that the Council be requested to appoint a committee on relations with the book trade, to which this question shall be referred.

The resolution was carried.

The general session was then adjourned, and there followed a Round Table meeting on

THE WORK OF STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

(See p. 171.)



## SEVENTH SESSION.

(FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10.)

President CARR called the meeting to order at 10 a.m., and after local announcements by the secretary called upon the tellers to report upon

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The result of the balloting was announced by the secretary as follows:

*President:* John S. Billings, 103.

*1st Vice-president:* J. K. Hosmer, 103.

*2d Vice-president:* Electra C. Doren, 104.

*Secretary:* Frederick W. Faxon, 104.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, 105.

*Recorder:* Helen E. Haines, 105.

*Trustee of Endowment Fund:* Charles C. Soule, 81.

*A. L. A. Council:* M. E. Ahern, 101; E. H. Anderson, 104; Johnson Brigham, 104; John Thomson, 104; H. M. Utley, 105.

The president then announced that the Association would be glad to hear from Mr. PUTNAM, as chairman of the

## COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PUTNAM: The Committee on Resolutions has suffered the usual embarrassments of committees on resolutions. It has been compelled to abstain from expressions which might seem hyperbole, and from designating by name many services that prefer to remain anonymous.

It is the custom of certain associations to make acknowledgment to those speakers on the program not members of the conference. That is not customary with the A. L. A. Had it been, I should have had a special pleasure in proposing an acknowledgment to Professor Ely for his presence and paper yesterday. It is no slight compliment to the Association when a thinker and writer so eminent as Dr. Ely is willing to lay his views before it. It is, in a sense, a greater compliment when his views prove unfavorable to some undertaking which the Association is inclined to approve. It implies that our action may be important, and therefore our judgment worth convincing. Could the Association convince Dr. Ely, great advantage indeed might result. For should a selected list of books in economics

be undertaken with helpful notes — I will not say "evaluations," or "appraisals" — but helpful notes, Dr. Ely's aid would be one of those first sought.

The resolutions follow:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved,* That the American Library Association, in concluding a meeting that has been one of the most largely attended and most successful in its history, desires to express its hearty obligation to the various committees and individuals who have made considerate arrangements for its comfort, and in many an agreeable incident acted as its hosts. In particular:

To the Wisconsin Free Library Commission for its efficient general arrangements for the conference;

To the Citizens' Executive Committee and Women's Clubs of Waukesha, for the attractive drives about the city, for the pleasant evening reception at the Fountain Spring House, and for various attentive courtesies;

To the members of the Methodist Church of Waukesha, for the use of the church for the public meeting on July 4;

To Senator A. M. Jones, for the opportunity to visit Bethesda Park and enjoy there the concert given by him complimentary to the Association;

To the trustees, librarian and staff of the Milwaukee Public Library, for the opportunity to inspect the library under most favorable conditions, and to the junior members of the staff for the appetizing refreshments served in connection with the visit;

To the resident librarians of Madison, the Forty Thousand Club, and various citizens, for the drive through the city and delightful parkways of Madison; to the resident women librarians, the Madison Woman's Club, and the Emily Bishop League, for the luncheon which was provided so substantially for the great company of visitors; and in general to the chairmen and members of the several local committees representing the state, the city, and various institutions and organizations, who contrived so excellently for the accommodation and enjoyment of the Association in its visit to Madison.

The Association deems itself fortunate indeed in having held its meeting within reach of two achievements in library architecture so notable as the library buildings at Madison and at Milwaukee.

The Association would add its appreciation of the endeavor of the management of the Fountain Spring House to convenience in every way the business of the conference; and its obligation for the special provision made by the management for its entertainment on two evenings of the conference.

The Association is aware that in addition to the hospitalities which it has enjoyed, many have been proffered which could not be accepted without injustice to the affairs of business which were the proper purpose of the conference. It desires to record its acknowledgment of these also, and of the kindly consideration of the hosts who in deference to this purpose have been willing to forego inclinations which it would have been a generous pleasure to themselves to have carried into effect.

HERBERT PUTNAM, J. C. DANA, MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER,	}	<i>Committee on Resolutions.</i>
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The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

President CARR: This report having brought to a conclusion the general business of the

Association, I may perhaps be permitted just a word before we dissolve this general session, which is to be followed by a round table meeting in this room. The chair can only say to you that he appreciates more than he can express, even had he more vigorous and full command of language than he possesses, all that has been done by members, officers, chairmen of committees, one and all, to aid in the transaction of business and in the success of this conference. The chair also wishes to congratulate you upon what you yourselves have done to make this meeting a happy one, and trusts that it may long be remembered by us all, and that we may all long continue to work together in the A. L. A.

Adjourned at 10.30 a.m.

#### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION.

THE College and Reference Section of the American Library Association was called to order in the parlors of the Fountain Spring House at 2.40 p.m. on July 6, Mr. W. I. FLETCHER being in the chair.

The program was opened by an address by the chairman on

##### SOME 20TH CENTURY LIBRARY PROBLEMS.

The 20th century is undoubtedly something of a fad already with public speakers. I should hesitate to speak of 20th century problems in library work were there not a special justification for noting chronologic epochs in connection with the modern library movement. It was almost precisely at the middle of the century that this movement took its rise in the passage of the first public library laws in England and in New England. And again it was at the very middle of the last half century, in the year 1876, that this Association was formed and the *Library Journal* started. (I may be excused for merely alluding to the fact, parenthetically, that Melvil Dewey graduated from Amherst College in 1874.) And now at the very beginning of the new century the library movement receives an enormous impetus from the benefactions of Andrew Carnegie, not only in themselves multiplying and increasing libraries, but serv-

ing as a great stimulus to towns and cities and states as well as to individuals, so that his indirect contribution to the cause of libraries will probably far outweigh his direct gifts, princely as they are.

The library problems of the 20th century sum themselves up in one, the problem of expansion, and we may perhaps best regard them from the point of view of the obstacles to expansion, these obstacles constituting the problems.

First, we must notice our library buildings, and admit that many of them, and most of the ideas heretofore cherished about the building of libraries, present such an obstacle. When we note that since the plans were drawn on which nearly all of our most recent large library buildings have been erected, three new ideas in library administration have come into general acceptance which must powerfully affect library construction, we can but feel that great foresight and wisdom are needed to erect libraries that shall not very soon be obstacles to proper and necessary expansion. These three new ideas are, first, access of readers to the bookshelves; second, children's rooms, and third, the distribution of books through schools, branches, delivery stations, home libraries, and inter-library loans, this third new idea involving

provision for business offices, packing rooms, etc., unthought of formerly. To meet not simply these new ideas, but others with which the new century is pregnant, care must be taken that great sums of money, leaving the securing of more for a long time hopeless, are not expended on structures in which instead of provision for expansion we seem to have provision against it.

Another obstacle to expansion is found in elaborate systems of shelf-marks connected with systematic schemes of classification, representing carefully arranged subordination and co-ordination of the parts. For two things are certain: first, accepted classifications of books rapidly become obsolete, and second, no library will long be content with an out-of-date arrangement. Especially will my successor, or yours, be sure to feel the necessity of signaling his accession to office by introducing what is in his day the latest classification. And in this he will be right. Now, if we have a fair sense of our duty to our successor, which is merely an extension forward of our duty to the library itself, we shall be unwilling to tie the library by an intricate notation to a present system of classification. I think we must take more pains than is done by either the Decimal or Expansive schemes to provide a somewhat elastic notation. I regard the classification of the University of California Library as the best (available in print) for libraries of our class, because it employs designations which indicate mere sequence of classes. A little thought will, I am sure, show you how this is true. At any rate, a little experience in attempting more or less reclassification with, for example, the Decimal classification, will prepare you to believe that a less highly involved and articulated method of designation would be in the interest of reasonable expansion, and save such expansion from the odium of upsetting the classification. Through the logic of events forcing those considerations to the front more and more, I anticipate that the larger and rapidly growing libraries will increasingly shun all such systems as the "D. C." and the "E. C.," of which the paradox is certainly true, that the better they are made the worse they become. The scheme of numbering classes recently adopted by Princeton University Li-

brary points in this direction, while the reclassification of Harvard University Library, which has been slowly carried forward during the last 20 years or more, represents a complete departure from the idea of any correlation between classes, as indicated in the notation, the order of minor divisions being a numerical sequence easily changed or modified, while each main class bears a mark suggesting no relation to another. For example, the military and naval sciences have lately been reclassified and brought under the designation War, which may be called (to represent a certain harmony with other designations) W-a-r. The location of any main class in the library is subject to change at any time, and is known to the attendants by a chart, which may be somewhat altered to-day, and replaced by a new one with large differences to-morrow or next year. Not that such changes would be made except for real occasion, but under this system, when they are necessary they are not deferred or regarded as hopeless as they must be under any highly organized system.

Another obstacle to expansion closely related to elaborate methods of notation is found in the common practice of inserting the call-numbers in catalogs of all kinds, written or printed. When the Boston Public Library was moved into the new building it was naturally supposed that it would be completely rearranged to suit its ampler and entirely different shelf-room, particularly as much fault had already been found with its existing classification, which seemed quite outgrown. But when it is observed how the library was tied to its old numbering by an endless variety of catalogs, printed as well as written, it ceases to seem strange that it was thought best to transfer the old arrangement to the new building, with all its infelicities heightened by its new location and surroundings. And in this respect that library should serve as a warning to others to avoid, by any available means, such an entanglement. If it be asked what means of avoiding it are available, I would say that I am inclined to think that if I were starting with a new library I would try the experiment of putting no shelf-numbers or call-marks in any catalog, but rather have a key by which they could be found by

means of the accession numbers which alone would be given in the author-catalog.

I can only refer hastily to one feature of library expansion which is coming in with the new century, and which has to do with the catalog. I mean the introduction of printed cards, and would say that I look to see these work a revolution in library methods. If we can procure at low cost an indefinite number of these cards for each book we shall come to use them in many ways, as, for example, the accession record, the shelf list, bulletins and special lists, and charging cards. For the latter purpose they would have the advantage of absolutely identifying the book.

I am sure I have said enough to set you thinking, and I hope when time is given for discussion you will freely express your thoughts.

J. T. GEROULD read a paper on

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES.

(See p. 46.)

W. P. CUTTER read a letter from R. C. DAVIS on the

RECLASSIFICATION OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

I am conscious that this report of our adoption of the Decimal classification is, as far as I am concerned, premature. I look upon the work in its present state as just from the broad-axe or the saw-mill. There is planning to be done and sand-papering. Except to discuss now and then some fundamental principle in classification, I have had little to do with the work. Other duties, which I must necessarily perform, have occupied every hour of my time. I am hoping that now the rough part of this work is off our hands, I can make a readjustment of the work in general that will give me time next year to participate in the finishing process. The history of the matter is very brief. Our old fixed location had become impossible, and a point was reached where it was necessary to begin at once with whatever movable method we might adopt. I had been at work for some time on a substitution of relative markings for fixed ones, which would, without any change of classification, set our books free. This was interrupted by sickness at the critical time, and it was determined to adopt the Decimal

classification as the most generally used and the most susceptible of modification. Also, my assistants, on whom the work would fall, were familiar with this method, and had experience in working it. The changes that had been made were made largely in deference to the desires of heads of departments. It was not always easy to act on these suggestions inasmuch as a general adoption of them would be fatal to uniformity. In consequence some of the changes are in the nature of a compromise, and are tentative. The change now so nearly accomplished has been made economically and, considering all things, expeditiously. The credit of this is due to my assistants. They have been untiring in their industry and their management of the differences of opinion that they have encountered has been wise and tactful. Mr. Jordan, my cataloger, has made a brief catalog of the changes, which I enclose. You can make such use of this matter as you may desire at your meeting, but I would prefer that nothing go upon record. By next year we shall have the matter better digested, and I hope some of us may be present at the meeting to discuss it. It is a subject which has a perennial interest.

In the absence of W. W. BISHOP, J. I. WYER read Mr. BISHOP'S paper on

SUGGESTIONS FOR AN ANNUAL LIST OF AMERICAN THESES FOR THE PH.D. DEGREE.

(See p. 50.)

After the reading of Mr. Bishop's paper there was some discussion in regard to the great desirability of having published each year a list of the dissertations presented to American universities. On the motion of Dr. B. C. Steiner it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider the question of the section taking steps to secure such an annual list. Mr. Fletcher appointed Dr. B. C. Steiner, W. M. Smith and C. W. Andrews to form the committee.

Mr. A. G. S. JOSEPHSON wished that a complete bibliography of university theses could be made.

The chairman announced that the election of officers for the next year would take place, and called for nominations.

Mr. Josephson nominated Mr. A. S. Root for chairman. Mr. Root was elected. Dr. Canfield nominated for secretary Mr. W. M.

Smith, and Mr. Smith nominated Miss Emma A. Hawley. Mr. Smith was elected.

After the election there followed a general discussion of the topics presented during the afternoon, those receiving special notice being classification, notation, the use of call numbers, department libraries and university theses.

In the discussion Mr. FLETCHER said:

My thought about dispensing with shelf-marks in the card and other catalogs (not really my thought, for I had it from one of our leading librarians, who has not, however, put it in practice himself) is that the great difficulties connected with the changing of shelf-marks in catalogs when books are reclassified may be avoided by placing on the card only the accession number (in case of a set the accession number of the first volume), and then maintaining a key, consisting of a book closely ruled in double columns, where for each book in the library the shelf-mark is written in pencil against the accession number and changed whenever the book is renumbered. Such a scheme could not be satisfactorily applied in a library where the looking-up of the shelf-mark is involved in the calling for books in most cases. I am prepared to favor it only where (as is now the case in our own library) a majority of the calls for books are made orally and answered by the attendant without reference to shelf-mark. In our case these calls amount to seven-eighths of all the calls, and in addition to this it should be said that at least one-half the books drawn under our open-shelf system are drawn without any "call" at all, so that we may say, that if we had the "key" system it would come into play for perhaps one-sixteenth of the books drawn. In libraries of moderate circulation like our college and university libraries, and (for all but certain classes which are most used) even in the large public libraries, it seems to me that the key plan may work well. Of course the key if subjected to constant use would be difficult and expensive to maintain, owing to wear and tear. We should not fail to observe that three separate and distinct features of modern library progress are each and all working against the necessity, *i.e.*, tending to minimize the necessity, of shelf-marks in the catalog.

These are, first, the open-shelf system; second, minute classification and alphabetical arrangement in classes, and third, book-card charging systems. Without enlarging upon these points, I would like to suggest them to you as worthy of consideration.

Mr. HODGES described briefly the classification of the scientific books at Harvard. First, the serial publications of the broad learned societies, the societies taking cognizance of all branches of learning, are brought together arranged alphabetically by country and city. Secondly, the general scientific serials and the special scientific serials, however published, are arranged in a group; the general coming first, the others following according to subject, astronomy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural history, zoölogy, botany, etc. When suggesting the separation of the serials in pure science from the handbooks at the very outset of his work at Harvard, Mr. Hodges urged that the serials constitute a record literature to which the investigator must refer when carrying on original work, while the handbooks are used by the pedagog when preparing for his classwork. The general designation for the learned society group is L. Soc.; for the scientific serials, Sci. The handbooks on physics are in a group designated Phys.; the general treatises by Phys. 357-360. A treatise published in 1892 is marked Phys. 358-92; another of the same year, by Phys. 358.92.3.

Mr. Roor said: It may possibly have interest in this connection to note that the catalog of the University of Göttingen, which was established about 1750, has the feature which has been mentioned here as characteristic of the Harvard system. The books are grouped in large classes with an abbreviated heading, with minute sub-classification. Just when this system was introduced I do not know, but I suppose it to have been in use a hundred years or so, which I judge to be a longer life than Mr. Fletcher is willing to allow to the D. C.

Interesting remarks were made by several others, notably Mr. Andrews, Dr. Steiner and Dr. Canfield. It is to be regretted that the revision of their remarks has not been received in time for publication.

OLIVE JONES, *Secretary.*

## CATALOG SECTION.

THE Catalog Section of the American Library Association held two meetings in connection with the Waukesha conference.

*FIRST SESSION.*

The first session was held in one of the parlors of the Fountain Spring House, on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 9. The chairman, ANDERSON H. HOPKINS, called the meeting to order.

It was *Voted*, That the section waive the formality of registration of members preliminary to voting.

It was *Voted*, That the chairman appoint a nominating committee of three, to report at the close of the session. This committee was appointed as follows: Miss Sula Wagner, Mr. Jones, Mr. Roden.

A. H. HOPKINS: When the round table session on this subject was held last year its object was, of course, to find out whether there was a demand for a section of this kind. We found it out pretty soon. Now we have the section. Then came the question, when I was asked to assume the chairmanship for one more year, of how it might best be occupied. It seemed to me for a time that perhaps the best plan would be to go to the opposite extreme—from having been informal last year—and have set papers, especially as the Association had decided not to take stenographic reports of the meetings. However, a change came about in my views when the interstate meeting was called at Atlantic City last March. A meeting was held there of the Publishing Board's committee on rules for a printed card catalog. The members of that committee were at that time all of the opinion that no better plan could be followed for this year's meeting of the Catalog Section than to have another discussion similar to that of last year, but confining the talk chiefly to knotty points which they met in the course of their work. That has been done; but there have been added a few questions which have come to your chairman in the course of the year from persons interested in the section.

The Publishing Board, in taking up the task of producing printed cards, found that widely

divergent practices must be shaped so that they would work together. To this end they appointed a committee of seven and set them the task of producing harmony among the jarring elements of practice in all the libraries of this country, barring none. The head of the catalog department of the Library of Congress was made chairman of this committee; and, as you know, this great library and its chief, to whom we all turn so gladly, are lending their cordial support to the project, and realization now seems near at hand.

Now what do we want? We want an arrangement whereby any one may be able at a reasonable cost to get accurately made and well printed cards for any book at any time. This and nothing else will do. (Applause.)

The members of the Committee on Rules thought this session could not be better occupied, as I said before, than in a discussion of certain points, met by them in their attempts to produce a workable scheme which would meet adequate support, it having at that time become evident that the enthusiasm so manifest at Montreal had largely evaporated; probably because it had not been made clear that the proposed plan was really a workable scheme. Some of these points the chairman of the committee and myself have selected and graded roughly into three classes, and I will lay some of these before you.

One of the chief troubles is going to lie between the 32 and 33 size cards. Let us hear from you on this subject, if you have anything you wish to say about it.

Mr. FLETCHER: Perhaps those present may be interested to know something about the 32 and 33 card from the point of view of the Publishing Board. The Publishing Board has been supplying the 32 or 33 size card as required by subscribers for cards for current books. I cannot speak authoritatively, but I think the board is nearly prepared to say that in future, if these cards are prepared at the Library of Congress and distributed from there, it will be found very much the wisest plan from the beginning to use only the 33 size. It has not been declared impossible at the Library of Congress to print the cards in

such shape that enough could be cut off to make the card a 32 card; neither has it been decided by the board that it is not worth while to try earnestly to bring that about; but the present impression, I think, is that the 32 size will have to be left aside in the co-operative work. If there is a strong sentiment here to retain the 32 size card, let us hear of it now.

Mr. BOWKER: Couldn't Mr. Hanson, of the Library of Congress, give us a report on the letters they received there in regard to the size of cards used? And let me emphasize this thought, that in coming to a uniform system we must approach as near uniformity as possible. It is impossible to meet all the variances of cards in the several libraries, but we must look towards drawing all the using libraries into as close uniformity as possible. And I think the prevailing practice is shown best by the statistics which I believe Mr. Hanson has with him.

Mr. HANSON: The statistics Mr. Bowker refers to I have not with me. As I recall the figures there are something like 19 out of 100 that use the 32 card.

Mr. ANDREWS: I have Mr. Putnam's figures. I was astonished to find the percentage that were using the larger card. Out of 185 reporting 138 used the 33 card, 38 used the 32 card and only 19 (true those 19 are the older, better established and larger libraries) used odd sizes.

I will take occasion to ask Mr. Hanson to answer another question on this point. I had an interview in his company last winter with the representative of the Harvard Library, which uses the smaller card. We then came to a satisfactory compromise, and I am surprised to hear Mr. Fletcher say it is all in the air. It was understood that the Library of Congress wanted for its subject headings, and we wanted for our subject headings, a sufficient amount of space, and that they were not willing to print below the punched hole. That leaves exactly the width of the 32 card in the center of the 33. And the proposition agreed to by all of us in this conversation was to print the 33 card with the broad margin above and never go below the hole, so any library that wanted to could buy the cards and cut them down on both top and bottom and have

a 32 card. It was understood to be satisfactory to all the 32 users that I consulted, including Harvard, the largest, I believe, of them all. It is that point that I would like to ask Mr. Hanson to report on—whether he now feels that he must go higher or lower than the lines we then indicated.

Mr. HANSON: I don't feel it absolutely necessary; in fact we are following out the measurements laid down by the Publishing Board now. I have in my hand two cards—the title runs over on the second card at considerable waste of space, as you can see. But the printers have their measurements which provide for cutting away the space above and below to accommodate the 32 card. But I believe it is going to be objectionable, in the end, when it runs over on the second card. That is the only objection I can see.

Mr. FLETCHER: I should like to have Mr. Andrews state whether this card, if it has to be cut down at the top as well as at the bottom, will allow room for headings?

Miss BROWNE: Instead of having to print a second card I don't see why we can't print the 33 card; then if the 32 card libraries want it in their catalog why can't they transcribe the extra line or so by hand on a second card and cut off the bottom. In nine cases out of 10 it would not make any difference. In one case in 10 where they would have to transcribe on the second card, is there any reason why it could not be done?

Miss DOREN: I am not a user of the 32 card. The only objection I see, if I were to use it, would be that perhaps I should have to pay a little more for my card than those that use the 33 card, and it would make the catalog a little more bulky.

Mr. ANDREWS: Talking with Miss Crawford it was evident that the Dayton library wanted a broad margin for analyticals and headings above the print in the 33 card. That is exactly what we want. We don't want it as much as they do, but I want to emphasize the necessity for a broad top margin. That is the point which makes it desirable for 33 people as well as for 32.

Miss DOREN: I did not understand the question as referring to analytical headings. We do want those above all things, and if we are to use the card at all we need the broad

margin at the top. Our use of the card depends upon having a broad margin at the top.

Mr. BOWKER: I should like a show of hands on this point. Are those present, whether 33-card or 32-card people, of the opinion that, after dropping the heading so as to leave ample room at the top to permit the 32 card to be cut out from the 33 card, as stated by Mr. Andrews, it would be better to run the type down farther than the hole, if necessary, on either side, and then cut and recopy for the 32 size, or to make a double card both for the 33 and 32 size?

I suggest that the show of hands be first from those who prefer to have one card furnished for a title when possible, and then to transcribe the lower part, if necessary, for the 32 card; and then from those who prefer to have a second card wherever it is not possible to put the material on the space of the 32 card as printed on the 33 size. Is that clear?

CHAIRMAN: I believe so. It includes, however, both the users of the 32 and 33 cards, and instead of a show of hands let us have a rising vote, and give time to count them.

Mr. BOWKER: Those who are in favor of printing below the 32-card limit on the 33 card, rather than furnishing two cards to a title, please rise. 56 persons rose.

Mr. BOWKER: Those who are in favor of confining the print to the 32 size and having a second overflow card printed for the same title, please rise. 17 persons rose.

Mr. FLETCHER: I should like to call for a rising vote to learn how many would like to urge that arrangements be made by which 32-size cards can be furnished. Three persons rose.

Mr. HANSON: I cannot think of any library printing cards that would care to print any lower than the round hole. On the other hand, the library must have three-quarters of an inch at the top of the card for headings. Will that leave sufficient space for taking away from top and bottom?

Mr. ANDREWS: They accepted it by that first vote.

Mr. HANSON: Then they must punch the hole in the margin.

CHAIRMAN: Or lose the part they punch out. If you will excuse me, I will put forth a little argument of my own.

Apropos of another report I had to make some time ago, I had heard that the greatest library in this country, certainly in some respects, was changing its plan to accommodate itself to the 33 card. I wrote to Mr. Whitney, of the Boston Public Library, which as you know uses a card larger than the 33, and it is a fact that with their immense catalog running for so many years, and with so large a number of cards which they cannot now cut down to the 33 size, they have found it advisable so to modify their plan for titles henceforth that the cards may be cut down to the 33 size on reprinting the old titles. Here is the letter, the report from his cataloger. [Mr. Hopkins here read the letter.] If they do not think it likely that ultimately they will use the 33 card why should they take all that trouble? Now, the problem they had to deal with was 10 times more difficult than that which the users of the 32 cards have to deal with. All you have to do with a 32 card to make it a 33 size is to paste it on something big enough and provide space to hold it. With such evidence as this before us why should we fret ourselves to provide a 32 card when the change to the 33 can be so easily and so cheaply made?

Mr. BOWKER: May I add a word which Dr. Billings said to me? He said that he preferred a printed catalog card to a written catalog card any time, without reference to any question of uniformity. So he was actually replacing his written catalog cards with the Library of Congress cards or Library Bureau cards. I think that there is growing in the great libraries a desire for some general method which will supply printed catalog cards.

CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion on this topic? If not we will pass to the next.

*Notes and Contents.* I read from the official report made by the Committee on Rules to the Publishing Board: "The position of the collation and series note to be on a separate line immediately after the date and preceding other notes." Now we cannot take up the whole question of notes, nor the question of the minority report which Mr. Hopkins was asked to submit; but the question I would submit to you is this: Is not the contents note really, logically, sensibly, a part of the



title? Is it not actually, in almost nine cases out of ten, more important than the title itself? If it were not, would it not be nonsense to print the contents note? If it is so, why separate the contents note from the title by other relatively unimportant matter? Has anybody anything to say?

Mr. HANSON: It seems to me it would be well to say here, collation is used for pagination, illustrations, maps, plates, etc., and size. That is the imprint, as we have for convenience's sake called collation; and the idea is that this information is to be paragraphed, on a separate line, so as to set out the date and make the date end the line in twelve point.

Mr. BISCOE: I want to say a word on the other side. It seems to me that it would be unfortunate to put the collation after the contents, particularly where the contents are long. It would throw the collation on the second card. To find out whether you had more than one volume you would have to turn to another card. If you are looking for duplicates you want to see at once not only the author of the book, but also the number of pages, to show whether the edition is the same. And if for all those purposes you have got to turn to a second card, it seems to me it would be unfortunate.

Mr. JONES: I agree strongly with Mr. Biscoe. I think the number of volumes, size, etc., range in properly with the date, while the contents should come afterward and range in with such matter as critical or descriptive notes. Ordinarily you want those parts that I speak of first, then your contents, like any other kind of descriptive or explanatory notes.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Biscoe's position appears at first sight very solid and plausible but there is nothing in it. The reason for this is that there is only a small class of books that will call for a contents note. I deprecate mentioning any institution, particularly The John Crerar Library, but that calls for contents notes probably as often as any, and I should like our cataloger to answer if he knows about how many cases run over on the second card.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: We have printed so far about 25,000 cards and the number of titles that run over to second cards is considerably below 1000; it is nearer 500 than 1000.

Mr. JONES: I should like to ask the chairman whether in foreign bibliographies we do not find that the data, as to volumes, size, etc.—called the collation—always come first. Should not we be setting ourselves up in opposition to other catalogers if we put the collation after the contents?

CHAIRMAN: Possibly that it so; but if we gain a truth, what then? Tradition is powerful, but it is not all. Sometimes it is very little indeed. And this is one of the cases in which I believe it is very little.

Mr. FLETCHER: I hold in my hand one of the sample cards which have been distributed, which has this arrangement. That represents what we now call the old practice, which we are proposing to depart from—Cutter's Rules say that the imprint, strictly, is place, date and form of printing; and then goes on to say that for practical purposes the imprint is considered as being enlarged so as to contain not only place, date and form of printing, but also publisher, number of pages and number of volumes. It seems to have been agreed some time ago by the Committee on Rules and the Publishing Board that it was wise to bring back the imprint to the old idea of giving the place, date and form of printing and publisher. It was also pretty generally agreed that form—or size as we now call it—number of pages and number of volumes, and anything else that might describe the book from an exterior point of view, should be called collation—we have not exactly agreed it should be called that—and that this should be put in a statement by itself in smaller type, after the title and imprint, the imprint being printed in the same type as the title and even completing the line the title ends on. Now the question is whether that line of smaller type should be printed immediately after the title and imprint or whether it should follow contents; that is to say, whether contents (called "contents" and not "contents note") should not be attached immediately to the title—which is Mr. Hopkins's idea, I understand, as he thinks logically it belongs there. The card I have in my hand has contents occupying four lines, because while it is one volume it contains four different lectures. That brings before us the "contents note" and the other notes. Now I

understand the new proposition is that the collation should follow the contents note, but precede other notes.

CHAIRMAN: The thing I want is that the contents note should follow the title. I called it "contents note" merely because it appeared in the smaller type with the other note.

Mr. FLETCHER: I wish to express my preference in accord with Mr. Jones and one or two others, that the collation note should continue to occupy the place it has always occupied, of immediate juxtaposition with the imprint, and other notes should go below.

CHAIRMAN: In explanation, permit me to take the floor again —

Mr. BOWKER: Has not the officer of The John Crerar Library given the best argument for placing the collation before the contents? Mr. Josephson has told us that probably the number of cards including contents would be less than three per cent. Why should we not follow the old practice and let the cataloger and the public continue to use the usual thing?

Mr. JOSEPHSON: I did not say how many cards give contents notes, but how many titles need more than one card.

CHAIRMAN: That is the strong point. It is not three per cent. nor anywhere near it. Those cards that ran over were not all contents notes. The actual number of contents notes that run over is very small indeed. And moreover, you have this bibliographical note on every card. You are going to put it between the contents note and the title every time.

Mr. HARRIS: I would like to ask what proportion of cards have contents notes at all.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: I don't think I can answer that. It is between ten and twenty-five per cent.

Mr. HARRIS: The point I was about to make was that I think it is well to sacrifice something for the sake of uniformity, for the aid of persons who consult the catalog; and as Mr. Josephson says only fifteen to twenty-five per cent. of the cards have contents notes, in seventy-five per cent. the collation would immediately follow the title. And therefore it seems to me it is desirable not to have the contents note follow the title.

A show of hands was called for.

CHAIRMAN: Before we have the show of

hands, may I say one thing more? I don't believe that most of you that have not been using these cards know how useful the contents note is or what it is for. It is to furnish your analyticals. If you want to analyze a volume of essays, for example, your contents note does it all for you with just a little bit of clerical work when the cards come in. You have fifty items that you would like to represent in your catalog, and the card does it all for you. It is costing you one to three cents instead of fifty or sixty cents.

Mr. L. P. LANE: I have learned a good deal since I have been in the Boston Public Library by observing the practices which that library has departed from. I know the library did in times past print contents and have an entry designed to fit one particular item of contents and then underline that item on the card. That has been found so unsatisfactory that when we now recatalog anything and deem any item of contents worthy a separate entry we catalog that item separately and print a second card.

Mr. ANDREWS: If the Library of Congress will do this we do not care for many contents notes. I didn't understand the Library of Congress proposed to print analyticals, but rather to print contents notes; that they, and most of the libraries that print cards, found their economy on this point. But it is really the Library of Congress that must be consulted as to the desirability of many contents notes.

Mr. HANSON: That has been one of the perplexing questions with us in printing cards. We do use the contents as analyticals to some extent, underscoring the particular item on the heading given. But where an analytical is what we catalogers call an imprint analytical, that is, with separate title and pagination, we find it more economical to print a separate card for that title. In other cases and where we find it very inconvenient to use the contents card, we print analyticals.

CHAIRMAN: My own opinion is that it is best to put the collation at the end. It is easiest found there. The thing I want to see is to have it go below the contents. I want to say one thing more. The reason you think more than one per cent. consult the note is because you are librarians. Take your popu-

lar libraries, and they deserve to be considered, how many readers are going to look for that note?

Miss CRAWFORD: I am somewhat undecided in mind between the two standpoints. It seems to me that the contents, from the nature of the case and from the accessibility of the catalog, belongs rather at the top. I believe you are right when you say that ninety per cent. would use the contents first, rather than the bibliographical note. But the critical notes and any other general information should come right next to the contents.

Mr. JONES: I wish to repeat that "collation" is a bibliographical description of the book; if you want to describe a book or to order from a bookseller you turn to that data. Collation, it seems to me, comes naturally after the title, and I still hold that to separate it from the title is not in accord with the general bibliographical practice of the world.

CHAIRMAN: As many as are in favor of placing contents note immediately following the title, please rise. Three persons rose.

CHAIRMAN: As many as are in favor of placing contents note after collation, please rise. 52 persons rose.

CHAIRMAN: The next question is a recommendation from the committee: "*That a column be set aside in the Library Journal for notifications to libraries of decisions on doubtful points; e. g., 'Kate Douglass Wiggin should not be changed to Riggs; or, Automobiles should be classified . . .'*"

In other words, that a kind of department be created, when the Central Bureau is created, for giving librarians throughout the country a notion of how these matters are to be treated. What is the opinion? Is there any discussion? If not we will go on to the next point.

A MEMBER: No discussion means that we agree to it, I understand.

CHAIRMAN: I suppose so. If it doesn't you should say so quickly.

A MEMBER: Does this recommendation say *Journal* or *journals*?

CHAIRMAN: *Journal* is the word used. The *Library Journal* is the official organ of the A. L. A. Probably if the committee had gone beyond that it would have been exceeding its province.

"*The committee earnestly recommends that the practice of giving dates of birth and death be used extensively. It is convinced that a very large share of the work has already been done and may be easily obtained for the use of the Central Bureau. Expressions from various members of the committee have shown a great readiness to assist in this.*"

Mr. MERRILL: I would like to inquire whether that means that dates shall be given only to distinguish men of the same name or whether they shall be used in every case.

CHAIRMAN: It is not designed that the use of dates be intended only for distinguishing writers, but it is urged that dates be given extensively.

Mr. BOWKER: Doesn't that mean that the dates should be used where the authors are not of the same names?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. BOWKER: In the case of living authors, is it intended to give date of birth if possible?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Miss BROWNE: At the Boston Athenæum for years they have been giving those dates on their cards, and now they are scratching them off.

Mr. BOWKER: Does anybody know why?

Miss BROWNE: I believe they consider they are not as desirable as a means of distinction as some phrase might be, and so they scratch off the date and give, for instance, "Henry James, *Novelist*; Emerson, *Essayist*."

Miss WAGNER: How would they classify William Morris?

A MEMBER: Or Andrew Lang?

CHAIRMAN: The next question is the following recommendation of the committee: "*The committee recommends that the Central Bureau prepare a biographical card giving the fullest form of name, dates, official and honorary titles and degrees, membership of academies, etc., and all forms of names and pseudonyms used.*"

Mr. FLETCHER: I suppose the idea is to prepare a biographical card for each author for whom any card is issued. I don't know exactly how it should be worked. I want to call your attention to the fact that the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh tried this in preparing the first two volumes of their catalog; and when they got the two volumes printed

they concluded it was too expensive, and gave it up. I wonder how many libraries would advocate that the Library of Congress shall furnish us cards, not only for the books, but whenever an author comes for whom they have not furnished such a card that they shall furnish us a biographical card, which we shall pay for? I do not understand that the Library of Congress is preparing such a card now. It may be worthy of discussion whether we want such a card prepared.

Miss AMBROSE: It seems to me a card of that kind would be extremely helpful in smaller libraries that are limited in biographical books.

Mr. JONES: I would suggest that in the case of authors for whom we most need those facts, new authors, the facts would not be available. Could we have a copyright note by which each author should furnish the desired facts?

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanson could answer that, perhaps.

Mr. HANSON: I have familiarity with copyright authors that many librarians do not meet with, but whom we must have information about to distinguish from other well-known authors of the same name. We have a method of getting at them through the copyright records, and we write them, sending a blank, and occasionally ask them to give information of their other works. That is put on a preliminary card, and before every new author such a biographical card is inserted. I believe this is an old practice, used in many libraries.

Mr. BOWKER: The Publishing Board would like a show of hands on how many libraries would like such a biographical card. At first sight this struck me as a most valuable suggestion. It would, of course, cost the extra half cent or cent — whatever it might be — for the card; on the other hand, it might be of great value to the reader. I suggest that we have a show of hands, not *pro* and *con* — simply *pro*.

Miss VAN VALKENBURGH: I am especially interested in this, because we tried such a card in our library. We thought an information card was going to be a desirable thing. We tried it for about two years, and we found it was very little used indeed for biographical

purposes. People wanted more information than we could give on a biographical card. Of course it is very desirable to differentiate authors of the same name.

Miss AMBROSE: Have those cards a distinct purpose, as of assisting the catalogers aside from the public?

Miss VAN VALKENBURGH: From the standpoint of a cataloger who has done it, we didn't find it useful to us. It was more work than help.

Mr. BRETT: Wouldn't it be more valuable to the small library than to the larger library? A great many of the smaller libraries haven't time to look up authors. It seems to me it would be of value in our library.

Mr. ANDREWS: I think those cards would be of use not only to small libraries, but to readers in larger libraries. I do not say, though, that I think it was the purpose to print a card for every author. If the heading used on the Library of Congress card gave all the information desirable, I don't see any use of printing it again. I hope the proposition will be put in three forms: Those who want such a card for every author; those who only want a distinctive card in cases where distinction is desired; and those who do not care for such a card at all.

CHAIRMAN: As many as favor such a card for general use, please rise. 16 persons rose.

CHAIRMAN: As many as favor such a card for distinctive purposes only, please rise.

Miss VAN VALKENBURGH: If we are going to have the same material on the other cards we won't need it here.

One person rose.

CHAIRMAN: As many as do not care for such a card at all, please rise. None voted.

CHAIRMAN: We have still another of these topics: "*The committee recommends as strongly as it can the importance of placing the subject headings and classification numbers (D.C. and E.C.) on the bottom of the card.*"

Miss BROWNE: These subject heading are simply suggestive. If any cataloger has already started with, for example, "Birds" instead of "Ornithology," he can simply go on as he has begun. The same way with the D.C. and E.C. numbers. There are certain ones

that perhaps are absolute; others are suggested to go in one place, but would go perfectly well in three or four other places; you take the one that fits in with your scheme; if you have no scheme you can use the one that is suggested.

Mr. FLETCHER: The Committee on Rules has recommended this, and unless objection is presented here this meeting might endorse this recommendation.

W. M. SMITH: I don't see how these marks could be put on without preliminary classifying.

Mr. HANSON: If the work is done at the Library of Congress, of course the book has to be classified, and it is very easy to translate any classification mark into either D.C. or E.C. It would be an additional cost, of course, to print two or three headings at the bottom of the card, but it has to be done.

CHAIRMAN: In other words, the work has to be done for the Library of Congress.

Miss KROEGER: The subject headings are the most expensive part of the catalog. It would be a mistake to leave off the marks.

CHAIRMAN: A show of hands is called for. As many as favor recommendation of this rule, please rise. 70 persons rose; contrary, none.

Mr. BOWKER: I would like to say a word upon the question which was raised of printing certain matter in the *Library Journal*. While the *Library Journal* is technically the official organ of the A. L. A. it would seem desirable to send such material to all the library periodicals, and I should suppose that it would be understood that the committee might so do.

CHAIRMAN: In the formal report of the committee to the Publishing Board the same plan of numbering is followed that was followed in the last issue, or edition, of Cutter's rules, of the A. L. A. rules. A number of changes, additions, excisions and emendations have been made. I will read the first.

"1a. Enter books under surnames of authors when ascertained, the abbreviation *Anon.* being added to the titles of works or editions published anonymously."

Now the question has been raised since, by a member of the committee, and it was desired that it be placed before this section for de-

cision, If the heading of an anonymous book is always bracketed is it necessary to add the abbreviation "*Anon.*" to the end of the title?

Mr. JOSEPHSON: It sometimes happens that an author signs his name at the end of the preface. In that case the name is not on the title-page, and should be bracketed on the heading. We have to distinguish those from the really anonymous books in some way. You have to do one of two things, either put the abbreviation "*Anon.*" or the full word "*Anonymous*" on the top line, or, as we do in The John Crerar Library, put a note at the bottom.

Miss CRAWFORD: It has been my experience that the word "*Anon.*" at the end of the line is sometimes confusing to the reader and brings up all sorts of questions, and is taking space that might be needed for something else. I do not see its value, and sometimes it is positively misleading. The bracket expresses all that is of real use, and it doesn't matter whether the author's name appears in some other place in the book; at any rate it was not on the title-page. The brackets tell that, and I don't see the use of the abbreviation.

Miss WAGNER: I don't see that the public are interested in brackets or in the word "*Anon.*" It is for the public that the card is being made, I understand.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: When I spoke I went on the supposition that the title entry would, as is now usual, give the title only and omit the author's name from the title. But if, as I hope, the Publishing Board will decide to have the title-page copied exactly, giving the author's name in the title as it is done on the title-page, then you don't need to distinguish the anonymous authors from those who have signed in any other place than the title-page, except that in the former case you put a bracket around the name. As to the objection that the public is not concerned with the brackets, that may be true; but the librarian is very much concerned with knowing whether a book is published anonymously or not. I should like to have instead of brackets a footnote, telling "published anonymously" or "signed at the end of title-page" or "signed at end of the book."

Mr. FLETCHER: I would like to call atten-

tion to one or two things. In the first place, many popular libraries might like to have extremely simple cards. They will have to realize that they must take a good deal of information they do not want if they are to take the cards made for all libraries. Mr. Josephson's idea is a good one, that technicalities shall be avoided in favor of good, plain English notes. "Anon." is obscure to a great many people, while "published anonymously" is pretty plain English. If such a note follows it is not necessary to use any brackets.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: I rise to suggest that we should discuss the question of *size notation*.

Mr. FLETCHER: What we have to consider here is whether this meeting would favor one method or the other in size notation; and a consideration of that question might be largely affected by the further question, Is either of these methods to be followed for the printed cards? If you should be told that in all probability neither of them would be followed, it would prevent a good deal of waste of time in discussing one as against the other. We have two old methods that are mentioned in the reports. The third method, which finds a great deal of favor and which may be adopted by the Publishing Board, is that the size notation shall be represented by a mark giving the absolute measurement of the book, perhaps in centimeters, perhaps in inches and fractions.

Mr. HANSON: These three questions came before the committee at the meeting at Atlantic City; one was to give the fold symbol, as is used all over Europe and in the larger libraries of this country; the other was to give the letter symbol adopted by the A. L. A. in 1877; the third, presented by Mr. Hopkins, was to give measurements in centimeters of the letterpress and of the page—not of the binding. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Currier, Miss Kroeger and myself urging the fold symbol. Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. Cutter and Miss Browne are the majority, because I understood Mr. Hopkins to stand with them.

Miss KROEGER: Mrs. Fairchild was undecided, saying she was inclined to the exact measurement in centimeters; Miss Browne and Mr. Cutter voted for the old letter symbol; so there was no majority of the com-

mittee. Mr. Hopkins's vote was for the exact size. It was left with the Publishing Board to decide.

Mr. HANSON: The report is for the figure, but with a strong predilection of the members who signed it towards exact measurement, providing that should be adopted by the Publishing Board. Three of us argued in favor of the fold symbol. There were too many reasons argued, one that the great majority of readers in this country were familiar with the figure; the 4to, 8vo and 12mo gave them the size of the book; and that the majority of libraries used that rather than the letter. The other was in favor of uniformity. We found that the fold symbol as a measure of height, not in the old sense, was advocated by the Prussian, the Italian and the French university libraries and others. But if the Publishing Board should decide to adopt size measurement in centimeters I do not believe there is anyone of the committee who will insist very strongly on the retention of the one or the other.

Mr. HARRIS: I think that bibliographically it is a mistake to take the old fold symbol and apply it to size notation. It is not size—it represents form notation. It is much simpler to give size in inches or in centimeters, whichever you prefer, rather than to use the symbol which denotes fold.

L. P. LANE: It was said that the fold symbol was now almost never used to indicate the fold. In the Boston Public Library we use it to indicate the fold for foreign books and old books. We also use the same symbol in the case of American books to indicate size. There is considerable dissatisfaction with the practice and some of the cataloging staff would prefer to give the size in inches. How would that apply to books not in the condition in which they were published? Also I should like to ask whether it might not be possible where the fold is easily distinguished, to give both size and fold.

Mr. HANSON: That is really the practice of the Prussian university libraries.

Miss BROWNE: My thesis for defending the size letter is that 25 years ago the A. L. A. thrashed this matter all over and decided on the size symbol. Mr. Bowker has used that letter symbol from that time on. Miss Kroe-

ger found a very large proportion of the libraries using the letter symbol; library classes are teaching the letter symbol. My chief objection to the fold symbol is that we are making one sign serve two uses, which I think is always bad.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: If the Library Association 25 years ago decided to use one symbol or another symbol, that is no reason why we should do so now. The objection to using the fold symbol to denote size is, among other things, as Mr. Lane suggested, that you need it in case of old books to tell the fold. The only rational designation of size is by centimeters, or inches, if you prefer. There is of course one difficulty in using accurate measurement in centimeters, if you have a book that has been bound and cut down. But that can be overcome, I think, by letting the measurement mean letterpress and nothing else. In ordinary cases you know about how wide a margin is if you know the side of the letterpress; it is always a certain proportion. You don't need the size to tell on what shelf the book is put, because that is given by the call number. So in order to find a book you don't need the size notation; you need it to see what size the page is. It is a purely bibliographical notation.

[Mr. Hanson here read rule for size notation for books "notable for age or rarity."]

Mr. BOWKER: In the days of our youth, in fact almost as soon as we were born, this Association, as Miss Browne has indicated, adopted the letter symbol; and it seems to me that the reasons that operated for the choice of the letter symbol are stronger now than they were then, because the symbol has in the meantime come into quite general, if not universal use. The Association at that time had a phrase to indicate size. The objections to the old fold symbol still remain, and I think one very strong one has been stated. It is not only that the numerical system of 8vo, 12mo, etc., has ceased to mean what it originally meant and is confused with measurement size, but that it is used in England and America with utterly different meanings; and that difference continues. That is to say, the English use crown octavo and post octavo and two or three names for 12mo, in such a way as to cross our use of the word 8vo and 12mo

and make a double confusion. I feel very strongly, for one, that the method of breaking over from the octavo and duodecimo, etc., the figure designation, into a definite and accurate letter designation was a very ingenious and very useful move. It is difficult to get general adoption of a modification of that sort, but the adoption has been quite general, and to me it would seem a very great retrogression to go back to the old figure symbol; we had better adhere to the A. L. A. notation of 25 years ago and custom since, and give a symbol which is in no sense confusing or misleading, following that, if you please, with the actual size measurement in centimeters.

Mr. RODEN: I understand, of course, that we cannot legislate upon the subject, and possibly our discussion will not influence the legislature. At the same time, as a representative of a popular library in the middle west, I cannot help but regard with apprehension the small but insidious innovations which these rules seem to display. Mr. Josephson has said measurement is a bibliographical detail; in popular libraries it is a gratuitous detail. It could very well, as the chairman suggests, be placed at the end. In the public I am dealing with I should say the old fold symbol is most commonly used and means most. It occurs to me that a combination of fold and letter symbols might be used. I suggest this as a little concession to the popular library, and it is the first I have heard this afternoon.

Mr. JONES: An objection to exact measurement is, that so far as the greater mass of books that we have to deal with are concerned, it is not very important whether they are a few centimeters larger or smaller, and such books are often rebound in such a way that if we have an exact description our copies do not correspond. I agree with Mr. Bowker that the symbols adopted by the A. L. A. 25 years ago are sufficiently well known by people who are handling books to be recommended as a system to be adopted.

Miss KROEGER: I have been teaching in the library school according to A. L. A. measurements, yet it has always seemed to me somewhat absurd. None of the publishers have adopted it; I suppose the newer libraries have. The replies received to the questions sent to

the various libraries last June, except for the newer libraries, indicate that the majority are using the fold symbol, and they would like to know why, if the letter symbol is such a good thing, the publishers are still marking their books 8vo, 12mo and 4to. The fold symbol means more to the mass of the people than do the letters O or D.

Mr. BOWKER: If I remember correctly the London *Bookseller* is giving the exact size and measurement now.

Mr. HARRIS: Many literary and critical journals give the size of all books recorded in inches.

Mr. BOWKER: The Publishing Board is extremely interested in getting the feeling of those here on the question. I want to suggest that when it comes to the rising vote or show of hands, we take a somewhat complicated vote: those who are in favor of the present A. L. A. letter; those in favor of returning to the fold (I mean not in the usual sense); those in favor of exact measurement in centimeters; those in favor of a combination of letter symbol and centimeter; and those in favor of the fold symbol and centimeter. The board wants all the information it can get.

CHAIRMAN: I will ask Mr. Bowker to state the first proposition.

Mr. BOWKER: Those in favor of the letter symbol, the present A. L. A. method, please rise. Twenty-four rose.

Mr. BOWKER: Those in favor of returning to the fold symbol, the 8vo, 12mo and 4to please rise. Ten rose.

Mr. BOWKER: Those who prefer a designation of actual measurement, please rise — with the understanding that those voting for this will then vote their preference as to either inches or centimeters. Seventeen rose.

CHAIRMAN: Your next proposition, Mr. Bowker.

Mr. BOWKER: Those who would prefer centimeters if exact measurement should be adopted, please rise. Thirty-two rose.

Mr. BOWKER: Now those who would prefer inches if an exact measurement were adopted. Three rose.

CHAIRMAN: As many as are in favor of the exact measurement coupled with the A. L. A. symbol, in case there is to be a combination —

letter and exact size — please rise. Thirty-two rose.

CHAIRMAN: Now those who would prefer the combination of exact size with figure symbol. Sixteen rose.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: We might have another vote on whether the size should mean letterpress or book.

CHAIRMAN: Before this is done I want to call attention to the effect of binding after cataloging. If this scheme is going to take in foreign books, and you are going to get cards promptly, a large share of the books will be cataloged before they are bound. If a good binder does his work conscientiously and as it should be done, if you give the page you will have a more satisfactory measurement.

Mr. HANSON: I have looked into this question recently, and I find, where libraries do measure in centimeters they measure the paper. If the book is bound they measure the outside cover, for the reason that when the unbound book is trimmed down for binding what is lost is regained in the binding. I have found no instance yet where the practice that is advocated by yourself, the measurement of the letterpress, is followed in actual work.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: Let all those who want an exact measurement of the letter-press please rise. Two rose.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: Now those who want size to mean the outside of the book. Fifty-five rose.

Mr. BOWKER: I think it might clarify things if we take the vote of those who favor the use of the symbol alone as against those who favor the use of the symbol and exact measurement in centimeters.

CHAIRMAN: Those who favor the use of the symbol alone as against the combination of symbol with measurement please rise. Twenty-three rose.

Mr. BOWKER: Those who favor combination of symbol with exact measurement, please rise. Fifteen rose.

Mr. BOWKER: If there is no other business I wish to move the very cordial appreciation of the Catalog Section of the admirable report which has been presented in such detail by the advisory committee of the Publishing Board. *Voted.*



Mr. BOWKER: Mr. Hanson, as chairman of the committee, I have great pleasure in conveying to you and to your associates this appreciation, which I know is most thorough on the part of all here.

I would also like to move a vote of thanks to the chairman for his admirable presiding during the session. *Voted.*

L. P. LANE: I move that the program committee be requested to assign a time before the end of the conference when there may be a continued meeting of this section; and if such a time be found, that when we adjourn we adjourn to that time. *Voted.*

CHAIRMAN: Let me announce again that at the close of this session the secretary, Miss Van Valkenburgh, will be ready to begin the registry of persons who express themselves as willing to become members of this section.

Mr. ANDREWS: I would call attention to the fact that under the by-laws, if the section wants to, it can adopt rules restricting membership; if it doesn't adopt rules any member of the Association may be a member of this section. It is a question whether we wish to confine this section to catalogers.

CHAIRMAN: It is an important point or might easily become an important point. For the ordinary run of affairs it would be a matter of no consequence, but it may be that this section will sometime wish to promulgate some proposition and a little logrolling might vote it down. What does the section wish to do in this matter?

Mr. WINDSOR: I think we can safely leave it open to all who are interested in the subject of cataloging. I don't see that there is anything gained by leaving out anybody who is interested in the work.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: I move that a vote on this question be postponed. *Voted.*

Mr. HANSON: In the points that were outlined last year for discussion at this meeting there were a great many details; we have not reached a fifth of them. May I ask catalogers to get copies of the rules recommended by the Committee on Rules and look them over and communicate with any one of the members of the committee — Mr. Hopkins, Miss Kroeger, Miss Brown or myself. It would be of the greatest assistance to us.

[Miss Kroeger objected to giving out

copies of the rules, because they were incomplete.]

CHAIRMAN: I think we have no right to make a general distribution yet, to do so would perhaps exceed the province of the committee; but we might lend copies to those who want to look them over.

I will now call for the report of the *Committee on Nominations.*

[The committee reported the names of Mr. Hanson, of the Library of Congress, for chairman, and Miss Mary E. Hawley, Chicago Public Library, for secretary.]

Mr. HANSON: I am the chairman of the advisory committee and we have a great deal of hard work before us. I would ask the section to accept my resignation. I really do not feel I can give the time necessary to make this section a success at the next meeting.

CHAIRMAN: There are no rules governing us, Mr. Hanson, but I beg that you do not insist on this, or if you feel you must resign that you do so between now and the next session.

The names submitted were unanimously elected, and adjournment was taken subject to call of chair.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Catalog Section was called to order on Wednesday, July 10, ANDERSON H. HOPKINS presiding.

CHAIRMAN: The matters that were of first importance to be brought before the section were discussed yesterday. At the same time there are other things that I am sure would be interesting; and perhaps you would prefer to bring up your own topics, and each present something you would like to talk about.

Miss WAGNER: Is the Y. M. C. A. question proper for discussion?

CHAIRMAN: I believe that question was received; please read it, Mr. Hanson.

Mr. HANSON (reading): Young Men's Christian Associations, mercantile library associations and the like are to be entered under place. That is 1 i 21 of the rules suggested.

Miss WAGNER: It is our practice to put the Y. M. C. A. under Y. M. C. A.; Y. M. C. A., Boston; Y. M. C. A., New York; instead of putting it under place. There is a separate association which has a distinctive being and the local associations are branches. It seems

this is much more logical, and where the public would expect to find reports of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. HANSON: I wish to state in support of Miss Wagner's contention that Mr. Cutter in his new edition, which is now in manuscript, was rather in favor of changing his rule, which reads as this one does. He has always advised entering under the place; but he was now inclined to enter under Young Men's Christian Association, not only for the general association of the United States, but for the associations of the various states. A majority of the committee, however, seemed inclined to enter the local Y. M. C. A. under the place, on the ground that 99 per cent. would look for Chicago Y. M. C. A. under Chicago, Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. under Philadelphia, rather than under Y. M. C. A.; and that the same was true of the mercantile library associations.

Miss CRAWFORD: Was any argument brought forth to substantiate that statement that nine-tenths of the people would look under the local name?

Mr. HANSON: No contention, except that it seemed to be the general experience.

Miss CRAWFORD: It seems to me if the committee would correspond with public libraries there might be some change of opinion on the matter.

Miss WAGNER: I find that Chicago enters Y. M. C. A. under Y. M. C. A., as the St. Louis Public Library does.

Miss CRAWFORD: The logical thing has always seemed the fair thing in this matter — to ask one's self the question, Has the organization a national existence? And if so, to enter it under the generic name. The Y. M. C. A. has a national existence, which is more important as a governing body than any one of the local associations. And the same is true of other organizations. If they have no national organization, then I enter them under the local name; but if there is a national association, then I enter under the generic name.

Miss AMBROSE: Would you follow the same reasoning for entries under Methodist Episcopal church, or would you put them under the place? It seems to me the same reasoning would apply.

Miss CRAWFORD: I shouldn't wish this logical process to supersede the better rule of entering under the best known form. And I think in the case Miss Ambrose mentions the best known form would be the locality.

Mr. HANSON: Miss Wagner's question has launched us into the center of the most difficult problem of all — that is, corporate entry, entry of societies and institutions. There is an underlying principle which governs our distinctions, I believe. There is a distinction to be made between societies, and to some extent institutions; societies, including royal academies, which are societies, to be entered under the first word not an article; on the other hand, institutions, galleries, museums, libraries, etc., which generally have buildings and are affiliated closely with the place, to be entered under place, unless they have other distinctive names — that is to say, names from persons or geographical locations. That principle would to some extent affect the Young Men's Christian Associations and mercantile libraries.

Miss CRAWFORD: Would that override the other rule of entering under the best known form? Would the institution entry override the principle of entering under best known form?

Mr. HANSON: That rule we have not formulated. We have not considered as broad a rule as that — entry under best known form. We have tried to lay down some rule that should govern entry under place and entry under name; and what we are really trying to get at is best known form.

Miss CRAWFORD: I appreciate that, and there ought to be some ground on which to make exceptions. I think your distinction between institutions and societies is a good one. Is not the Y. M. C. A. a good case to make an exception?

Mr. HANSON: Yes, that is the 21st exception, is it not, under the rule? The general rule is, "Enter societies under the first word not an article or serial number, of its corporate name." Then there are 22 exceptions, and we began with the 21st.

L. P. LANE: I don't know whether the practice of the Boston Public Library is of interest, but personally I incline to the views Miss Crawford has expressed. The Boston

Public Library strives to use the corporate name where there is a corporate name, carrying that practice, I think, to an extreme degree, so that they enter Chamber of Commerce under Chamber of Commerce, so and so. I understand under this rule Chamber of Commerce would be entered under the name of the place.

Mr. HANSON: Yes. We propose to enter all boards of trade, all chambers of commerce under the name of the city or state.

Miss KROEGER: That comes under rule 1 i 9: If a body's name begins with such words as "board," "corporation," "trustees," enter that part of the name by which they are usually known.

Mr. HANSON: This will be very helpful to the committee, because it shows that in the case of exception 21 there is a strong sentiment of entering it under name instead of under place.

Miss CRAWFORD: Would you make that same application to mercantile libraries? It seems to me in that case the place is what people would look for, just as they would for a public library.

Mr. HANSON: Yes, personally I should feel disposed to give in on the Y. M. C. A. question, but not on the mercantile library.

Miss WAGNER: The mercantile library has no general organization. If you enter the local Y. M. C. A. under the city you are forcing the people to look in perhaps 30 or 40 places.

Mr. BISCOE: Is it the purpose of the author arrangement to show what the library has on Y. M. C. A.?

Miss WAGNER: It is the purpose to show what the library owns under the authorship of the Y. M. C. A. And to find that you force the person to look into as many different places as there are Y. M. C. A.'s represented in your catalog. The person who comes to your catalog wanting to know what Y. M. C. A. publications you have has a right to find them in one place.

Mr. HANSON: He could always find it by cross-reference under the general Y. M. C. A. to every local Y. M. C. A. represented in the catalog. The contention at the meeting of the committee was that in a great majority of cases a man is interested in a particular Y.

M. C. A. If he comes to study all Y. M. C. A.'s the catalog must make provision to help him.

CHAIRMAN: I am one who maintains the thesis that no one has a right to expect to find everything pertaining to Y. M. C. A. under Y. M. C. A. in the author catalog.

Miss WAGNER: It seems to me in the author catalog you have a right to expect to find what the author has written, therefore you have a right to find what the Y. M. C. A. is responsible for.

Mr. BISCOE: Why isn't it the same thing to expect to find out everything about the Episcopal church under "Episcopal church"? Isn't every branch of the Episcopal church a part of the general Episcopal church?

Miss WAGNER: The answer in our library would be that nobody asks for that information, as they do for the Y. M. C. A.

CHAIRMAN: Are you sure the reason they ask for the Y. M. C. A. in that way is not because you catalog it that way, and they have learned to look for it there?

Miss WAGNER: My answer is that for the last seven years we entered Y. M. C. A. under place. The change was made in agreement with the demand at the issue desk.

CHAIRMAN: That is just the kind of thing we want to find out.

Miss CRAWFORD: Under 1 i 12 what would you advise regarding the Carnegie libraries which in large numbers have assumed the name Carnegie since the endowment of the building? Would you give them all as Carnegie libraries of so-and-so, or would you still preserve the form showing the library was supported by the city in which it was? For example, Pittsburgh Carnegie Library and Atlanta Carnegie Library—introducing the word Carnegie right after the city? Or would you advise putting the word Carnegie for all of these libraries?

Mr. HANSON: I have not had to deal with that question. I should think they would be entered under the name of the city, and then if you want to bring the entire Carnegie record together you can make a second entry.

CHAIRMAN: This raises the question whether or not the designation "Carnegie library" is an official one. If it is not, then it is a name

which has come up by common consent, and it seems to me that nothing but time would enable us to determine exactly how it should be treated; the conservative thing would be to use the name of the place.

MISS AMBROSE: I would like to hear an expression of opinion—it is the same principle in three different places, 1 i 4, 1 i 5 and 1 i 16—as to entering professional schools, libraries and observatories separately if they have distinctive names separate from the corporations that they belong to.

MR. HANSON: I think it would be better to enter the colleges of American universities under the name of the university. It is an easy rule to follow and a rule that has been followed in American libraries. On the other hand we have peculiar cases—the medical schools, for instance, which have distinctive names and are often situated a hundred miles from the mother school. "College libraries and local college societies under the name of the college, but the Bodleian library may be put under Bodleian. Intercollegiate societies and Greek letter fraternities under the name." I think all will agree with that. 1 i 16, "Observatories under the name of the place, except that those having distinctive names are to be entered under that name. Refer for university observatories from the university." I personally think that is unfortunate; I would prefer to see university and observatories under university. For instance, for Washburn observatory I would say, "Wisconsin university, Washburn observatory."

MISS CRAWFORD: Under 1 h 1, "Enter Government bureaus or offices subordinate to a department directly under the country not as sub-heading under departments." Is it proposed to invert the name of the bureau or office so as to bring the distinctive name to the fore or let it read in its natural way?

MR. HANSON: The practice of inverting has been followed, I think, in the majority of American catalogs. We have not as yet inverted our headings. We are printing them in the order in which they read, as "Bureau of Education"; but that does not mean we may not arrange entries under United States, *Education*.

L. P. LANE: It seems to me it would be most desirable to harmonize the practice of

the Superintendent of Documents with the Library of Congress in this matter. In the "Comprehensive catalogue" there is this inversion, and it seems to me it has been very judiciously done. In the present practice of the Boston Public Library, however, it is not done.

MISS AMBROSE: I should like a definition of the word "local" in 1 i 20.

MR. HANSON: 1 i 20: "Purely local benevolent or moral or similar societies under the place."

MR. CUTTER said that he had more trouble with this rule than with any other. He had, in fact, I believe decided to enter under name, not under place, but it seems during the discussion he changed back to the old rule.

MISS KROEGER: That was in deference to the majority vote. Mr. Cutter's opinion favored entry under name.

MR. HANSON: His reason seemed to be that those referring to these local societies were the citizens of the place where they were situated and they sought the name of the society. If the people in other states, using other catalogs, were looking for the societies, they would not remember the name. In fact, the only thing that remains in one's memory is the name of the place, and one naturally would look under the place for it.

CHAIRMAN: As I understand Miss Ambrose she raises the question how large a locality might be meant—whether it should go to the limits of a county or a state. I should have supposed it meant a narrower locality and would apply to a city or town—a vicinage.

MR. JOSEPHSON: Perhaps it might be well to let the word "local" mean here what it means in "local geography"—anything belonging to the state—not taking in towns.

I should like to bring up 1 k: "Enter commentaries accompanied by the full text of the work under the name of the author." And then exceptions only when the text is not to be readily distinguished from the commentary. We have a good many cases where the text is particularly short—a text of from four or five or ten pages—and then comes a commentary of several hundred pages. It seems absurd to catalog a text of five or ten pages accompanied by a commentary of five or six

hundred pages under the name of the author of the text.

Miss KROEGER: That is provided for in the rule. "Except when the text is distributed through the commentary in such a manner as not to be readily recognized or is insignificant as compared with the commentary." That is designed to fit just such cases.

Mr. HANSON: There is another rule, on laws, I h 3: "Laws on one or more particular subjects, whether digested or merely collected, to be entered under the collector or digester, with added entry under country."

I think that is a departure from the present practice, which has been to enter New York laws on state taxation under New York, State Legislature, and secondly under compiler or collector.

Miss AMBROSE: If you had a compilation of road laws of Illinois, you would put that under the compiler first and secondly under Illinois State Legislature?

Mr. HANSON: Yes.

L. P. LANE: Under I h and I q I would like to ask whether a proclamation by the king of England would be put under England, or Great Britain, King, or under Edward VII.?

Mr. HANSON: We enter such publications in two places; the official proclamations or edicts under the name of the country with a subdivision for king or sovereign, and then their private publications under their names.

Miss CRAWFORD: I j: "Enter a periodical under the first word, not an article or serial number, of its title."

What is the judgment of the committee upon newspapers? Should they always be entered under the first word of their title, or would it be better to enter under the name of the place?

Miss KROEGER: We consulted Mr. Fletcher about the rules, and he suggested this very point, bringing up the question of newspapers. And we have a rough draft of a rule to enter newspapers under the name of the place, putting the name of the place in brackets and not in the title. I j also brings up the question as to whether it is to be under the first word of the current title or of the original title.

Miss GRAHAM: I i 15: "Exhibitions under the name of the place where they are held."

It would seem to me that in the case of the Pan-American Exposition, that should be first, rather than Buffalo. Also the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. HANSON: I think a majority of the expositions in this country have specific names. In the discussion of the committee I think Mr. Cutter proposed the rule as follows: "Enter under the name of the place in case of expositions, always making a cross-reference from the special name of the exposition, if it has one." In all cases it would be necessary that the cross-reference should be made from the special name by which it is known—as the Cotton States, Pan-American, World's Columbian.

CHAIRMAN: Is there anything more to say on this subject? If not, Miss Graham, you might bring up that question you spoke to me about this morning.

Miss GRAHAM: The matter Mr. Hopkins refers to was regarding the revision of the "A. L. A. catalog" of the 5000 best books. We feel the need in small libraries, and I think the need is felt where libraries are trying to organize, for a revision of that catalog. We all use that in small libraries when making out lists of standard works. There are many of them out of print. If we could have a revision of that catalog on printed cards it seems to me it would be a great help in the work of library extension as well as to smaller libraries which have little cataloging force—where the librarian has to be cataloger.

CHAIRMAN: I thought perhaps enough would be interested in this to raise the question in such a way that the Publishing Board would take it up. It may be cards are in existence that might be reprinted for this work.

Miss AMBROSE: There is a supplement to this catalog just about ready to come out. Would that include new editions or simply new books?

Mr. FLETCHER: The matter has been put off to such a large extent that the State Library at Albany has undertaken to publish this supplement; but it has been delayed. They intend to print it for their own state use, but allow the Publishing Board to distribute it to other places. As to a revision, I do not know whether it has been undertaken. I think that the original edition was not electrotyped, and

that there are no plates existing to reprint it from.

CHAIRMAN: I will read a question from the Hartford Public Library on the arrangement of author, editor and translator in a card catalog—whether to be put in one alphabet or arranged separately?

MISS CRAWFORD: That hits upon a very practical experience which we had in Dayton. We arranged the works of an author under the author's own works; then the author as editor; and then author as joint author; and then the author as translator; alphabetizing by the word which happened to follow the name of the author at the top of the line. We tried that for three or four years, and at the end of that time we ourselves in our own use of the catalog were so continually running up against our own arrangement as a thing which we never used and which was a constant blunder to us that last year we set about rearranging all the authors so as to bring them in one alphabetizing order by the first word of the title, regardless of whether it was as author, editor or compiler. Of course when translator or editor of a specific person's work, that entry was placed after the others.

MR. FLETCHER: That is our practice, after having used the other for some time. We now undertake to put all the works of an author in a general series, whether he is author, or editor, or collector, or whatever it be, if the work is significant as his work. We put those all in one alphabet, as if there was no such addition after his name, and then we put at the end the two notes which are in the nature of cross-reference. If a man is translator of somebody else's work we cannot very well put those in as his works. Everything else we put in one series.

MR. PERLEY: In the library of the Institute of Technology, of Boston, we arranged the authors, joint authors, translators and editors all in one common alphabet. It seems to me in a library of this kind such an arrangement is especially good, because the public patrons of the library never seem to take very kindly

to distinctions, however interesting they may be to the librarians; and it happens very often that the American translator is a good deal more important to the American reader than the original author from whom it was translated. And in the same way a joint author may take equal rank with the author in the main entry.

MISS CRAWFORD: I o: "Enter under highest title unless family name or lower title is decidedly better known." Will you keep the title in the vernacular in all cases? For example, will you always say "Fürst von" instead of the English form, and "Graf von," etc.?

MR. HANSON: There is a varying practice as to that. I will say for the Library of Congress, where they are purely titles of honor or minor noblemen, we use the vernacular; but we have found it advisable for kings, in fact for sovereigns, to use the designation king, emperor, pope, etc., in English.

MISS KROEGER: Has anything been said about entering sovereigns and popes in the vernacular or English form? The rule says, "May be given in the English form."

MR. FLETCHER: I think we should generally feel, as Mr. Cutter expresses it in his rule, that this is a matter of progress; and before long our library committees will not tolerate "Henry" instead of "Henri" for king of France, or "Lewis" instead of "Louis." We are in a transition stage, and this "May be" means that it is considered allowable while we are in the transition stage to use the English form instead of the vernacular. But give names of sovereigns in the vernacular. The same thing is true of names of cities. Some librarians are leading us a little and giving Wien for Vienna.

MR. PERLEY: It seems to me the use of the English form would largely depend upon the length of the custom. I think for the names of the Italian cities which have been given common English names since the Middle Ages we are justified in using the English forms, and the names of persons in the same way.

Adjourned without day.

## SECTION FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.\*

THE A. L. A. Section for Children's Librarians held two sessions during the Waukesha conference. In the absence of Miss Annie Carroll Moore, chairman of the section, the chair was occupied by Miss L. E. STEARNS, who presided as honorary chairman.

## FIRST SESSION.

The first session of the section was called to order at 2.15 p.m., Friday, July 5.

The secretary read a communication from the chairman, Miss Moore, who extended her cordial greeting to the Children's Librarians' Section, and expressed regret that she was unable to be present. She also expressed her satisfaction that the meetings should be conducted by one whose contributions to the work of children's librarians, both by the pen and the power of her magnetic personality, have been so far-reaching in their influence. Miss Stearns' paper given at the Lake Placid conference, 1894, she believed to be one of the most important contributions to the development of work with children, as it set people thinking and talking, and stimulated activity along the lines indicated. In regard to the establishment of a separate section of the A. L. A., Miss Moore said: "It is most encouraging and gratifying to feel that we have the support of those whose interest in library work for children precedes our own, and whose wise counsel may be counted upon in considering the problems which have arisen out of a practical experience.

"It has been the chief object in the construction of this first program to define certain phases of our work in order that we may proceed with a clearer vision of its significance and with a better idea of how we are to accomplish the results at which we seem to be aiming. It is hoped that succeeding meetings may be rich in profitable discussions of practical problems, but let us plan our programs with the utmost care, that we may gather a body of matter which shall prove valuable for the future as well as enlightening in the present.

\* This report is from notes furnished by Miss Mary E. Dousman, secretary of the section.

"Most hearty thanks are due to all who have assisted in the making of the program, and to those who have volunteered to carry it to a successful issue.

"We feel especially grateful to the librarians at large who have so generously responded by the preparation of papers, or by participating in the discussions, to this special claim of ours upon their time and thought."

The secretary read a statement regarding

## THE CLUB OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

At the A. L. A. conference in Montreal in 1900 an informal meeting was held for the purpose of personal acquaintance and co-operation among those actively engaged in library work with children.

As a result of this meeting an organization was formed, to be known as the Club of Children's Librarians, of which Miss A. C. Moore was made chairman, and Miss M. E. Dousman secretary. In order to facilitate the work of the club it was decided to divide the work into departments, each department to be in charge of a chairman appointed by the chair.

The secretary of the club was instructed to inform the secretary of the American Library Association of the formation of the club and to offer its services in the making of the program for future sessions on library work with children, if so desired.

The result of this proposition was that at a meeting of the executive board of the A. L. A. it was voted that a section for library work with children be established, providing such section be acceptable to the officers of the Club of Children's Librarians. The section was accepted, and the program for the same was submitted by the officers of the club to the program committee of the A. L. A.

The establishment of a section devoted to work with children, as a result of the efforts of the club, is a matter of congratulation for all those interested in this branch of library work. Special thanks are due the chairman, Miss Moore, for her unremitting efforts in making the program for the sessions helpful

and inspiring. Thanks are also due chairmen and committees for their zeal in collecting valuable material and for the presentation of practical and suggestive reports.

In view of the establishment of the Section for Children's Librarians, which makes possible the thorough treatment of children's library work, it seems desirable that the Club of Children's Librarians be no longer continued, its special purpose being accomplished; at the present meeting of the section it is hoped to perfect its organization and outline its plans for the coming year.

The first paper of the session was by Miss CAROLINE M. HEWINS, and in her absence was read by Miss HELEN E. HAINES. It dealt with

BOOK REVIEWS, LISTS AND ARTICLES ON CHILDREN'S READING: ARE THEY OF PRACTICAL VALUE TO THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN?

(See p. 57.)

The subject was discussed by Miss HAINES, who said:

Miss Hewins' criticisms and deductions are so sound that there is little to add to what she has said, except in the way of assent. The children's librarian who relies only upon what she can find in print to tell her what she ought to think about children's literature, leans upon a broken reed. In general, reviews in this field are valueless, owing to lack of discrimination and of good taste, and to indifference. The reason for this is the unimportance of the subject, from the standpoint of the average reviewer or literary editor. Miss Hewins has stated with entire fairness the conditions that control reviews of children's books. Christmas time—the "rush season"—is practically the only time when they are given attention, and then owing to the great mass of review copies to be handled, notices are most inadequate. Indeed, most of these notices are evolved from material supplied by the publisher with the book—the trail of the publisher is over them all.

There is not yet among children's librarians a sufficient "body of doctrine"—critical judgment, knowledge of books—to produce satisfactory library lists. Such lists are too often made up from hearsay, or through selection from other lists, which is almost

always unsatisfactory. The most prevalent and serious defect in these annotated library lists is the use of too many words which mean nothing. In this work especially "the adjective is the enemy of the substantive." Even the Carnegie list, excellent as a whole and probably the best of the kind yet published, is crude in some respects, and would stand pruning. There is too frequent use of such phrases as "a wholesome book," "a cheery tale," "a children's classic," and there is too great a preponderance of American books, of commonplace "series," of books in what may be called the public-school rut. As an example of "what not to do" in book annotation, extracts may be given from a recent annotated list of children's books, which included the following:

Warner, S. The wide, wide world.

Miss Warner is one of the best friends a young girl can have as chaperone into the delightful kingdom of romance.

Weyman, S. The house of the wolf.

A modern English version of a curious French memoir written about 1620.

Church. Three Greek children.

Mr. Church is an accomplished restorer of the antique, and has a keen discrimination for points appealing to child-like magnetism.

Cooper. The spy.

A story founded upon fact. The same adventitious causes which gave birth to the book determined its scenes and its general character.

It will be seen that not one of these annotations conveys an idea of subject, quality, or treatment, while in two of them at least it is evident that the annotator knew nothing at all about the book.

Articles on children's reading are in general either sentimental or prejudiced, and they are not of direct practical use to the children's librarian. Reading such articles, however, is interesting and often suggestive. Their best feature is the hints they now and then give of some book or class of books that has pleased children, and that the librarian does not know or had not thought of.

Turning to specific points in Miss Hewins' paper, one is inclined to question the stringent criticisms of the "Pansy" books, the "Prudy" books, "Editha's burglar," and the like stories, that certainly do delight many



children, though they may not be of a high literary plane. Nor do I believe in children's books carefully "written down" to their audience and never rising above their comprehension. "Words-in-one-syllable" books are obnoxious to a right-minded child. It is a good thing to be given now and then what is above our comprehension. What we don't quite understand holds a strong fascination. Nor do I believe that the "horrors" of the old fairy stories are particularly harmful—the thrills they impart have a subtle charm, and most children delight in "horrors." The difficulty is to steer between what is vulgar and coarse or trashily sentimental on the one hand, and the limiting of a children's collection only to "pretty-pretty" stories, innocuous but utterly without character or variety, on the other. Such a collection should be made as broad, as varied, as catholic as it can be, including old books, English books—Miss Yonge, Miss Shaw, Miss Strickland—not just current and American books.

In conclusion, the most important thing is to know the books themselves. This could not be possible for the librarian of a general collection, but it is possible, and ought to be indispensable, for the librarian of a special class of literature. A children's librarian can make herself familiar with the literature suitable for children, and should do so. Personal familiarity is better than all "evaluations" by other people. There should be a constant interchange of criticism and experience among those working in this field—it is as yet small enough to permit this. This should be largely personal and individual—not brought out as a public expression—until there is developed a better basis for critical and literary discernment in this subject than now exists. The most important thing to do is not to rush hastily into print—to "educate ourselves in public"—but to set to work to know our books, and through such knowledge to establish a fund of critical judgment and experience that will later make it possible for the utterances of children's librarians to carry weight in their own field of literature.

There followed a "collective paper," in three parts, each part being treated by a special writer. It dealt with

#### THE BOOKS THEMSELVES.

In the absence of Miss WINIFRED TAYLOR Miss EDNA LYMAN read Miss Taylor's consideration of

##### I. FICTION.

(See p. 63.)

Miss LYMAN also read the second paper by Miss ABBY SARGENT, on

##### II. FAIRY TALES.

(See p. 66.)

The third paper, in the absence of its author, Miss ELLA HOLMES, was read by Miss BERTHA M. BROWN. It reviewed

##### III. SCIENCE FOR CHILDREN.

(See p. 69.)

The general subject was opened for discussion by F. M. CRUNDEN, who said that he thought it was unwise to make a distinction between the reading of boys and girls, as it tended to differentiate the sexes.

He also believed in the reading and rereading of the classics and standard literature to children as a means of checking the craving for new books which is a characteristic evil of the American adult. The best means of judging the quality of a new book was to set it in comparison with an old one that had stood the test of time, so that familiarity with, and an ample supply of, the best literature was one of the most effective ways of raising the standard of taste as regards current books. He also said that the well-brought-up child will usually choose the best himself, though wise direction is necessary, for the books he reads influence his whole life. Reading aloud to children is of great value in bringing them to love books, and too strict a grading of books by age suitability is inadvisable, as many very young children enjoy books that at first thought seem beyond them. The boy who reads the best books will not choose the worst companions.

The program of the meeting was shortened, owing to arrangements of the local entertainment committee, so that the conclusion of the discussion on this subject was carried over to the next session. Before adjournment a nominating committee was appointed, made up of Miss Linda A. Eastman, Miss Edna Lyman and Mrs. Menzies.

## SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the section was held on the afternoon of Saturday, July 6. The meeting was called to order at 2.30, when discussion was resumed of the subject

## THE BOOKS THEMSELVES.

Miss W. W. PLUMMER said:

I should much like to see tried Miss Sargent's plan for the story-hour, *i. e.*, the argument of the story being given first in the attendant's own words, followed by a reading from some good version of the original, with judicious skipping. If this has been tried anywhere, we should be glad to know of it. We have given as a problem to our class of children's librarians the selection of one or two books of Homer, of the *Odyssey* preferably, to cut and edit for reading by or to children, and have always found that what was left made an exceedingly interesting story, that it seemed might be read just as it was. But, of course, such an exercise would require an unusually good and very intelligent reader to be a success.

*Fairy tales.*

Belief, on the part of the author, at least while writing, is necessary if one would preserve the true atmosphere of the fairy story and communicate the right enjoyment to the child-readers. The fairy book in which the author tries to be "smart" and is continually thrusting in his own personality, is a failure. He must forget himself, leave the present century, and for the time be as credulous as the child himself.

*Fiction.*

The vulgarization of the child is one of the dangers we must avoid. What if the boy's father does read the *New York Journal* and the girl's mother, when she reads anything, *Laura Jean Libbey*? It is our business, as librarians for children, to see that by the time the child reaches the same age he shall like something different and better. And how can this be brought about if we let him steep himself in the smart, sensational, vulgar and up-to-date children's books that naturally lead to just such tastes in the adult?

We must also guard against false reasoning. Some authors whom we have probably never questioned will have to go, if thus examined. I am thinking, for instance, of a writer for girls who has been generally accepted. I ex-

amined her last book, the story of a little girl and her grandmother, apparently plain people, who moved into a summer village alongside of a family of fashionable city people. The question with the children of the fashionable family and their friends was whether they should or should not make a friend of the new girl—she was nice, but evidently not rich, not fashionable, not one of their kind. The counsel of the minority prevailed, and the children, boys and girls of 15 or 16, kindly admitted her to their circle, though not considering her their equal. How they held their breath at thought of their nearness to a great mistake when they found she belonged to a fine old family of another city, and had great expectations from the quiet grandmother! "See how it paid to be polite!" is the tacit morality of the book, which is full of the spirit of snobbery while professing to teach the opposite. It behooves us, therefore, to dip into books before purchasing or recommending. Nothing will take the place of knowing the books we handle and having our own opinion of them.

A thing we have to look out for is the intentional or unintentional imitation of the names of well-received writers, *e. g.*, the Marie Louise Pool, author of "Chums," to whom Miss Taylor refers, is not the Miss Pool who wrote "Roweny in Boston" and "Mrs. Keats Bradford," that author having died two or three years ago. The person who uses the same name, rightfully or wrongfully, writes very different and very inferior books.

At the information desk we have made lists for various classes and types of person—but very often have had to lay these aside and make a special selection for the individual, after talking with him or her. This is as true for children as for adults—the books that appeal to one person do not appeal to another of seemingly the same type. Until the proper relation be established between the child and the librarian, he cannot be influenced very much in his choice of books. Sometimes this relation may be established in five minutes, sometimes in a week, a month, or a year; sometimes it seems impossible to do it, and some other personal influence must be waited for.

People sometimes say that the children's own tastes in reading should be our guide. This is true thus far: that if a child is read-

ing books that do not seem good for him in our judgment, we should find out what it is *in* these books that appeals to him; then look for the same thing in books that are better written and lack the objectionable features, and both librarian and child are satisfied. Children learn a great deal by absorption, and if the children's librarian can give them the sort of plot or incident they want and, at the same time, a book from which they may absorb good English instead of bad, high ideals and a high code of behavior instead of low ones, she has accomplished a great part of her task.

#### *Science.*

With regard to nature books for children, I am glad that Miss Holmes has spoken frankly and pointed out to us the dangers we incur in rushing into the purchase of a new kind of book without investigation. The taking up of nature study and the study of art in the public schools has meant a great pressure upon libraries for books which teachers and pupils have heard of, but of the merits of which many of them as well as ourselves are unable to judge. In order to have books enough to meet the demand, our temptation is to buy entire series, every book we hear of in these lines, whereas our best plan would be to get them for inspection only, invite the inspection and criticism of some scientific person, or some one conversant with art and its literature, and reject what they condemn, putting in duplicates enough of the approved books to meet the large demand. A thing we need to beware of is the stampede—the wild rush to or away from a thing without reasoning, without stopping to think, just because other libraries we know of are engaging in it. The librarian needs at such times to keep cool, brace himself or herself against the rush, and when the dust of the crowd is over think things out and go ahead. And in these lines where special knowledge is necessary do not let us think ourselves infallible or even altogether competent; let us be humble enough to take advice and information from those who have a real claim to know.

J. C. DANA said:

The papers we have heard read tell us that we can put no dependence on book reviews; that the librarian must depend on herself. How can she do it? There are no laws or rules or principles of book selection. Even if

there were, no librarian has time to read even hastily all the books for children.

If she wishes to evaluate them in the light of any possible principles she may have laid down, she finds the principles themselves very shaky. Experience is our only guide. A friend of mine much interested in psychology, and especially in the psychology of young people, and especially, again, in the influence on young people of the books read during the years 12 to 16, tells me that as a result of considerable study of nickel-libraries and news-stand story papers of what we call a poor kind, he thinks this literature is generally harmless; is perhaps even helpful; is well above the intelligence of most of those who read it; and is largely written by men and women who seriously wish to help to bring light and joy into the world. If our general opinion about these nickel-libraries is to be given a shock such as that, what may we not expect as to other classes of books, of our judgment on which at present we are quite as sure? It is distressing, the amount of work that is being done in this country nowadays even by the librarians themselves in their attempt, each by herself alone, to come to sound conclusions in regard to the value of books for children. We don't care to read these books. We read them when we are weary, we read too many of them. Our own taste, if originally good, gets perverted; our point of view gets prejudiced; and our opinions are of very little value when formed. Why not try co-operation? I suggest that you appoint a committee to formulate some scheme for securing the beginning of an evaluated list of children's books; and that this committee see that at least a portion of the scheme, enough to show us another year how it can be successfully carried on, be completed before our next annual meeting. I would suggest, for example, that this committee, in the first place, collect from members of the Association sufficient money in voluntary subscriptions to pay for postage, clerical work and printing, in beginning the evaluated list; that they then appoint some person to set in motion the machinery necessary for getting together a set of evaluations. She would perhaps begin by selecting almost at random 500 story books for young people of the ages 10 to 14. This list she would submit, in whole or in small sections, to as many active libra-

rians who are interested in children's literature, as she could get into communication with. Having secured from them opinions, she would tabulate the results of the reading of each book and compile from these opinions a brief note. She would, perhaps, submit to us at the end of the year a brief list, in type, with or without annotations, of story books for children that are not good, another brief list of story books for children that are good. Without going further into detail I think you will see that in some such way as this, we can make the reading we now do along these lines permanently helpful to one another. We can perhaps in two or three years produce a foundation list of books for young people on which we can depend; we can then continue the evaluating process for other books as they appear from year to year.

H. C. WELLMAN directed attention to the economy which would result from a printed list of juvenile books to be prepared and issued by the Section of Children's Librarians and used as a catalog of the juvenile collections in public libraries. Such a list should not only embody the joint opinion of the best authorities, but should effect a saving of 90 per cent. in the work of preparing and the cost of printing separate lists for each library. The joint lists, containing 500 or more titles, could be set up with slugs, and revised and brought down to date in frequent editions. Some simple notation could be adopted, and the juvenile books in each library numbered to correspond. Then the list could be purchased in quantities by the libraries and sold to their borrowers at a cent apiece. The result would place within the reach of even small libraries a juvenile list at an exceedingly low price, always up-to-date, and of a quality and authority which should make it superior to any similar lists ever issued.

A motion was made by Mr. PERRY that a committee of three be appointed to take action on Mr. Dana's suggestion. The motion was carried and a special committee consisting of Mr. Dana, Mr. Perry and Miss Browning was appointed by the chair to act upon the suggestion at some general meeting of the Association.\*

In the absence of Miss H. H. STANLEY Mr. WELLMAN read Miss Stanley's paper on

REFERENCE WORK FOR CHILDREN.

(See p. 74.)

Mr. WELLMAN then discussed the question of whether the bulk of reference work with children should be carried on in the schools or at the library, and urged the claims of the library. The ultimate aim of reference work with children is to teach them to use the library during school life and after for purposes of study and self-education. To accomplish this end no person is so competent as the librarian and no place so appropriate as the library.

Miss LINDA A. EASTMAN said:

Miss Stanley's excellent report appears to furnish just the sort of basis for a discussion of one of the most vital questions in relation to the work with children, such a discussion as may lead to a much-needed definition of principles in regard to this side of the work.

A word or two about special topics mentioned—under library facilities. In addition to the books for reference mentioned by Miss Stanley, there is one which may not yet have come to the attention of all children's librarians because it is but just published—the new "Index to *St. Nicholas*," published with the consent of the Century Company by the Cumulative Index Co. It has its imperfections, but it certainly should prove a useful reference tool for every children's librarian, and the best simple stepping-stone yet furnished to the use of Poole and the other indexes.

Now, for the general subject, Miss Stanley says, "I think we are agreed that for the children our aim reaches to a familiarity with reference tools, to knowing how to hunt down a subject, to being able to use to best advantage the material found. In a word, we are concerned not so much to supply information as to educate in the use of the library."

The aim is well stated, and we are agreed in it, I believe, but are we agreed as to, and have we given sufficient thought to, the methods by which this desirable aim is to be accomplished? Where, in that ideal ultimate of co-operation between schools and libraries toward which we are striving, will the necessary instruction be given, in the schools or in the library? Or, if in both, where will the division of labor be placed? I, myself, am inclined to think that the formal, systematic in-

\* For report of this committee and action of Association see Proceedings, p. 130.

struction in the use of books should be given in the schools, with sympathetic, systematic help on the part of the library. Is it not possible that we, as librarians, seeing the need, are over-anxious to do the whole work, or at least feel sometimes that we can do the whole work more easily and better than we can get the overworked teachers to do it—though a large part of the work really belongs to them.

More than in any other work with the children, this reference work requires that we go back of the children and begin with the teachers—no, not with the teachers, but with the teachers in embryo—the students in the normal schools.

Miss ALICE TYLER, who followed, said that it was of the greatest importance to teach children the use of the catalog, which should be made to suit the mental capacity of children, using terms with which they are familiar.

In Cleveland the children's catalog was made upon these lines, using simple subject headings based on headings used by Miss Prentice in her "Third grade list" and the Pratt Institute lists.

Teaching children in the children's room how to use the catalog is the only way to make the future men and women more independent readers in the public library.

Mr. HENSEL closed the discussion with a short account of the reference work done in the Columbus public schools.

A paper by Miss CLARA W. HUNT was read on

#### OPENING A CHILDREN'S ROOM.

(See p. 83.)

The discussion was opened by HENRY J. CARR, who said:

I cannot say why I was selected to discuss Miss Hunt's paper, unless because I was known to her and somewhat familiar with her work and the particular children's room fitted up under her direction in the new building of the Newark Free Public Library.

I am so much in sympathy with Miss Hunt's views as expressed in the paper, and regard them as so correct that I can do little but emphasize the points she has brought out. She has been eminently wise in presenting for consideration some of the proper guiding principles of the children's room, something that is too often lost sight of in the attitude taken by those responsible for their establishment and operation.

We should not look upon the children's room as a "kindergarten," or playground for the younger children, so much as a stepping-stone to tide them along to the reading of books adapted to more mature minds, and hence to "graduate" them out of it as fast as possible. It has also a purpose, which is a further reason for retaining in this room, more or less, an aspect similar to that of the adults' rooms. Parents to some extent come to select reading matter for their children, and those of mature years but immature minds may drift into this department, if it is not made too juvenile in tone and appearance. Hence, I prefer the name Young People's Library to that of Children's Room. I have seen boys stand aloof at first for fear of ridicule for going into the room "for kids." I prefer to have the discharging of books done at one main desk, as it keeps the children in touch with adults and gives all ages more freedom in drawing from all departments. Hence we have no special juvenile cards. I should advise to include on the children's shelves good books for older readers; to avoid sets or the writings of voluminous authors, as a rule; and to aim to seek the writers of those good books that are apt to be overlooked. Discipline and good order should be maintained at the outset, and after that the children should be let alone, so far as possible. They like to have a chance to inform one another; those becoming first familiar with the room and its methods will only too gladly induct newcomers into its operation.

Mrs. M. A. SANDERS said:

The librarian from Newark speaks from experience, for hers is an ideal children's room, both in equipment and administration. At the dedication of the library the interest centered largely around that department. Her interest in the children and their work, so ably expressed, carried me back to the early 80's, when, as some of us remember, scarcely a round dozen libraries could be found where children were admitted. On one side of the door we saw a placard reading, "Children not admitted under 14 years"; on the other, "Dogs not allowed." A strong appeal was made at that time at the Thousand Island meeting for children's rights in the public library by a librarian who was making a specialty of work with children, and admitted them without an age limit. Glorious has been

the response, for the library that makes no provision for the children to-day is the exception.

At Pawtucket we open our children's rooms and bid them welcome, we open our shelves, and their judgment in the selection of books often equals our own. We decorate the walls with pictures that appeal to the affections, we send them into the homes, and by and by we see an entire family gathered around the table deeply interested in the pictures and the description of them as they read from the books brought home by the children. We put in our cases of birds, which the children delight to study, and soon a mother says to us, "I never thought much about the birds till the children began to talk about them, but we have been out every morning listening for the new calls as the birds appear in the spring." In these and various other ways we see the influence of the children's room, which is broadening every day.

There is, however, many a library where the children's room has not yet materialized, either from lack of space or funds, that is exerting a powerful influence through its children, and I question sometimes whether it may not be a mistake to draw too sharp a line of separation. Where should we draw our line? At just what age do girls and boys cease to be children? That has been for me a serious question; I wonder if you have escaped it, and if the children's room solves it.

I am in hearty sympathy with the opinion expressed that "the management and spirit of the children's room should correspond to that of other departments of the library." There seems to be a tendency to make these rooms a play-room—the children coming to be amused, and the time of one person devoted to their amusement. If this is the design of the children's room, our own young people at Pawtucket will be sadly disappointed. While we will put in the pictures, the birds, the plants, the busts and all else to make the room interesting, and while we will have frequent talks in the lecture room, the children being quietly led on to express themselves freely, the quiet dignity of the children's library room as an important part of the library will be maintained. The books will also be charged at the main charging desk for them, as we feel that this bringing of the adult

and the child into close contact is of mutual benefit.

The discipline of the children's department has never been a serious question to us. Give them a very few brief rules, and enforce them, and we shall have no great troubles to contend with; the children will virtually take care of themselves.

The question is asked us, "For what does the children's room stand, what is its real purpose?" It is evident that it has a different purpose in different libraries. To us the children's library room is for reading, for study, for observation, for questioning undisturbed and undisturbing, while the entire library is still at the service of any child who desires to make practical use of it.

Miss CHARLOTTE WALLACE read a paper on

BULLETIN WORK FOR CHILDREN.

(See p. 72.)

Two papers were read on

VITALIZING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE SCHOOL AND THE LIBRARY,

Miss MAY L. PRENTICE treating

THE SCHOOL.

(See p. 78.)

Miss IRENE WARREN presenting the side of

THE LIBRARY.

(See p. 81.)

Owing to the lateness of the hour discussion of the last topics had to be passed over.

The chairman then called for the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The committee on nominations wishes to submit the following names: For president, Miss Annie Carroll Moore; for secretary, Miss Mary E. Dousman.

In suggesting the continuance of the present officers the committee does not wish to establish a precedent, but there seems to be special fitness and justice in asking Miss Moore and Miss Dousman to serve the section for another year. To their earnest effort this section of children's librarians is largely due; these well-balanced programs are a result of their careful planning. The section can hardly be put in safer hands for its second year.

The officers named in the committee report were unanimously elected.

## STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS AND TRAVELLING LIBRARIES: ROUND TABLE MEETING.

AN informal "round table" meeting for the consideration of the work of state library commissions, including travelling libraries, was held in the assembly room of the Fountain House on Tuesday afternoon, July 9. The chairman, MELVIL DEWEY, called the meeting to order at three o'clock, and in a few introductory remarks outlined the subjects to be discussed.

Mr. DEWEY: We have on our program this afternoon two of the most interesting things in library work. The travelling library is reaching out in its manifold forms with wonderful rapidity and gives very great promise of usefulness for the future; organized work under the state commissions is showing every year better and better results and indicating that just as our schools increased their efficiency so immensely by having state departments to look after them, we are repeating the history of that evolution in our state library commissions. We have only a single session this afternoon to discuss these two subjects. If we were to give them one quarter of the time that they ought to have, we would not get one quarter through, and I propose therefore to deal only with questions and answers, and utilize one another's experience or thought along these lines of state commission work and work of administering travelling libraries.

I have noted down some of the topics that have been given to me by persons who wanted to have them discussed briefly; we will first take up some of these. So much has been done in travelling libraries, that perhaps we should clear the floor of that subject, and then consider the work of the state commissions — and in that I mean all the work done by the state in its official capacity — chartering libraries, library legislation, inspection, travelling libraries — whatever the state may do for public libraries.

The first topic is, "What is the best method of getting travelling libraries before the people?" Who has any experience or suggestion to offer on that point — either of difficulties or successes?

A MEMBER: Go to the pastors and school houses.

Mr. HOSTETTER: Does the gentleman mean to put the travelling libraries into school houses? Last Sunday I visited a man who had never heard of such a thing as travelling libraries; he was a German pastor; and probably that accounted for it.

Mr. HUTCHINS: Is there not objection to having travelling libraries in school houses, for the reason that so many of the hours during which the children have leisure to read, and their parents could read, the school houses are closed? Another difficulty is the long summer vacation; and still another is that to place the library in the school house makes the travelling library merely a side issue.

Mr. DEWEY: Where would you put it?

Mr. HUTCHINS: Find somebody to take it in special charge. A travelling library in a community is bound to find some good woman who would rather have charge of it than anything else in the world.

Mr. DEWEY: Then you would put it in a private house?

Mr. HUTCHINS: In a private house or a country post-office — wherever you can find a person who believes in its use and will give service for it.

Mr. GALBREATH: I should like to ask Mr. Hutchins, provided the teacher is a man or woman who believes in the library, what objection is there to placing it in the school house?

Mr. HUTCHINS: The teacher may be a person who believes in it, but he or she makes the school of first importance.

Mr. BRIGHAM: What difference does it make if the library is a side issue, so long as it gets in its work?

Mr. HUTCHINS: If it is a side issue it does not get in its work.

Miss STEARNS: Let us go back to the original question, How to get the travelling library before the people. The best method, we find, is to take with you a county superintendent who is acquainted with all the people in

his county, or ought to be. Take your travelling library with you also, just as a travelling man takes his samples. Do not start out with a lot of circulars; take the books themselves right with you, in the back of the wagon. When you have brought the people together open your box; take out your *Scribner* or your *Youth's Companion*; take out your books on the Philippines, on birds, on cookery; show your audience some good stories; and you will organize a library association ten times quicker than if you had started out by writing letters. Those are letters, very often, that are never answered, and you wait and wonder why the people do not want the books. Go to the people with the books. That is the way we find we can work best in Wisconsin.

Mr. GALBREATH: Sometimes it is difficult to find the means to do the work that Miss Stearns has mentioned, and possibly our experience, briefly stated, in bringing the travelling library to the attention of the people of Ohio might not be out of place here. We began by advertising it through the daily and weekly papers. That brought us very few responses. We next tried to reach the people through the official organ of the teachers of the state. That brought us many responses from rural schools. Our next effort was to reach the farming communities through the state grange, which devoted one of its quarterly bulletins to the travelling libraries. This brought many responses. We reached the women's clubs through circulars issued to their membership, and this was very effective in turn. We found it best to reach the people of the state through the organs that were devoted to specific interests, especially along educational lines.

Mr. DEWEY: Did you go personally to the grangers, write to them, or send printed matter?

Mr. GALBREATH: We saw the lecturer of the grange, who issues a quarterly bulletin in our state. We explained the system fully to him, and he devoted almost an entire bulletin to an explanation of the system, and advised the farmers of the state to patronize the travelling libraries. Then we have published in Ohio the *Ohio Farmer*, which circulates widely outside of the state. That took up the work and

helped us greatly. We reached the farmers by going to the public press and using the organs that the farmers read. We reached the teachers in the same way, and the women's clubs. We have advertised our system pretty widely over the state, so that now we do not send circulars except when they are requested. We are circulating about one thousand travelling libraries in Ohio, and they go to all parts of the state. Not only that, but we have travelling library systems in three counties of the state that are in no way dependent upon the state for support and that are doing excellent work.

Mr. HUTCHINS: Do the people pay anything for the libraries?

Mr. GALBREATH: They pay transportation both ways, and that is all.

Miss STEARNS: Do they always have to pay it?

Mr. GALBREATH: Yes.

Miss STEARNS: If you found a community too poor to pay, what would you do?

Mr. GALBREATH: We have not so far met that condition. Perhaps some libraries have not been sent out because the people were too poor to pay the charge, but if that problem does come up before us, we will try to find some person who will pay the transportation.

Mr. DEWEY: Are there no remarks to be made on the use of annotated finding lists in travelling library work?

Mr. HUTCHINS: Annotations are worth a great deal, because the people, at their homes, sit down and talk over the books in these lists, and they get acquainted with the books and the authors.

Mr. DEWEY: The best form of annotation, I take it, would be the brief note, giving the best idea possible of the character of the book, and telling the reader whether he wants to read it or not, not necessarily as a matter of quotation from some one else.

Miss STEARNS: It is always a good plan to put in the publisher and price of the book; if the person gets interested in the book he can find out how much it would cost and where he can get it.

Mr. BRIGHAM: It would be well also to put in the number of pages, so that people know how large a volume it is — 150, 250, or 350 pages.



Mr. DEWEY: Has any one else tried the use of a wagon, as described by Miss Stearns—going right to the people and reaching the homes? That means going out into the rural districts and dealing with the farmhouses as individual homes. There must be the right person in the wagon, of course, who can stand and speak for an hour perhaps and leave half a dozen or a dozen books to start the work along.

Miss STEARNS: That is the only way in the world by which you can find what the people like to read—it is only by visiting the people, getting acquainted with them, going right into their homes. The idea of sending a box of books off in a freight car, not knowing anything about the country or the people it is going to! If you want those books to do good work, you must know where they are going.

Mr. DEWEY: That is the way men sell goods. The librarian is just as anxious to place his books to advantage as the merchant is to sell his wares. If he is dealing with the rural community he follows just that method. I am inclined to think that somebody is going to make a great success with those wagons.

Mr. GALBREATH: Where the demand for books is strong, as it is in Ohio, and you have all that you can do to supply that demand, should not that be attended to before you go out in a wagon to enlarge your field?

Mr. DEWEY: Oh, yes; but in Ohio everybody expects to be President sooner or later.

Mr. HUTCHINS: Isn't the point this: Where you only supply a demand you reach the intelligent communities first and the neglected communities are left out; but the libraries should reach the neglected communities. We spend too much money in buying books and not enough in educating the people to use the books. It is the same old story. You spend \$10,000 for books and not \$200 for administration, and the administration is the important point.

Mr. DEWEY: There is another analogy. We used to have the schools only for the bright boys. It is a modern idea to give education to the dull, the backward, the blind and the deaf, but nowadays they are all being trained. And we keep finding men who are among the strongest citizens of their age, but who, if we get at their early history, we find were once

dull, backward boys that somebody hunted up and started along the right lines.

Mr. GALBREATH: What communities, as a rule, are first served in Wisconsin?

Mr. HUTCHINS: The neglected communities. The community in which we are meeting is in the wealthiest part of the state of Wisconsin. We have not got a travelling library near here. We have only 300 of these libraries, and we seek out the neglected communities; not because we do not care to help the people here, but we must take the neglected ones first.

Mr. GALBREATH: This is a practical question. It may be that after a while we will all be seeking the neglected communities. What is the practical method of going out into the state after the neglected communities? How are you going to do it?

Mr. HUTCHINS: That is where you have got to have missionary work, personal contact.

Mr. DEWEY: It is not a question of studying what to do; it is a case of the man behind the idea. If a man starts out who is a born missionary, he will go straight to the communities who need him, while another man will take care of another class. We want to do all the work before us, but if we are so situated that we cannot do both kinds of work in this field, which is the more important to do first, cultivate the good field or the poor field, which if you do not cultivate it will run to weeds and escape us entirely? As Mr. Galbreath asks, if a community is anxious to read, will you supply that, or will you stir somebody up that does not want your supplies? In other words, if there is a field that is rather poor, will you cultivate that at the expense of another field that yields a good crop?

Mr. GALBREATH: It seems to me that a neglected community is one that has no library of any kind of its own; nine-tenths of our travelling libraries go out to communities of that sort.

Mr. HUTCHINS: I would not take that as a definition. In an intelligent community they buy books, they buy magazines, they have intelligent people. A neglected community is one that is not reached by these means, or by any means of civilization.

Mr. GALBREATH: Suppose I go into a com-

munity which all the American people are gradually leaving, only foreigners remaining. How can I reach the foreign people that hardly have the English language in their homes, and scarcely in the schools?

Mr. HUTCHINS: Take, for instance, one of those foreign communities. The children go to school; some of them stay in school until they can barely spell out the third reader, and then they go out and become American citizens. Reading is hard work for them. You offer them a chance to read a book, and they do not want it. But in that place we send first with our travelling libraries the *Youth's Companion* and the little picture papers, to interest them in spelling out little short stories. Try elementary books; simple books of American history and biography; lead them on to better books. But the way is, first of all, to go to them. We have many such communities in the northern part of the state, where the people have come from foreign lands and know nothing about our customs.

Mr. GALBREATH: Another question. I would ask Mr. Hutchins, if a farming community should send to the state commission for a travelling library, and with the request state that they had no library to which they had access, if he would decline to send to them because they were an intelligent community?

Mr. HUTCHINS: No, we send libraries to these communities. We are sending to all classes, but if Miss Stearns, in the northern part of the state, finds a neglected community, and can work with them, and can find some members of the women's clubs to go out and help, we send to them first.

Mr. GALBREATH: I think that perhaps our methods do not vary so much after all. The women's clubs are supplementing our work in that way. In Ohio we have succeeded in interesting a number of the members of the legislature, and frequently they come in and look over our maps illustrating the travelling library work, and say, "There is in our county a community that is very backward. They have no libraries there, and they are not very intelligent. I wish you to write to So-and-so in that community." We do a great deal of work in the line of reaching what Mr. Hutchins calls the neglected communities.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask Mr. Hutch-

ins if he has forgotten that we have something besides the readers in our Wisconsin schools? Under the present school law every district in the state has the beginnings of a library, and adds to that library each year. And we have in each of our school institutes held during the summer a 45-minute period which is spent in training teachers how to get children to read books, how to interest them in the books, and how to show them to get from the book the information it contains. And I would also like to ask if the library placed in the school house is not as accessible to the district as a library that may be placed at some central point? Very often people would have to drive 25 or 30 miles to reach that central point, whereas in the library in the school house the children can take the books to their homes. During the long vacation the library need not be left in the school house, but in some other place.

Mr. HUTCHINS: A library in a school is a school library, no matter where it may be, and the children do not go to the school house after they leave the school.

Mr. DEWEY: The library is an optional affair; the children are compelled to go to school. On the other side, there are a number of advantages in favor of the school building.

Has anybody succeeded in getting from the railroads or express companies special concessions for the transportation of library books?

Mrs. DOCKERY: In Idaho, while the travelling libraries were in the hands of the women's clubs. When they came in the hands of the state, the railroads felt that they should have some compensation, and they gave us half rates. The stage lines give us less than half rates.

E. H. ANDERSON: In Pennsylvania the Adams and the United States Express Companies, which are the two leading companies, have made this concession: We can send out books at full rate going, and half rate returning. These rates apply only on condition that the books returned are paid for at the library, so there is no confusion at any other station.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: How about books that are transferred to another point?

Mr. ANDERSON: We do not transfer them; they must all come back.

G. F. BOWERMAN: The law of Delaware requires that the express companies shall give the franking privilege, both coming and going, to all state documents, and we intend, if possible, to extend that provision to our travelling libraries, now that they are conducted by a state commission.

Mr. HOSTETTER: On the question of express, my experience in Illinois is that the shipping of our books has been unsatisfactory, and I have had some conversation in the matter with the express companies. They seem willing to give us some concessions, and I believe if this meeting would recommend that the American Library Association take up the question of express charges, that we could get for the whole United States a liberal concession for travelling libraries. At least I think we could get as much concession as is given the farmers for returning chicken coops. I think if this is taken up by the Association, as an association, we could get a very liberal reduction.

Mr. BOWERMAN: The Seaboard Air Line runs a free travelling library system, and I presume they send their books over that system free?

Mr. DEWEY: Yes. They also pay expenses, but would they open those privileges to other people?

Mr. BRIGHAM: I want to raise one question. Isn't it a mistake to put the library in the position of a beggar? Is it not better to pay for what we get?

Mr. DEWEY: If we have money enough. We would rather beg than have no bread. We are willing to profit by whatever concession we can get which will enable us to do our work.

No one has spoken of the most important thing of all in this work. We are reaching communities, but there are in all our states great numbers of isolated homes and of farmers. They have more leisure than any other class, especially in the winter, and we have to reach them through the mails. We have a letter from Mr. Lane, of Harvard, upon the movement to secure reduced postal rates for library books, undertaken through the New England Education League by Mr. Scott. This matter is of great importance to us all. [Mr. Lane's letter was read by Mr. Bowerman.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY: In connection with that, has any one here tried to send single books to individuals in any of the communities through the rural delivery system?

Mr. HUTCHINS: We have to a certain extent. We have not sufficient funds to send out enough of the boxes, so we allow a school teacher in the northern part of the state to draw out some book on some subject, and we send these by the rural delivery, or by mail, whichever will reach him most quickly, but of course we have to pay the regular postage.

Mr. HOSTETTER: We have sent out a few books to the country domestic science clubs through the mails, and we have a greater demand for them than we could ever supply. Now I find this experience: the express companies, in the matter of books, would carry a book more cheaply than the United States mail. I am quite confident that the express companies would return the books free, or at a very low rate, if the charges were prepaid. I move that this meeting recommend that the American Library Association take up the question of procuring reduced transportation rates for all free circulating library books.

Mr. DEWEY: If this large meeting is practically agreed on the importance of that, we could send the recommendation into the Council meeting to-night. It seems to me simply inconceivable that we are willing to allow periodicals, bad and indifferent, and the yellow journals, to receive the pound postal rate, while our libraries, suffering from lack of income and working for the public benefit, cannot use the public facilities as cheaply as the people who are using them for public harm instead of public good. I had supposed there would be unanimous approval of an act to register public libraries, owned and maintained for the public benefit, so that they could receive the pound postal rate on books.

Mr. HOSTETTER's motion was seconded.

Mr. DEWEY: Let us see if there is anything more on this question before the motion is put. There is a bill closely allied to this going into the next Congress. Mr. Hutchins, will you state it briefly?

Mr. HUTCHINS: We have twice tried to secure better transportation in the state of Wisconsin. We have found rural mail carriers who said that they would carry books to the farmers for a travelling library without cost,

but the United States law said that we could not do this; that we cannot carry in this way anything under four pounds in weight except it is stamped. Congressman Jenkins, therefore, has drawn a bill which gives libraries authority to send their books free along rural mail routes. At present the farmer must either carry the book himself and return it to the public library, or he must pay postage.

Mr. DEWEY: You say that the carriers cannot take packages under four pounds without stamps?

Mr. HUTCHINS: Yes; the government rules that packages under four pounds are to be sent by mail. Larger packages we could send by the carriers, and we have sometimes thought of sending 15 or 20 books to a neighborhood for distribution. I think that could be done, under the government rule, if the mail carrier was willing to carry them.

Mr. DEWEY: The idea is, that the carrier must not carry anything to compete with the postal service.

Mr. HUTCHINS: Mr. Jenkins, who has drawn this bill for us, has submitted it to all the Senators and Representatives in the United States, and nearly all favor it. Now, I am in favor of Mr. Scott's bill, which gives libraries reduced rates through the whole United States. As things are to-day, if you want to send a travelling library book 100 miles out into the country it costs as much as to send it to San Francisco or New York. If we can get the government to allow transportation by rural free mail delivery it will be an entering wedge for this other bill.

Mr. BOWERMAN: Why cannot the legislation adopting the rural mail delivery also include this matter of the pound rates? Why not have both provisions in one bill? My library is practically free to the whole of Newcastle county, not confined simply to Wilmington, but it is a farming community. We would like to send books to every part of the county, practically to every part of the state. The library is practically free to the state of Delaware, so far as people can come to us, but they cannot come to us; we would like to go to them, but we cannot do it, because of the expense. We could do it if we could afford sufficient postage to send books.

Mr. DEWEY: These are two closely allied

questions. Has any one any objection to this Jenkins bill, which, on its face, promises to be so useful to us? I think we can get it, if we work together.

Miss STEARNS: If the government admits library books into this country free of duty, why cannot it allow a man to carry a book free on the rural delivery route if he wants to do it? In our state we have people who cannot afford to pay postage on the books; if the mail-carrier is willing, in the goodness of his heart, to take the book to them, why can't it be done? Why should not a book from a free library be sent free? I do not mean from one state to another, but I mean by rural free delivery.

Mr. BRIGHAM: Would you make it optional with the carrier? Why not make it compulsory? You say, "if he wants" to carry the book. Suppose he does not "want" to carry it?

Miss STEARNS: I would have it so that he can do it for nothing if he wishes, or he can charge a little for express. The rural mail delivery people have to work hard, and they make but little. Now, the United States government has to employ good men to do this work, so it puts in a premium by allowing them to conduct an express business in connection with it. In order, however, that the government may receive its revenue, it does not allow the carriers to carry any packages under four pounds in weight. What we want is to have that embargo removed for free library books, so that they may carry books weighing a pound or a half pound.

Mr. BRIGHAM: The post-office would probably say that this would interfere with the delivery of the regular mail.

Miss STEARNS: If it interferes, then the whole express business interferes. The carriers are doing such a business now for packages about four pounds in weight.

Mr. DEWEY: Then all you need to do is to attach a brick to your book and make it weigh over four pounds. Is there any motion before the meeting?

Mr. BRIGHAM: The motion of the gentleman from Illinois has not been disposed of.

Mr. HOSTETTER: My motion relates to express transportation. Rural delivery is somewhat of an experiment, and it would not reach the case I have in mind. We spend our

money for expressage, and we want the express companies to give us a minimum rate.

Mr. DEWEY: I rule there is no motion before us until it is repeated.

Mr. HUSE: I move that we recommend the passage of the Jenkins bill. We ought to pay no attention to all this talk about lines of least resistance. If we have no law, we will find the Post-office Department ready with an objection that will answer any request we may make. If we can get a law authorizing what we want, the Post-office Department will obey it whether we seek the line of least resistance or not.

Mr. DEWEY: Is the motion seconded?

Mr. BRIGHAM: I rise to a point of order. There was a previous motion made and seconded, and I call for the question.

Mr. HOSTETTER: I made a definite motion in regard to the express companies. It was made for the reason that arrangements can probably be effected with the express companies, but we are not likely to get the legislation we want. This motion was this: That this meeting request the Council of this Association to negotiate with the express companies of the United States for reduced rates upon travelling libraries and travelling library books.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. HUSE: I renew my motion that we recommend the passage of the Jenkins bill.

Mr. HUTCHINS: The Jenkins bill provides that wherever there is established a public library from which rural delivery routes radiate, books may be carried upon those routes from the public library to the patrons in the country without cost. They may not, however, be returned free; in returning they must either be returned personally to the library or postage must be paid.

The motion made by Mr. Huse was adopted.

Mr. DEWEY: We come now to the question of pound rates. That has been before Congress for some time, and I think there is hope of its passage; but it needs our support. I am heartily in favor of it. I think it is just, and that a great deal of the criticism it has received is based on misapprehension. Some people look only at the rates that extend throughout the country, and say that the gov-

ernment will be carrying books at a loss, but these books will largely circulate within 100 miles of the library, and you will pay exactly the same rate within that circuit as you would if sending to San Francisco. Does anybody want to move that the Council be asked to support this bill?

It was moved and seconded that the support of the bill be recommended.

Mr. HUSE: It seems to me we are trying to get a good many things. If we get the cheap postal rates, that will include rural delivery, and then the express companies will come down in their rates to compete with the government.

Mr. DEWEY: The rural delivery is limited to a single section, and is analogous to newspaper rates.

Mr. HUSE: But if this pound rate is extended to library books the express companies will come down in their rates, and the rural delivery will be almost free.

Mr. DEWEY: But in any case if we want all these things, it won't do any harm to ask for them.

Mr. EASTMAN: I would like to raise one point, and that is, what would be the effect of the extremely cheap rates of postage upon small libraries or upon libraries which we want to establish? In the remote parts of the state, where the population is small, won't the tendency be to have one great library dominate the whole state? Then when you go to a community to awaken library interest the people will probably say, "We don't care about a library; we can get our books from New York, or Albany, or Cincinnati, or Chicago." Won't this measure tend to hamper the work of establishing libraries in the small places?

Mr. ANDERSON: That is a difficulty easily remedied. I do not think that any library should act as a forwarding agent to a person in any place where another public library is or can be established. Our library takes that position very firmly. We refuse to be a forwarding agent to any person; if a library, however small, asks us to send books, we are glad to do it. I know we have helped small libraries by making people feel that the small library was very important, as it could get concessions that they reasonably could not obtain.

Mr. DEWEY: Mr. Eastman's point, if this were a commercial question, might have something in it, but as long as books are circulated free, we should make the road free to the reader, for a short distance or a long distance.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. DEWEY: We will now take up the topic of county libraries as units in a state library system. Mr. Hodges, of Cincinnati, has something to say on this.

N. D. C. HODGES: By an act passed April 21, 1898, the privileges of the Public Library of Cincinnati were extended to all residents of Hamilton County. While the trustees did not derive any revenue from the taxpayers outside of the city limits until the beginning of 1899, steps were taken at once on the passage of the act to enable all the residents of the county to avail themselves of their new privileges. There has been some discussion in the public press as to whether this library or that might claim priority as a county library. The Public Library of Cincinnati has been loaning its books to all the residents of Hamilton County for more than three years. I believe there is no other library in the state of Ohio which had furnished books throughout a whole county before January of this year. This method of supplying books over a comparatively limited territory has interest when we are discussing the circulation of books over a whole state from the state capital.

For those who cannot, or will not, come to the central library, there have been established throughout the county forty-one delivery stations. Four of these are branch libraries. All these branch libraries had previously been village libraries with very respectable histories; started as subscription institutions they had in years past taken on a public character and were supported partially by taxation. There are several other local libraries in the county which are supported more or less by taxation and which are likely to come under the general management of the trustees of the Public Library of Cincinnati, as otherwise the taxpayers in the regions where they are located will be subject to double taxation for library purposes, and, moreover, there seems to be a consensus of opinion among those who

are interested in the branches which have come under the wing of the central institution that they have found the change to their advantage.

Hamilton County is not a flat region. The old part of the city of Cincinnati is located on what might be called the river bottoms, though the land is, most of it, at a safe height above the river floods. Half a mile or a mile back from the river there are sharp rises of four hundred or five hundred feet to the hill tops, on which the newer portions of the city are built. Again, these hill tops are not tablelands but are cut here and there by deep gorges. The hilly character of the county adds to the difficulty of transportation. It is slow work for a wagon to climb the steep ascent from the old city to the suburbs. The library does not have its own service of wagons, but depends on the local expresses. There are portions of the county with which there is no regular system of communication by stage or express. It is in these regions, more or less inaccessible, though not uninhabited, that the authorities of the library have placed travelling libraries. Twelve of these travelling libraries were sent out in March of this year. In each library there are 62 or 63 books. New books were purchased for the purpose, books of a character likely to interest the readers, the new novels with a 40% sprinkling of the best classed literature. The travelling libraries were arranged in three circuits of four each. Each library containing 62 or 63 books, the four libraries in a circuit contain 250 volumes. The books in circuit A are the same as those in circuit B and as in circuit C. The libraries were placed with school teachers. Right here a difficulty has arisen on account of the closing of the schools for the summer. The country schools have rather long vacations. Some of the teachers are willing to care for their libraries during the summer and see that they are open to the patrons. Some are not in a position to undertake this work. For the summer months there has been a gathering of these 12 travelling libraries at less than 12 stations. The idea has been, in general, that one of these travelling libraries should remain about six months at a station before it is moved on.

The Public Library has also sent out 36

travelling libraries to the 36 fire companies of the city. Each of these smaller travelling libraries contains 20 volumes and they have been moved more rapidly than the larger travelling libraries sent to the remote parts of the county. The deliveries to the delivery stations vary. With some there is a daily delivery, with others triweekly, for a few twice a week and there are two which have but one delivery a week.

There are a good many women's clubs in Hamilton County, Ohio. Last winter we received programs from 37 of these clubs, and reading lists were prepared on these programs by the cataloging department. A club alcove was set aside and an attendant assigned to aid any of the members of the clubs visiting the library for study on the papers which were to be read. We have not attempted to send out selected lots of books for the clubs in the suburban districts. Much better work can be done for the readers if they will only come to the central library; and it cripples the resources of the library to scatter its reference books far and wide. We have sent such selected lots of books for limited periods to the university for the use of the students and professors, but, in general, for such reference work the policy has been to encourage the use of the central library.

This brings me to the consideration of whether there is any advantage in the system of county libraries. No very great expense is involved in a journey from the most remote corner of Hamilton County to the central library in the city. Those who are intent upon serious study can, in most cases, make a journey of 15 or 20 miles. At the central library with a concentration of financial resources there can but be a more valuable collection of books. On the other hand, it is perfectly feasible for the officers of the library to visit even the most remote portions of the county and by personal interview estimate the character of the people whom they have to serve; with the result of a more intelligent distribution of books in the outlying districts. Serious study is provided for at the central library, while desultory reading is supplied through the delivery stations and travelling libraries.

Dr. STEINER: It seems to me that it depends

somewhat upon your unit of local government as to how much you need a county library. I should think in Massachusetts or Connecticut the county library would be rather an unfortunate enterprise, unless used in connection with the town libraries. But in many of the southern states the county library is going to be almost indispensable. With us the unit of local government is the county, except in the case of the incorporated municipality. There is a county in Maryland with 75,000 people without a single municipality. The county commissioners attend to the minutest details of administration in that county. It is manifestly unwise that the state should take all the functions of the local library. But it seems that in the states where we have no township system, or where the township system is little developed, the county library is at present a necessity.

Mr. DEWEY: How do you support the schools?

Dr. STEINER: By a county tax. We have school districts; but their only function is to have district trustees, appointed by the county commissioners, whose duty it is to take care of the school house and appoint teachers. The taxes are raised by the county. It is the same in other southern states, so far as I know.

W. T. PORTER: Mr. Hodges has said that the Public Library of Cincinnati was a county library. Possibly that was a little misnomer, in that the library still remains the Public Library of Cincinnati, but we have extended the privileges of that library to the county at large. That was done under act of legislature of 1898, continuing the board of trustees of the public library in office, and then authorizing that board of trustees to make a levy upon the county for the maintenance of the library.

Miss STEARNS: How much of the county is embraced outside of the city of Cincinnati?

Mr. PORTER: We have about 14 townships outside of Cincinnati township. Our county is possibly 28 miles in extent.

Miss STEARNS: Then it is a small county that you supply?

Mr. PORTER: It is a small county, but the population is extensive. We commenced the county delivery system in June, 1899. Up to the present, and through the stations alone,

there have been about 7500 new registrations, and we are to-day, through our stations, carrying 20,000 books.

Mr. DEWEY: This question seems to be of a city library extending its privileges. What I thought we were to talk about was whether the county should be used as a library unit. That is quite a different matter.

Mr. GALBREATH: But in this case the county here is the unit, and is taxed for the support of the library. There are no other public libraries in the county.

Mr. DEWEY: But there is a different side to the question. Suppose you take a rural community and establish a county library there? I think it would be a great extravagance to maintain not only local libraries throughout the state, but also county libraries; it is going to cost too much.

Miss STEARNS: Would it not be better to have a central library?

Mr. PORTER: We have also in Ohio, something which approaches the county idea, known as our Van Wert law. The state of Ohio, by an act, authorized the county commissioners of any county to accept library donations, funds, or building. Upon the acceptance of that donation the county can be required to maintain a library within the building. In Van Wert county, the Brumback Library building and grounds were given in this way and the agreement was made with the county commissioners, that they maintain thereafter a library.

Mr. DEWEY: Our question is not whether such libraries should exist or can exist, but are they desirable?

Mr. HUSE: What is the use of asking questions that must be governed entirely by local conditions? This matter must be governed by local conditions.

Mr. BRIGHAM: We are trying a line of rural travelling libraries in three counties of our state, in advance of any county or state legislation. Miss Brown, of Lucas county, and myself, in correspondence, could see no reason why a travelling library sent to Sheridan should not go on to another point, and to another point, and so on, and then back to Sheridan, back to me, and then after it had made its rounds, take another start, and so on. We tried the plan and it has worked so well

that we are now trying it in two other counties. What the development may be I do not know, but the satisfaction and the gratitude of the people in the small towns it reaches is worth all it has cost of extra effort.

Miss TYLER: The point of the plan is that the librarian of the county-seat library is responsible for the travelling library. She guards the books, watches over them and makes her library the point of distribution. She distributes the books through the county, they come back to her library for exchange, or are passed on to the next exchange, whichever is most convenient; but they come under her direction.

Mr. DEWEY: Let me state the point as I understand it. We are all agreed that we must have local libraries for the people. They can go from their homes into the library and take the books into their hands. If they are in the city almost every day they can utilize the large city library. When it comes to the question of sending books by mail or express we are all agreed that each state must have a state library and its own state commission. The question is, Should there be an intermediary point between a state library and the local library? It seems, at first thought, that there should be, because you would have a shorter distance to travel, but all commercial experience is against this. Manufacturers are closing factories all the while and paying transportation, because they can do their work more cheaply in one place. Thus, repair of books, checking lists, and all that kind of work can be done under a single executive at some central point in the state more cheaply than if there was a library in each county. In Wisconsin, with 71 counties, you would have 71 libraries and you would have to duplicate great quantities of books. My experience indicates that we can do this work more cheaply and more economically by putting the books under control of a central library. As to the extra distance, very often the identical trains that would take the books from a county seat would have brought them from the capital as it went through, so that they would have been received almost without delay. Is it going to pay to introduce a new ganglion—that is, the county library?

Dr. STEINER: Take Baltimore county in



Maryland. There is a county with 75,000 people; it has an electric lighting system, a police court, fire engine houses; there are towns in that county of a thousand people. There is no government in that county except the board of county commissioners, who are as complete autocrats as the czar of Russia. There is no municipality in the county; there is one town which has 5000 people. You must have a county library with a county administration, because you cannot have anything but the county library; you cannot discriminate between one part of the county and another. That library must send books equally to all parts of the county; you cannot put it where the great centers of the population are, because you cannot deprive any citizen of the county of his right to draw books.

Mr. DEWEY: Of course, we are not discussing a peculiar condition such as exists in Maryland.

Dr. STEINER: It is not a peculiar condition; it is the condition of at least one-third of the United States.

Mr. GALBREATH: It seems to me that there is nothing peculiar about this condition. Of course, it differs from conditions in the north, but it includes a state government, to which the county is subordinate, and if I understand Mr. Dewey, it is his purpose to do this work from the state as a center, and the question he has raised is whether it is better to do it from the county as a center, or from the state as a center. I think that in our state it would be well to use the county as a center, for a time at least. However, I believe that in our state "benevolent neutrality"—to apply the term that Mr. Putnam used the other day—on the part of the state librarian toward these matters would be more effective than "benevolent assimilation," and we hope for much from the county library system.

Mr. DEWEY: It is a question of what we should encourage. Is it wise to do this work by the county unit or the state unit? It is largely an economic question. How can you give the people the best reading for the least amount of money?

R. P. HAYES: In North Carolina we have practically nothing in the library field and the question is, shall we try for county library development or state library development? I would like to get some definite word on that.

Dr. STEINER: It seems to me we should try distinctly for county libraries. In the southern states at least there is no question about it; you have got to have county libraries. I started with the idea of the local township libraries, but we must wait until we have a township. My idea is, in any county where there are no incorporated municipalities or where the incorporated municipalities do not care to support libraries, the county library is the proper thing. In the south the county takes the place of the town in New England; it is the taxing unit, the unit in which all the local administration is carried on.

Mr. HUSE: It seems to me that for the south, as stated by the gentlemen here from Maryland and from North Carolina, the county system is very probably the best one; but in New England we could not work by a county unit, any more than the people of North Carolina and even further down south could run a toboggan slide nine months in the year—they would not have the ice; we haven't the counties. At least, we have the counties, but they are of no importance to us except to have court houses, and courts of justice. Now, each state must solve this problem according to its own conditions and according to the desires and enthusiasm of its own workers. The gentleman from Maryland, I haven't any doubt, will soon have the county system operating fully and successfully in his state, and the same will be true in North Carolina and throughout the south; whereas in New England it won't be done because the county is not a unit. In Wisconsin and New York, Mr. Dewey and Mr. Hutchins, and the men and women who know more than they do, will run the library system safely; whether it is state or county. But we cannot adopt any general rule or take any general expression of opinion, for the people in each state must work out their own salvation according to their own condition.

Mr. DEWEY: There are a number of other topics that have been specially asked for.

Can state commissions provide travelling libraries for hamlets which furnish the money, and make such hamlets travelling library stations?

Mr. HUTCHINS: I wish to say a few words on that question. All through Wisconsin, when we started travelling libraries, some people

found that there was a chance to make money by using the idea in a commercial way. They went to communities which had heard of the travelling libraries, raised \$150 or so for "subscription" and then sent about ten dollars' worth of books once in six months. Now, the plan we have worked out may be best described by this illustration: about a year ago Miss Stearns heard that there was a little hamlet of fishermen far up in the state on a point which juts out into Lake Michigan. It included about a hundred people who had heard of the travelling libraries, but they did not want to be indebted for a gift or a charity, and so they had a series of entertainments, and raised fifty dollars. They sent the money down to us and we agreed to buy a library in their name. That library was the contribution of the fishermen of the hamlet of Jacksonport, and the hamlet was made a travelling library station. You can see how such a method works out. The second point is, that in communities where there are a hundred people or so, and conditions are favorable, we offer to give them travelling libraries on condition that they establish permanent public libraries on lines that are satisfactory to us. We take care of the travelling libraries and they take care of the local libraries.

It seems to me, that in this method we have struck finally the correct principle, the principle of self-support. The state takes the money and gives trained service in the selection of the books, in taking care of them, and in keeping the books travelling around their circuit. The citizens pay for their books, and have the feeling that they belong to an organization. More than all, when they are collecting their library fund, giving their little "dime socials," contributing two dollars or five dollars apiece, they are advertising that library, and it seems to me that the library that is coming to them that way means far more than the library that is given to them as a charity.

Mr. GALBREATH: Mr. Hutchins, how often do the communities raise that fifty dollars?

Mr. HUTCHINS: They raise fifty dollars once, and for that the state engages to send them libraries during the life of the library given by them, which we estimate to be about six years.

Mr. DEWEY: What shall be the unit of circulation—the cataloged library or the single book or combination?

Mr. BRIGHAM: We have tried both in Iowa. One of the twins is growing faster than the other, and of course that is the hopeful one.

Mr. DEWEY: Which one is that?

Mr. BRIGHAM: That is the individual, or the single book as the unit, rather than the travelling library; but I believe that the shelf-listed library will always exist. The shelf-listed library of 50 or 25 books must be a necessity in the communities where there are no libraries, and I am sorry to say that there are a great many communities of that sort; but the communities in which there are libraries are increasing, and wherever there is a local library, or wherever there is a woman's club, there the single book can be used to the best advantage. There are disadvantages in the use of the shelf-listed library. Before we adopted the new system, we often had requests for library no. 38 or no. 53, and later found that the request arose from the fact that there was a single book, or perhaps two books in that library, that some one wanted, while the rest of the volumes would come back comparatively unused. That was not good business economy. We might better have sent those two books, and I became more and more impressed with this fact, and was finally able to partially adopt the other plan. We have now perhaps 2000 books on our shelves that are issued separately; but we have nearly 5000 tied up in libraries. Both classes are in use, but the expense to the local library of getting our collection of 50 books for the sake of using perhaps two volumes is unnecessary. I am more and more impressed with the fact—though the remark may be unorthodox—that there is prevalent a little fad for spending money for administration, and spending it not always economically. I believe in spending money freely for administration that is approved by good common sense; beyond that it is a woful waste of money. And so I would keep the use of the single book in mind. The women's clubs as you know, are studying more and more, and are doing less and less miscellaneous reading. Suppose we are trying to meet the wants of the women's clubs. We put up a library covering the Victorian period

in literature, and we find that some one wants a certain number of books on the lake poets. What is the use of sending the entire library? We may have a library made up on the lake poets. Then, suppose one librarian or one secretary writes for what we may have on Coleridge, another wishes material on Wordsworth. Why not send the Coleridge books to the one, and the Wordsworth books to the other? In that way, make the books count. We should not be penurious in the matter of expenditure for cases or for printing, or for any other working tools, but we should always keep in mind that the essential

thing is the book, and if we can get on without the book case, or without the cover that envelops it, or without the shipping case, or without the combination book case and shipping case, all the better. We cannot get along without them altogether, but we can send small packages all over the state wrapped in paper, and can get rid of a great deal of expense.

Mr. DEWEY: When you send ten books, of course send them in paper, but when you send 50 or 100, send them in boxes; that is cheaper. This is a mere shipping question.

Adjourned.

#### WORK OF STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND WOMEN'S CLUBS IN ADVANCING LIBRARY INTERESTS: ROUND TABLE MEETING.

THE work that can be done by state library associations and women's clubs to advance library interests was considered in a "round table" meeting, held in the assembly room, Fountain Spring House, on the morning of Wednesday, July 10. Miss MARILLA WAITE FREEMAN presided as chairman.

Miss FREEMAN: At the Montreal conference last year a round table meeting of officers of state library associations was held for the discussion of questions affecting association work. Certain subjects, some of which were informally discussed at that time, seem naturally to invite our attention at the present session. We are to consider the object and functions of state library associations—whether they should attempt other lines of effort than the holding of a general meeting; what principles as to time and place of meeting, topics, and participants should govern the preparation of a program. With this general subject has been joined the allied topic of the work of women's clubs in advancing library interests. Few of us fully comprehend even yet the amount of effective library extension work which has been and is being accomplished by club women in almost every state of the Union. I have asked representative members from some of the states which have been working along these lines to tell us of their work. We shall hear first from Mr. J. C. Dana, of the City Library, Springfield,

Mass., the Western Massachusetts Club, and the Massachusetts Library Club, on

#### WHAT THE WORK OF STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS SHOULD BE.

J. C. DANA: Perhaps the chief purposes of a state library association are to arouse an interest in libraries among the public and to increase the knowledge and enthusiasm of the members of the profession. The mistake is often made of thinking that the chief purpose of an association is to hold an annual meeting. It is thought that the annual meeting once provided with a good program, and that well carried through, the work of the association for the whole year is done. There could not be a greater mistake. The benefits of a state association come largely from correspondence between members, the preparation for the meeting, and the securing of ideas, new methods and statistics by circulating letters among members, and the publication in newspapers and elsewhere of notes about the meeting which is to come and the meetings which have been. One is almost tempted to say that a library association performs its duty better if it is active during the year—carrying on correspondence and thoroughly advertising itself—and holds no meeting whatever, than it does if it holds an annual meeting and does not advertise.

Another mistake common to those who or-

ganize state library associations is to suppose that they are chiefly designed for the benefit of those who organize them. They do not realize that to help younger and less experienced members of the craft is a chief purpose of the association, and that if through it librarians generally are informed and encouraged, the profession itself is thereby improved, and they are themselves advanced in general esteem.

It is, then, an association's business to be active all through the year, to devote itself largely to such work in and between its meetings as will benefit both beginners and past-masters among librarians, and, always, properly to advertise its work. Along this last line let me say an urgent word in favor of good printing. It is difficult to overestimate the value to an institution like a library association of an exhibition of itself, through all its circulars and programs and lists, by means of the best printing that money can buy.

The general state association, being the largest and richest of all associations in a given state, should take upon itself some large definite work of permanent value and as far as possible of general interest; say the compilation of historical material, the making of a useful index, the issuance of popular lists, etc., etc. This work may continue along the same line for several years, ending in the publication of something thoroughly worth while which shall have been the means of arousing interest in the profession itself and of bringing the members of it into touch with one another month by month and year by year.

As to the place of meeting of the state association, I doubt if much benefit accrues, on the whole, from meetings held in remote places for missionary purposes. I say this, of course, on the supposition that the meetings thus held, being at places difficult of access, will not generally draw a large gathering. Better results can generally be reached in these same small communities by sending to them occasionally one or two active representatives of the association to carry on a little propagand work, speak before a woman's club, before the school teachers, or a local literary society on the local library problems.

About the programs of association meetings, it is difficult to say anything which will have

general application. They must, of course, to a considerable extent, fit local conditions. I do not think it advisable to give up much time to local speakers, either for words of greeting or for historical sketches. These latter are generally unspeakably dull. On the other hand, if popular interest in a place is desired a local speaker may be the one best means available for accomplishing your object.

Associations which are attended, as so many are, by librarians of smaller libraries who rarely get abroad and do not often have an opportunity to meet their fellows and to expand in the social atmosphere of the library meeting, should cultivate to the greatest possible extent what one may call the conversational feature. Not only should ample opportunity be given before and after and between the sessions for informal talks, but a portion of the formal gathering itself should be devoted to brief and rapid exchange of ideas. This can be brought about by a little preliminary wire-pulling. Let some one briefly open a topic, and then let questions be offered, some of them by the most diffident of those present who have previously been posted as to what they are to ask and when. Manufacture a little spontaneity by way of an ice-breaker, and it is surprising how freely genuine spontaneity will then flow. It is unquestionably of great value to a librarian who is unselfishly giving her energy to a small library in a remote place, trying to make her books of use, to be able to express herself, no matter how briefly, on some of the matters which touch her work at home.

A state association should draw out the diffident; cheer the discouraged ones; magnify our calling; compel public attention to the value of libraries; be active the whole year through; and always keep a little ahead of the general library progress in the state.

Miss ELLA McLONEY: It is unquestionably true, as has been stated, that the annual meeting of a state library association is not the whole of the work that must be done through the year. It is possibly only an incident, but the fact is that in the nature of things the work of preparation for this meeting must be carried on during at least half the year. The preparation of the programs

requires a great deal of correspondence, and this must extend over a great part of the state and during a great part of the year. Whenever any circulars or announcements are issued, they should be sent to every library in the state; it does not matter whether that library is likely to be represented or not, it should have information as to the work that is being done by the state association.

So far as advertising a library is concerned it seems to me a good deal of a problem. Of course, library people, like other people, need the help of the newspapers, but if you want to get the newspapers interested in libraries it will have to be on the strength of something more than what libraries are going to do. In other words, it will have to be something that the newspapers can take up as news and feel that the public are interested in; they want material that is fresh and newsy, and if you can furnish them with that, then the newspapers will be willing to help.

As to the printing of programs and other material, I am hardly prepared to say that library associations should always have the best and most expensive work. It is a proper thing, theoretically, to appear before the public in the handsomest and most suitable dress possible, but when every 25 cents is of importance and your treasury is practically empty, and there is no one upon whom you can legitimately draw to fill it, I think you must limit your work accordingly.

About definite work to be done, it is true of a library association, as of any other association, that it should do something that will furnish a reason for its existence. In most cases the most definite thing, if you are beginners in association work, will be the task of gaining a foothold; but the time will probably come when it will be necessary to undertake some definite work, that the life of the association may be prolonged and finally assured. The Iowa association, for its first three or four years, was a very frail child, and required most careful nursing; but finally, about the fourth year, it began to seem as if there was very good prospect of its growth and development. Miss Ahern, whom Illinois has claimed for the last five years, and who was at that time interested in the Iowa work, de-

vised the plan of establishing a four years' course of library study, an ambitious undertaking in the condition of affairs in Iowa then. This was printed in a neat folder, which was sent to every library in the state, with a circular telling them what the plan was, and that the library association wished the librarians of the state to enter upon this four years' course of study, and asked all who would pledge themselves to do so to come to the next meeting with their report of the work. I received seven letters in response to all this circular work, and when the time for the annual meeting came there was no one there to report. Librarians were too busy, too far apart, and too poorly paid, to permit the work being carried on systematically. It was dropped at that point; I think it could be done now, and it may be taken up yet. It did furnish a common bond, although the results were not very evident just then.

The next thing, as has been the case with many other associations, was the work of securing the library commission. We pegged away at that for five years before we accomplished anything. Finally the State Federation of Women's Clubs interested itself; we secured the commission, and the work has been going on exceedingly well for the past year. We have made no plan yet for further definite work, but some need will doubtless develop.

In regard to programs, they must, of course, as Mr. Dana said, be adapted to local conditions, and the people who are primarily the workers in the state association, cannot expect personally to get much from the program or from the work of the association. But it is probably true in most cases that these workers have opportunities of visiting other libraries, and have facilities for work that are not open to the librarians in the smaller places. The librarians of the smaller libraries should be given something definite, something technical, something that will be of help to them in the work from a professional point of view.

As to place of meeting, the Iowa meetings were always held in Des Moines, the capital city, until two years ago. Then it was decided to make the library association a movable feast. We met at Cedar Rapids two

years ago, last year at Sioux City, where we had a good meeting, although not largely attended. Sioux City is in the extreme western part of the state, and is not easily accessible by railroad, but we drew a little from South Dakota, which was what we had counted on; some Dakota people came and joined the association, and two of those people have attended this A. L. A. conference. We meet next in Burlington, where there are more libraries in the locality, and we expect a larger attendance. I suppose the ideal condition would be to meet in some central place, where there are library facilities, but I believe it is worth while to move the association about; that is one way of advertising it.

Miss OLIVE JONES: I fully believe that the greatest work of the state association it does through the librarians individually. It is of help in the state in bringing out different lines of work, and in keeping the library work before the public; but, after all, do we not gain more from individual effort than from anything else? In educational problems, it is coming to be realized that the work of the individual means more than the work of any body of people, and I am fully convinced, if we can bring librarians to our state associations, and have an association full of enthusiasm and that intangible something which we call library spirit, we will have more done for the state at large than by any devising of general work along large lines. I would make a special plea that in deciding where to meet, you should consider first the librarians, and settle a pleasant place for the members who meet fellow-workers only once a year. There are librarians who have no vacation at all, except when their board kindly allows them to go to the state association meeting; there are librarians who never know personally anything of this larger work done all over the country, and we should not ask such persons to come to a place where they are not going to be comfortable, and which they must spend a good deal of money to reach. We must be sure of having something for the librarians of the smaller libraries; something technical, not too much, but something which the librarian can take away, feeling that it has been worth while to attend. I am not certain that we could have library instruction in Ohio; we tried it and it did not seem to

work; but if you can introduce in the program one or two definite, technical papers, it is a good thing. And at the same time give a chance for sociability and some social entertainment.

There is one other point, and that is in regard to the advertising that we can do through individuals—you see my point is individualism. I believe in newspaper advertising, but I think if you can work up a good mailing list through your state, sending all your circulars to individuals, you will do more than by newspaper advertising. And it is a good thing to get one library in each city to keep a list of every one in that city who ought to be specially interested in library work, whether members of the association or not. Then let that librarian send to the secretary of the association a duplicate of that list, so that everything the state association issues goes to each person who should be interested in library work.

W. R. EASTMAN: In New York we are going through a little transition period in state library association work. Formerly our state association held occasional meetings in different places. It held one in midwinter in New York City, with the New York Library Club. Then in the summer or spring we held a meeting in the central part of the state. We tried to make our programs as practical as could be, discussing not only occasional technical points, but elementary points as well. We always had good meetings; we got together a little circle of librarians who were interested, and we thought the state association was worth keeping up, although the state was so large that we reached only one or two centers. About a year ago, under a new administration, Dr. Canfield suggested that the annual meeting should always be held in one place. We consented to try the plan, and decided to make Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, our meeting place. We met there, and the association, to my surprise and somewhat to my disturbance, first voted always to meet in one place, and then voted always to meet at Lake Placid. We then made a proviso instructing the executive board to district the state into 10 or 12 districts, and lay out a plan by which every one of those districts should have a library conference in the course of the year. Thus, instead of one

meeting of the state during a year, we are going to have 12 local conferences. Whether those local conferences will have an organization I do not know; the board has not yet reported its plan. Probably there will be some sort of a skeleton organization—a president and secretary, and perhaps some one in charge of each local conference, and then some member of the association will probably come and attend the conference. Our object is to bring together the librarians and library trustees for 50 miles around; if the teachers are interested, so much the better. So, you see, we have begun to establish a system of local conferences all over the state. It is not extravagant; it is hopeful; I believe there is a great deal in it, especially for the larger states.

Miss STEARNS: I for one would protest against always meeting in one place, unless as Mr. Eastman has described, the meeting is held at a resort. I have known cases where meetings were held at one central, large town, because it was so accessible; and the librarian of a little library, who cannot have open shelves and all facilities, goes to this town and sees its large library, with its red tape, and gets so completely tangled up in the red tape of that institution that she will never be able to disentangle herself. I believe in the migration of meetings.

H. C. WELLMAN: I am in hearty sympathy with what has been said in regard to extending library work through the state. It is especially valuable in the newer states of the Union, but in the older states, in New England, in New York, and elsewhere, I think we must not attend too strictly to the extension of library work, but must rather intensify it. A state library association, as Miss Jones said, can do a great deal for librarians and for the library profession. The Massachusetts Library Club has done something in the way of giving a series of lectures, to run two or three years. The first lecture dealt with paper making, the subject being treated by an expert; then came book illustration, of which most librarians knew absolutely nothing; and then, finally, book binding, for which we had one of the best binders of the state to come down and show us the tricks of the trade. You are all library school graduates out here; but in the effete east nine-tenths of the libra-

rians have not had that technical training. I do not know anything that was of more practical good to our club membership than that lecture on library binding. There is another thing that we ought to do, and that is to give attention to the more scholarly side of librarianship. We are so busy organizing, so busy spreading library ideas, that we are in danger of losing sight of scholarship. That is something the state association can do—in the directions of literature, bibliography, and such subjects. I think that should be emphasized more than has been the case. In the Massachusetts Club we are trying a similar scheme to that of Mr. Eastman; we are going to have one annual meeting, which will take in all the library clubs all over the state. Then, besides that, the state club meets about three times a year in different parts of the state.

In concluding, I want to make sure that this round table is to be continued, and I therefore move that this assembly petition the program committee of next year for another round table meeting on this subject. *Voted.*

Miss M. E. AHERN: I want to say a word about this matter of having peripatetic meetings. In the state of Illinois we have all the library law and all the library books in the northern part of the state, and then there is a part of the state down in the south that they call "Egypt." There may be some libraries there, but we have been unable yet to induce them to take their place in the state library association. Two years ago, after having tried for several years to get these libraries to come into the association, we brought the association to them, and held our meeting in East St. Louis, under the most distressing circumstances of weather and other uncomfortable conditions; and not a single librarian from that community attended the meeting. We tried the same plan last year in another place in the state, and I felt when the meeting was over that we had not done much good there. Very few of the local people came to the meeting. Later I heard that we did some good, but I am inclined to think that the personal efforts of the librarians at that place did more than the association did. I am not at all a pessimist, but in Illinois this plan has failed to interest the people of the indifferent districts in the work that the library asso-

ciation was trying to do, and I have been almost convinced that it is the proper thing for an association to get a central point and bring librarians in touch with the vitalizing spirit of a good library conference, rather than to try to take the association to an indifferent community. I want heartily to emphasize the point made by Mr. Dana about local speakers. I have suffered more than once from these local speakers. I have a most distinct recollection of hearing a trustee talk for one hour and a quarter on the beautiful, magnanimous and generous efforts made by himself to run the local library. The point made by Mr. Wellman needs to be taken cautiously. I think there is more danger of emphasizing the scholarly side of librarianship at state meetings than there is of giving it sufficient attention. The American Library Association, in my opinion, should stand for the higher tenets of the library faith, and the scholarly side should be more emphasized than has been the case heretofore in the meetings of the national association. With all our different organizations, clubs, associations, conferences, round tables, and so on, it seems to me that the American Library Association should take care of the technical side, and the smaller questions, that must, indeed, be settled by local conditions, should be taken up by the state associations. While, of course, we want to have material of a high order presented at the state association, at the same time we must remember that these associations reach those people who cannot be touched in any other way; and if they have come to get light on this new topic of work for children, or if they are on the point of reorganizing their library, or if they are having trouble with their board, they do not take kindly to a dissertation on printing in the 15th century.

One thing has been left out in the various interests which have been brought forward, and that is the part of the trustee in the state association meetings. A librarian may have all possible inclination, and all the enthusiasm that we can give her, but if she does not have the co-operation and the kindly sympathy of her library board, or at least a majority of its members, life is to her a burden. Her condition is worse than when she did not know,

and did not know that she did not know. The state associations have not so far been open enough to the trustees. It seems to me that this is a subject well worth taking up, and we should try to do more for the library trustees of the state than we have done heretofore. Necessarily they take rather a material view of the situation, and we should try to lead them away from the dollar-and-cents view of library work. These two things need to be emphasized—keep in mind the small librarian, and educate the trustee. Some one has said that we need a library school for trustees quite as much as we need a library school for librarians, and the more I see of libraries the more I believe that.

Mrs. E. J. DOCKERY spoke on

#### HOW A LIBRARY COMMISSION WAS SECURED IN IDAHO.

I bring to you an accurate and complete history of the course adopted by the club women of my state in securing library legislation, as I personally participated in the work with other members of the Woman's Columbian Club, the organization that had the direct and immediate charge of the subject.

It is a somewhat embarrassing confession to make that Idaho, with its area of 87,000 square miles and a population of 164,000 souls, and its sobriquet of "The gem of the Mountains," has not a free circulating library. I make this statement, however, to emphasize the virgin field in which we had to labor and the munificence of our legislators when we consider the various tax burdens are so many and the number so few to bear them.

Boisé City, the capital of our state, with a population of 10,000, is the home of the Woman's Columbian Club of 200 members. This club, among its many achievements, established and almost wholly supports a public library of 2750 volumes at Boisé; and its members stand in the vanguard and do yeoman's service as leaders and in the ranks in all causes to advance the moral, intellectual and material good of all the people of the state that has granted women equal suffrage with men.

The club strongly urges the formation of



other woman's clubs throughout the state, and encourages at all times the organization and development of free libraries.

The first really effective and aggressive step of the club in this direction, and which led to important results, was the adoption of the free travelling library scheme. Its zealous members, by united action and individual effort, accumulated sufficient funds to put into circulation 15 travelling libraries with a total of 800 volumes, and invited discussion of this work in the public press.

At the 1899 state teachers' meeting representatives of the club, on invitation, espoused the cause of the travelling library and libraries generally. The demand for library cases soon exhausted the Columbian Club's ability to respond, and then an appeal for legislative aid was determined upon, and systematic methods, principally through the press, were pursued to awaken public sentiment favorable to the election of friendly legislators.

After the election of the legislators in 1900 the Columbian Club sent circular letters to each one, setting forth the merits of the two bills the club had prepared and upon which its energies were concentrated, namely: a bill creating a state library commission, and a bill authorizing common councils of cities and governing bodies of communities to levy a tax not to exceed one mill on the assessed valuation of property for the establishment and maintenance of free reading rooms and libraries.

Similar circular letters were sent to each of the 75 newspapers published in the state. All women's clubs were importuned to cooperate, and also all public school officials, teachers and educators of the state. The press responded right royally with one single exception, and book lovers and educators of high and low degree lent their willing assistance. Representatives of the club again appeared before the 1900 annual state teachers' meeting, and secured an official endorsement from that body for the proposed library legislation. The state teachers' association, in addition, advocated a law requiring that three per cent. of all school moneys be set aside as a fund for school libraries, to which the club women gave their aid and which also became a law.

At the convening of the legislature in January of this year the heaven had begun to work, thus paving the way for the successful lobbying by the official representatives of the Columbian Club.

The first step was the selection of a conspicuous legislator to stand sponsor for our bills. In this we encountered an embarrassment of riches in capable legislative material, but finally selected Senator S. P. Donnelly, who cheerfully assumed the duty, and exerted the full force of his wide popularity and marked ability from the time of his introduction of the bills until the final vote upon them.

The club members held frequent conferences with the educational committee of both houses of the legislature and other legislators specially interested in educational matters, and made plain to them the inestimable benefits of the bills we championed.

And in this connection I desire to make graceful acknowledgment to the library workers of Wisconsin, as it was while a resident of this state I received from them my first library inspiration; and particularly do I desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. F. L. Hutchins, whose personal communications and generous supply of library literature enabled us to fully present our subject and to meet all objections raised by some of the legislators.

Every member of the legislature, with the exception of one in the lower house, was buttonholed, and the consequence of that oversight was manifested on the final voting day.

In the meantime the club requested the home papers of the legislators to continue to urge favorable action; and the club women from all parts of the state, by letters, personal visits and petitions to the legislators, did likewise.

The instinct of partisanship, a peculiarity of all legislative bodies, was not manifested in the least.

On the day for the final action in the Senate Committee of the Whole the Columbian Club was notified and attended in a body, the courtesy of the floor being extended to us.

Imagine our consternation, when the question was submitted to an aye and nay vote, at not a voice being raised in its favor save

Senator Donnelly's. For a few moments silence so profound that it was almost palpable prevailed, when presently Senator Kinkaid, who was in the chair, without calling for the nays, solemnly announced, "The ayes have it"; and delight supplanted our agonized distress as the pleasantry at Senator Donnelly's expense and ours dawned upon us.

The bill was then placed upon its final passage, and the senators, who hesitated in their support on the ground of economy only, announced that they would vote in favor of the bill, but desired it expressly understood that they did so because they were intimidated by the presence of the Columbian Club. The best of spirits prevailed, and our bill providing for a state library commission of five members, two at least to be women, passed the senate unanimously, the president of the state university and the superintendent of public instruction to be *ex officio* members and the other three members to be appointed by the governor; and the law appropriated \$6000 for the purchase of travelling library books and the maintenance of the commission for two years.

The bill was sent to the lower house to take its course in that body, but we were denied the privilege of practicing intimidation there. Immediately upon its arrival in the house a member moved that it be made a special order of business and be immediately placed upon its final passage, and that a polite message be sent the president of the Columbian Club that the house would perform its solemn duties without the assistance or coercion of that club.

The bill passed the house unanimously save for the solitary negative vote of the member whom, by an inexplicable oversight, we failed to interview, and who announced he so voted for that reason.

This library commission bill was by all odds the most conspicuous matter before the legislature, and the enrolled bill submitted to the governor for signature was elaborately prepared and adorned with the club colors by the attaches of the legislature.

The commission has been in existence three months, or more properly speaking, less than two months, for the necessary preliminary

work did not enable us to get before the public until May. Already we have been invited to assist and direct the formation of six libraries and to select books for the penitentiary library, have placed in circulation 10 new travelling library cases in addition to the 15 cases donated to the state by the Columbian Club, and have 20 more cases in preparation.

While the law provided for the appointment of at least two women on the commission, the governor appointed three, two of whom are members of the Columbian Club; and our superintendent of public instruction being a woman, we have four of the five members, and what is more especially to the point, they are all club women.

Woman's clubs may with propriety, I think, lay claim to some credit for library laws in Idaho, and yet it is significant that the reason for their power lies in the fact that the women of our state have in their hands the wand of progress and civilization, the most powerful and bloodless offensive and defensive weapon on earth—the ballot. In the hand of the frailest of our sex this powerful weapon can strike as deadly a blow at evil or as strenuous a blow for good as it can in the hands of the brawniest of fighting men; no moral wretch of whatever size and strength but what the very gentlest of our number can cancel his registered will on election day; for an aspiring public servant to dare oppose a righteous cause means sure defeat—for womanhood inevitably arrays itself against the hosts of error.

The women of our state, marshalled under the leadership of women's clubs, stood in an unwavering and united array for all our library laws and every other law that stood for good; and there were, all told, 15 bills affecting education enacted into laws at the last session.

Whatever of inspiration and encouragement the success of women's clubs in Idaho may give our sister clubs in sister states, the success of woman's suffrage there at any rate will help to silence the scoffers' sneers and help put this ballot-sword, forged in the workshop of right and justice, in the hand of every woman.

In the absence of Mr. JOHN THOMSON Miss NEISSER read Mr. Thomson's paper on

HOW TO SECURE A STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

I am asked "How to secure a state library commission?" I answer:

*Ask for it.*

*Urge it on the legislature.*

*Strive persistently.*

Without these three methods, there is little hope of getting a library commission or the passage of good library legislation.

Pennsylvania has been behind every other state in the Union in the matter of library legislation and principally because hardly any effort was made to procure the assistance of the legislature. Outside of a dog-tax paid over for the support and maintenance of public libraries, under an act approved in May, 1887, no real step was taken in this state to secure the benefits of the public library movement until 1895. In that year, it was sought to pass an act to authorize all cities and boroughs of the commonwealth to levy taxes and make appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries. Unfortunately, this bill was stoutly opposed and was finally amended so as to affect only cities of the first class. The most important subsequent legislation was the approval by the governor in May, 1899, of a bill providing for the appointment of a free library commission and defining its powers and duties. Under this act, the governor had power to appoint five persons, who with the state librarian, constitute the free library commission—the state librarian being *ex officio* secretary of that body. The commission has power to give advice and counsel to all free libraries in the state and to all communities which may propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloging, and other details of library management; and the commission has certain powers of general supervision and inspection. The section closes with the following words:

"The commission shall also establish and maintain out of such sums as shall come into their hands, by appropriation or otherwise, a system of travelling libraries as far as possible throughout the commonwealth."

Legislature adjourned without making any

appropriation and the commission found itself in the position described by Dickens when Mr. Pickwick and his friends were authorized to travel where they liked, make such investigations as they thought good, and generally to promote science at their own expense. The commission was authorized under the powers conferred upon it to purchase books, provide book-cases, print whatever matter seemed good to it, and generally develop a travelling libraries system throughout Pennsylvania *at its own expense*. Nothing daunted, the members of the commission met in the state library on April 25, 1900 and organized, and being absolutely without funds, efforts were made to secure contributions from benevolent friends of the movement and \$2800 were raised from 29 persons who generously placed in the hands of the commission sufficient funds to enable it to start the work. In a recent circular issued by the commission, the secretary calls attention to the fact that Ohio already had more than 800 travelling libraries and an appropriation of \$5000 per year with which to carry on the work. Michigan has many libraries and an appropriation of from three to five thousand dollars per year. Wisconsin has six or seven hundred travelling libraries, and New York nearly one thousand. Every state of any importance in the Union has established and is maintaining travelling libraries on from three to five thousand dollars per annum. A few travelling libraries only at present have been sent out in Pennsylvania. These are now in use, but the commission was afraid to undertake much work, as it did not know how soon its funds might be exhausted, and it might find itself unable to grant the applications for travelling libraries which are steadily coming in.

When it is asked how to secure a state library commission the second question how to secure an appropriation with which to carry on the work of the commission is necessarily involved. In the case of Pennsylvania (just brought to a happy issue,) the active interest of many of the leading newspapers throughout the state was sought and obtained. The editors of these papers were written to in person and a statement describing the scope and needs of the library commission and the

amount of the appropriation hoped for was forwarded to each. With one or two exceptions, the editors printed much of this material as news, and a considerable number added editorials urging the importance of the movement. More valuable help could not have been secured. The smaller papers, which of course draw their material largely from the papers published in the larger cities, followed suit, and practically reprinted the same matter. Copies of the papers containing these articles were secured, and marked copies were sent to the representatives from their own neighborhoods. In this manner nearly three hundred of the newspapers throughout the state were communicated with, and their assistance had a great deal to do with the final granting of the appropriation. In this way information was laid before thousands of citizens who would otherwise have been uninformed on the matter. Beyond all this an explanatory letter fully detailing the position of the commission was sent by one of the commission to every member of the legislature and the secretary of the commission issued the excellently prepared circular (above referred to), several copies of which were sent to every member of the legislature and to others. The result has been that an appropriation of \$3500 has been passed by both houses, and there is no reason to doubt that the bill will receive the governor's signature when the time comes for him to sign the appropriation bills for 1901-1902.

It would be waste of time at a round table meeting like this to dwell upon the benefits of the travelling libraries movement. The free library commission of Pennsylvania has determined to do its utmost to develop the movement throughout the state, and if a practical answer is to be given to the question, How to secure a state library commission?, I would say, Recognize the importance of the movement, strive early and late, through the newspapers, by means of circulars and by personal interviews, to interest the members of the legislature, and persevere unintermittingly in impressing your needs upon those who have the power to grant the necessary legislation and appropriation. Work early and late and do not stop working until you have secured what you want.

Mrs. BELLE M. STOUTENBOROUGH spoke on  
WHAT WOMEN'S CLUBS CAN DO TO FURTHER THE  
WORK OF THE LIBRARY.

I trust you will pardon me for adding the word "Nebraska" to my topic. Six years ago last October the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs held its second annual meeting at our state capital. Some two weeks before the meeting Mrs. Peabody, a name familiar to every librarian in this room, who was at that time our president, wrote me: "I am very anxious to bring the travelling library movement before the women of our state. Will you talk for 15 or 20 minutes on this topic before the Lincoln meeting?" If she had asked me to talk on the study of comparative anatomy, I should have been just as familiar with the topic, but in the reference room of the Omaha Public Library, I held a consultation with Poole's index, and succeeded in finding just one article on travelling libraries; it was in the *January Forum* of 1895, and if I am not mistaken, it was a brief history or sketch of the travelling library movement in New York. Here was my opportunity; what had been done in New York, could be done in Nebraska, although upon a smaller scale, by the Federation of Women's Clubs. I shall not forget how I trembled as I stood before that large audience and made my first plea for a travelling library. However, the secretary, in reporting the meeting, was kind enough to say that the audience at once caught the speaker's enthusiasm, and a committee was appointed for the formation of plans for a federation travelling library. A hundred dollars was subscribed, and sixty books purchased and sent out to eight clubs that first year. I know it seems like a small beginning to-day, but it was serious, earnest, and full of possibilities, and to-day the work is an educational factor in our state. I believe that these books which have gone out to the club women have not only enabled them to pursue certain lines of study, which otherwise it would not have been possible for them to have taken, but they have created in the minds of other members of the family a desire to possess good reference books. These books are sent out from my own home. The clubs receiving them are at

no expense except in paying express charges for their return. The work is supported by voluntary contributions, and as to the salary of the librarian, she is paid over and over again in the thankful letters which she receives from the people who are using the books.

In 1897, the Nebraska Library Association succeeded in introducing a bill in the legislature, creating a library commission for travelling libraries. It passed the lower house, and went into the senate, where it was "lost to sight, though to memory dear." In 1899, nothing daunted, the Nebraska Library Association was there again with its library bill. It passed the lower house, but it never reached the senate. Last June, the National Federation of Women's Clubs was held in the city of Milwaukee. Mrs. Buchwalter, of Ohio, the chairman of the program committee, planned for a bureau of library instruction or information, and this bureau was located in an upper room in the Milwaukee Public Library. The presiding genius in the room was Miss Stearns; I always think of her as the pioneer travelling library woman of the north-west. A clubwoman from Nebraska was in attendance at that meeting and instead of spending her time listening to the program, she passed the greater part of the week in that upper room, and there she learned the work which is being done by women's clubs throughout the length and breadth of our land in this library field, and she went back to Nebraska determined, if possible, to secure legislation for free travelling libraries in the coming year. It was a strange coincidence, that last October the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs again held their annual meeting at our state capital, and as before, the same woman who had presented six years before to that meeting, a plan for a Federation travelling library, was there to present a plan for free travelling libraries and a state library commission for Nebraska. The plan was formally and unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Nebraska Library Association to secure legislation. In all this work, we never had any one who assisted us more ably than Mr. Wyer, the librarian of the state university, who was never too busy to advise us or to see a man that

we could not reach, and he it was who drafted our bill and saw it through. To make a long story short, the first thing we did was to send out circulars suggesting that "a library day" be observed in the clubs; this library day was generally discussed throughout the state. Then we sent a petition which was circulated, not only in the towns, but among the farmers and their wives; and finally one March morning I received the following telegram: "Rejoice and be exceeding glad"—and I have been rejoicing ever since, for house bill no. 20, carrying with it an appropriation of \$4000 for free public libraries, for free travelling libraries, and for the state commission, had passed, not only the lower house, but the senate. It received the governor's signature, and it means we are to have travelling libraries in Nebraska.

Miss FREEMAN: Mrs. Morris, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will be unable to be with us this morning on account of illness. We are, however, fortunate in being able to hear from Mrs. Youmans, the president of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. YOUMANS: I cannot possibly fill Mrs. Morris' place, but I should not like to have this subject discussed without Wisconsin being represented.

We may gather from the deliberations of this association, that Wisconsin keeps a prominent place in library work among the states of the Union. If this is so, and I do not doubt it, it is, as we all know, due to the enthusiasm and energetic efforts of the Free Library Commission, and this commission will assure you that its members have had no more enthusiastic allies than the club women of the state. Work for libraries was the first work undertaken by Wisconsin women's clubs—the first work outside of their regular literary programs—and since the organization of the federation in 1896, it has been one of its most prominent lines of work. I suppose there are few clubs among the 150 in the federation that have not done something, sometimes important and sometimes unimportant, for the library movement. They have established libraries and free reading-rooms; they have helped to support libraries; they have

made donations of books and money; they have sent out travelling libraries on their errands of usefulness; and they have also sent out travelling reference libraries especially for the uses of the study clubs. The federation at the present time is making a special effort toward securing as many of these travelling reference libraries as possible. The club women in the interior of the state have very inadequate reference facilities; we have now only six or seven of these reference libraries, and we feel comparatively rich that we are soon to have half a dozen more.

A great many of the public libraries in Wisconsin are due directly to efforts of club women. The public library of Waukesha is due directly to the efforts of a little coterie of club women; they started seven years ago, with prospects that could not possibly be called brilliant. They kept the library going for seven years from one month to another, in some way securing the money, and finally the burden was taken from their shoulders by the city council. Now, the library is not large; it is not, from a technical point of view, fine; and it certainly lacks many things that we hope to have in the future; but it has 2500 volumes, generally read and much valued by the people, it has become established as a regular necessary part of the municipal life, and I think it is sure of a regular though moderate support from the public funds. In a city a few miles north of here a woman's club has a fund of \$500 towards a library building. It does not intend building a library with that sum; it does not intend to go on earning money by rummage sales and private theatricals; but it does expect to use that money and to use the interest of the members of the club as a center for developing library interests in the vicinity.

This work is illustrative of what is being done all over the state, and it is not so much the money that the club women collect for the libraries, nor the books they may secure, nor even the direct work that they do; it is the feeling that they disseminate as to the value of public libraries. The club woman, in her club work, finds the need of a good library; her associations and connections are such that she learns to value books more than she ever did before; she

learns, too, that for the intellectual life of her vicinity it is necessary to have a public library; she helps to develop the public spirit that demands a public library; she helps to bring out an atmosphere in which public libraries germinate and grow and flourish. This, it seems to me, is the most important part of club work among club women. This is what they are doing in Wisconsin, and what they will continue to do.

Mr. HUTCHINS: I have been watching for years the work of the women's clubs and their enthusiasm for libraries. They are accomplishing a great deal, and there is just one thing I would like to say to the club women of the country, "Plan a study club, and in a few years you get a public library. Plan a library, and in a few years you get five study clubs."

#### CO-OPERATION BETWEEN A. L. A. AND GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Miss STEARNS: The American Library Association has fallen into a most successful alliance with the National Educational Association, as is demonstrated by the continuation of our meeting at Detroit. Now, the A. L. A. has never realized all that the General Federation of Women's Clubs has done for the promotion of library interests. This is the first time in the history of the A. L. A. that the women's clubs have been recognized on our program, and I move that the A. L. A. Council be requested to form an alliance between the American Library Association and the Federation of Women's Clubs for the promotion of library interests. *Voted.*

In the absence of Miss MARIE S. DUPUIS, the chairman read by title her paper on

#### THE WOMAN'S CLUB AND THE TRAVELLING LIBRARY.

The woman's club and the travelling library seem made for each other. So perfectly does the travelling library supply a suitable channel for the energies of the woman's club, and so admirably does the woman's club seem fitted for the work of sending out travelling libraries, that the one seems the natural and perfect complement of the other.

What a box of well-selected reading matter means to a rural community probably only

those know who have lived in a rural community without the box. Others must draw upon their imaginations to picture farm homes without other current literature than a weekly local paper whose "patent inside" contains all the news they receive of the world's work; homes where the family Bible—not always present—and the children's school books form the only bound volumes of the family library, where even the deservedly ephemeral literature of the daily paper and the 10-cent magazine are unknown, though rural free mail delivery will soon alter this.

With numberless such communities on the one hand, we have on the other numerous women's clubs organized for self-improvement and "mutual aid," to use the fine phrase of Prince Kropotkin. And so closely are human interests interwoven that "mutual aid" means self-improvement, and self-improvement "mutual aid." It is doubtful if any form of educational endeavor undertaken by women's clubs is so fruitful in good results as the travelling library. It is the most practical form of educational work as yet undertaken by these organizations. The work of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in this direction has been under the supervision of the library extension committee of that organization. More than one-third of the clubs of the state are now engaged in travelling library work. The number of libraries in circulation has doubled in the past year.

The plan usually adopted in the formation of a travelling library is for each member of a club to donate one or more books. A Parmelee or other suitable trunk bookcase is purchased for the collection, usually consisting of about 50 volumes, a record-book is provided, each volume is furnished with a library catalog and the rules for borrowers recommended by the committee, and the library is then ready to begin its travels.

Several libraries are grouped into county

circuits—a unique feature of the Illinois plan—of four or more to a circuit. Two years has been found to be the average life of a travelling library, and a circuit of four libraries remaining in each community for six months will thus supply four communities with travelling libraries for two years.

With regard to the composition of the travelling library, the committee recommends that each library consist of about 50 volumes; that of these one-half shall be juveniles; that fiction shall be carefully selected, preference being given to standard works, those which have stood the test of time; that everything of a theological bias shall be excluded; that biographies, travels and nature studies and stories are particularly desirable, with other suggestions for particular communities or of a general character. We lay particular stress upon the proportion of juveniles being at least one-half, for the reason not only that children and young people are generally the most numerous class of readers, but also because many adults, unaccustomed to much reading, find juvenile literature more readily comprehensible. Considering the fact that our libraries are almost wholly the result of voluntary donation, it is remarkable and, indeed, extremely gratifying that the libraries sent out are of such a high degree of literary excellence. The outcome of the heterogeneous tastes of club members, they seem admirably adapted to the equally heterogeneous tastes of the communities to which they are sent. Improvement, however, is always possible, and for the coming year we have model lists of books drawn up as guides, if not patterns, for future libraries.

In states where a public travelling library system does not yet exist, the women's clubs seem excellently qualified for inaugurating and maintaining such a system until the time comes, as it surely will, when every state has its library commission and its travelling library fund.

## TRUSTEES' SECTION.

A MEETING of the Trustees' Section of the A. L. A. was held on July 6 in parlor C of the Fountain House, with Dr. Leipziger in the chair and Thos. L. Montgomery acting as secretary. There were 75 persons present. Dr. Leipziger made an opening address, outlining the work that might be discussed by the section.

Mr. Soule urged the election of trustees for a term of years only, and in the opinion of those present three years seemed the proper limit.

The question of whether members of the board of education should be admitted to library boards excited considerable discussion, in which Mr. Cooke, of Iowa, Mr. Porter, of Cincinnati, Mr. Crunden and the secretary took part. It was generally conceded that members of the board of education should not be trustees of libraries *ex officio*, but that there was no objection to electing them as individuals.

Mr. EASTMAN then read his very interesting paper on

## LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

(See p. 38.)

Mr. MAURAN, of St. Louis, spoke on

THE RELATION OF THE ARCHITECT TO THE  
LIBRARIAN.

(See p. 43.)

Mr. Patton, of Chicago, said that the two papers showed the lack of any antagonism between the professions. He considered it absolutely necessary that the architect should be selected before anything else, in order that he should be familiar with all the librarians' requirements, and that the interior arrangement was the only matter that should be thought of then. The plan of giving premiums is bad, because it is no temptation to the skilled architect, but it is to the mere draughtsman. He also thought that library architecture must become a specialty.

Mr. Dewey asked, "What is the best way to get the combined judgment of several architects without offence to the profession, and yet give a proper remuneration for their labor?"

Mr. Patton answered that there was no objection to such consultations on the part of the profession, and that it was becoming more common every year. The objection to competitions was that there was no expert to make a fair decision. Competitions, as a rule, did not produce such good results as the appointment of a well-equipped and competent architect, to plan and oversee the work from the beginning. Under any circumstances expert advice might be had and should generally prove useful, especially when members of a library board were not prepared to give thorough attention to the architectural problems. Personally, he had often been employed as consulting architect, just as a physician might be called in that capacity.

Mr. Eastman stated that in the case of the Utica Public Library \$150 had been given to each of ten architects for small sketches or outlines incorporating the requirements of the board.

Mr. Dewey thought that every state commission should have an expert, to whom should be referred all suggestions for plans for libraries, in order that the bad features may be called to the attention of the library board. In the case of very large institutions the national library should be appealed to.

This was by far the most interesting meeting that has been held by the section, and the interest taken in the discussion promises well for the future meetings.

Dr. Leipziger declining to serve as chairman, and the secretary having declined the nomination, Mr. D. B. Corey was elected chairman and T. L. Montgomery secretary for the ensuing year.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, *Secretary*.



PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION IN BIBLIOGRAPHY: ROUND TABLE  
MEETING.

AN informal "round table" meeting for the consideration of present and possible methods of professional instruction in bibliography, was held on the morning of Monday, July 10, in one of the parlors of the Fountain Spring House. A. G. S. JOSEPHSON was chairman, and J. I. WYER, Jr., acted as secretary.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 a.m. by Mr. JOSEPHSON, who opened the session with a paper on

A POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.

In looking over the various definitions of the word bibliography, I have found two main groups, one narrow, one broad.

The narrow definition has been thus expressed by Prof. C. V. Langlois: "Bibliography is the science of books. As library economy treats of the classification, the exterior description of books, of the organization and history of libraries; as bibliography treats of the history of the book as a manufactured product (printing, bookbinding, bookselling); so bibliography in the precise meaning of the word, is that particular part of the science of the book which treats of the repertories and which provides the means of finding, as promptly and as completely as possible, information in regard to sources."

As an example of the broad definitions I choose the one by M. E. Grand in "La grande encyclopédie." He defines bibliography as "the science of books from the point of view of their material and intellectual description and classification," and goes on to say that "there are three principal things to be considered in the study of bibliography: classification of books, . . . (*bibliographical systems*); description of books (*bibliographical rules*); and the use of *bibliographical repertories*."

If we compare these two definitions we see that here the same word has been used for two distinct subjects, the one of which includes the other. Without here going deeper into the intricacies of these definitions, I will, for the purpose of this discussion, accept the broader of the two.

The question what instruction in bibliography should contain is already answered in the above definition itself.

The study of *bibliographical systems* for classification of books presupposes the study of the theoretical systems of classification of knowledge and this presupposes the study of the history of the sciences.

*Bibliographical rules* govern the practical art of book description, what is technically known as cataloging. There are various codes of rules, more or less arbitrary, as they are more or less the outcome of a compromise. But under all arbitrariness one will discern some underlying theory as to what a description of a book should contain. Such theories are founded on the practice of printing and publishing: thus the intelligent study of bibliographical rules presupposes the study of the history of printing and publishing.

*Bibliographical repertories* contain the systematic records of printed documents and the study of these repertories is what is called bibliography in the narrow sense. While the branches of study previously referred to may by some be regarded as of less value to the librarian there is surely none who will deny the necessity of his being thoroughly familiar with the literature of bibliographical repertories. However, I do not think that I am alone in the contention that all the different branches of bibliography in the broader sense are of the utmost importance to the librarian.

Dr. Dziatzko has pointed out that in such an eminently practical occupation as that of the librarian it is particularly important not to neglect altogether some kind of theoretical studies. There can be no studies of greater importance to the librarian than those just enumerated, namely, history of literature—the word taken in its broadest sense—history of the book in all its phases, and the study of bibliographical literature.

The library schools have done much to encourage the professional spirit of librarians and to develop the technical side of their work. It is, however, felt that something more is needed, something that a professional school or a training class cannot give, namely, solid bibliographical scholarship. This can, in my opinion, not be acquired except at a university with a faculty of specialists and an extensive equipment of bibliographical literature as a part of a large university library.

A post-graduate school of bibliography, such as I have in mind should offer instruction to two classes of students. The one class would be students in the other branches of instruction who would select as a minor one of the subjects offered by the school, and who should be required to pursue in the school the bibliographical study of their main topics and the preparation of the bibliographies that should be required as a necessary accompaniment to every dissertation. The other class would consist of persons wishing to prepare themselves for the professional work of the librarian and bibliographer. They would choose as their majors the studies offered at this school, and could choose as a minor any other scholastic subject. It would be of great importance to the would-be librarian, could he, while pursuing his special studies, be allowed to do university work in some other subject of his choice, such as literary history, philosophy, American history, mathematics, or the like.

As thorough bibliographical knowledge is the foundation for the work of the librarian, the central subject of instruction in the school should be the study of bibliographical repertories and of the record literature. This study should include seminar work in the handling of literary tools, in hunting up references on special questions, and in the preparation of bibliographical lists. This leads to the study of bibliographical methods. The principles of book description should be discussed, the leading codes of rules studied comparatively, their merits and defects discussed, but none should be taught as the one to be absolutely followed.

History of printing and bookselling comes next, preceded by an introductory consideration of palæography, particularly that of the 15th century. The steps leading to the discovery of printing with movable types, and the spread of the art over the world should be followed. Examples of the products of the first printing presses should be studied and described. Of later periods in the history of the book the most important seem to be the later 16th and the 17th centuries in England, and the 19th century in Germany.

A parallel study with that of the history of printing might be classification of knowledge and of books, with the history of science. The student might well be given his choice between these two topics, while that of bibliography in its narrower sense should be

required of everyone. The history and interrelation of the various sciences is a subject of great importance not only to the classifier, but to the library administrator in general. It should be covered by special lectures by the representatives of the various sciences, connected by a theoretical course in the theory of classification, and followed by seminar work in classification of books.

A course preparing for the professional work of librarianship cannot be complete without the study of library administration. While we are not particularly concerned with this to-day, it should be said that this subject would naturally be a required one, and would cover particularly the history of libraries and of the methods of library administration. The technical training in the minor topics of library economy would not have any place in a school of this description.

I had hoped to be able to present at this meeting some statements from university authorities in regard to the establishment of a post-graduate school of bibliography at some university. I have not, however, succeeded in getting any statement of such definiteness that I can present it here. I can only say that the president of one of the larger western universities seems to look with some interest on the proposition. A letter from Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, says:

"It is very easy for me to say that I believe post-graduate courses in bibliography to be a most excellent thing, but whether there should be such a school established in Washington — I have no conviction on this question. I am not in a condition to say whether it would not be a most excellent thing to establish such a school in connection with the Library of Congress. Mr. Putnam is proceeding in a very intelligent manner to make the Congressional Library of use to the whole country. Would not a school of bibliography here in Washington have the best opportunity to do, so to speak, laboratory work in bibliography, and this in connection with the national library? I am not able to affirm an opinion on this question. The subject is very important and your letter was a letter which I wished to answer to some purpose, but I have not been able to do it, and this is merely an explanation of why I have not been able to do it.

"You very well name the studies of such a school: The literature of the subject; the use and handling of books as literary aids; bibliographical methodology; comparative history of literature and the sciences; classification of knowledge accompanied by the study of the various systems of classification of books; palæography, history of printing.

"It seems to me that one-tenth of all the

librarians educated for the purpose of working in a library should take just such a course of instruction as this. This would give them directive power in the most important part of the librarian's duty."

The secretary read a paper by Dr. JOH. LECHE describing the

COURSES IN BIBLIOGRAPHY OFFERED BY PROF. DZIATZKO AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN.

The first and so far the only professorship in the auxiliary sciences of librarianship in Prussia was founded in 1886 in Göttingen as a consequence of the growing importance of libraries. This professorship has been filled since its foundation by Professor Dr. Carl Dziatzko.

The courses of lectures given have so far been as follows:

Library administration.

The laws of authors and publishers in the history of bookselling.

Books in the Middle Ages.

(The above courses have not been given in later years.)

Books and writing in ancient times.

History of printing and bookselling:

(a) previous to the Reformation.

(b) since the Reformation.

History and development of modern librarianship.

The lectures are held three times a week and have the same strictly scientific character as other university studies.

They demand therefore real co-operation between lecturer and students, putting before the latter, as they do, a rich and critically sifted material which gives them, in a way, a sharp outline only which they will fill out more or less fully according to their diligence in carrying on their studies. The lectures are made particularly attractive and stimulating through the exhibition of important examples of printing, if possible original works referred to or quoted in the lectures, etc.

Beside these public lectures, Prof Dziatzko gives once a week a bibliographical seminar for a smaller circle. The majority of the members of this seminar are the library volunteers who naturally are more numerous in Göttingen than at other Prussian university libraries. If it is true of the public lectures that valuable results are gained only by real co-operation of the students, these seminars directly demand independent work of the

members. A considerable part, in fact half of the allotted time, is given to description of incunabula according to the rules formulated by Prof. Dziatzko and published in no. 10 of his "Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten." Apart from the importance of incunabula for the history of printing, they are particularly suited to bring out questions of various kinds relating to bibliography and librarianship. The remaining seminar hours are given up to reviews and papers by the members. In most cases the subjects are selected at the suggestion of Prof. Dziatzko, but it is preferred that the members should select their own topics. The papers deal with the most varied subjects: questions of a purely practical nature alternate with scientific and historical investigations of bibliographical topics. (Several of these papers have afterwards been prepared for publication in Prof. Dziatzko's "Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten.") The papers are followed by judicious criticism by Prof. Dziatzko and discussion by the members of the seminar. Whatever time is left is devoted to reading of old manuscripts, exhibition of bibliographical rarities and curiosities, important new publications, etc.

In connection with the palæographical studies just mentioned it should be noted that a special seminar in palæography, given by another professor, Dr. Wilhelm Meyer, is attended by many as a supplement to their bibliographical studies.

A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, supplemented this letter with a description of his work with Dr. Dziatzko, stating that the real strength and power of the work consisted in the bibliographical seminar and the work with incunabula. In this work each student has assigned to him the work of a special city or a special press. He studies the books, catalogs them, and submits his work to Prof. Dziatzko for review. These papers are then discussed by the members of the seminar and sharply criticised by Prof. Dziatzko. The new literature of bibliography added to the library is periodically examined and discussed by the class.

G. W. HARRIS, librarian of Cornell University, gave in outline, the substance of a course of 15 lectures on bibliography, delivered one each week during a half year at Cornell. The nature of these lectures is general because in each department more or less stress is based

on the use of special bibliographies, and each thesis for an advanced degree at Cornell must be accompanied by a satisfactory bibliography of the subject treated. The large collection of early imprints representing many of the different presses affords excellent opportunity to inspect and study examples of early printing. Mr. Harris was of the opinion that work in the bibliography of special subjects should be given by the heads of the departments concerned. Mr. Harris gave the following

SYNOPSIS OF LECTURES ON BIBLIOGRAPHY, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

LECTURE.

- I. Definition — Advantages of knowledge of bibliography; Range of bibliography; Antiquity of books. Ancient materials — Clay tablets of Assyria, Assyrian libraries — Palm leaf books of India — Birch bark books of Cashmere — Maya books and mss.
- II. Papyrus and its importance, preparation, grades, roll form of books — Papyrus mss. and Egyptian literature.
- III. Papyrus paper among Greeks and Romans — Methods of bookmaking and publishing in Greece and Rome. Writing instruments and inks — Mss. of Herculaneum — Public libraries of the ancients — Alexandrian and Roman libraries.
- IV. Wax tablets of the Romans — Introduction of parchment — Change from roll form to square form of books — Results of this change — Palimpsests.
- V. Latin palæography and various styles — Bookmaking in the Middle Ages — Schools of calligraphy — Scriptorium and its rules — Colophons — Monastic libraries.
- VI. Secular scribes of Middle Ages; Gilds. Art of illumination with examples of illuminated mss. — Changes resulting from introduction of paper — Cotton vs. linen paper — Block printing in China and Europe — Block books.
- VII. Invention of printing — Career of Gutenberg — Earliest printed books — Spread of the art in Germany, Italy, France, England — Printing in America.
- VIII. Incunabula — Characteristics — Types, abbreviations, signatures, colophons with examples.
- IX. Technical terms for sizes of books — Confusion of size and form — Signatures, water-marks, size notation.
- X. Bindings of books — Historical sketch — Processes of book binding — Examples.
- XI. Rare books — Fashions in books — Famous presses — Famous editions.
- XII. Illustrated books — Methods of illustration — Manuals for collectors.
- XIII. Classification of books in libraries; various systems briefly described, with examples.
- XIV. Catalogs and cataloging; various kinds of catalogs briefly described, with examples.
- XV. Aids in use of the library — Reference lists — Bibliographies, national and special, with examples.

Prof. CHARLES H. HASKINS, professor of European history in the University of Wisconsin, presented an outline of his

COURSE IN HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

My standpoint is that of the user, not the custodian, of books, and of the user of historical books in particular. There is no branch of knowledge more dependent upon bibliography than is history. The natural sciences, for example, get their bibliographies through current journals and their original materials in the laboratory, while the student of history must not only cover current literature thoroughly but is entirely dependent upon bibliographies to guide him to the primary sources of his subject of study. There is not as yet enough definite instruction in historical bibliography offered in American universities; indeed, there is some vagueness as to just what historical bibliography is. In the work at Wisconsin the course is divided into two broad sections. The first half of the course is taken up with a general account of the manuscript and printed collections of historical material in Europe and America. The second half begins with a description of the bibliographical tools which all students alike use, the national bibliographies, and the trade bibliographies of all the important countries, and goes on to consider the bibliographical materials peculiar to history and of prime

importance only to the historical student. In this connection especial stress is laid upon the historical periodicals. The aim throughout the whole course is to indicate the nature and the range of historical material, where it is to be found, what and where are the sources, so that the student will come to know what he wants and where to find it. The course is given one hour each week through a half year and is taken entirely by graduate students. The registration is usually from 8 to 12. The work in the lectures is supplemented by many references to articles and books. In the latter part of the course the "Manuel de bibliographie historique" of Langlois is used as a text in the hands of the students. The second edition of this book, which is just out, forms an exceedingly satisfactory book for this purpose, and is supplemented by informal comment and mention of additional material. In this admirable little volume nothing of importance is omitted and very little indeed which is unimportant is included. Very much is made of the actual handling of the books by the students. No regular system of practical exercises in connection with this course has yet been worked out, but progress is being made in this direction. The object is primarily to impress students with the importance of the use of bibliographical tools. Considerable practice in the use of bibliographies is also given in all the advanced courses in history.

In general I have found that much inconvenience both to students and instructors results from the habit of secluding all the most important bibliographies in the catalog room. If it be true that these bibliographies are constantly needed in the catalog room, they should be duplicated for the use of the students. This practice of seclusion would not be worth mention did it not seem to be habitual in almost all libraries, and I wish here to register a special plea that bibliographies may be shelved just as publicly as any other section of the library.

I am much interested in Mr. Josephson's proposals for developing bibliographical instruction in universities. It seems to me he has taken hold of the matter by the right end, and the establishment of a course similar to that he suggests would not only be of value to future librarians by giving them wider opportunities for general training than they can get in special schools, but would also

prove helpful to advanced students in all departments of study. I hope some university will take the matter up. I am in sympathy with any instruction, formal or informal, which brings instructors and students to a better knowledge of how to use the library and the books.

#### COURSES AT OTHER COLLEGES.

Mr. ROOT gave in detail the work he is doing at Oberlin in this line. He said:

We offer at Oberlin a course in bibliography in each college year. The first year the work has to do with the use of libraries, with questions of classification and cataloging, and is designed to aid the new students in becoming familiar with the methods in use in our own library and also with accepted methods in all well-conducted libraries. The course in the second year has to do with the history of books and of printing. This work is almost entirely historical. Some study is given to the process and history of binding, with examples of famous bindings. The third year work deals with palæography and the history and development of handwriting, illumination, and work with manuscripts in general. The fourth year work is in the nature of a seminar and is devoted to instruction in bibliography. After an outline of the leading national and trade bibliographies, problems in bibliography are handled and discussed. The courses fill half of the college year, one lecture per week being given. The work is entirely elective and the completion of all of it enables a student to elect one-eighth of his course in this subject. I should be glad to see recognition by the leading library schools of this work, perhaps giving students advanced credit when work has been satisfactorily done at any reputable college.

WALTER M. SMITH, librarian of the University of Wisconsin, briefly outlined the elementary work done there with new students, and maintained that formal lectures were not so good as practical instruction in the use of the library both from the librarian's desk and from the reference desk.

Miss SHARP, librarian of the University of Illinois, stated that a one-hour course was given there for the general student body in the use of the library. Regular university credit is given, but students may attend these lectures optionally and many do so.

ANDREW KEOGH, of Yale University Library, described a short course in the use of the li-

brary offered at that university. Two lectures are given, one in the class room and one in the library, accompanied with actual demonstration with the books. Some further and more elective work is given as graduate work at Yale, but the elementary work is compulsory with all new students.

A letter was read from Dr. H. P. TALBOT, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, giving full description of his

#### COURSE IN BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHEMISTRY.

My attempts to interest my students in books and bibliographies are briefly these: For one term of 15 weeks of the junior year the students of the course in chemistry devote an hour each week (with two hours assigned for preparation) to practice in reading chemical German. The subject matter assigned is either from some work on general or analytical chemistry or from some current journal. Of late I have confined myself mostly to a work on inorganic chemistry. The purpose here is not at all to attempt to teach German, but to assist the students in acquiring a moderate facility in reading, that is, sufficient to enable them to get the *essentials* from an article, rather than to make a finished translation.

During the term following this, there is assigned to the class one or more (usually two) topics, and they are required to prepare and submit for inspection a bibliography of the journal literature upon these subjects. This year the topic assigned to the whole class was the "Determination of sulphur in irons and steels." The class (of 30) was divided into squads, and to each squad a second topic was assigned, such as "The use of sodium peroxide in analytical chemistry," "The preparation and analysis of persulphuric acid and the persulphates," "The recovery of molybdic acid from residues," etc.

General directions are given as to procedure in the compilation of the bibliography, the use of such periodicals as the *Centralblatt* as a starting point, and also the way to record and classify the references found.

This year we have used library cards for the recording of the references for the first time, with marked success. Each card was to bear the original reference, the *Centralblatt* or *Jahresbericht* reference, the title of the article (if possible) and a very brief statement

of its contents. The cards were then to be grouped according to a classification to be worked out by the student.

Each student had finally about 200 cards, often with several references on a card. They were allowed to divide the journals among the members of a given squad, and to exchange cards.

The results are most satisfactory. The work has been well done as a whole, and already I hear of resolves on their part to keep up a card catalog of interesting articles, which is a promising symptom.

Each year for some time, I have devoted a single hour near the close of the year to a brief discussion of books, from the point of view of the needs of a person desiring to collect a small library. In this connection I have put into the students hands a list of "Standard works" citing the essential reference books on the subject, and have commented briefly on the list. Please understand that this list is not by any means infallible, and that there are doubtless other works just as good as those mentioned.

Our senior students are all required to compile a bibliography of the literature of the subject chosen as a thesis, and to prepare a brief review of all recorded work, before they can begin their investigation, and the way in which they attack this work seems to indicate that the familiarity with journals and methods gained in the work of the junior year outlined above stands them in good stead.

In connection with the instruction in the history of chemistry, frequent preparation of memoirs and a study of works in this field is also required.

The list of books referred to in Dr. Talbot's letter was divided under the following heads: History of chemistry, Physiological chemistry, Organic chemistry, Technical chemistry, Agricultural chemistry, Analytical chemistry, Biography, Dictionaries, Tables, Dyeing, Foods, General chemistry, Toxicology.

J. I. WYER, librarian of the University of Nebraska, outlined a course of 16 lectures which are given there during the first semester of every alternate year, embracing national and trade bibliography, reference books, and thorough drill in subject bibliography. The work is primarily given as part of the apprentices' training for the library, but is at-

tended by advanced and graduate students in other departments. Regular university credit is given for the work.

W. STETSON MERRILL, of the Newberry Library, read a paper, entitled

#### A DESIDERATUM FOR LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

As I am desirous that you should apprehend precisely what it is that I am to suggest as a desideratum for the library schools, I will ask to be permitted to lead up to my point, rather than state it at the outset.

We are all of us daily impressed with the rapidity of change and enlargement in the arts, sciences and various achievements of knowledge to-day. In some departments, indeed, such as the natural sciences, we expect the accepted opinions of one decade to give place to others in the next decade. But we perhaps hardly realize that there is a similar progress in the historical, sociological and religious sciences, and in the fine arts. New facts are discovered, verdicts of history are reviewed, new schools of thought and methods of study are established; new men, new theories, new things come up every year, almost every day.

Now, a librarian is expected to bring the stores of knowledge to an inquiring public; to render available the resources of accumulated wisdom which but for him would be like gold hidden in the veins of the rock. To perform this function requires of course primarily a certain amount of educational training. A library assistant should be at least a high school graduate; the librarian of a library of research should be a college bred man, as such collegiate training will be found to his own advantage and to that of his library.

But how after all their training and preparation are librarians, library workers or students of library science to keep abreast of the time? This is really the problem in what may be called the higher education of the library profession. It may be thought that the reading of annual cyclopedias, periodicals and the latest treatises will suffice to keep members of the profession posted upon all subjects of importance. Yet a little consideration will show that by such means much time and labor are sacrificed. A library worker reads in such a case, not for general information, but to ascertain definite and pertinent facts of importance to him in his special field of work. What he wishes to know

are indeed the new discoveries, facts and opinions; viewed, however, not in themselves as events in the progress of the sciences, but as bearing upon the classification and nomenclature of the respective sciences which treat of them, and upon the relations which those sciences bear to others. He needs also an up-to-date acquaintance with the great men of the time, not in a personal way, but through the contributions which they have made to knowledge. Otherwise he will not discern the authority upon any given subject from a tyro or an ignoramus. A true knowledge of bibliography does not consist merely in knowing lists of books or in knowing where to find such lists. It implies an acquaintance with the relative values of books as well.

A thoroughly equipped reference attendant or cataloger should also be familiar with the shibboleths and theories of the schools and with the opinions of scholars upon questions of the day. Now how is he to learn all this? He cannot learn it before he begins to study library work, because it is a growing, living thing—this mass of current fact and opinion. Yet he has no time to master each science for himself, and in merely cursory reading he will miss the point which is to be of most use to him in his particular line of work.

I reply that he needs the spoken word of the expert, framed and directed to meet the special requirements of his case. The expert who knows his subject in all its bearings can tell us at once just what we want to know, if we have a chance to ask him.

Let us have then before our library schools and—I may add also—our library clubs and associations, periodical talks by specialists upon their respective subjects, presenting in a concise form the progress of these sciences and arts with special reference to the needs of library workers, as outlined above.

Such a presentation will enable the librarian, the reference attendant, the cataloger or the classifier to perform his work with an assurance and a facility that can be acquired in no other way. He will be acting under expert advice. The special points to be brought out will be presented to the lecturer beforehand; he will prepare his statement, deliver it, and later answers inquiries which may have arisen. We all know how much easier it is to ask somebody about something than it is to look it up in some book. Let

questions be noted as they occur and the class be given a chance to ask them of an authority.

These lectures or talks need not and should not be confined to student class rooms. Let them be public lectures which library workers outside the school may attend upon payment of a small fee. The intrinsic interest of a lecture upon some topic of the day whether literary, historical, political, or scientific, would attract in a way that a course upon pure bibliography can never do. As our library schools are so integrally a part, as a rule, of some system of collegiate instruction, there should be no difficulty in securing the services of different members of the faculty. I may repeat also that no more useful program of work for a library club during a season could be planned than a course of just such talks as I have described. To tell the truth, the matter of this paper first occurred to me in its bearings upon the work of library clubs. To them and to the directors of our library schools it is presented for their consideration.

Following this the representatives of the various library schools were asked to describe the

#### WORK OFFERED IN BIBLIOGRAPHY AT THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. BISCOE described the work at Albany, running through two years, the first being taken up with trade bibliography and the second with reference work and subject bibliography. The large resources of the New York State Library enable the students to see, study and use almost all books taken up and the work is accompanied with many problems. Further elective work is also offered to students desiring to specialize along this line.

Miss PLUMMER spoke for the Pratt Institute School. During the first year a general course of instruction in bibliography is offered, beginning with trade bibliography, students being referred to the leading works of reference in English, French and German through lectures and problems given during the year. Each student is required to prepare a reading list on a selected subject, requiring considerable research work, which must be satisfactory to the instructor. The leading national and subject bibliographies are included in the lectures, and the problems frequently require consultation of these. Ten lectures are given on the history of books and printing. This is merely an outline course offered partly that

students may discover any latent inclination toward the historical course, that they may know there is that side to their work. "In the special lessons in French and German cataloging which we expect to undertake this fall," she said, "a study of foreign catalogs will be a prominent feature, and the students will collect for themselves a vocabulary of bibliographical terms in these languages. In the broad sense of the term bibliography, as we find it in the 'Century dictionary,' the subject is fairly well covered by the second year's historical course. Through the courtesy of the New York Public Library the class has had opportunity to do most of its work at the Lenox Library where there is a fine collection of reference books. The course begins with a study of reference books on the history of printing, bibliographies of the 15th century, etc., and books such as Hain, Panzer, etc., and the more general bibliographies, *e.g.*, Brunet, Graesse. The history of bookmaking is studied from the period of the manuscript through the 15th century, and some work with American and other books has been done each year. The materials used in the earliest times, the methods of production and the steps leading to the invention of printing are all treated. The history of printing is studied by country, town, and printer, chronologically, and a study of the types used by different printers is made. For practical work the class catalogs 15th century books. The books used for consultation in this course have been very numerous, and perhaps a good working knowledge of them has been the most important feature of the work. The class was not and could not be limited to books in English, but used and in part translated books of reference in foreign languages. In the work with manuscripts the historical course depends upon instruction given by Prof. Egbert, professor of Latin palæography of Columbia University, who has made up a course especially adapted to the object of our work and to the time we have to give. Twenty-three lectures, only a few of which are devoted to the bibliography of the subject, comprise the instruction, two hours' work outside being necessary on each lecture. Much more is usually done by the students, who generally live in New York city while taking the historical course. The study of successive handwritings and abbreviations as illustrated by blue-prints



furnished by the professor, leads naturally to early printed books, whose types were modelled after the handwriting of the period. Reports of the work of this class have been very satisfactory."

Miss KROEGER, of the Drexel Institute Library School, described a course of 15 lectures on the history of books and printing, given at her school.

The lectures embrace the following subjects:

- I. The development of language, oral and written. Ancient systems of writing. Derivation of the English alphabet. The preservation of literature. Earliest forms of permanent records, literature, books, and libraries in the ancient civilizations of the east.
- II. The literatures of Greece and Rome. The book in the classical age. Alexandria as a literary center. Barbarian invasions of the Roman Empire. Decline and extinction of ancient culture. Destruction of books and libraries.
- III. The book in the Middle Ages. The preservation and the production of books in the monasteries. Development of the illuminated manuscript. The early Renaissance in its relation to literature and books.
- IV. The later Renaissance: revival of learning. Recovery of ancient literature. Rome, Florence, and Venice as the centers of activity. Multiplication of manuscripts. The formation of modern libraries.
- V. The art of engraving as the precursor of printing. The invention and diffusion of printing. The chief centers and the great masters of printing. The printed book and its influence upon civilization.
- VI. Book illustration in ancient, medieval, and modern times.
- VII. Books and libraries in Europe and the United States. Types of modern public libraries.
- VIII. Makers and lovers of books, and their libraries.

Miss SHARP told of the instruction in bibliography given to the students in University of Illinois Library School by the professors at the university. Several of the professors

give lectures on the bibliography of their various subjects; a subject is assigned to the students before the lecture, they are required to examine bibliographies, reviews, and the books themselves, as far as accessible in the library, and to select ten books which they would buy first for a library of 10,000 vols. This selection is criticised by the professor, who meets the class, gives them an outline of his subject, speaks of the principles of selection, mentions the writers who are considered authorities, and calls to the attention of the students valuable material not to be found in the trade lists. This is in the first year; in the second year the professors give their lectures first and the class will select their books for criticism afterwards. The professors have given most generous co-operation in the work; but their work has been uneven and many of them fail to catch the librarian's and bibliographer's point of view, and most of them acknowledge that their studies are limited to the advanced works, so that they do not know what to recommend for the small public libraries.

An interesting discussion followed as to the relation between university librarians and professors in mutual co-operation in bibliographical work.

Miss KROEGER suggested that library students who felt a special inclination for some scholastic subject might take up such study as a supplement to the library school course.

To this Mr. HASKINS remarked that the proper way would rather be the opposite, namely that the student of history, for example, who wished to take up library work, might take a course in library economy as a supplement to his university studies. He pointed out that a university graduate did not at all need to spend two years in getting familiar with library technique.

Mr. HANSON, of the Library of Congress, Mr. ANDREWS, of The John Crerar Library, and Miss CLARK, of the Department of Agriculture Library at Washington, all emphasized the need of scientific experts who should also be trained in bibliography and library economy. The opinion was strongly expressed that there was no greater desideratum in instruction in library work at present than a course offered to trained scientists who would be willing to add to their scientific training a fair knowledge of library methods.

## TRANSACTIONS OF COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

**M**EETINGS of the Council of the American Library Association were held in connection with the Waukesha conference, on July 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10, in all six sessions being held. There was also a short meeting of the executive board on July 9.

Of the 25 members of Council 15 were present, as follows: C. W. Andrews, R. R. Bowker, W. H. Brett, H. J. Carr,\* F. M. Crunden, J. C. Dana, Melvil Dewey, Electra C. Doren, W. I. Fletcher, J. K. Hosmer, George Iles, Mary W. Plummer, Herbert Putnam, Katharine L. Sharp, Charles C. Soule. In addition, the members of the executive board served as *ex officio* members and officers of Council. They included the president, Henry J. Carr; ex-president, R. G. Thwaites; secretary, F. W. Faxon; recorder, Helen E. Haines; treasurer, Gardner M. Jones. The first and second vice-president — E. C. Richardson and Mrs. Salome C. Fairchild — were not present during the conference.

## PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

*Place of next meeting.* Invitations for the 1902 meeting of the American Library Association were received from Detroit, Mich.; Charleston, S. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; Brevard, N. C.; from a New Hampshire Board of Trade, suggesting a resort in the White Mountains, and from the Massachusetts Library Club, urging that the meeting be held on the eastern coast, near Boston. It was *Voted*, That place and date of next meeting be referred to the executive board, with recommendation to meet at a resort on the New England seaboard near Boston.

*Nominations for officers.* It was *Voted*, That the ex-presidents present at the meeting be appointed a committee to submit nominations for officers for 1901-2. This committee reported at a later session of the Council, and the nominations submitted were adopted, with the provision that the ticket include also without distinction names sent in on nominations signed by five members of the Association.

\* Also, as president, *ex officio* member of executive board and council.

*By-laws.* H. M. Utley, chairman of the Committee on By-laws, reported the draft of by-laws prepared by that committee. This was discussed and amended, each section being separately considered and voted upon. It was *Voted*, That the entire body of by-laws, as amended, be adopted, subject to such arrangement of sections as may be made by the president and secretary.

The by-laws were later presented to the Association in general meeting. (*See Proceedings*, p. 129.)

*Endowment Fund and Publishing Board.* Charles C. Soule, trustee of the Endowment Fund, reported that the income of the fund now on hand and to accrue during the year amounted to about \$1000, and recommended that the sum of \$500 be added to the principal of the fund, unless required by the Publishing Board or for other purposes of the Association.

W. I. Fletcher, for the Publishing Board, stated that the board would need during the ensuing year an appropriation as ample as could be secured; and it was *Voted*:

That the trustees of the Endowment Fund be authorized to transfer to the Publishing Board the income of the Endowment Fund now on hand and to accrue during the coming year.

*Reduced postal and express rates on library books.* Recommendations were submitted from the Round Table Meeting on state library commissions, as follows:

1, That the Council be requested to arrange for securing reduced rates from the express companies for travelling libraries;

2, That the Council be requested to give its support to the Jenkins bill providing for the transmission of library books by rural free delivery;

3, That the Council be requested to actively interest itself in securing lower postage rates on library books.

After discussion it was *Voted*, That a committee of five of the Council be appointed on express and postal rates for library books, to negotiate with the express companies, to co-

operate with regard to Congressional legislation, and to report further to the Council as to the postal question.

The committee was appointed as follows: E. H. Anderson, chairman; J. S. Billings, W. C. Lane, R. R. Bowker, Johnson Brigham. It was *Voted*:

That in case of the inability of any member of the committee to serve, the retiring president be authorized to fill vacancies.

*Relation of libraries to the book trade.* It was *Voted*, That the executive board be requested to appoint a committee of five to consider and report upon the relation of libraries to the book trade.

*Cataloging rules for printed cards.* It was *Voted*, That the Council authorize the promulgation of the proposed A. L. A. cataloging rules for printed cards, so soon as the Publishing Board and its special advisory committee, and the Library of Congress, shall have agreed upon the details of same;

That the committee on cataloging rules for printed cards be requested also to formulate the variations from those rules which they recommend for manuscript work.

*List of American dissertations.* The College and Reference Section submitted the following communication:

"To the Council of the A. L. A.:

"The College and Reference Section, at its recent meeting, appointed the undersigned, a committee to prepare and report to the council the draft of a request with reference to an annual list of American dissertations for the degree of doctor of philosophy or science. We would, therefore, respectfully ask that the approval of the Council be given to the plan outlined herein, viz:

"To send to such institutions of learning in the United States and Canada as confer the degree of doctor of philosophy or science, after residence and examination, the following circular letter:

"To the President and Faculty of \_\_\_\_\_.

"GENTLEMEN: The College and Reference Section of the American Library Association, with the approval of the Council of such Association, respectfully requests that your institution publish in its annual catalog, or corresponding publication, a list of the dissertations accepted from persons who have been granted the degree of doctor of philosophy or science during the preceding academic year,

and a supplementary list of all dissertations printed since the publication of the last annual catalog. This list should contain the following particulars: The full name and year of graduation of the author; the full title of the dissertation; the year of imprint, and, if a reprint, the title, volume, and pagination of the publication from which it was reprinted.

"We also request your institution to require a title-page for each dissertation, giving, in addition to the full name of author and title of dissertation, the year in which the degree was conferred, and in which the dissertation was printed, and, if a reprint, the title, volume and pagination of the publication where it was first printed.

"A compliance with these requests will be a most valuable service to the college and reference libraries of the country."

The section further instructed us to suggest to the Council the desirability of the compilation and publication of a complete list of such dissertations to July, 1900.

BERNARD C. STEINER,  
WALTER M. SMITH,  
CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, } *Committee.*

It was *Voted*,

That the circular letter prepared by the Committee of the College and Reference Section be approved, and that the executive board authorize the necessary slight expense of printing and postage required;

That a committee of the College and Reference Section be appointed to secure the publication of the list of dissertations referred to without expense to the A. L. A.

*Prosecution of book thieves.* Communications were read from C. K. Bolton, recommending that the Council appropriate, when necessary, from the income of the Endowment Fund, money to be used in the detection or prosecution of book thieves. It was pointed out that "a few men systematically rob libraries, particularly in small poor towns that happen to have some rare books. To gather evidence and rid us of these men requires money, and seems very properly to come within our field of work." No action was taken on the subject.

*Minute on John Fiske.* The memorial minute on John Fiske, prepared by the special committee, consisting of J. K. Hosmer, George Iles and R. G. Thwaites, was submitted to the Council and recommended for

presentation to the Association, to be spread upon the records. (*See Proceedings*, p. 130.)

TRANSACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

*List of American dissertations.* In accordance with vote of Council, the following committee from the College and Reference Section was appointed to arrange for the publication of the list of dissertations proposed by the section: B. C. Steiner, C. W. Andrews, W. M. Smith.

*Committee on resolutions.* A committee on resolutions to serve during the Waukesha conference was appointed, as follows: Herbert Putnam, Mary W. Plummer, J. C. Dana.

*Secretary's expenses.* A communication

was received from the Finance Committee, recommending that the sum of \$425 be allowed for the expenses of the secretary's office for the year ending July 16, 1901. It was *Voted*, That \$100 additional be also appropriated for the secretary's expenses for the past year.

*Non-library membership.* It was *Voted*, That the names of 38 persons not engaged in library work, as presented by the treasurer, be accepted for membership in the Association.

No meeting of the incoming Council or executive board was held, and the appointment of special and standing committees, reporters, etc., was therefore deferred.

HELEN E. HAINES, *Recorder.*

ELEMENTARY INSTITUTE.

An Elementary Institute, for the presentation of "first principles" in library work, was held in the assembly room of the Fountain Spring House on Tuesday evening, July 9. In the absence of Miss Cornelia Marvin, chairman, Miss L. E. Stearns presided. The meeting was quite informal, and there were no prepared papers, except one by Miss GRATIA COUNTRYMAN on

OPPORTUNITIES.

(*See p. 52.*)

An introductory speech was made by Mr. Dewey, who spoke of the educational force

that libraries should exert in the community, and the varied field before the public library of to-day. There was some general discussion, in the course of which J. C. Dana read a letter describing pioneer library work carried on in the Yukon district of Alaska, and E. P. McElroy told of some interesting incidents connected with the work of his library at Algona, Iowa.

An early adjournment was made to attend the display of stereopticon views of library buildings which was given on the same evening.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

A MOST enthusiastic reunion of the alumni of the Illinois State Library School was held at Waukesha on July 5, in connection with the meeting of the A. L. A.

Forty-seven members of the Alumni Association sat down to a long table which had been spread for them in the dining-room of the Fountain Spring House, where a very pleasant hour was passed in renewing old friendships and hearing about the work of classmates who had gone out to make themselves famous in the library world.

Following the dinner a business meeting was held, after which the members listened to a most interesting report by Miss Fætharine L. Sharp, director of the Illinois State Library

School, on the growth and present condition of the school, showing the changes which have come to it from its connection with the University of Illinois.

Miss Sharp gave an outline of each course as it is now given in the school, noting the changes which have been made and the reasons for these changes. The report was of especial interest to the early graduates of the school, who could follow the changes made in the course of instruction, the general development in scope and methods, and could so well comprehend the great growth of the school since its establishment at Armour Institute of Technology, in Chicago, in 1893.

MARGARET MANN, *Secretary.*

## THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE WAUKESHA CONFERENCE.

BY JULIA T. RANKIN, *Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.*

TO chronicle the social side of the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Library Association is a pleasant duty. To recall all of the courtesies extended to us by our hosts of the Middle West would take more time than is at my disposal and more space than the Proceedings allot to the frivolous recreations of the strenuous librarians. Through the entire period of the meeting, the good people of Waukesha did everything in their power to make the time pass pleasantly and Mr. Walker, the proprietor of the Fountain Spring Hotel, worked early and late to make the members comfortable. Golf had a few members marked for its own, and these were not deterred by the 110°-in-the-shade-conditions. Dancing was in order every evening after the meetings (Sunday excepted) and the gentleman from Washington is said to have solved the problem of how often a man can dance with the same girl in a given evening. The piazzas were ample and as each led to some spring sooner or later, the "water habit" became popular. The dining-room was, in the language of the daily papers, "taxed to its utmost," but all shortcomings were treated with good-natured indifference when it was understood that the hotel had never accommodated so many people in its history, and the management promptly increased its force of servants to meet the occasion.

According to the program the social side of the conference should have begun on the evening of July 3 with "friendly greetings" at 8.30 p.m.; but as the New York party did not arrive until 9 p.m., and the New England party not until 2 a.m., it will readily be seen that the friendly greetings had to be postponed. Social amenities, however, commenced on the morning of "the Fourth" when the proverbial early bird, arrayed in cool flannels or faultless duck, promenade the long veranda of the Fountain House and greeted the later arrivals. As the "later arrivals" had almost all come from a distance during one of the hottest weeks of the hottest summer known, and were consequently covered with dust and cinders, it was tantalizing to see the

earlier arrivals in such cool array, and welcome speeches were cut short until the dust of travel could be removed.

The coolness of the evening found a refreshed, summer-attired conference wending its way to the Methodist Church where the public meeting was held. The speeches were interrupted repeatedly by the festive small boy and his Fourth of July crackers. The explosions caused untimely mirth when they punctuated or emphasized the well rounded periods of the orators. The formal meeting was followed by informal groups on the veranda of the hotel and at the springs where thirsty mortals never tired of drinking the "fizzy" waters, that have made Waukesha famous as the "Saratoga of the West," and, indeed, the place has many features similar to its famous Eastern prototype.

Friday evening was devoted to various dinner parties of the alumni of the library training schools, and the dining-room with its long tables and flowers presented a festive scene. College yells and class cheers resounded through the halls. One got a good idea of the number of technically trained library assistants now dispersed over the country.

Saturday evening the hotel management provided a dance for the guests and the great dining hall was transformed into a gay ballroom. Although Mr. Cutter was absent the dancing contingent was ably represented, and a delightful evening was enjoyed.

The program meetings were well attended and the many papers presented during the sultry days of the first week made Sunday a welcome day. The Rest Cure seemed to be the order of the day until after lunch, when most of the members went to Milwaukee to see the public library, where an informal reception was held. Misses Stearns, Dousman, Van Valkenburgh and Stillman entertained a party of 40 at White Fish Bay. A trolley ride to Milwaukee and on to this beautiful bay proved a good appetizer for the very excellent lunch provided. The view of the lake was keenly enjoyed and the day was clear and cool. Twenty miles home and an early supper, and most of us were willing to retire ear-



at Milwaukee to take the lake trip to Buffalo en route to our homes.

We stood in silence as the big white *North-west* loomed in sight. This ship and its twin-sister the *Northland* represent the perfection of modern lake travel and rival the trans-Atlantic liners in elegance and comfort. It was a sleepy party that sought staterooms early. The morning came fine and cloudless, and although the dawn and sunrise on the water seemed to come very early in this high latitude, it was a thing of beauty—an aquarelle of Nature's best workmanship. The trip to Mackinac was marked by the organization of the Infinite Eight, a secret society having blood-curdling ritual and banded together for offensive and defensive tactics in the war upon the cuisine—led by the gallant survivor of the "Adventures of a house-boat." This company attacked everything that was before it and demolished everything within its reach. Not until the last day were any reverses recorded and then Neptune with his trident reduced the gallant band to four. In memory of this glorious record the survivors have applied for arms consisting of a ship rampant on a field azure and the motto

Puellæ Pallidæ non ad cenam veniunt.

When Buffalo was reached the Pan-American exhibition claimed everyone's attention. Most of the party were there by eleven o'clock and spent the rest of the day. Mr. Elmendorf claimed a number of the men and gave them a delightful dinner in "In Nuremburg," and everyone was in front of the great pilons in time to see the electricity turned on at 8.30, after which the gondoliers became popular. It was Georgia Day at the Exposition and the A. L. A. members who had attended the Atlanta conference were greeted by a familiar figure in the person of Mr. Cabiniss, who had addressed the Association at Atlanta and was one of the orators of the day. The most popular part of the proceedings, however, was the singing of the refrain

"He laid aside a suit of gray  
To wear the Union blue"

which was cheered and encored many times.

Sunday was spent at Niagara Falls by most of the survivors and everything was accomplished, even to going under the American Falls. Many goodbyes were said in the Nuremburg restaurant at the Exposition that evening and the shutting off of the electric light closed one of the pleasantest post-conference trips in the history of the Association.

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*President:* Henry J. Carr, Scranton Public Library.

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*Co-operation:* W. L. R. Gifford, W. R. Eastman, Electra C. Doren, J. G. Moulton, Agnes E. Van Valkenburgh.

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*Co-operation with Library Department of N. E. A.:* J. C. Dana, Melvil Dewey, F. A. Hutchins.

\*Also includes members of executive board.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

*By-Laws:* H. M. Utley, W. C. Lane, B. C. Steiner.  
*Gifts and Bequests:* Reporter, George Watson Cole.  
*Handbook of American Libraries:* F. J. 'eggart, T. L. Montgomery, C. W. Andrews.  
*International Catalog of Scientific Literature:* John S. Billings, C. W. Andrews, Cyrus Adler.  
*International Co-operation:* E. C. Richardson, R. R. Bowker, S. H. Ranck, Mary W. Plummer, Cyrus Adler.  
*Library Training:* John C. Dana, W. H. Brett,

Electra C. Doren, Eliza G. Browning, E. C. Richardson.

*Title-pages to Periodicals:* W. I. Fletcher, Thorvald Solberg.

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*State Library Section:*\* Chairman, L. D. Carver; secretary, Maude Thayer.  
*Trustees' Section:* Chairman, H. M. Leipziger; secretary, T. L. Montgomery.  
*Catalog Section:* Chairman, A. H. Hopkins; secretary, Agnes E. Van Valkenburgh.  
*Children's Librarians' Section:* Chairman, Annie C. Moore; secretary, Mary E. Dousman.

## ATTENDANCE REGISTER.

ABBREVIATIONS: F., Free; P., Public; L., Library; Ln., Librarian; As., Assistant; Ref., Reference; S., School; Com., Commission; Tr. Trustee.

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\* The State Library Section held no meeting, as such, but its interests were represented in the meeting of the National Association of State Librarians, held simultaneously with the A. L. A. meeting, and reported in *Library Journal*, July, 1901, p. 397.



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BY POSITION AND SEX.				NUMBER OF LIBRARIES REPRESENTED FROM EACH STATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Trustees and other officers	24	11	35	Me.	3 libraries represented by	4
Chief librarians	56	118	174	N. H.	1	1
Assistants	31	136	167	Vt.	2	3
Library Bureau, booksellers, etc.	23	4	27	Mass.	9	10
Library school students		3	3	R. I.	2	2
Others	14	40	54	Conn.	3	3
Total	148	312	460	N. Y.	13	17
BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS.				Pa.	8	16
9 of the 9 No. Atlantic states sent			87	Del.	1	1
6 " 9 So. " " "			23	Md.	2	3
2 " 8 So. Central " " "			4	D. C.	4	11
8 " 8 No. " " "			318	Va.	1	1
5 " 8 Western " " "			16	Ga.	1	2
5 " 8 Pacific " " "			9	La.	1	1
Canada sent			3	Tenn.	2	3
Total			460	Ohio.	9	17
BY STATES.				Ind.	16	24
Me.	4	N. C.	1	Ill.	38	86
N. H.	1	Ga.	2	Mich.	4	8
Vt.	3	La.	1	Wis.	35	76
Mass.	22	Tenn.	3	Minn.	5	9
R. I.	3	Ohio.	18	Ia.	12	14
Conn.	4	Ind.	27	Mo.	6	16
N. Y.	28	Ill.	119	Kan.	2	2
Pa.	22	Mich.	14	Neb.	4	5
Del.	2	Wis.	93	S. D.	2	2
Md.	3	Minn.	13	Mont.	2	2
D. C.	14	Ia.	18	Cal.	1	1
Va.	1	Mo.	16	Ariz.	1	1
Total			460	Idaho.	2	2
				Cal.	2	2
				Oregon.	1	2
				Idaho.	1	1
				Wash.	1	1
				Canada.	2	3

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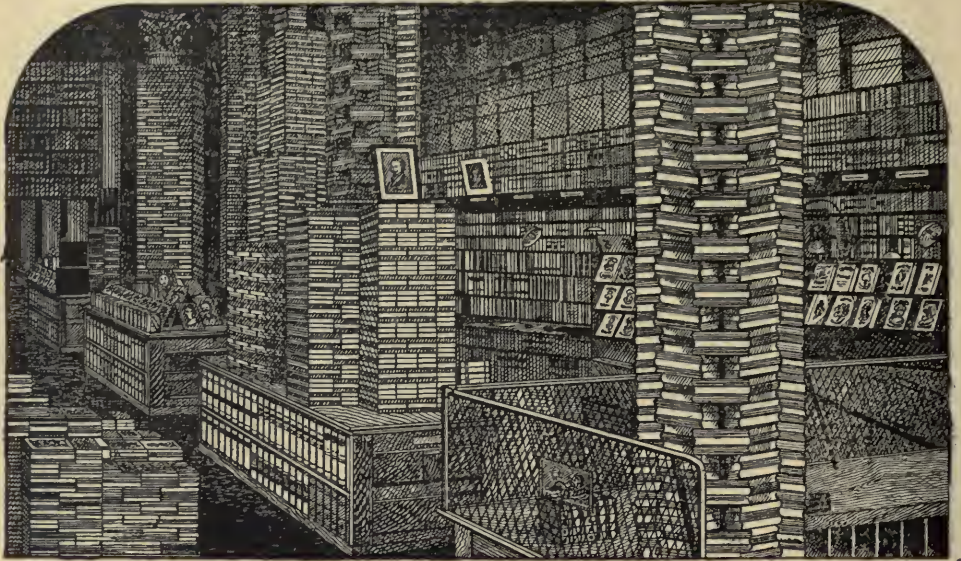
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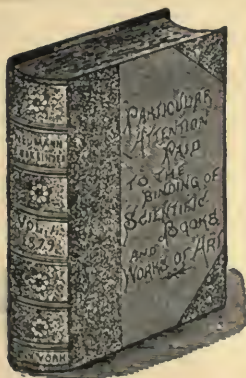
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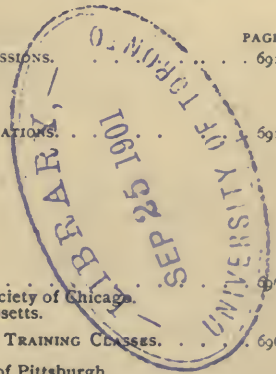
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SEPTEMBER, 1901.

No. 9

THE science of library statistics is beginning to have enough statistics, in continuity of record, to be of value in reaching results. The United States Bureau of Education has been giving attention yearly or biennially to the statistics of libraries since 1870, and in the new report of the commissioner for 1899-1900, now in course of issue, the library record is brought up to 1900, the century year, with a schedule of 5383 public, society and school libraries having 1000 volumes and over. There is a graphic showing of the development of libraries in proportion to population in the past 25 years which tells a remarkable story. In 1875 there were, approximately, 11,000,000 volumes in the libraries and 43,000,000 population, or about one volume to four persons; in 1900 there were 45,000,000 volumes to 76,000,000 population, or one volume to less than two persons. The picture table, showing growth in the semblance of volumes, shows as fat a volume for the additions of 1895-1900 (11,539,979) as for the total number of volumes in libraries (11,487,778) in 1875. The volume total is now 44,591,851, exactly four-fold that of 25 years ago. The report is summarized elsewhere, but as it is in itself a condensed statement it must be directly and carefully studied for full appreciation.

SOME other interesting statistics are presented in the *Library Bulletin* of the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute. These draw comparisons between public libraries and subscription libraries, to the considerable advantage of the latter in several respects, particularly the average daily circulation compared with number of volumes in the library, and the percentage of expense for salaries as against that for books and periodicals. The tables are not on "all fours" with each other, because in the case of the public libraries total expenditures are given, whereas in the subscription libraries only receipts from membership are shown in place of total expendi-

tures, the receipts from membership being in many cases less than the receipts from endowment funds. Nevertheless, the figures given are suggestive, and might well lead to discussion pro and con which should throw light on the interesting question whether the subscription library is doomed to disappear before the advance of the free public library, or whether it will hold its own as affording special privileges to its supporters.

THE present issue of the *JOURNAL* is in a measure a bibliographical number, and indeed the year promises to be notable throughout for bibliographic publication. Already its record includes the "American Catalogue, 1895-1900," the abridged "Poole," and the new "A. L. A. index"; and it is hoped that it may include the great evaluation work in American history, promoted by Mr. Iles and edited by Mr. Larned. Mr. Johnston's summary of the bibliographical undertakings now in process shows how widely this list will be extended in the immediate future, and is useful in fulfilling one of the first purposes of co-operation—that of preventing duplication of work by notifying workers of what is going on in their own field. Mr. Swem supplements Mr. Ferrell's word of what is as to national bibliography with some suggestions as to what should be in state and local bibliography. As is pointed out, every library may, if it will, do important work in preserving and presenting in available form the printed records of its state or town, and the value of these records in varied political and commercial activities is growing more and more evident. The New York Public Library has from the first publication of its monthly *Bulletin* made contributions of importance to state and city bibliography, and for the smaller libraries, lacking such collections and facilities, the example of the Kansas City Public Library, whose Missouri list marks commendable enterprise in this direction, might well be followed, in principle if not in detail.

## Communications.

### THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF N. E. A. LIBRARY SECTION — A CORRECTION.

THE name of the vice-president of the Library Section of the National Educational Association is Reuben Post Halleck, superintendent Boys' High School, Louisville, Ky., and not "Jallect," as was incorrectly printed in the report in July L. J.

H. L. ELMENDORF.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

### TRAVELLING LIBRARIES IN MONTANA.

PAGE 2 of the Montreal Conference Proceedings places Montana in the list of states having a travelling library system. We have nothing like it at all. We have an excellent law in our state giving each town permission to vote a tax for library—and nearly every county seat now has a good library started, and persons through the county may borrow from that library. In several small towns not county seats, energetic women are conducting public libraries, by membership fees, entertainments, etc.

LAURA E. HOWEY.

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

### DR. ELY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE attack made by Dr. Ely upon the system of book annotation at the Waukesha conference was of interest to me for three reasons: first, because I am much addicted to that form of literature myself; second, because I am interested in the book annotations of others, including those by Dr. Ely; and third, because the attack emanated from a representative university man—and it is from that source that Mr. Iles expects most assistance.

In consequence of Dr. Ely's remarks I have examined his bibliographic work and desire to make a few observations concerning it.

In his "Socialism and social reform," New York, 1894, there is a "Bibliography," pp. 399-442. This is a classified annotated list. In it appear such items as "Proudhon, Pierre Joseph, Œuvres complètes. 33 vol. Paris, Lacroix, 1868-1876. Of Proudhon's works, the most influential were: *Qu'est-ce que la propriété?*, 1848; *Système des contradictions économiques*, 1846; *la révolution sociale*, démontrée par le coup d'état, 1852. The doctrines of Proudhon may be regarded as the beginning of modern anarchy." Titles of translations are also added. In his "Introduction to political economy," new and revised edition, New York, 1901, on the other hand, the "Bibliography" consists of a bare list of titles, and the notes to Proudhon are, of course, left out.

Now, for my part, and I think that libra-

rians will agree with me, I prefer the former Ely to the latter. The fault I found with his work of 1894 was that he didn't take me far enough. For example, he named the lives of Robert Owen by Booth, 1869, and by Jones, 1892; he further said that Booth, while not an adherent, was sympathetic and fair-minded; but regarding Jones he gave nothing beyond the date to show why he included that in the list in addition to Booth, or in place of the other lives of Owen by Sargent, Holyoake or Packard. In short, I am discontented because he did not give me some such bibliographical assistance as Leslie Stephen does in the "Dictionary of national biography." I should not, however, complain of Dr. Ely on this score, because he did then, perhaps, all that he could do and do well.

But when I take up his later work I am disposed to complain and complain loudly. His list of references—for it is not in any proper sense a bibliography—carries me only a little way; nay, worse, it carries me into the midst of difficulties, and then leaves me to extricate myself. In fine, the bibliographic work which he now refuses to do I have to do myself.

Annotations of books on political economy were a necessity to Dr. Ely a decade ago; they are a necessity to the majority of people to-day and always will be. Dr. Ely passed through the bibliographic stage in his study of political economy, he has become an authority himself and does not require information regarding authorities other than himself. But most of us have nothing in ourselves by which to judge of a work in political economy; we have to accept the judgment of others and we wish that judgment to be expressed briefly and clearly, that is, we desire that the description of the book shall not be confused with an account of personal experiences or a discussion of the subject of the book or of some phase or phases of it. We desire, general readers and bibliographers alike, that a distinction shall be made between bibliographical criticism and literary or historical or biological or other criticism. What was good for Dr. Ely a decade ago is good for others now, and is, indeed, good for all time. We will not abolish the Ely of 1894, but we will improve him. And how?

Not by depending upon the teacher of Latin or history or sociology, but by developing scientific professional bibliographers, and by encouraging the specialist among librarians and the libraries with specialties. It is not the man with a text-book, but the man with a library who is to lead us in the path of knowledge. The responsibility of the teacher is great, but the responsibility of the librarian, he who must both provide and direct, who shall measure it?

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
Division of Bibliography.



## THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.\*

BY L. C. FERRELL, *Superintendent of Documents.*

THE public documents of our government date from the first Continental Congress, in 1774. In 1833 a contract was made with a publishing company in Washington for the publication of the Documentary History of the American Revolution. The work was to comprise six series, "consisting of a collection of authentic records, state papers, debates and letters, and other notices of public affairs, the whole forming a documentary history of the origin and progress of the North American colonies, of the causes and accomplishment of the American Revolution, and of the constitution of government for the United States to the final ratification thereof, covering the period from the discovery and settlement of North America to the ratification of the Constitution of the United States."

The fourth series, in six volumes, and a portion of the fifth series, in three volumes, were the only portions of the work that were published. They were issued under the title "American archives."

Of the documents covering the period 1774 to 1789, there are nearly 300 bound volumes of manuscripts filed in the State Department. They are rich in historical matter that has not only never been printed, but which few living men have examined. I would like to suggest to the librarians of the country that they should make a united effort to get Congress to take up and finish the great work of publishing the Documentary History of the American Revolution on the lines laid down in the Act of 1833. Most of the material is ready at hand in these two or three hundred bound volumes of manuscripts in the files of the State Department.

From the establishment of the government, under its present form in 1789 to 1817, documents were printed without any system, documents and reports being bound up together indiscriminately under the general designation of "American state papers." But many documents were not printed at all, and others that were printed have been either lost or destroyed by fire. The most complete set of

these early documents was printed 1833-1861, in 38 folio volumes known as "American state papers." They are largely reprints from the original editions, but many of them were printed from the manuscript files of Congress and the State Department.

No one knows what constitutes a complete set of United States public documents covering the period 1789-1817, and there is no complete set in any library, so far as I can learn, of those known to have been printed. General A. W. Greeley, chief signal officer of the government, is probably better informed concerning these documents than anybody, as he has been engaged for some years in compiling a bibliographical list of the documents of the early Congresses. The results of his labor will soon appear as Senate Document, vol. 36, 56th Congress, first session.

It is a great misfortune that we have no complete file of the public documents of our country covering the most interesting period in its history. The establishment of a republican form of government, on the lines of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, was deemed absolutely impossible, not only by the wisest men of Europe, but also by many eminent men in America. The eyes of the world were upon us; those who believed in despotism and monarchical governments hoping we would fail, while the down-trodden, liberty-loving people the world over were praying for our success. The greatest documents of all the ages were to be either the subject of ridicule by kings and courts, or they were to serve for all time as models upon which nations unborn shall be established. I say that it is a great misfortune that every scrap of every document of this period when our fathers were building the greatest nation in the world's history should not have been preserved and printed, so that the students of all countries might be able to read how the untried problem of free government was solved.

It was not until the beginning of the 15th Congress that Congress began the systematic numbering of reports and documents. The plan then devised has continued up to the present time, with comparatively few changes.

\* Read before District of Columbia Library Association, April 17, 1901.

Some years ago Dr. Ames, chief of the Division of Documents, Department of the Interior, devised a system for designating congressional numbered documents by serial numbers. His "Checklist" has been of great assistance to librarians. Serial numbers have been applied only to documents of the 15th and succeeding Congresses. A second edition of the "Checklist" was published in 1895 by Mr. Crandall, in which the serial numbers feature is retained and enlarged upon.

Since the 15th Congress about 4000 volumes have been published in the sheepbound congressional set.

Many librarians have told me that life is too short for them to attempt to unravel the public documents puzzle. I think they have overestimated the difficulties of the task. However, the public documents scheme is a labyrinth of mysteries, and I do not know anybody who is able to explain some of the practices that have, like Topsy, "just growed." I cannot, within the scope of this short paper, do more than to refer in a general way to the present methods of printing, binding and distribution of the public documents of the United States.

Congress has construed the term "public document" to mean any document printed upon the order of Congress, or of either house thereof. As a matter of fact, however, all printing for the government is done directly or indirectly upon the order of Congress. A broader construction is, therefore, given by bibliographers, and the term is very generally understood to mean that any printing done for the government that is for the information of the public, whether for gratuitous distribution or for sale, is a public document.

Prior to 1895 there were three series of documents in addition to the journals and the *Congressional Record*. These were: Executive documents, miscellaneous documents, and reports. There are now but two series—documents and reports.

Printing for the government may be ordered in the following manner:

First: In pursuance of a general law.

Second: By joint or concurrent resolution of Congress or by resolution of either house.

Third: By the requisition of the head of a department or office.

The annual reports of the executive departments, the reports of important bureaus

and independent offices, and certain statistical and scientific compilations are included in the first class. These are the government periodicals.

Anything that Congress may see proper to print is included in the second class. The annual reports of the several departments and other periodicals are, as stated, printed under the general law, but sometimes extra copies are ordered to be printed by resolution. The following are examples of some of the special publications ordered by resolution of Congress: The messages and papers of the Presidents; a revision of Wharton's "Digest of the international law of the United States"; Moore's "History and digest of the international arbitrations to which the United States has been a party," and the like. A chapter of the Bible, one of Shakespeare's plays, a poem, or anything else may be ordered printed as a document. A few years ago the history of an excursion trip taken by the members of the Pan-American Congress was printed as a document. Perhaps the greatest document ever printed by any government has just been completed by the War Records Office. Its preparation was begun about 20 years ago under a special resolution of Congress. I refer to the official records of the Union and Confederate armies in the War of the Rebellion. The set comprises 128 volumes, an index and three volumes of atlases.

Whenever any document or report is printed periodically, under a general law, or is ordered specially by Congress, what is known as the "usual number" is printed in addition to the special number named in the act or resolution, unless it has previously been printed or the law states specifically that it shall not be printed. The usual number is fixed by law at 1682 copies. So that, if 5000 copies are ordered, the actual number printed will be 6682.

The usual number was devised to provide with certainty for the regular distribution of documents to state and territorial libraries, institutions designated by members of Congress, the libraries of the two houses, the Library of Congress and its foreign exchanges, and for the immediate use of Senators and Representatives.

Congressional numbers are assigned to documents printed in the usual number only, consequently the congressional series is limited

to 1682 copies. The sheepbound congressional numbered set is limited to 582 copies, the remainder of the usual number, 1100 copies, not being bound at all except upon special orders of officers and members of Congress.

For convenience, the Documents Office has classified all documents not bearing Congressional numbers as the "Departmental series," and those bearing Congressional numbers as the "Congressional series." Some librarians designate the former as the cloth-bound set, and the latter as the sheepbound set. Neither of these classifications is correct. In the first place, but a fraction of the documents printed upon the order of Congress bear the Congressional number, and in the second place many documents not bearing Congressional numbers are bound in sheep.

The annual appropriation for printing and binding is made in a lump sum, and is apportioned among the several departments and offices. The head of a department may order anything printed he chooses within the limit of his allotment. As a rule, however, no more than 1000 copies of any one document may be printed. The exception to the rule is the publications of the Department of Agriculture.

The report of the census of Cuba, the census of Porto Rico, the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture, the publications of the Military Information Division, War Department, and the like, are examples of documents of the third class.

Documents printed upon the requisition of the head of a department, if bound at all, are usually bound in cloth, the exception being documents of a legal character, such as Decisions of the Treasury Department, Wharton's Digest, Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the like.

One thing that has always perplexed librarians is the varying titles that appear on the backs of bound volumes of the public documents. Before the "Message and documents" series was discontinued certain periodicals were issued in four editions, each having the same text but bearing four entirely different endorsements on the backs. Such cases are limited to a few important bureau publications, however. They occur in the following manner: The head of a bureau publishes his report; it is subsequently issued as a part of

the departmental report, which, in turn, is printed as a Congressional numbered document, and is finally included in the "Message and document" series. Each of these four editions are printed from the same plates, the headings and titles being changed to suit the case.

It is needless to say that these complications make the work of the cataloger very difficult, and that the work of cataloging government publications is very largely increased.

Besides the increased work and increase in the cost of preparing the government catalogs, caused by the several editions of the same document under different titles, there is great waste in the distribution of such documents by duplication. For instance, a librarian may desire the report of the Bureau of Education, the reports of the Department of the Interior, and a set of Congressional documents. If he succeeds in obtaining copies of each he will have, in the lot, three copies of the Education Report, each title differing from the other.

No good reason has ever been given, so far as I know, why this method, or lack of method, should be continued. Dr. Ames, chief of the Document Division, Department of the Interior, tried for 25 years to get the law amended; Mr. Crandall, while Superintendent of Documents, did all he could to bring about a reform in the binding and titling of documents, and, as his successor, I have tried to do the same. Neither Mr. Crandall nor myself have been able to accomplish much in that direction. Dr. Ames is entitled to the larger share of the credit for the law of Jan. 12, 1895, which insures the permanent publication of catalogs of government publications, and more than doubled the number of documents to be regularly distributed to designated depositories. The gratuitous distribution to these institutions now aggregate 500 volumes of books a year to each library.

It is scarcely credible that the United States Government was more than 100 years old before any permanent provision was made for properly cataloging its publications. The printing act of 1895 makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Documents to prepare and publish three catalogs, each serving a particular purpose. The monthly is intended for immediate use, and is required to show where

and how documents may be obtained and the prices of those available for sale. The edition of 2000 copies is so small, however, as to largely defeat the object of its publication. The annual catalog is officially known as the "Comprehensive index," but it is published under the title of "Document catalogue." It is a simple dictionary catalog; a volume contains entries of all documents printed by the government during a fiscal year, with the exception of Congressional documents which are all included in the volume covering the fiscal year in which the session begins, notwithstanding the session may continue beyond the close of the fiscal year. The "Consolidated index" is published under the title "Document index," and contains a list of Congressional documents and reports ordered printed during a session. The list is arranged alphabetically by subject, author and

title. The number of the document or report is given, together with the number of the volume in which it is bound. Librarians may ascertain with certainty from the "Document index" the documents and reports that will appear from time to time in the sheep-bound Congressional set.

The greatest reform in the printing laws was the provision requiring the publication of these catalogs. It is to be hoped that Congress will, ere long, grant us a reform in the binding and titling of documents, so that each and every copy of a document or report will be bound uniformly, in a suitable color, and bear the same title on the back; also, that the number of independent distributing agencies will be decreased, thus insuring economy in distribution, and preventing duplication. Toward these improvements the influence of librarians may well be urged.

#### PRESENT BIBLIOGRAPHICAL UNDERTAKINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

By W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.*

It is the wish of the librarian that the Division of Bibliography in the Library of Congress shall supply bibliographers throughout the country with necessary bibliographic information. For this reason the following tentative survey of present bibliographic undertakings in the United States, based upon information received from the various bibliographers, has been drawn up.

The Division hopes to receive further information regarding bibliographic work throughout the United States, both regarding work in progress and work already completed but still unpublished. When full information has been received an official report upon unpublished bibliographical work will be made.

The object of this preliminary paper and of the projected report is to avoid duplication of bibliographical work—the duplication of work which has been already done or is being done. It will supplement the Division's projected report upon printed bibliographies.

The most important bibliographic undertaking at present is the compilation of a descriptive catalog of the library of Mr. Ed-

ward E. Ayer, of Chicago. This will be in effect a bibliography of the American Indians, and will be as large as Winsor's "Narrative and critical history of the United States." Full title pages are to be given, with exact collations of some 15,000 or 16,000 items. There are to be biographical, historical, critical and bibliographical notes, historical and bibliographical references and a chronological and subject index, with reproductions of 700 or 800 title pages of the most important nuggets and of a few rare maps. Among those preparing notes are Messrs. F. W. Hodge, James Mooney and W. H. Dall, of Washington; Mr. R. G. Thwaites, of Madison; Mr. George Parker Winship, of Providence; Mr. Wilberforce Eames, of the Lenox Library, Mr. Lindsay Swift, of the Boston Public Library; Mr. Alexander Brown, of Virginia; Mr. C. F. Lummis, of California; Mr. Thomas McAdoy Owen, of Alabama; Professors Garrison and Bugbee, of the University of Texas; Miss Francis F. Victor, of Oregon, and Mr. A. J. Rudolph, of the Newberry Library.

The most interesting enterprises to the mere bibliophile are those of Mr. John Thom-

son and of Mr. Sidney Lee. Mr. Thomson's list of incunabula in American libraries is in progress. The Bibliographical Society of Chicago will contribute to it a list of local incunabula. In his census of extant copies of the Shakespeare first folio Mr. Lee has sent to all owners of the first folio a circular containing a schedule of particulars of the first folio, with a collation, mainly from Lowndes's "Bibliographer's manual." The results of this census are to be published with the Clarendon Press facsimile in the autumn of 1902. Mr. Lee is being assisted in the American census by Miss M. E. Blatchford, of Cambridge, and Mr. W. H. Fleming, of New York.

Of greatest interest to librarians is the "Handbook of American libraries," now almost completed. It has been edited by Mr. Frederick J. Teggart, of San Francisco, and will be published for the American Library Association. It is intended to contain in addition to library statistics a list of all publications of libraries, and of all books and articles concerning them.

In the principal centers of bibliographical activity the following work is in hand. In Washington, in the Library of Congress, the Division of Bibliography has in preparation lists of books and magazine articles upon Alaska, British Columbia, the Philippines, proportional representation, irrigation, the negro question, state and local archives, sugar bounties, postal affairs, land tenure in the east, municipal ownership, special bibliographies in the Library of Congress, and new editions of the lists upon Hawaii and Cuba; the Periodical Division is supplementing the list of bound files of newspapers of the United States in the library by a list of foreign newspapers in the library; the Document Division is preparing a list of the serial publications of foreign governments; the Division of Maps, a list of all the atlases in the library. Mr. P. Lee Phillips is making, for the Bureau of American Republics, a list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, as well as a list relating to Chili. Mr. Hugh Morrison, Jr., is at work on a bibliography of American almanacs of the 17th and 18th centuries; Mr. McKenzie, upon a list of American newspapers, with notes; Mr. Ritchie, upon a Lincoln bibliography, based upon the large Lincoln collection in the library; Mr. Jones,

upon a University of California bibliography; Mr. Neumann, upon a list of the leading dictionaries and grammars for the study of language; Mr. Jahr, with Mr. Strohm, of the Armour Institute, upon a list of articles on international bibliography, co-operative cataloging, and printed cards, to be published by the A. L. A.; Mr. Slade, upon a King Alfred bibliography; the present writer, upon a bibliographical account of American travels in England and studies in English literature and institutions, including contributions to a bibliography of Shakespeare and a bibliography of Irish literature.

In the library of the Department of Agriculture work is progressing upon bibliographies of irrigation, of tobacco, and of roads.

In the library of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Mr. Burchard is preparing a bibliographic account of the Mason and Dixon state boundaries, comprising books, periodical literature, documents, letters and maps relating chiefly to the surveys of the boundaries of Delaware and of Pennsylvania.

In New York, the Public Library has in preparation a bibliography of the literature relating to the boundaries of the United States, a bibliography of the boundaries of the states of the United States, an index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs, and check lists of legislative proceedings of European countries and of government reports upon finance. Mr. R. R. Bowker has almost completed the second part of his list of state publications, the middle and middle west states. He has also in preparation a list of the publications of the national political parties. In this he has the assistance of William Potts, of Worthington C. Ford, and of the Library of Congress. Mr. M. H. Saville, of the American Museum of Natural History, has in press a work on the ruins of Mitla, containing an Oaxaca bibliography, referring especially to the Zapotec-Mixtec culture. Besides, he has been engaged for eight years on a Maya bibliography which he hopes to publish in the near future, and has collected materials for a bibliography of Mexican archæology which form a practically complete bibliography of the best-known ruins of Mexico. Mr. Elliott D. Curtis is engaged upon an Eliot bibliography, which is to include the eleven Eliot Tracts, with a comparison of their differences, other books by Eliot, in English, a

list of all letters written by him or documents to which his name is signed, and a list of all material relating to Eliot, biographical and historical. Mr. George Watson Cole's Bermuda bibliography now numbers 1052 titles, most of which are analyticals.

In Chicago, the Bibliographical Society has undertaken a card index to some 20 bibliographical serials, to be edited by Mr. Josephson and published by the American Library Association, and, with the Chicago Library Club, a list of serials in public libraries in Chicago and Evanston, under the direction of Mr. Andrews. Of the resident members of the society, Mr. Josephson is preparing a bibliography of New Sweden, also a list of bibliographies of serials and indexes to periodical literature; Mr. W. S. Merrill, a bibliography of general and national bibliographies; Mr. C. B. Roden, a bibliography of early Chicago imprints, and one of the Chicago fire; Mr. J. W. Thompson, a bibliography of Anglo-French relations in the 14th and 15th centuries; Mr. J. I. Wyer, a bibliography of current educational literature in English; Professor J. T. Hatfield, of Evanston, a bibliography of Wilhelm Müller; Miss Roper, a bibliography of national and international arbitration.

In Boston, in the Public Library, a list of Italian fiction is in press, and new lists of German and English fiction are in preparation. The most important work in hand, however, is a catalog of the Allen A. Brown library of music. This is expected to be the largest of the library's special catalogs. At Harvard, a list is being made of the English chap-books in the Boswell collection, including others to be found in the university library. At the Library Bureau Miss James and Miss Sargent are at work upon their index to library periodicals; and at the office of the Boston Book Company, Mr. Soule is preparing a new edition of his "Lawyer's reference manual of law books and citations."

At the New York State Library School, students have ready for the press lists on biographies relating to the Civil War, monopolies and trusts in America, 1895-99, the negro question, the single tax, history of the 16th century, Maine local history, Froebel and the kindergarten, the Pre-Raphaelites, and Russian realists, and a reading list for the children's librarian; they have in prepara-

tion lists on glaciers, missions, the sweating system, Florence, Scotland, municipal buildings, art in the public schools, household economics, Justin Winsor, a select list of books on ethics, a list of maps of New York state previous to 1775, a select list of periodicals, classified and annotated, and a classified list of articles on education in non-professional magazines for the past 20 years. Mrs. Fairchild is working upon a bibliography of R. W. Emerson; Mr. Judson Jennings, upon a bibliography of Albany.

The following work is being done in local bibliography in different parts of the country, in addition to that already mentioned: Thomas L. Bradford, of Philadelphia, is compiling a bibliography of state, county and town histories that have been published in the United States. Materials for a New Hampshire bibliography are being gathered by the state librarian. Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, has compiled a list of between 1500 and 2000 titles on Rhode Island history. Miss Mabel E. Emerson, of the Providence Public Library, is preparing a bibliography of Rhode Island Indians. Mr. Fred A. Arnold, of the same city, is working upon the early Providence printers. Mr. Bernard C. Steiner of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, has a collection of materials upon Maryland bibliography amounting to about 4000 titles. Professor H. B. Adams at the time of his death had in preparation a bibliographical account of Johns Hopkins University's contributions to historical literature, including books and magazine articles written by members of the university. Mr. Stephen B. Weeks continues to add to his "Bibliography of North Carolina," a catalog of all books, pamphlets, and magazine articles of importance published by or about North Carolinians or North Carolina, with collations and sketches of authors, and has nearly ready for the press an index to the North Carolina Colonial and State Records, 20 volumes, 1886-1901. Mr. A. V. Goodpasture, of Nashville, has taken up the Tennessee bibliography, relinquished by Mr. J. W. Caldwell. Mr. William Beer, of New Orleans, continues to work upon his Louisiana bibliography; Mr. H. M. Utley, of the Detroit Public Library, upon his Michigan bibliography. Mr. Henry E. Legler, of Milwaukee, is making a bibliography

of Wisconsin writers of verse. Mr. Francis D. Tandy, formerly of the Denver Public Library, has a check list of all the territorial and state documents of Colorado. The Library Association of California has in preparation a bibliography of California.

Among special bibliographies, in addition to those already mentioned, are an "Annotated bibliography of American history," edited by Mr. J. N. Larned and to be published by the American Library Association. The work on this is being done by some forty experts connected with different libraries and universities, and will embrace over 3000 items. Mr. Stephen B. Weeks is collecting material for a bibliography of the Confederate Press. Mr. J. M. Callahan is preparing a bibliography of the Confederate States, including official literature, general literature, pamphlets, speeches, etc., relating to the social, civil, and diplomatic history. Professor Callahan also has in hand a bibliography of the diplomatic history of the United States. Mr. Charles T. Harbeck, of Islip, New York,

has some 1200 titles relating to the navy of the United States, supplementing the catalog of works by American naval authors, compiled by Lieut. Lucien Young. The Federation of Graduate Clubs is keeping a list of thesis subjects, chosen by candidates for the Ph.D. degree in different American universities. The Cornell University Library is preparing a catalog of the works on superstition and persecution in the White Historical Library. Mr. E. C. Frost is making a catalog of the valuable Shakespearean Library of Mr. Marsden J. Perry, of Providence. Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, expects to publish a complete bibliography of American horticultural literature, as a supplement to volume 4 of his "Cyclopedia of American horticulture." The unpublished material of Mr. J. C. Pilling, of the American Bureau of Ethnology, is in the custody of Mr. G. P. Winship, who has in hand a bibliography of Mexican languages. Mr. H. F. Legler is working upon a bibliography of James Gates Percival; Mr. Beer, upon voodooism.

#### STATE AND LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.\*

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THE expression "state bibliography" as here used means the inspection and cataloging, with necessary annotation, of the following: all literature, whether published separately or in periodicals, which has for its subject the history or the geography of the state, using the terms "history" and "geography" with the broadest signification. Subdivisions may be made as follows:

a. Literature of natives of the state and of those native elsewhere who resided in the state at the date of publication of their literary productions. The native authors are listed primarily to show the development and strength of the literary spirit within the state. We have then one specific feature of the social life of the state as subject of this division.

b. Literature, including newspapers, published in the state by residents. Newspaper and book production, one of the many elements of the commercial life of the state, is the subject here.

c. Publications about the state, written by non-residents. The state in general is the subject.

d. Literature of which the state or some smaller political division is the author, *i. e.*, official documents. Not only must the state be considered the author of official publications, but also the subject; such literature is the state's autobiography. The state in general, or some specific form of the state's life, being the subject of all four divisions, we combine them and form one class, the description of the literature of which we call state bibliography.

Mr. P. G. Thomson in the preface to his "Bibliography of Ohio," published in 1880, makes the following statement: "Three state bibliographies only have been issued in book form, *viz.*: Massachusetts by Jeremiah Colburn, Rhode Island by J. R. Bartlett, and Minnesota by J. F. Williams; six have been published in other works, *viz.*: Wisconsin by D. S. Durrie in the *Historical Magazine*, New Hampshire in Norton's *Literary Letter*, Maryland in the *Historical Magazine*, Maine by Wm. Willis in the *Historical Magazine*, Maine

\* Read before the District of Columbia Library Association, March 13, 1901.

in Norton's *Literary Letter*, and Vermont by M. D. Gilman in the *Argus and Patriot* of Montpelier, Vermont." This represents approximately the condition of state bibliography 20 years ago. Concerning this subject, G. W. Cole, in his article, "American bibliography, general and local" (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 19, p. 5), says: One is surprised in looking over Ford's "Check list of bibliographies, catalogs, reference lists, and lists of authorities of American books and subjects" to find how little has actually been done and what a small share of that which is already accomplished is worthy of commendation. It is refreshing to find among these efforts some examples that are worthy of praise, such for example, as Hildeburn's "Issues of the Pennsylvania press," Bartlett's "Bibliography of Rhode Island," and Thomson's "Bibliography of Ohio." This article includes a brief survey of the work of Norton, Colburn, Perkins, Griffin, Winsor, and Sabin. The most typical and most comprehensive of the state bibliographies, in addition to those named, are Williamson's Maine, Raines' Texas, Owen's Alabama, Owen's Mississippi, Gilman's Vermont, Weeks' North Carolina. The works covering a narrower field of state life are more numerous. The best types are Hildeburn's "Issues of the press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1784," and Bates' "Connecticut statute laws."

In the middle west the period of organized state government has been so short that the opportunity for bibliographical work, while much of the material is accessible, seems unusually good. A bibliography of Iowa or of South Dakota, as nearly complete as a compiler can hope to have any bibliographical work, would be much more feasible than a similar comprehensive work of Massachusetts or of Virginia. The discussion of the bibliography of these midland states is especially opportune from the fact of the extensive preparations already made for the exposition celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, to be held in 1903. If we are to believe newspaper accounts, sixteen millions of dollars have already been subscribed for the expenses. This, with the experience gained from the Columbian Exposition, will be sufficient to create an exposition more elaborate than any heretofore on the continent. In what way, more satis-

factory to state pride, could one of the Louisiana states spend a part of its appropriation for this exposition, than in preparing a bibliography, which would show not only the growth of the literary spirit in the state, but also the advance in agriculture, in commerce, and in all the activities that make up the life of the state? At the World's Columbian Exposition several of the states exhibited collections of books of native authors. Some bibliographical work was accomplished in connection with these collections. Wisconsin, with its usual vigor in library and literary matters, prepared for the exposition a bibliography of Wisconsin authors. The suggestion here made is, then, not new, nor too fanciful. If the work for the whole field would seem to be too expensive and altogether too ambitious, at least one of the special phases of a more comprehensive work might be undertaken and completed. The fact that the history of each state of the Louisiana Purchase overlaps that of its neighbors, reduces the bibliographical problem considerably. Work for all of these states, if planned and guided at a central bureau, could probably never again be so easily and so thoroughly done. Co-operation among librarians, scientific and historical students, would of course be available; but why depend altogether upon the uncertainties of co-operation. Why should not such work be put upon a strictly business basis, ranking in importance with the exhibit of agricultural resources, or of manufactures, of both of which indeed, bibliography is the most effective and lasting exponent and record? Why not official bibliographers, as well as superintendents of the fruit exhibit, of the mineral resources, or of animal industry?

Aside from state bibliographical effort in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, let us consider the bibliographies of special departments of state literature, each of which might very properly be undertaken by individuals or by societies; such special bibliographies would not only be useful in connection with the immediate scientific or historical subject of which they treat, but of much prospective value, as the elements from which a more comprehensive work may be compiled.

1. The state author list. As a provisional work this is especially important. A list of



native authors, with their productions duly cataloged, contains a large number of the most important publications on state history and geography. Such a list, with an index, well worked out under the state, is the best substitute for a general bibliography. The bibliography of Wisconsin authors, mentioned before, though without an index of the kind suggested, is a good illustration of the possibilities of such a work. The question of just what authors should be included, arises here. Should an author born in the state, who did all of his literary work elsewhere, be placed properly in the state list? Mr. Williamson in his "Bibliography of Maine," which is superior in exhaustiveness to any of the general state bibliographies, includes only those productions of an author written when a resident in Maine, written about Maine, or published there. This is generally accepted as the correct method. The line of exclusion must be drawn somewhere. It should hardly be attempted in an author list of a state to enumerate the works of all the authors born there. Such a list would include the names of hundreds who emigrated from the state in early manhood; these should be classed properly as the authors of that state with which the productive period of their lives has been identified. State pride may object to this, but it is good bibliography nevertheless. It is justified by its sound economy. The bibliographer of Iowa can more easily trace and more correctly catalog, than the bibliographer of Maine, the productions of an author born in Maine, but doing his literary work in Iowa, 1st, because the chances are that the writer's works were published in Iowa, and 2d, if not published in the state, there is some record or trace of them in local Iowa literature, inaccessible to the worker in Maine. If this manner of treatment is followed out consistently by all state bibliographers, the problem of a national author list would be nearer solution than it could ever be otherwise. To some the classification of authors by states may seem too arbitrary. The use of the same language in each state helps to conceal the fact that each state has its own characteristic life. It is well to remember, however, that a list of native state authors, in addition to exhibiting the growth and condition of literary culture, is a means of *registration* of literature, convenient and easy, simply on

account of its arbitrary limits, the state boundaries. Such a state author list brings to light a host of minor writers, known hardly in their own state, who have published oftentimes uncopyrighted editions of poems, addresses, essays, or treatises on every subject. The fact that such publications are uncopyrighted makes the local registration the more important. The date of birth and death, the place of residence, the years of residence in the state, and occupation of the writer, should be mentioned whenever possible, followed by title in full with all the data of imprint recognized as necessary by catalogers. For the best method of compiling the material, see the article by G. W. Cole, mentioned before. For a model in annotation see S. B. Weeks' "Historical literature of North Carolina."

2. A bibliography of some geographical feature would be useful. Because of its direct bearing upon the commercial interests of a locality, work in this line would be immediately and generally appreciated. To arouse interest in the whole subject of state bibliography, some such work, admirably done, would be the best means. Any one of the following subjects would be useful: the geology of the state, the climate, the state as a winter or summer resort, agriculture in the state, transportation in the state, including in this rivers and harbors, lakes, canals and railroads. This is a meager list. The opportunities are unlimited. Local conditions determine the suitability of every subject.

3. Some special event in the state's history or some phase of its social life may be a proper and interesting subject. Among many such subjects that at once suggest themselves are the following: the state in any one of the wars of the United States, the Indians of the state including the archæology, the early explorations of the state, the educational system, the religious societies, taxation in the state, the political parties.

4. A bibliography of the state in United States publications. Such a work would register and weigh the United States public documents upon the organization of the state as a territory, upon its admission into the Union, and upon the subsequent relations of the state to the Union. Even in the best of the existing state bibliographies, a thorough presentation has not been made of the state's

relation to the national government, as contained in the public documents. In this should be included, publications of the different government scientific bureaus, treating of the state or parts of the state. Here is room for investigation with many surprises in store for the explorer. For an example see the "Check list of public documents relating to Oregon" in *Our Library*, Dec., 1895, published by the Portland Public Library.

5. The bibliography of the press of the state. This would cover so much of the entire field of a general state bibliography that its practicability is well worth considering. We recall, in connection with this, Hildeburn's "Issues of the press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1784," which is the best example of its class. Here are cataloged 4500 titles, representing about two-thirds of the output of the Pennsylvania press during this time. It well illustrates the limitation of bibliography, for its compilation was made without any restriction of labor or expense. A bibliography of the press of any one of the older states, for a limited period of its early history, would be of great value, though its incompleteness would be noticeable. Work of this nature, covering the whole period of the state's history, it would be unwise for one of the newer states of the midwest to attempt, rather than a more comprehensive general bibliography. As most of the native authors have published from local presses, and as a great deal of what has been written about the state has been published in the state, a record of the press would be so nearly a general bibliography, and yet miss the mark slightly, that it would be better to extend the scope to a general bibliography. A separate treatise on the newspapers of the state would be without the objections incident to a record of the entire press.

6. A bibliography of state official publications, including legal works. Much work has already been done, good examples being Hayes' "Publications of state of Ohio, 1803-1896"; Cole's statute law lists of several states, and the elaborate undertaking of Mr. Bowker, successfully carried out so far in regard to the New England states. Most of the lists are in a correct sense check lists. Catalogs of state publications should be forthcoming and no doubt will follow the lists. In such catalogs there should be a complete analysis of the reports of the geological survey, labor

commission, superintendent of public instruction, state university, state experiment station, and of the many other departments of equal importance. Why not a state document catalog to correspond to the United States document catalog? The official publications of the states will increase enormously in the future, as paternalism, with its commissions for the establishment and inspection of new activities, becomes more and more the prevailing policy. Why not look ahead and make provision for this growth by some systematic attempt at cataloging? There properly belongs here the consideration of documents of smaller political divisions, the county, town, and city. In a good state bibliography the documents of each city will be cataloged. Local work of this character demands, as a preliminary, a complete collection of ordinances, reports of school trustees, police, fire, engineer departments, etc. Few of the smaller public libraries have such collections, mainly due to the universal feeling that any publication with an official stamp on it is dry, and that the smaller the political division, the dryer the document. It is just this literature with which the people are most vitally concerned, for it contains all the facts of local taxation. A collection of local documents, with an accompanying guide to it, is a business record of the city, or rather an abstract, exactly similar to the books kept by a business house. Their absence indicates lack of foresight and bad management, even if their presence is not taken notice of more than once in 20 years. Where, of all places, should a complete collection of city documents be found, if not in the public library supported by city funds?

I am well aware that "If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages, princes' palaces," but this has not prevented me from offering some suggestions, which perhaps may seem somewhat visionary. In regard to the accomplishment of any of these suggestions, no one, or no body of persons, would be better adapted for it than the state library commission, or state library association. At least the subject of state bibliography, and the manner of compilation, whether through individuals working alone, or through state aid, is worthy of discussion in the state association meetings. Even if the bibliography backward cannot be accom-

plished, the listing of the annual product of state literature could be undertaken, with the intention of compiling such lists later into one catalog. If the annual work could not be done by either of the library bodies, one of the state scientific or local historical societies could assume the responsibility. An annual key to what the state has published, to what has been written about the state, and to what has been published in the state, is surely as valuable as any treatise on its mineral wealth, or sketch of a pioneer. If such work is done, each bibliography should be published separately.

Local bibliography as here briefly outlined derives its importance from the wide extent of it; subject, *i.e.*, the state or any other given locality. Included in this subject then would be all natural and applied science relating to the place, and all sociological science concerning the people who live in it. From its breadth arises the advantage to the worker of easily determining whether he should include any given title. We must look upon the states, for bibliographical purposes, as distinctive units, just as we think of the nations of Europe. Notwithstanding that the language spoken in all the states is the same, separate accumulations of book titles of each state will become as important as the national trade bibliographies of the countries of Europe. This is apparent from the great increase of publications, and from commercial considerations. The increasing debt of interstate and international commerce to bibliography is so fully recognized that it needs no amplification here.

A national bibliography carried out in regard to the United States, with the same comprehensiveness aimed at by Williamson or Gilman, would be impracticable, at least until the work for each state had been done. Even if that should be done by each state, the compilation of these into one catalog is almost enough to bewilder the imagination, though such a national compilation is the ideal of some bibliographers. If such a scheme ever be attempted, it would be by far the best way to work from a small geographical division, the state. But why should such an attempt be made in any other way than in having full separate state bibliographies? A bibliography, composed of 45 distinct bibliographies, would be just as truly national as if it were one immense compilation.

#### LEATHER FOR BOOKBINDING.\*

EVERY librarian knows that after a few years the leather in the binding of many of his books decays and crumbles into dust. This decay in leather has been observed and discussed for more than half a century, hardly any two authorities agreeing as to the cause. In 1842 Michael Faraday was a member of the committee which investigated the condition of the library of the Athenæum Club, London. This committee blamed illuminating gas as the cause of the decay of the bindings of the books. One of the results of this investigation was the invention of a lamp by Faraday so devised as to carry out of the building the products of combustion. In 1854 Dr. Henry Letheby made further investigations along the same line, again blaming gas.

In 1859, on the occasion of the reading of a paper by John Leighton before the Society of Arts (*Journal*, 7:209) "On the library, books, and binding, particularly with regard to their restoration and preservation," a general discussion of the subject took place. This discussion was continued through many numbers of the *Journal*, and various other causes of decay besides gas were mentioned.

The matter was discussed at the conference of librarians in Philadelphia in 1876 (the beginning of the A. L. A.), when all agreed that the leather bindings of books decayed. Mr. Winsor blamed it on gas, Mr. Cutter and Mr. Poole on heat, and Mr. Edmunds on dryness. In 1878 Professor Wolcott Gibbs (*L. J.*, 3:229) placed the blame on the character of the tanning of the leather, and in 1880 Prof. William Hand Browne (*L. J.*, 5:50) placed it on the dressing or staining of leather, while Mr. Henry A. Homes (*L. J.*, 5:213) named three causes: tanning, split skins and the gas that escapes from heating furnaces.

When so many doctors disagreed it was difficult for ordinary mortals to decide. Many were beginning to feel that the case was hopeless, that it was a matter to be endured with Christian patience, as we were in the habit of enduring mosquitoes and other visitations of a like nature. The subject was discussed from time to time by the A. L. A.

\* Report of the Committee on Leather for Bookbinding. (In *Journal of the Society of Arts*, July 5, 1901. 49:621-638.)

and the L. A. U. K., but with little practical result.

Some two years ago, under the chairmanship of Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, a meeting of persons specially interested in the question was held at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, London. This meeting resolved itself into a committee to encourage the production of sound and durable leather for bookbinding. The committee held several meetings and some of its members carried on a good deal of investigation and experiment, resulting in the conclusion that the subject was too big for such a body. The committee then asked the Council of the Society of Arts to undertake a thorough investigation and then to report thereon. The Council of the Society granted this request in February, 1900, and the *Journal* of the Society for March 30, 1900, published Mr. Douglas Cockerell's reasons why such an investigation should be made. (See L. J., July, 1900, 25:332.) Mr. Cockerell's paper was an indictment of modern bookbinding leather, cited for trial before a committee of the Society of Arts. In the present report of the Society's committee, published in July of this year, we have the first and only comprehensive and scientific discussion of the whole subject. It is of the greatest value, and will be reprinted as a pamphlet and published by George Bell & Sons; price one shilling.

The committee appointed by the Council of the Society consisted of nineteen persons—librarians, bookbinders, leather manufacturers, chemists—all authorities in their respective lines. This general committee appointed two sub-committees and the respective reports of these sub-committees are printed as appendixes 1 and 2. The general report is based on these two reports. Appendix 3 is "Hints to owners and keepers of libraries," by the chairman of the general committee, Viscount Cobham. Appendix 4 is the circular to libraries, and replies. These replies are also tabulated.

The duties of Sub-committee No. 1 were "to visit libraries and to ascertain the comparative durability of various bookbinding leathers used at different periods and preserved under different conditions." This committee was composed of Mr. Cyril Davenport, of the British Museum Library; Dr. J. Gordon Parker, director of the London Leather Industries Research Laboratories; Mr. A. Seymour-Jones, leather manufacturer; Mr. Walter James Leighton, bookbinder; and Mr. Douglas Cockerell, bookbinder.

This committee visited the private library of Mr. Huth, the libraries of the Chemical Society, Athenæum Club, British Museum, the Patent Office, and the libraries at Oxford and Cambridge. In every library they found evidences of decay of bindings of all periods represented; but books bound during the last

80 or 100 years showed far greater evidences of decay than those of an earlier period. On this point their report may create a wrong impression, to the effect that *all* leather bindings of a century or more ago were of the best. Naturally the poor leathers of other centuries are not here to condemn their tanners; but because they do not now exist does not prove that there was no bad tanning in the "good old days." It is safe to say that poor bookbinding leather did exist, for in 1604 Parliament passed an act to punish with a fine and the pillory "divers tanners" who "for greediness of gain do overmuch hasten the tanning of their leather," making it to seem "fair and well and sufficiently tanned within a short space."

To return to our report. Many recent bindings showed evidence of decay after a period of from five to ten years. It is a difficult matter to fix the date of the beginning of the deterioration, but it becomes more general in some leathers, calf especially, after 1830 and in all leathers after 1860. In libraries in which there was no artificial light and in which ventilation was good the bindings are in much better condition than elsewhere. Where gas is or has been used bindings are in the worst condition, especially on the higher shelves. Tobacco smoke is injurious to books. Ordinary daylight has a disintegrating effect on *certain* leathers. Direct sunlight acts more rapidly and according to all the members of the committee, with but one exception, affects all leathers injuriously. In the opinion of one member of the committee direct sunlight is not always injurious. The injury, he thinks, may be caused by the changes in temperature brought about by the direct action of the sun. Dust causes leather to decay. As a rule books kept on shelves with glass or other doors are in far better condition than those directly exposed to the atmosphere. Damp, excessive dryness and the absence of ventilation may, however, cause great injury in connection with books kept in close-fitting cases. Of the old leathers (15th and 16th century) pigskin has proved the most durable. Vellum seems to have lasted fairly well where not too long exposed to light. Instances were noted where vellum bindings on the sides exposed to the light had become as brittle as eggshells, while the other side remained sound. Morocco bindings of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries, sumac tanned, were in good condition. After 1860 many of them were rotten. Since 1830 hardly any real calf, it seems, has been used, as nearly all of it, whether thick or thin, has perished. Sheepskin bindings of the early part of this century are often found in good condition. Since 1860 sheepskin as sheepskin is hardly to be found. It is usually grained in imitation of other leathers, and these imitations are almost uniformly bad. Genuine pigskin un-

dyed seems to have lasted very well, but colored pigskin was found to have "utterly perished." Modern leathers dyed black seem in nearly all instances to have decayed, although old black morocco of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries was found in good condition. Russia leather was found in nearly every instance to have become wholly rotten, except on books that were much handled.

As to the blame for the condition in which bindings were found, "the investigations of the sub-committee serve to show that the book-binder must share, in no small measure with the leather manufacturer and the librarian, the blame for the premature decay of leather bindings." After pointing out various faults in binding the committee gives specifications for binding heavy or valuable books, and ordinary books. These specifications are so important that we give them in full:

**SPECIFICATION FOR BINDING HEAVY OR VALUABLE BOOKS.**

*Sheets and Plates.*—All sheets broken at the back to be made sound with guards. Any single leaves or plates to be guarded round adjoining sections. Folded plates to be guarded with linen at folds. No pasting-on to be allowed.

*End Papers.*—End papers not to be pasted on or overcast, but to be made with stout linen joint and sewn on as a section. Some system of folding or zigzagging which allows a little play without danger of breaking away is advocated. End papers to be made of good paper.

*Sewing.*—Sewing to be flexible, round the bands and all along the section. Thread to be unbleached linen, and bands to be of stout hempen cord and at least five in number.

*Boards.*—To be of best black millboard. The edge of the millboard in the joint to be slightly rounded, instead of perfectly sharp as at present. The sharp edge sometimes cuts the leather.

*Lacing in Slips.*—All five slips to be laced into each board and not reduced unduly. It would be better to sink places in the board to receive the slips than to weaken them by injudicious fraying out.

*Cutting.*—This will depend on the librarian's orders.

*Headbands.*—Headbands to be worked on stout cord, vellum, or catgut, with very frequent tie-downs, and to be firmly set with stout brown paper, linen or leather.

*Lining up.*—If it is necessary to line up the back it is best done with leather or linen, leather for preference.

*Covering.*—Leather not to be unduly pared down and not made very wet before covering. Care to be taken not to stretch the leather more than necessary. No hollow backs to be used, but the leather to be attached to the back.

*Leather.*—See report of Sub-committee [No. 2.]

*Handles for Pulling Out of Shelf.*—In the case of very large books that are likely to be much used, it is advisable to have a strap of leather going loosely across the back and each end fastened to a board of the book. The Sub-committee saw some such arrangement at one or two of the libraries visited, and it seemed that a great saving of the binding resulted from the use.

*Note.*—That manuscripts on vellum, or books of special value will, of course, require special bindings designed to meet the special conditions.

**SUGGESTED SPECIFICATION FOR ORDINARY LIBRARY BINDING.**

*Sheets and Plates.*—All sheets broken at the back to be made sound with guards, any single leaves or plates to be guarded round adjoining sections. Folded plates to be guarded with linen at folds. No pasting-on to be allowed.

*End Papers.*—To be of good paper sewn on. No pasting-on or overcasting to be allowed.

*Sewing.*—To be sewn on not less than four unbleached linen tapes, with unbleached linen thread of suitable thickness. Books to be glued up and backed in the ordinary way, or left square.

*Boards.*—To be made "split boards" like those the vellum binders use. Straw board lined with a thin black board liner.

*Cutting or Treatment of Edges.*—To depend on orders.

*Attaching Slips.*—Slips to be pasted on to waste end papers which should be cut off about two inches from the back and inserted with slips in the center of split board. The board to be left about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch from the back of the book to form a French joint.

*Head-binding.*—Headbands to be worked on round cord or gut with frequent tie-downs, so as to be able to bear the strain of the books being taken from the shelf, or in cases where the expenses of a worked headband is thought to be too great, a piece of string may be inserted into the fold of the leather at the head or tail.

*Covering.*—Leather not to be unduly pared down. The French joint should make it possible to use far thicker leather than is usual. As there are no raised bands on the back the leather need not be unduly stretched in covering. For small books leather from comparatively small skins that will need but little paring should be selected.

Sub-committee No. 2 investigated the scientific side of the subject. The members of this committee are Dr. J. Gordon Parker, Mr. Henry Richard Procter, professor of Leather Industries at Yorkshire College, Leeds; and Mr. A. Seymour-Jones. Their

report is based on practical experience and on a very large amount of careful experimental work, carried out for the purposes of this inquiry. Chemical examinations were made of a number of samples of decayed leather bindings and experimental investigations were also made on both rough and finished skins. The report of this sub-committee is arranged under the following heads: Nature of the decay; Preparation of leathers suitable for binding; Bookbinding; Preservation of books; General conclusions. The most prevalent decay is red decay, old and new, the latter dating from about 1830. The former leaves the fibers of the leather in their natural position, but much weakened; the latter destroys the fibers absolutely. The discussion of "Preparation of leathers suitable for binding" is of especial interest to the manufacturer of leather. The points considered are Raw skins, Cure, Soaking, Liming, Tanning, Finishing, and Dyeing and finishing. It is in this process of dyeing that sulphuric acid enters the leather. Used in the dye bath to liberate the color it is at once absorbed by the leather, and "no amount of subsequent washing will remove it. In a very large proportion of cases the decay of modern sumac-tanned leather has been due to the sulphuric acid used in the dye bath and retained in the skin." With reference to bookbinding the report calls attention to the use of oxalic acid for washing the backs of books. This is fatal to their durability. Vinegar, even in its pure state, is injurious; and much more so is vinegar containing sulphuric acid. The sprinkling of leather with ferrous sulphate (green vitriol) to produce "sprinkled" or "tree" calf, is most strongly condemned. Stale paste should not be used, as it is liable to undergo an acid fermentation and to favor the growth of injurious moulds and bacteria. The stretching of wet leather tightly over books is condemned.

The most interesting part of the report of this sub-committee is under the head "Preservation of books." A series of most careful experiments, not yet completed, has been made by the committee. The results show conclusively that catechol tannins are unsuitable for bookbinding leathers where durability is expected, and that sumac yields a much more permanent leather. Cassia bark, the tanning material employed for East India sheep and goat skins, leathers largely used in bookbinding, was proved to be very unreliable. Thirty days' exposure to the fumes of a very small gas jet rendered East India leather perfectly rotten, while on leather tanned with sumac it had comparatively little effect. Thirty days' exposure to sunlight showed similar effects, the sumac leathers being least affected. Serious effects, very similar to those of light, were produced by exposure during the 30 days to air at a tem-

perature not exceeding 110° to 120° Fahr., dry air being apparently the most injurious. Experiments with light passed through different colored glasses showed that blue and violet glass pass light of nearly as deleterious quality as white glass, while leathers under red, green, and yellow glasses were almost completely protected. This effect was true not only of East India tanned skins but of those tanned with sumac; but the latter was much less affected, as usual. "There can be no doubt," says the report, "that the use of pale yellow or olive-green glass in library windows exposed to direct sunlight is desirable." "An easy method of comparing glasses is to expose under them to sunlight the ordinary sensitized albumenized photographic paper. Those glasses under which this is least darkened are also most protective to leather." The experiments made by exposure to various kinds of artificial light were inconclusive. Further investigations along this line are in progress. Ammonia vapors and tobacco smoke caused leather to decay. "Tests were made with the Niger red goat-skin, now so largely used for high-class bookbinding, by exposure to light, air, gas fumes, and dry heat, by none of which it seems to be much affected, and the opinion of the bookbinders is confirmed, that it is one of the most durable tannages."

Several substitutes for leather for bookbinding were examined, with the result that they are found to be not so durable as properly prepared leather, but more durable than "Persians" or improperly prepared leather. It is to be regretted that the details of the experiments on substitutes for leather are not given. This is certainly a promising field for exploration and one in which nearly all librarians and owners of books generally are interested. The sub-committee reserve their report on the durability of colors applicable to the dyeing of leather and they hope in a future report to be able to suggest a suitable dressing for preserving leather, something that will act on leather like the grease from the hand on books much used.

"Hints to owners and keepers of libraries" contains nothing new to the librarian, even though he often neglects them. "The better adapted a room is for human occupation, the better for the books it contains," is the "hint" of greatest importance.

Although the committee found so much to condemn in our modern bookbinding leathers, the case is not hopeless. Durable leathers can and are being made to-day. It is of the greatest importance for bookbinders and librarians to know these particular leathers and to use them. In the meantime we shall await with much interest the further reports of Sub-committee No. 2, which promise additional light on a subject that has long been enveloped in darkness. SAMUEL H. RANCK.

### REPORT OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING.\*

THE by-law establishing this committee and defining its duties, says:

"There shall be a committee of five members on library training, which shall visit each year the several library schools and training classes, as far as possible, make a report on the condition and character of the schools and classes which it visits, and present such recommendations as it sees fit."

Under the provisions of the above clause of the constitution, the committee is precluded from reporting upon any school for library training which it has not visited or upon any other aspect of library training not presented in such schools as are actually visited. Only one member of this committee has been able to visit any of the library schools, and his report upon the same is transmitted herewith.

J. C. DANA, *Chairman*,  
W. H. BRETT,  
ELECTRA C. DOREN,  
ELIZA G. BROWNING,  
E. C. RICHARDSON.

#### REPORT OF E. C. RICHARDSON ON PRATT, ALBANY AND DREXEL LIBRARY SCHOOLS.†

I wish to express my great pleasure in the progress, condition, attitude and prospects of the library schools. All three (Pratt, Albany, Drexel) are careful in their selection for entrance and sufficiently rigid in the matter of their degrees and promotions. The pupils are in a strict sense a select body of promising candidates, noticeably alert and on the whole decidedly above the average efficiency of technical or classical schools of their grades. At Albany every one of the nearly fifty members has had some college training and most of them are graduates.

In respect of the training itself, the methods and courses are more or less various and cannot be compared on a level, but they are nevertheless more similar than I had supposed and there are few good things in the matter of practical training taken up with one which are not soon adopted by the rest. For example the really fine training in the estimate of books in Mrs. Fairchild's seminar now has its counterpart in some degree in each of the others, so that their training in ability to select current books is as it seems to me very much improved. I was impressed with the alertness all round and the disposition to examine the very newest methods,

especially and properly now those for work with children and the schools.

I do not think it too enthusiastic to say that the teaching is thorough and excellent in the matter of personal inspiration, for what they respectively attempt in each of the schools. On account of their situation in large cities and their connection with institutes and their practical relation with active circulating libraries in which their students get a large amount of actual work thoroughly well organized in each case to give real experience, as I satisfied myself by careful observation in many departments, Pratt and Drexel seem almost better adapted than Albany for the single year training which may fit for position of assistants in city libraries and even headship of small public libraries, for which there is a real demand. The larger and in some respects extremely fine faculty at Albany on the other hand fits it decidedly better for the higher or second year work. Miss Plummer's fine ideal for her second year work is however by no means to be overlooked. She is after something of real importance to the library profession and she is accomplishing it at least as a matter of holding out an ideal in a very interesting and not unpractical manner in the matter of her incunabula and palæographic instruction. I believe, however, if this kind of work were adequately attempted by Albany and Illinois that Pratt would not insist on maintaining this historical course. It would be much better to have this work associated with Albany and Illinois and not undertaken by Pratt at all, but meanwhile, merely by virtue of attempting it, Pratt is doing a very high work for American library interests.

I find uniformly a thorough disposition to conform the curriculum to the real needs of the profession, and only anxiety to find what is the best thing to do. I ventured to criticize the amount of time which was scheduled for typewriting as a thing important enough; but not important enough as a part of technical library training to be acquired as such at so great length. I found no hypersensitiveness as to criticisms; but only a natural and more or less legitimate disposition to feel that under any generalization of criticism each fault has its extenuating circumstances.

On the whole, as to the feeling which I have gotten from the use and observation of graduates, I am very strongly convinced of the practicality and excellent conduct of these schools, even in the matter of the single year course. I repeat that the character and enthusiasm seem to me above the average of that of technical schools; that the instruction seems to be adequate and able to inspire active attention; that the standards are high and fairly rigid; that the authorities are on the whole on the sympathetic lookout for things which will improve their courses; that there is a growing sympathy with the historical

\* Presented at Waukesha conference, American Library Association, July 6, 1901. See Proceedings, p. 124.

† The personal form and colloquial manner of this report are due to the fact that it was written as a personal report to the chairman of the committee, for his information and use, and not as a formal public report for the Association. E. C. R.

and larger aspect of things, and that they are on the whole in the lead of the general spirit of the Association in the demands for a higher bibliothecal culture. I would myself like to see Drexel and Pratt undertake only the technical training which gets right down to the business of making selected, bright students just as familiar with library technology as can be done in a year's time: the proper work, as I should judge, of an institute school. I would like to see, farther, Albany and Illinois develop as they already have, the facilities for taking the scientific aspect in a still higher degree, specifically in the matter of training in proper cataloging of rare books, not incunabula alone, but in all departments, and in the knowledge of same. I incline to think that I would like to see the matter of palæography, beyond the mere cataloging of manuscripts, left to post-graduate university work and not made a part even of a two years' course, but of this I do not feel clear. I feel somewhat interested in the idea of the possibility of having in our universities post-graduate courses in highly scientific bibliographical lines leading to a Ph.D. I would like to see, for example, a course in which palæography might be made the major, with minors in language and literature. However, I do not have very strong convictions on this matter.

I suppose it is hardly wise to urge on the schools a uniform curriculum at the present moment, but I do hope that the time will come when the first year courses shall have pretty much the same character in all the schools and second year courses shall be developed into high character courses sustained in only a few schools but there sustained on a high level.

E. C. RICHARDSON.

#### BOOKS THAT ARE NOT READ.

THE custom of printing lists of the books most frequently borrowed, followed by many libraries, is reversed in the recent (7th) report of the Lincoln (England) Public Library. This includes, instead, a list of books which have never left the shelves, "many of these," it is significantly added, "being gifts to the library." The list covers the classes of Arts and industries, Literature, Drama, History and biography, Natural and mathematical sciences, Philosophy and theology, Sociology, law and commerce, and includes Maskell's "Ivories," Goethe's "Letters to Zelter," Steuart's "Letters to living authors," Xenophon's minor works, Schiller's dramatic works, Schlegel's "Philosophy of history," Morris's "Early Hanoverians," Swedenborg's "Coronis," "Edersheim's "Law and polity of the Jews," Walpole's "Foreign relations," and Jevons' "State in relation to labor." In fiction, juveniles and travel, there are no books that have not circulated.

#### THE NEW GOVERNMENT REPORT ON LIBRARIES.\*

THIS fourth government report upon the general condition of the public libraries of the United States (taking the term in its broader sense) is a welcome addition to the professional records of the year, bringing, as it does, library statistics to the opening of the new century. The report is wholly statistical, covering 242 pages as against the 260 of the report of 1897, which, it will be remembered included also a general review of library legislation. As usual public, society, and school libraries of over 1000 volumes are recorded, the total being given as 5383. This shows an increase of 1357 libraries in less than five years. The ratio of increase is more evident when it is noted that the 1897 report which recorded 4026 libraries (giving statistics for 1896) showed for a like period a gain of but 523 over the number given in the 1893 report, which gave statistics of 3503 libraries for the year 1891. The number of volumes in the 5383 libraries reported upon is given as 44,591,851, a gain of 11,539,979 or almost 35 per cent. in the five years. The growth in volumes by five-year periods is made still clearer by a diagram showing a pile of six volumes of varying sizes, representing 30 years in five-year periods, the top volume being the largest of all, and exceeding with its record of 11,539,979 additions for that period the total number of volumes (11,487,778) reported in all the libraries of the country in 1875.

The form of preceding reports has been followed, giving statistics in various tabulations, by geographic divisions, by states and territories, and in the full alphabetic record by name of place, arranged by states. The North Atlantic division maintains its first rank, with 2473 of the 5383 libraries and a million more than half the number of volumes in the United States. New York alone has 718 libraries with 7,496,509 v.; Massachusetts, 571 libraries with 6,633,285 v., and Pennsylvania 401 libraries with 3,974,577 v.

The North Central division has 1728 libraries, with 11,211,710 volumes. Illinois has 309 of these libraries, with 2,472,710 volumes; Ohio, 266 libraries, with 2,055,589 volumes; Michigan, 193 libraries, with 1,298,708 volumes.

The South Atlantic division has 421 libraries, with 5,303,237 volumes. Maryland has 80 of these libraries, with 1,175,253 volumes; the District of Columbia 74, with 2,504,783 volumes, 1,000,000 of these being in the Library of Congress. The South Central division has 374 libraries, with 1,886,731 volumes. Kentucky has 76 libraries, with 425,729 volumes; Tennessee, 77 libraries, with 392,221 volumes. The Western division has

\* U. S. Bureau of Education. Chapter from the report of the Commissioner of Education. [Advance sheets.] Chapter xvii: Public, society, and school libraries. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1901. p. 923-1165. O.



387 libraries, with 2,779,596 volumes. California has 212 of these libraries, with 1,781,758 volumes; Colorado 54, with 363,866 volumes.

The percentage of increase for the whole country was almost 35; for the North Atlantic division, nearly 33; for the South Atlantic division, 32; for the South Central division, nearly 39; for the North Central division, almost 40; for the Western division, about 38. Oklahoma shows the greatest per cent. of increase — 379. The following states and territories show percentages of increase above 100: West Virginia, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, North Dakota, South Dakota, and New Mexico.

Of the 5383 libraries, 3036 had 209,412 periodicals in their reading rooms, 3684 had added 2,156,992 volumes during the year, and 1455 had added 549,326 pamphlets. The number of volumes issued for home use during the year by 2405 libraries was 48,410,128; and the number issued for use in 783 libraries was 9,609,632.

Only 1040 libraries occupy their own buildings; 592 occupy rented buildings. Of 3751 not answering the question in regard to this item, school, college, and other libraries, occupying buildings or rooms rent free comprise the greater proportion. The number of libraries supported by taxation is 2375; the number by subscription 2870. 138 are reported as being supported by both taxation and subscription. The number reported as entirely free to the public is 2734; the number free for reference only, 1735; the number of subscription libraries, 914. There are 447 libraries classed as circulating, 1148 as reference, and 3788 as both circulating and reference.

There are 1979 general libraries, 1725 school, and 680 college libraries. The remaining libraries are divided among 15 classes. There are four libraries having over 500,000 volumes each, three between 300,000 and 500,000, and 47 between 100,000 and 300,000. The number of libraries having below 5000 volumes is 3654.

There is one library to every 14,118 people in the United States, and there are 59 books to every 100 population. The North Atlantic division has a library to every 8510 persons; the South Central division a library to every 37,647 persons. The District of Columbia has 899 volumes to every 100 of population; Massachusetts, 236; New Hampshire, 176; Connecticut, 170; Rhode Island, 163; Nevada, 157; California, 120; New York, 103; Maine, 101 volumes to each 100 population.

The statistics thus summarized are presented both in abstract and in tabulation, and other details, as to endowments, collections of less than 1000 volumes, etc., are given. In view of the interest and usefulness of the report, it is to be hoped that a sufficiently large edition, in convenient separate form, has been issued to make it of full service.

FREE LIBRARIES AND SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES: SOME COMPARISONS.

THE *Library Bulletin*, issued by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, contains in its August number a general review of the work and administration of the library, in which it is stated that "libraries under private administration are managed more economically and achieve better results, comparatively, than those under municipal control." Comparative statistics for 1900 for five leading subscription libraries are given, as follows:

	New York Mercantile.*	Philadelphia Mercantile.	Brooklyn Library.	St. Louis Mercantile.	Mechanics' Institute.
Volumes.....	263,217	189,046	149,676	110,485	85,191
Members.....	3,255	2,274	2,473	3,473	3,807
Average daily circulation.....	308	221	284	336	431
Receipts from membership.....	\$15,281	\$3,965	\$8,985	\$6,089	\$18,739
Expenditures: %					
Books and periodicals.....	35.77	25.25	24.35	36.08	26.76
Salaries.....	39.62	31.72	46.92	41.81	36.35
Taxes and insurance.....	....	4.53	....	4.29	8.61
Light, heat and repairs.....	....	19.60	14.00	3.65	10.47
Printing and binding.....	14.32	15.30	7.53	9.42	11.22
Sundries.....	10.29	3.60	7.20	4.75	6.59
	100	100	100	100	100

\*Excluding branch circulation and expenditure.

This showing is compared with the following figures of five free libraries, taken at random:

	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Minneapolis.	Providence.
Volumes... ..	579,635	258,498	197,551	119,346	93,368
Average circulation.....	1,187	2,001	1,233	816	305
Expenditures: total.....	\$210,709	\$213,051	\$60,913	\$41,197	\$27,982
Percentages:					
Books and periodicals.....	13.47	7.71	12.27	14.35	9.23
Salaries.....	56.49	61.52	66.09	50.15	....
Expense.....	30.04	30.77	21.64	35.50	....

Excluding branch and delivery station circulation and expenditure.

As a result of the comparison it is pointed out that the Boston Public Library, for instance, "with a total expenditure ten times as great as that of the Mechanics' Institute, and with almost seven times as many volumes, circulates less than twice as many books. The Providence Public Library, considered a model of good administration, with a larger expenditure, has a smaller circulation than even our curtailed record for last year and less than half of our present aver-

age. This, too, when the free libraries have from ten to thirty times as many cardholders as the subscription libraries.

"In the proportion of expenditures there is an equally important difference. While the subscription libraries mentioned spend an average of 29.64 per cent. for books and periodicals, the free libraries spend but 11.41. While the former average 39.28 per cent. for salaries, the latter average 58.56 per cent. for the same purpose.

"But while the management of subscription libraries is more economical than that of the municipal free libraries, it is also more conservative. The most vulnerable spot in the life of the subscription library is the disinclination of its members to change, and the consequent neglect of its administration to embrace improvements in library economy."

#### NOTES ON THE CARE OF MAPS.

In reply to many requests for information received since I have been arranging, classifying and cataloging the maps and charts in the New York Public Library, which amount to over 20,000 pieces, I may venture to summarize my experiences in that work, the more so as my connection with that institution officially ceases in the present autumn.

1. As to arrangement. It is easier and more economical to divide a collection of maps and charts broadly into three groups of (a) sheets, (b) dissected or folded maps, (c) roller maps.

a. Sheets. These should be kept as far as possible in the state of original issue, *without any folds*, as every fold eventually tends to weaken the sheet. Our largest drawers are about 53 inches long, 40 inches from back to front, and two inches deep, *inside* measurement. This size enables us to keep nearly all U. S. coast survey, hydrographic office and foreign charts unfolded, although in some cases they have to be folded in half. *Sets of charts*, like the two foregoing, are kept in *numerical* succession, agreeing with numbers of the printed catalogs of their respective departments, and are not included in any geographical subdivision, as is the case with loose miscellaneous maps; but inasmuch as the scales of these maps all vary, they are also all card cataloged in detail. On the other hand, *collections* of government maps, or even those of private firms, on a uniform scale, are not cataloged as to each sheet, but one reference card refers to the whole series, and itself refers to the catalog or index map issued with the maps by the governments or firms issuing them. As, for instance, the various states of the U. S. Topographical Survey, issued by the Geological Department, are represented by one card only for each state. The same rule applies to the counties of England and Ireland; but

France, Germany, Switzerland and Greece are given only one card each for their several surveys, embracing hundreds of sheets each. These sets of sheets are not mixed up geographically with the miscellaneous sheets, but are stacked to suit convenience of size.

In no case should sheets on a uniform scale be bound up, as they are meant to be placed side by side when consulted, and their value is greatly impaired unless this is possible. Miscellaneous sheets should all be arranged in manila paper, in whatever geographical arrangement seems best to the librarian, and no arbitrary rule can be laid down, as it must entirely depend upon the extent of the stock as to what subdivision is necessary. For instance, New York state might originally contain maps of New York City and environs, and various cities and towns; but as the collection increases it will be found necessary to separate New York City, and even Brooklyn, from the main group and give them folios of their own. All maps should have their dates carefully pencilled on a given position, as I have arranged all such sheets strictly "chronologically"; and of course great care must be taken that these dates coincide with those on the card.

While I have adopted the general idea of keeping all sheets of a given continent together as far as shelves, etc., would permit, I have frequently had to break up a regular volume and adapt myself to the necessities of the fixtures supplied by the library.

b. Dissected or folded maps. These are of such an extremely varied character that I have adopted pamphlet boxes, as far as possible, to receive the various waifs and strays of all sizes below a certain standard, and placed those boxes with the larger maps of that character in their geographical sequence, not A B C.

c. Roller maps, whether mounted on muslin, with rollers and ledges; or not mounted and without such attachments, I arrange strictly in A B C order, regardless of geographical position or chronological order, as their number is comparatively so small that a more detailed subdivision or analysis would merely be waste of time. For these maps I arrange a sort of framework about three feet or 40 inches from the ground, with another one of about 12 inches only, the upper divisions to have movable fronts, so that if a map is too long to be put over the rack into its proper place it can be laid into it. These divisions should be large enough to hold about 12 maps, and their number must necessarily depend upon your stock. I use two old cupboards, but they have not afforded me as many divisions as I should have.

2. As to classification. I have generally adopted the rule of the British Museum map catalog, placing every map strictly in A B C order according to its title; but inasmuch as that institution does not recognize Saint,

San, Santa, Cape, Old, New, North or South as parts of the title, but only adjuncts, I have to some extent departed from their rule in favor of that adopted in Lippincott's Gazetteer, the U. S. Postal Guide and Bullinger's list of places in the United States and Canada. In cases where a map covers many states of this country, it is generally entered as *United States, Parts of*; or if it embraces indiscriminately parts of Canada, United States and Mexico, it would be classified as *North America, Parts of*. I have found it extremely difficult satisfactorily to dispose of the earlier maps of this country, which, under the name of Canada, Louisiana, New Netherlands, New Belgium, New England etc., cover ground which varied in its significance and area at different periods of history. I have endeavored to meet such cases by cross-reference cards, maintaining, as far as possible, a uniform standard of nomenclature.

THOMAS LETTS.

*New York Public Library, Lenox Building.*

#### CO-OPERATION AMONG STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

*From Quarterly Bulletin of Iowa Library Commission, July, 1901.*

THE desire on the part of the commissions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa to co-operate in all practical ways possible has been the subject of much correspondence during the past few months. It was seen that many lines of commission work are in common and could be greatly advanced with less expense by combining energies. The preparation and printing of a suggestive list of books, monthly lists of new books, commission handbook, statistic blanks, record blanks, etc., were manifestly subjects for co-operation. Then the possibility of printed catalog cards in connection with the suggestive list and monthly lists was a logical part of plans for co-operation. Hence, at a conference of the commission secretaries of these states during the A. L. A. meeting at Waukesha, it was decided to undertake at once practical co-operation along these lines. Briefly the plan is this: Each month a carefully selected and recommended list of the new books suited to a small library will be issued jointly by the three commissions. Printed catalog cards for these books will be prepared and printed by the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. for the commissions, at the rate of one-third of a cent per card (on 1 catalog stock), this price being made possible because by co-operation of the three states a larger number of cards are assured. Work on the suggestive list of books (about 1000 vols.) will in the meantime be pushed as rapidly as possible and printed cards will be prepared for these. A library just starting will be able by means of this to secure the catalog cards at the time of the

purchase of the books, at a rate so much cheaper than it would cost to write catalog cards in the usual manner, that the advantage is at once evident.

The average number of cards necessary for each book is difficult to name. The author, title and one subject card would serve as the smallest basis for the ordinary book, thus making the cards for that book cost one cent, but a very large number of books will need many more cards; such books as collective biography and books of essays often taking 40 to 50 cards to bring out each specific subject or person as a heading. The plan is to have the cards on sale at this rate with a large jobbing firm such as A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, or the St. Paul Book and Stationery Co., at the price above named (one-third of a cent per card), so that the cards may be sent out with the book. It is hoped that this plan for the monthly list of new books and the printed cards for same may be put into active operation this fall.

#### THE NEW CHECK LIST OF U. S. PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

*W. L. Post, in Index and Review, June, 1901.*

NEARLY two years ago there was begun in the office of the Superintendent of Documents a revision of the "Checklist" issued from that office in 1895. It was at first thought the work would be completed in a year, but the subject has so developed and the scope so enlarged, that only one division of the work is as yet ready for publication.

The statement that this work, when completed, will list all the publications of the U. S. Government, both "Congressional" and "Departmental," from 1789 to 1900, conveys not a faint idea of the magnitude of the work; and even an outline of the contemplated contents will be inadequate to convince one of the vastness of the undertaking.

The study of our public documents naturally divides itself into three distinct sections, namely: the "Papers of the first fourteen Congresses," the "Congressional series" and the "Departmental series," and under these headings the "Checklist" work is being pursued.

No complete list or file of the "Papers of the first fourteen Congresses" exists; but by carefully sorting and comparing the scattered volumes, a comparatively complete list of these valuable historical documents can be obtained. The list is now being rapidly augmented by the hearty co-operation of the librarians, and as soon as completed will be issued in pamphlet form for the convenience of librarians in general, and in the hope that many additions will be made to it before its final incorporation in the main volume.

The "Congressional series," which is composed of what is known variously as the

"Congressional set," "Sheet-set," and "Sheep-bound reserve," including all the numbered Congressional documents and reports from the beginning of the 15th to the close of the 52d Congress, has been fully indexed, and these "Tables and index" are shortly to appear in separate form as the first contribution toward the main work.

There are 96,875 separate documents in the period covered, of which 50,000 have been included in the index, after omitting private claims, minor appropriations, and other unimportant reports. The value of such a publication needs no comment to those who use this heterogeneous collection.

The "Departmental series" includes all reports, bulletins, circulars, orders, and other miscellaneous publications of the several Executive Departments and minor Government bureaus. A list and index of the publications of any one of these offices, with historical and bibliographical notes, would be in itself a valuable accession to the information on the interesting, though little understood, subject of public documents, while a complete bibliography of all, as is contemplated, will be of inestimable value. The work of classifying, to facilitate listing and indexing, has been completed, and the bibliography will be published as soon as completed, to attract additions and corrections.

The consolidation of these three publications in one grand work, with systematic arrangement and a single index to the whole, will consummate a task of the greatest practical value to all interested, and make the long dreamed of "Bibliography of United States public documents" a reality.

#### LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE sixth annual report of the [English] Library Assistants' Association appears in the June issue of the *Library Assistant*, the organ of that body. The association now numbers 196 members, being an increase of 23 during the year. Its fifth annual meeting was held June 30, 1900, when the Cotgreave prize and the two junior prizes were awarded to the successful competitors in the prize-essay contest. The usefulness of the *Library Assistant* has been increased by its presentation of the subjects treated in the L. A. A. Study Circle, established for the private study of professional subjects. The library of the association now contains 256 volumes, 28 being accessions of the year covered in the report.

#### WHY WE DO IT.

THE object of classifying and cataloging is to reduce a library to an encyclopedia.

H. H. BALLARD,  
*Librarian Berkshire Athenaeum.*

#### American Library Association.

*President:* Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

#### MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A meeting of the executive board of the A. L. A. has been called, to be held at the New York Public Library, beginning at 10 a.m., Monday, Sept. 30.

#### WAUKESHA PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Waukesha conference have been mailed to all members of the A. L. A. who have paid the dues for 1901. Other members will receive the volume on payment of the annual dues (\$2) to the treasurer, Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

A valuable pin was found at the close of the A. L. A. conference at the Fountain Spring House, Waukesha. Owner may have same on application to

L. E. STEARNS,  
*Wisconsin Free Library Commission*  
Madison, Wis.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

#### PRINTED CATALOG CARDS FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERIALS.

The Publishing Board of the American Library Association invites subscriptions to the printed catalog cards for the articles in 21 bibliographical periodicals, as per list appended.

Two cards of each title will be furnished, one to serve as the author, the other for the subject entry. Distribution of cards will be made twice a month, and bills will be rendered quarterly for the cards distributed.

Price, \$2.50 per 100 titles (two cards for each title); 40c. per 100 cards for extra cards, 3, 4, or more to each title. If more than 25 subscriptions are received, the price will probably be reduced.

The Bibliographical Society of Chicago will index the periodicals, sending the manuscript to the Publishing Board for printing.

It is estimated that the number of titles furnished annually will be about 430, making the annual cost about \$11. For the first year should be added 89 titles to be furnished for 2 completed sets—*Bibliographica* and *Revue Internationale des Archives*—and 628 titles for recent back numbers of a few periodicals, indicated on the list, which it seemed best to index, making the total expense the first year about \$28.

The issue will be begun when enough subscriptions have been received to warrant the undertaking. Subscriptions should be sent to A. L. A. Publishing Board.

List of bibliographical serials:

	Beginning with.	Est'm'd.	
		No. art's to Jan., 1901.	No. art's per year.
1. <i>Bibliofilia</i> .....	v. 1, 1900	19	20
2. <i>Bibliographie Moderne</i> .....	v. 1, 1898	55	15
3. <i>Bibliographica</i> , complete.....	v. 1-3, 1901	73	..
4. <i>Bulletin du Bibliophile</i> .....	1901	..	30
5. <i>Bulletin of Bibliography</i> .....	v. 1, 1897	20	20
6. <i>Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen</i> .....	v. 18, 1901	..	35
7. <i>Centralblatt Beihefte</i> .....	1901	..	3
8. <i>Congrès Bibliographique International, compte rendu, 1878, 1889</i> .....	1898, 1900]	200	..
9. <i>The Library</i> , series 2.....	v. 1, 1900	43	40
10. <i>Library Association Record</i> ...	v. 1, 1899	60	60
11. <i>Library Journal</i> .....	v. 26, 1901	..	55
12. <i>Mittheilungen des Oesterreichischen Vereins für Bibliothekswesen</i> .....	v. 1, 1897	22	6
13. <i>Revue Biblio-icographique</i> ...	v. 8, 1901	..	30
14. <i>Revue des Bibliothèques</i> .....	v. 11, 1901	..	25
15. <i>Revue Internationale des Archives des Bibliothèques et des Musées</i> , complete.....	v. 1, 1895-96	16	..
16. <i>Rivista delle Biblioteche</i> .....	v. 12, 1901	..	35
17. <i>Sammlung bibliotekwissenschaftlicher Arbeiten</i> , no. 6, 8, 10, 11 (Dziatko's).....	.....	52	?
18. <i>Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, London</i> ...	v. 1, 1893	44	15
19. <i>Verhandlungen der Sektion für Bibliothekswesen auf der 44. und 45. Versammlung deutscher Philologen und Schulmännern</i> .....	1897	10	5
20. <i>Yearbook of the Bibliographical society of Chicago</i> .....	1900	3	2
21. <i>Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde</i> .....	v. 1, 1897	100	25

State Library Commissions.

IDAHO FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. E. J. Dockery, secretary, Boise.

The handbook of the Idaho library commission, recently issued, is mainly devoted to the subject of travelling libraries. It includes the act creating the commission, with the other library laws of the state, a short sketch of the travelling library movement in Idaho, and notes on how to arouse local interest in free libraries. To secure the commission's travelling libraries it is required that a local library association of not less than six persons should be organized, to assume control of and responsibility for the books.

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

The quarterly *Bulletin* of the Iowa library commission, for July, contains short articles and notes of general library interest, among them being "Things every one should know," by John C. Dana, "Suggestions regarding library architecture," and "Reading for young people," by Mary E. Ahern.

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Edna D. Bullock, secretary, Lincoln. Miss Edna D. Bullock, graduate of the

New York State Library School, class of 1894, and a graduate of the University of Nebraska, was on Sept. 5 elected secretary of the Nebraska library commission. J. I. Wyer, Jr., librarian of the University of Nebraska, is president of the commission.

State Library Associations.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Hopkins, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Eleanor Roper, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Anna Hoover, Public Library, Galesburg.

The Illinois State Library Association held a special meeting of a purely business character on the afternoon of July 4 at Waukegan, during the session of the A. L. A.

The library commission bill for the state having been for the third time defeated in the legislature, in the previous spring, it seemed a desirable time to review the work of the legislative committee. There seemed to be conflicting ideas upon several points, and it was thought if a complete history of the work of this committee could be given it might enable the association to start upon its fourth attempt with a clear idea of what was to be done. Therefore Miss Katharine L. Sharp, who has been on the committee since its formation, gave a very full history of the proceedings of the different committees, including a comparison of the bills presented at the several legislatures.

In 1895 the first movement for a library commission in Illinois was started by a few Chicago people, which resulted in the formation of the Illinois State Library Association in 1896, whose objects were the formation of a state library commission and to provide an information bureau. Committees for both were appointed. The Information Bureau was established in connection with the Library School at Armour Institute, and in Nov., 1896, the legislative committee sent out a circular stating the object of a commission and the plans for obtaining one for Illinois. At the second meeting of the state association the committee reported, presenting the draft of a bill for presentation at the coming session of the legislature. This bill desired a board of five members. It was to give the usual advice and counsel to libraries and to make an annual report to the governor. No member was to receive compensation, but the sum of \$1000 was asked for travelling and incidental expenses.

The report of the committee was accepted and the committee discharged. The executive committee was then authorized to prepare the bill for presentation to the legislature, and the executive committee was increased by three members of the original committee.

At the second annual meeting of the association at Springfield, Jan. 20, 1897, the executive committee of seven reported that the bill had been referred to Senator Macmillan, who was to put it into proper form, but no real progress was reported. At this meeting it was voted that a committee should be formed, consisting of the president, Col. J. W. Thompson, and the three members of the original committee, Mr. Hopkins, Dr. Wire, and Miss Sharp, with such others as they should see fit to appoint, to attend to the matter of a library commission; shape the bill, see to putting it through the legislature and to carrying it out. There is no record that this committee was ever discharged. They prepared a bill which was revised by Judge Neely and Mr. H. W. Jackson, vice-president of the John Crerar Library. This bill was practically the same as the first draft of 1896. It was introduced by Representative Rowe and Senator Stubblefield, March 11, 1897. Later Col. Thompson went before the Senate committee and found the sentiment favorable, yet at the meeting of the state library association at Peoria, May 13, 1897, the president received a telegram saying the bill was again reported unfavorably and there was no hope. The bill presumably was lost because of the \$1000 appropriation.

In October, 1897, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs pledged its support to the library commission bill and appointed a library committee for this purpose. In 1898 Judge Neely was appointed to serve on the legislative committee in place of Dr. Wire, who had removed from the state.

At the fourth annual meeting of the association at the University of Illinois in 1899, Mr. E. S. Willcox presented resolutions for the creation of a state library commission, especially mentioning travelling libraries as one feature of its work and also increasing the appropriation to \$5000.

The president then appointed Mr. E. S. Willcox, Mr. C. W. Andrews, and Miss Katharine L. Sharp a committee to prepare a bill and present it to the legislature. At the close of the association meeting this committee met and drafted a bill incorporating the substance of the resolutions and basing it on former bills. The bill was sent to Springfield and introduced. In spite of the combined efforts of librarians, teachers, and women's clubs it was lost by four votes. The reason assigned unofficially was that the legislators were opposed to more commissions. It was then that the Illinois Farmers' Institute promised to work for a commission in 1901. In December, 1899, the Illinois State Teachers' Association appointed a committee of five to co-operate with similar committees from the Illinois State Library Association, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Illinois Farmers' Institute, to form a joint committee on library legislation in 1901.

At the annual meeting of the library asso-

ciation at East St. Louis in 1900, the following committee on library legislation was appointed: Mr. E. S. Willcox, Miss Katharine L. Sharp, Miss M. E. Ahern, Hon. A. S. Draper, and Mr. A. H. Hopkins. There is no record of the previous committee having been discharged. There was no formal meeting of this committee but the chairman reported that he had consulted the individual members. On Nov. 9, 1900, there was a meeting of the joint committee, chairman Mr. O. F. Barbour, of Rockford, for the teachers, Miss Frances Le Baron, of Elgin, for the women's clubs, and Mr. E. S. Willcox, of Peoria, for the librarians. A bill was drafted, based upon the one presented at the previous session.

Mr. Barbour had 1000 copies printed at the expense of the state teachers' association for use of the sub-committees. In the first 100 there were typographical errors. When Mr. Willcox's copies were sent to him some of the imperfect copies were included by mistake. This circular also contained some bills which were not approved by the library sub-committee. For these several reasons Mr. Willcox had copies of the library commission bill printed and distributed and in addition to the bill a descriptive page called "Objects of the proposed bill." This bill was entitled "An act to create a State Board of Library Commissioners whose duty it shall be to provide travelling libraries for the rural districts of the state, and promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries." It called for five members, one of whom was to be the president of the university and another the state superintendent of public instruction, ex-officio, the term of office to be four years. Travelling libraries were made the first clause in the duties of said commission. No member was to receive compensation but a competent librarian was to be appointed. \$5000 was asked as an appropriation.

The sub-committee from the state teachers' association thought that it had the endorsement of the state federation of women's clubs and stated this in a letter accompanying its bill which was sent throughout the state. When the sub-committee from the federation received this circular, they tore off the bill for woman's suffrage before distributing it. When these circulars, therefore, came in contact, small wonder that many thought them conflicting bills. The bill for a state library commission was identical in all of the circulars.

This bill was presented to the legislature by Representative E. D. McCulloch and Senator J. O. Putnam. At the annual meeting of the library association at Lincoln, 1901, the legislative committee reported progress.

It was learned that the Farmers' Institute committee had introduced an independent bill asking for \$2500 for travelling libraries. In the discussion which followed, the strong desire was expressed that the different com-

mittees should combine or compromise, but nothing definite could be decided.

Mr. Willcox visited Springfield twice, appearing before three committees. The House library committee approved the bill with one slight amendment, the Senate appropriations committee referred it to a sub-committee which reported adversely on account of the appropriation, and the full committee concurred. At the same time the legislature gave the Farmers' Institute \$2500 for travelling libraries.

The open questions now are:

1. Shall the bill ask for a library commission and risk losing the travelling library clause, or shall it ask only for travelling libraries to be placed by some existing organization? Consideration should be given to the fact that the travelling library is only one part of the work of a commission.

2. Shall the bill ask for an enabling act alone and depend on voluntary subscriptions for expenses? Shall it ask for \$5000, or shall it ask for \$10,000 in the belief that its importance will be better appreciated?

3. If there be an appropriation, shall the bulk of it be devoted to travelling expenses of commissioners who use their personal influence to arouse interest in libraries, or shall it be used for books?

Appended to Miss Sharp's report was a report from Mr. E. S. Willcox, chairman of the legislative committee.

It was decided that Miss Sharp's paper be considered an official report of all the existing library legislative committees and that they all be discharged and a new one appointed by the chair. Mr. Hopkins explained that the fault of past failures did not rest with any one or two persons but from a variety of reasons, that if a commission was obtained in 1903 it would be because each individual member did his part and that success or failure rested in the hands of the association. He explained that his idea was not to create a bill establishing travelling libraries or public libraries, but to get a commission and let the commission organize its own work. He further stated that to him a commission meant an educational body which should assist in the other educational work of the state, that it should be a central bureau radiating its threads from north to south and from east to west. Eventually he hoped that we might follow in the footsteps of educational bureaus with one national bureau and each state having its own branch bureau.

The next question taken up was an amendment to the constitution creating a life membership upon the payment of \$5. This sum was considered too small, but upon its being increased to \$10 the amendment was carried.

Mr. Hopkins, chairman of the committee on statistics, reported that the material collected in regard to the library statistics of Cook county had been incorporated into a thesis by Mr. Waters, of the Illinois Library School, and the whole had been turned over

to the association. He pointed out the value of such material to the whole library world and asked if the association were going to sit still or if it could not undertake to publish these statistics of Illinois libraries. All that was necessary was a little editing.

After some discussion it was decided that the chair appoint a committee of three to investigate and report on methods and expense of such publication.

The time and place of the next meeting were discussed. Evanston and Quincy both gave cordial invitations. Some thought Decoration Day might be a better time than Washington's Birthday, because of the weather, though nothing definite was decided. The treasurer then wanted some information in regard to the time that should elapse upon the non-payment of dues before a member was dropped, if removal from the state constituted a resignation, etc., which resulted in appointing a committee to make by-laws considering especially all lapses of membership.

The meeting then adjourned sine die. On the following Sunday evening all librarians from Illinois dined together at the hotel. One hundred and three responded to the call. The different courses were interspersed with toasts, responded to on the spur of the moment. Miss Ahern made a delightful toast-mistress, introducing each speaker with some apt remark. At the adjournment the hope was expressed that the next state meeting would be as largely attended, when the pleasant acquaintances made in Waukesha might be renewed. ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary*.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* A. P. Fleming, Des Moines.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss H. L. McCrory, Public Library, Cedar Rapids.

The 12th annual meeting of the association will be held at Burlington, Oct. 9-11, as previously announced in these columns. It is expected that Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, will be present and make the chief address. Miss Dousman, children's librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library, is expected to present a paper on children's work, and other subjects of timely interest will be presented by Iowa librarians and trustees that will make the program eminently practical.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Mrs. Mary H. Curran, Public Library, Bangor.

*Secretary:* George T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

*Treasurer:* Miss Alice C. Furbish, Public Library, Portland.

The annual meeting of the Maine Library Association was held at the Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, on Sept. 3. The attendance of those directly engaged in library work was larger than at any previous gathering of this character. A paper by Mr. John Haley, of the Dyer Library of Saco, gave an account of an unsuccessful endeavor, un-

dertaken at some expense, to encourage the reading of books in the outlying districts of that city by means of travelling libraries. The indifference met with seemed due partly to preference for periodical literature, partly to the comparative ease with which books could be borrowed directly from the main library.

A paper on "Book reviews from the librarian's standpoint," by Frank H. Whitmore, assistant librarian of Bowdoin College, set forth the conditions of present-day reviewing, pointing out the presence of a commercial element which has deflected reviewing from its proper course and made it more serviceable to the publishing house than to the librarian. The review being an indispensable adjunct to the librarian's work, it remains for him to take up and to emphasize the scattered complaints of independent persons against the present state of criticism if reviews are to be of any real assistance. A short historical sketch traced the review from its origin, as an independent form of literature, in the *Journal des Savants* of Paris, up through the period of the patron, then of the old quarterlies to the spread of reviewing through the weeklies and dailies of the present time. The difficulties of reviewing were examined and set over against its achievements, with the conclusion that with the enormous output of books and the pressing demand of the public for reviews the criticisms often become superficial and incomplete. Then followed an analysis of what the librarian asks for in relation to new books, with the view that in thus formulating his demand, which on inspection does not differ widely from that of the discriminating reader, there might be given to reviewing more definiteness and coherence. An extended list of reviewing periodicals was given, followed by a characterization of the more important ones, closing with a statement of the need for more men among reviewers, for a longer and more careful training on the part of the critic, and for the signed review.

An earnest plea for attendance upon the meetings of the A. L. A. was made by Mrs. Mary H. Curran, of the Bangor Public Library, in her paper on the "Advantages of library association." She spoke of the inspiration and practical help derived from the national meetings, and of their great value in maintaining the spirit of fellowship among librarians.

The larger part of the three sessions held during the day was devoted to the informal discussion and interchange of experience on seven topics, previously selected by members of the association as of practical interest to them. Of these the three following may be mentioned as eliciting somewhat divergent opinions: Can the card catalog be made a successful substitute for the printed list in a small library? What reference books should be bought first? What per cent. of fiction should be added to a town library?

#### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

*Secretary:* Miss G. M. Walton, State Normal College, Ypsilanti.

*Treasurer:* Miss N. S. Loving, Public Library, Ann Arbor.

The association has issued in a neat pamphlet the Proceedings of its 10th annual meeting, held at Albion, Nov. 9-10, 1900. In addition to the report of sessions, and the papers read, there is appended a "History of the development of libraries in Michigan," with full statistical tables, by Olive C. Lathrop, of the Illinois State Library School.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* F. M. Crunden, Public Library, St. Louis.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* J. T. Gerould, State University Library, Columbia.

The annual meeting of the association will be held in Kansas City, Oct. 24-25, 1901.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* H. M. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo.

*Secretary:* Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

*Treasurer:* E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, New York City.

The date for "library week" to be held at Lake Placid as the annual meeting of the New York Library Association has been put one week earlier than first announced, the week as finally determined being Sept. 21-30. This change was made necessary by the earlier opening of the library schools of the state, whose instructors and students desire to attend the conference, and by general request from many in other states. The meeting promises to be a most successful one, the advance registration on Sept. 1 being considerably in excess of 100.

The program has been carefully planned with reference to the needs of the state, chief among the topics to be considered being Library institutes, Library architecture, Literature and the children, Reading lists and Book selection. There will be no formal papers, but short opening talks to introduce the topics with ample time for discussion, the program being elastic, so that if a subject proves of special interest and profit, the discussion can be prolonged.

The sessions are planned for one each day from Sept. 23-28; but if the weather should prove stormy, the time will be filled with meetings, leaving the other days for personal conferences, or excursions and recreation.

The New York Central Railroad has confirmed the announcement of a one-fare rate from all points on its lines. Tickets will be good for purchase and departure any time on and after Sept. 15 to 25, and will be good returning any time before Oct. 15. These rates are good on the Boston & Albany Rail-



road, as well as on all branches of the New York Central.

The Lake Placid Club give half regular rates on rooms, making the cost of rooms from 25 cents to \$2 a day. Comfortable rooms, accommodating two, average about \$1 a day. Table board is 50 cents a meal or \$10.50 a week.

It is most important for the comfort of all that the club should know as early as possible how many guests it must care for, and all who expect to attend are asked to notify the secretary promptly. All who wish to engage rooms are requested to write to Mr. Aşa O. Gallup, manager, Lake Placid Club, Morning-side, Essex Co., N. Y. All desiring further information should write to Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, secretary, James Prendergast Library, Jamestown, N. Y.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library.

*Secretary:* Miss Olive Jones, State University Library, Columbus.

*Treasurer:* Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

The seventh annual meeting will be held at Sandusky, O., October 1-4, 1901. The following program has been prepared:

#### Tuesday, October 1.

- Evening:* 1. Address of welcome. Rev. Winfield Baer.  
2. President's address. Prof. A. S. Root.  
3. Evolution of the library in Sandusky. Rev. Charles Martin.  
4. Inspection of library.

#### Wednesday, October 2.

- Morning:* 1. Reports of secretary and treasurer.  
2. Reports of committees.  
    (a) Relation of libraries to schools.  
    (b) Library training.  
    (c) Library extension.  
3. The American Library Association. Miss Electra Doren.  
4. Bibliography in the small library. Miss E. L. Abbott.

*Afternoon:* Out-of-door excursion.

*Evening:* Reception.

#### Thursday, October 3.

- Morning:* 1. Business session with reports of auditing committee and committee on necrology.  
2. Section meetings.  
    a. Small Library Section.  
        (1) Selection of books for the small library. Miss Mary C. Parker.  
        (2) Reference work in the small library. Miss Anne C. Granger.

- (3) The library and the community. Miss Mildred C. Wood.

#### b. College Section.

Subject for discussion: What should be the ratio between the expenditure for books and the expenditure for administration in a college library?

- Afternoon:* 1. Exposition of existing library laws. Judge Tod B. Gallo-way.  
2. Symposium, led by Mr. W. T. Porter. Subject: What has been done in various communities under these laws?  
3. Report of legislative committee.

*Evening:* 1. Music.

2. Address. Mr. R. R. Bowker, Editor LIBRARY JOURNAL.

3. Music.

4. Address. Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress.

5. Music.

#### Friday, October 4.

- Morning:* 1. Business session.  
2. Librarians and teachers. Miss Emma Graham.  
3. Collection of historical material by libraries. Mr. E. O. Randall.  
4. Question box. Miss M. E. Ahern.

#### WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.

*Secretary:* Miss B. M. Brown, Public Library, Eau Claire.

*Treasurer:* Miss Tryphena Mitchell, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

The Wisconsin meeting arranged in connection with the A. L. A. conference, was held at the Fountain Spring House, on the afternoon of Thursday, July 4.

The meeting was opened by introductory remarks by F. A. Hutchins, who outlined the great need of more public and travelling libraries in Wisconsin. A large map was exhibited, showing the areas not reached by any library agency.

This talk was followed by L. M. Newman, of Chippewa Falls, on "The delivery of library books by rural mail delivery." Mr. Newman spoke of the bill which is to be introduced at the next session of Congress pertaining to free transportation of library books from rural communities upon which postage has been paid one way. The bill is meeting with general favor by congressmen, and its passage is hoped for by those interested in the extension of library privileges to farming or isolated communities.

Judge J. M. Pereles, of Milwaukee, then read a paper upon "German travelling libraries," showing the good done by the little col-

lections of books among foreigners that cannot speak our language. Judge Pereles has been a large contributor to the work of travelling libraries in the state, and his words carried conviction with them.

Hon. P. V. Lawson, of Menasha, explained the workings of the new law, which enables counties to make appropriations for systems of county travelling libraries, and told with what enthusiasm the matter had been taken up in Winnebago county, an appropriation of \$500 having been made by the county board for the purpose, followed by the circulation of 25 boxes in the county.

Miss Bertha M. Brown, librarian at Eau Claire, spoke of the good work done by little boxes of books placed in the outlying districts of large towns, and emphasized the importance of such extension to those who find it difficult to reach the main library.

Mrs. Edward Porter, librarian of a travelling library at Estella, Wisconsin, then gave one of the most inspiring talks of the afternoon. She told of the hunger for books in the northern part of the state, and of the good done by the travelling libraries. She cited an instance where the reading of "Widow O'Callaghan's boys" had reformed an entire household. Mrs. Porter's word pictures of the need of good books brought tears to many eyes and the truth to many hearts that it is, after all, not the few great libraries but the thousand small ones that may do most for the people.

Miss L. E. Stearns, of Wilwaukee, continued the subject of travelling libraries, taking as her text Horace Mann's words, "Had I the power I would scatter libraries over the whole land, as a sower sows his wheat field."

Mrs. Charles S. Morris, of Berlin, then told of the reference libraries for study clubs which the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs had sent out to clubs and communities not blessed with library privileges.

Miss Cornelia Marvin, of Madison, recited the good work done through encouraging small communities to start libraries with the offer of travelling libraries to supplement the little local collections. She showed how the offer of a box of such books had been the means of starting a little public library in a community of 400 people, that within a year raised \$1176 for library purposes.

Hon. J. H. Stout, of Menomonie, spoke of the value of travelling libraries to rural communities. Upon the conclusion of the address, it was moved and carried that a committee be appointed whose object it shall be to raise \$10,000 for travelling libraries for Wisconsin. Another committee was appointed to co-operate with the office of the state superintendent of public instruction in urging upon the state the formation of educational taxing districts for the greater extension of library and other education interests.

L. E. STEARNS.

## Library Clubs.

### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

*President:* Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

*Secretary:* A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer:* C. B. Roden, Public Library.

The society has published a well printed and interesting Year-book for 1900-1901, following the general plan of its previous Hand-book, somewhat extended. It contains abstracts of the proceedings through the year, the second annual report of the council, papers by T. W. Stevens "On some American bookmakers," and R. C. H. Catterall on "Some recent literature on Oliver Cromwell," and lists of officers, members, by-laws, publications, and of bibliographies in course of preparation by members.

### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library.

*Secretary:* Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Library, Williamsburg.

The executive committee at a recent meeting outlined in a general way the year's work of the club. It is hoped to reach all sections of the four western counties either by a regular meeting or by an institute and to adapt the program to meet the needs of all the members as well as those of the particular place of meeting. The first regular meeting will be held at Huntington, Oct. 18, the second probably at Worcester in midwinter, the third at Orange in June.

At the fall meeting the following will be the topics under discussion: "How can the usefulness of the reading room be increased?"; "Helps for the modern library, such as library clubs, journals, schools, indexes, bulletins, etc.;" "The best books of 1901 for a small library to buy."

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY.

This school, which has heretofore been conducted as a department of the Sauveur Summer School, now suspended, held its 11th session this summer as an independent school, for five weeks, from July 15 to Aug. 16, under the direction, as usual, of Mr. W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College.

The attendance of pupils, numbering 50, has been equalled but once, namely in 1899. The class, coming from 13 states from Maine to Louisiana, was one of the best the school has ever had, in previous training and in

ready grasp of the work. As usual about one-half of the class were already in library work and several of the others took the course as preparatory for further study at one of the regular schools.

Dana's "Library primer" and Cutter's "Rules" were used as the principal text-books, and a surprisingly large amount of work, both theoretical and practical, was gone over. Visits were made to the libraries in Northampton, Easthampton and Springfield, and at the end of the session a party of 20 accompanied Mr. Fletcher on a trip to Boston, where the Public, the Athenæum, the State, and the Harvard University libraries were inspected, and visits were made to the Library Bureau and the Riverside Press.

The extreme heat of the season was well offset by the comparative coolness of the rooms in the stone building of the college library where the sessions were held, and relieved by several excursions to the famous hill-tops of Mts. Tom and Holyoke and other near-by resorts. The list of students is as follows:

Florence E. Abbe, Springfield, Mass.  
 Edith M. Baker, Amherst, Mass.  
 Mabel E. Banister, East Brookfield, Mass.  
 Bertha Bardwell, Malden, Mass.  
 Katherine Beardsley, Roxbury, Ct.  
 Agnes Benoit, Springfield, Mass.  
 Mamie S. Bennet, Lewiston, Me.  
 Teresa P. Bergamini, N. Y. City.  
 Florence T. Braniff, N. Y. City.  
 Jeanie Bruce Brown, Boston, Mass.  
 Waldo C. Brown, Somerville, Mass.  
 Warren B. Brown, Hanover, N. H.  
 Edith H. Cobb, Acushnet, N. H.  
 Edith A. Demeritt, Durham, N. H.  
 Helen W. Dodd, New Orleans, La.  
 Jean Ely, Flushing, N. Y.  
 Mrs. Cora Frothingham, Boston, Mass.  
 Charlotte L. Greene, Clinton, Mass.  
 Zaidée Griffin, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Bertha Harlow, Amherst, Mass.  
 F. Edward Kaula, Somerville, Mass.  
 Helen W. Kelley, Concord, Mass.  
 Ellen King, Germantown, Pa.  
 Mr. F. W. Lewis, Boston, Mass.  
 Lucy A. Mayo, Holyoke, Mass.  
 Hugh N. Mighill, Amherst, Mass.  
 Miss A. T. Montague, Sunderland, Mass.  
 Edith A. Moses, Hartford, Ct.  
 Katherine Powell, Amherst, Mass.  
 N. Edna Read, Newton, Mass.  
 Carrie E. Read, Westford, Mass.  
 Minnie A. Rice, Castleton, Vt.  
 Caroline Roberts, Baltimore, Md.  
 Dora Roberts, Canton, Ill.  
 Jeanette Roberts, Champaign, Ill.  
 Alice M. Robinson, Derby Line, Vt.  
 Frederick W. Schenk, Cambridge, Mass.  
 George Dana Smith, Burlington, Vt.  
 H. Leonora Stiles, Monson, Mass.  
 Florence Stoddard, East Brookfield, Mass.  
 Lulu M. Stone, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Charlotte A. Thompson, Durham, N. H.

Mabel E. Townsead, Somerville, Mass.  
 Elizabeth F. Van Boskerck, Plainfield, N. J.  
 Mary Warren, Leicester, Mass.  
 Miss J. C. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Edwina Whitney, Storrs, Conn.  
 Katherine Wilcox, Westboro, Mass.  
 Belle Williams, Columbia, S. C.  
 Mary S. Woodman, Somerville, Mass.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has issued an announcement of the 1901-1902 session of the training school for children's librarians conducted under its direction. This school "was organized in response to the demand, both in this city and elsewhere, for librarians specially trained to work with children. It devotes its energies to that specific purpose, not competing in any way with the general library schools." A two year course is outlined, the second year being optional; certificates will be given to students successfully completing the first year. For the first year course the general subjects are: Ordering and accessioning, cataloging and shelving, classification, loan work, reference work, planning and equipment of children's rooms, administration of children's rooms, literature for children, bulletin and picture work, story-telling and reading aloud, relations between libraries and schools, home libraries, psychology. In the second year topics include cataloging and indexing, classification, administration of children's departments, literature for children, story telling and reading aloud, relation between libraries and schools, civic education, psychology. Practice work is given in the six children's rooms of the Carnegie Library and its branches, in the management of the home library system, and in the sending of books to the city schools; and experience will also be obtained in the summer playgrounds where small libraries are maintained for the children. Information as to requirements, fees, etc., may be had by addressing Mabel A. Frothingham, secretary Training School, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### CHAUTAQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The Chautauqua Library School was inaugurated as one of the departments of the Chautauqua Summer Schools, by a five weeks' session held at Chautauqua, N. Y., from July 11 to August 15. The attendance was double the number expected for the first year, and this made an auspicious opening. Forty-one students from twenty different states were registered, and all but seven of these completed the required work.

Principles of cataloging, including accession and shelf-department, classification, reference and loan work, and many practical details were taught. The cataloging and classification were taught at Chautauqua, while the class used the James Prendergast Free Library for reference and practical work.

Mr. Dewey, general director of the school,

spent a number of days at Chautauqua for its organization, and gave the opening lectures, establishing at once a high standard for the school. His addresses were inspirational, their central theme being "Qualifications of a librarian." The other special lecturers were H. L. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library, on "Selection of books," "Relations with the public," "Children's departments"; W. R. Eastman, state inspector of libraries, on "Library buildings and government"; and A. L. Peck, of the Gloversville Free Library, on "Relations of the library and study clubs" and "Relations of the library and the schools."

The routine instruction was divided between Miss Foote and Miss Hazeltine, who found the class so enthusiastic and so eager to study, that it was possible to cover much ground in the few weeks. Since many of the class came with no idea of taking the entire course, but of getting certain lines of work most needed in their home libraries, the fact that so many decided to take the prescribed course was gratifying in itself. An optional examination was offered at the close of the term for all who desired certificates, and twenty-seven members of the class received them. Of these eleven acquitted themselves so creditably that a certificate "with honor" was awarded them.

The registration of the class follows:

Abell, Mary L., Oneonta, N. Y.  
 Ainsworth, Marguerite, Assistant, Toledo (Ohio) Public Library.  
 Bissell, Estelle A., Substitute, Corning (N. Y.) Free Library.  
 Bowden, Marguerite M. I., Assistant, Helena (Mont.) Public Library.  
 Bunker, Cora H., Assistant, Toledo (Ohio) Public Library.  
 Burrows, Dorothy E., Librarian, Rutherford (N. J.) Free Public Library.  
 Caldwell, Mary P., Librarian, Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.  
 Carothers, Wilhelmina, E., Assistant librarian, Grand Forks (N. D.) Public Library.  
 Dewees, Watson W., Librarian, Westtown Friends' School, Westtown, Pa.  
 Dow, Mary E., Librarian, Midland (Mich.) Library Association.  
 Frazier, Jessie B., Librarian, Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.  
 Garrott, Susan H., Librarian, Woman's College, Frederick, Md.  
 Heyward, Maude, Assistant librarian, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga.  
 Hough, Clara, Ex-librarian, West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, W. Va.  
 Hoyt, Carrie E., Librarian, High School Library, Jamaica, N. Y.  
 Kniest, Adele L., Assistant, Free Public Library, Colorado Springs, Col.  
 Knight, Lulu M., Assistant, Newton (Kan.) Public Library.  
 Laundon, Leonora, Librarian, Wellington (Ohio) Public Library.  
 MacIntyre, Anna L., Librarian, College for

Women, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.  
 McSurely, Ella G., Assistant, Miami University Library, Oxford, O.  
 Mosher, Bessie B., Assistant, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, O.  
 Naeseth, Charles A., Librarian, Luther College, Decorah, Ia.  
 Nicholl, Mary W., Librarian, Bellevue College, Bellevue, Neb.  
 Palmer, Carolyn, Librarian, John B. Stetson University, Deland, Fla.  
 Parkinson, Margaret B., Assistant, Helena (Mont.) Public Library.  
 Potter (Mrs.) Elizabeth H., Trustee, Tyler (Texas) Library.  
 Randall, Clara H., Assistant, Morse Institute Library, Natick, Mass.  
 Reed (Mrs.) Ella C., Librarian, Boise (Idaho) Circulating Library.  
 Reeder, Louise M., Librarian, Public School Library, Williamsport, Pa.  
 Reynolds, S. Janette, Librarian, Brockport (N. Y.) Normal School Library.  
 Rick, Bertha A., Jamestown, N. Y.  
 Rushworth, Mabel L., Substitute, High School Library, Jamestown, N. Y.  
 Sherwin, Hetty M. B., Jamestown, N. Y.  
 Sisler, Della J., Cataloger, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.  
 Smith, Cornelia G., Assistant, Warren (Ohio) Public Library.  
 Smith, Edith J., Assistant, Public Library, Rockville, Conn.  
 Totten, Bessie L., Assistant librarian, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.  
 Triepel (Mrs.) Emma M. V., Assistant, Treasury Department Library, Washington, D. C.  
 Underhill, Hannah L., Librarian, Davenport Library, Bath, N. Y.  
 Van Scoter, William B., Librarian, Y. M. C. A. Library, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Waters, Alice G., Librarian, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE,

*Resident Director.*

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

PERSONAL NOTES.

*Class of 1901.*

Barker, Miss Emma E., continues her duties as librarian of the Young Men's Association Library, Albany, N. Y.

Bascom, Miss Elvira L., has been appointed printing and indexing assistant in the N. Y. State Library.

Brown, Mr. Charles H. has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the Library of Congress.

Hyde, Miss Sara G., has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the N. Y. State Library.

Lyman, Miss Mary A., has been appointed assistant in the N. Y. State Home Education Department.

Sanderson, Miss Edna M., has been ap-

pointed assistant in the N. Y. State Library.

Springer, Miss May Z., 1899-1900, has begun a six months' engagement to catalog the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown (O.)

Yust, Mr. William F., has been appointed sub-inspector in the N. Y. State Public Libraries Division.

Whitmore, Frank H., has been appointed assistant librarian of Bowdoin College Library.

Nutting, Miss Gertrude B., has been appointed general assistant in the library of the University of Wisconsin, of which she is a graduate.

#### *Class of 1902.*

Cramton, Miss Ellen B., has been appointed librarian of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Mass.

#### SUMMER COURSE.

The following names should be added to the list of summer course students for 1901.

Cochran, Alice Augusta, Westchester, Pa., Librarian Westchester State Normal School.

Hanna, Augusta Priscilla, Canandaigua, N. Y., Assistant librarian Canandaigua Academy Library.

McLachlan, Nancy Caldwell, Fort Wayne, Ind., Assistant Fort Wayne Public Library.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY APPRENTICES.

The trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library having decided that applicants for library positions must take a six-weeks' course in library science during their apprenticeship, in order to be eligible for appointment, the preliminary civil service examination was given on June 24 and those who stood the test satisfactorily formed a class.

The course was given from July 8 to Aug. 16 in the Library School rooms of the Pratt Institute Free Library, and was conducted, under the general direction of Miss Plummer, by Miss Frances B. Hawley, of the Brooklyn Public Library, a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School.

The class consisted of nine students, covering a wide range in both age and education, and reading among them six foreign languages.

The aim of the course was two-fold: to give the students that information and practice which would best fit them to perform the duties likely to fall to them in the Brooklyn Public Library, and to arouse their interest in the broader aspects and ultimate objects of library work.

The course included the principles of classification, cataloging, reference work, and library economy, including library handwriting, joined and disjoined. In classification, the Abridged Decimal Classification was the textbook used, and the students classified about 250 books according to its tables. Almost

half of each day was devoted to cataloging. The reference lectures were given by Miss Florence Russell, of the Pratt Institute Free Library, and about 100 reference books were reported on and searched for answers to problems. In library economy, one lesson to a subject was found sufficient except in the case of Book-numbering, Shelf-listing and Charging-systems, when two lessons each were required.

The class hours were long and were devoted chiefly to full discussion of the whys and wherefores of library methods and the pros and cons of disputed points, each student's opinion being listened to and considered. The class was usually able to think out the best way of doing things and to formulate simple rules before textbook study of a subject.

In practical work, absolutely free use of notes and text-books was allowed; very short time was given, in order that the habit of quickness should be formed; all work was done independently by each student and the frequent asking of questions was discouraged.

All quizzes were given unexpectedly. Aside from these quizzes, there were no reviews. Examinations were given with short notice or none at all, and students were advised not to cram for them. Examination per cents. ranged from 99 to 83.

FRANCES B. HAWLEY.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL.

##### NEWS AND NOTES.

The university begins instruction September 18. Students are expected to register September 16 and 17.

Mr. Herbert Putnam of the Library of Congress is expected to visit the school in October.

Miss Grace Bryant, '97, has resigned her position as librarian of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to marry Mr. Willis P. Hutson, of Chicago, September 11.

Miss Grace O. Edwards, B.L.S., '97, has resigned her position as cataloger in the University of Illinois Library to travel in Europe for a year.

Miss Cecilia McConnel, '00, has resigned her position as reviser in the University of Illinois Library School.

Mrs. Adele Cooper Reed, '00, was married on September 1st to Mr. James Brown Scott, Dean of the College of Law of the University of Illinois.

Miss Elma Warwick, B.L.S., '97, has resigned her position as librarian of the Northern Illinois Normal School, De Kalb.

Miss Lucy B. E. Willcox, B.L.S., '00, has resigned her position as loan desk assistant at the University of Illinois to marry Mr. Joseph T. Wallace, of Champaign, September 12.

The following appointments have been made since the June report:

Miss Sarah Ambler, B.L.S., '00, assistant in Iowa Summer School.

Miss Alice P. Bixby, '00, assistant librarian, Chemistry Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Miss Elizabeth Branch, B.L.S., '00, assistant librarian, Eastern Illinois Normal School, Charleston.

Miss Adelaide M. Chase, B.L.S., '01, cataloger for Stone & Webster, Boston.

Miss Linda M. Clatworthy, B.L.S., '00, head cataloger, Public Library, Dayton, O.

Miss Madeleine W. Milner, B.L.S., '97, librarian, Northern Ill. Normal School, De Kalb.

Miss Minnie E. Sears, B.L.S., '00, assistant cataloger, University of Illinois.

Miss Blanche Seeley, B.L.S., '00, assistant, John Crerar Library.

Miss Frances Simpson, '00, head cataloger, University of Illinois.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director.*

### Reviews.

FLETCHER, W. I., and Poole, Mary. Poole's index to periodical literature: abridged edition, covering the contents of 37 important periodicals, 1815-99. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1901. 8+843 p. l. O. \$12 net.

The advent of the "condensed Poole" has been eagerly awaited, and it will be welcomed as one of the reference works indispensable in almost every library. While it cannot take the place of the full series of index volumes, covering, in seven separate alphabets for as many periods, the contents of over 400 different periodicals, it will be of the greatest usefulness in its own field, as a single-volume index to the complete sets of 37 leading periodicals, covering the period 1815-1899. The periodicals indexed are: *American Historical Review, Arena, Atlantic, Book Buyer, Bookman, Century, Chautauquan, Contemporary Review, Cosmopolitan, Critic, Eclectic, Education, Educational Review, Engineering Magazine, Fortnightly, Forum, Geographical Journal, Harper's Monthly, Lippincott, Littell's Living Age, McClure's, Magazine of Art, Nation, National Magazine, National Review, New England Magazine, New World, Nineteenth Century, North American Review, Outing, Outlook, Political Science Quarterly, Popular Science Monthly, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Review of Reviews, Scribner's*. The intention in selecting was to include two classes of periodicals—those of general, popular scope and interest, and certain ones which should represent special fields of knowledge and discussion. The indexing of the complete sets of the *Living Age* and *Eclectic* provides for the inclusion of the chief contents of the English quarterlies and other periodicals.

The plan followed is that adopted in the previous Poole volumes, the work of compilation having consisted mainly in culling

from the complete "Index" volumes and supplements, to the end of 1899, all the references to the periodicals included in the abridgment. The volume is prefaced by the familiar "List of periodicals indexed" and "Chronological conspectus." There is, of course, to be made of it the same criticism that has always applied to the original work, in the lack of author references and of indication of periodicals by month; but it can be seen that the former feature would probably be impracticable on account of the increased bulk, while the latter would have entailed a great amount of extra detail. In short, the work is exactly what it purports to be, namely an abridgment and not a re-making of the original volumes. Nevertheless, librarians will still cherish the hope that some day these changes may be incorporated in "Poole," perhaps as one of the possibilities of future co-operative work. It is most interesting to observe, in turning the pages of this volume, how wide and varied are the subjects treated in periodical literature, and how essential familiarity with this literature must be to readers and students in almost every field. The abridged "Poole" gives a short-cut to as much of this literature as will be desired by the majority of library users, and it will be of the utmost value in the many small and medium-sized libraries which contain from three to 30 sets of periodicals, where the full "Poole" series are not only luxuries but are disappointing in their many references to periodicals not contained in the library. It is, in fact, one of those books that no library can afford to be without, even though the price is necessarily considerable; and most libraries should have two copies, one to be kept for the service of the librarian and staff, and the other to be worn out by the public in the periodical room.

ST. NICHOLAS. Index to *St. Nicholas*: a complete comprehensive index and dictionary catalogue to the first 27 volumes of *St. Nicholas*; comp. by Harriet Goss and Gertrude A. Baker. Cleveland, O., Cumulative Index Co., [1901.] 234 p. O.

Children's librarians and all who have to meet demands for literature for young people, will welcome this key to the contents of *St. Nicholas* since its establishment in 1874. The Griswold and Sargent indexes, and the yearly or half yearly indexes to the bound volumes have heretofore been the chief guides to the stores of this children's treasurehouse, and there is certainly a place for the present compact and comprehensive volume.

The index is arranged in dictionary catalog form, following closely the "A. L. A. list of subject headings," including also such general divisions as "Animals," "Seasons," "Names of holidays," etc., and form divisions, as *Adventures, Dialogues, Fables, Fiction, Puzzles, Riddles, etc.*, the usefulness of which

to the busy teacher or librarian planning special lists, "composition" material, or supplementary reading, will be at once apparent. The entries are of the briefest, but include indication of illustrations, and for serials note beginning and end of instalments; inclusive paging is uniformly given. The printing is evidently linotype work, and there are no variations of type, but the general effect is clear and sufficiently effective. The index seems, indeed, to be throughout a careful and intelligent piece of work, most creditable to its compilers; and it should prove an indispensable "library aid" in its particular field. Certainly no library working with children directly or through the schools can afford to be without it.

ZEDLER, Gottfried. Gutenberg-Forschungen. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1901. 8+166 p. +4 pl. O. pap. 7 marks.

This collection of studies, by Dr. Zedler, librarian of the Landesbibliothek of Wiesbaden, is a welcome supplement to the quincentenary Gutenberg literature published last year, because it happily performs the services of a gleaner and throws new light on some obscure points connected with the beginnings of printing at Mayence, either superficially treated or entirely overlooked by the authors of more bulky works or dissertations, and opens the way for further investigation. This does not imply that the present work deals with trivialities—on the contrary, the author treats the seven subjects of Gutenberg's connection with the art of printing exhaustively and in a most scholarly fashion. In the first essay Dr. Zedler treats of the origin of printing through the medium of dies or stamps which were singly impressed upon paper much as the book binder now letters books. A facsimile is given of a fragment of a *Messbuch* printed in this manner in the 15th century. The author then describes Gutenberg's first experiments, and discusses the vexed question of the priority of the 36-line and the 42-line Bibles. While Dr. Zedler thinks that the claim for the 42-line Bible is well-founded, he is inclined to support the theory that the type of the 36-line Bible is the older. In the other chapters of his book, the author throws interesting light on the Gutenberg-Fust printing office, the printing of the 42-line Bible, and the printing of the indulgence: Pfister's office at Mayence, the printing of the 36-line Bible and the other Mayence impressions from the same type; Gutenberg as director of Humery's printing shop at Mayence, and later as manager of Bechtermünze's establishment at Eltville, the printing of the "Catholicon," and a description of the earliest Eltville typographical products. In his last chapter the author gives a plausible reason for accepting the legend of the Gelthuss inscription in honor of Gutenberg as the inventor of printing. A very full index completes the book.

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

The *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for August-September is almost wholly devoted to the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Association of German Librarians (Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare) held at Gotha, May 30-31, 1901. The papers and report of sessions cover p. 337-463.

CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DES BIBLIOTHECAIRES, tenu a Paris du 20 au 23 aout, 1900. Procès-verbaux et mémoires, publiés par Henri Martin, Secrétaire général du congrés. Paris, H. Welter, 1901. 8+267 p. O. 10 fr.

This handsome volume of the Papers and Proceedings of the International Congress of Librarians, held last year in connection with the Paris Exposition, is an important addition to library literature. It includes full regulations and program of the congress, with officers and attendance register, followed by a condensed report of the several sessions, and full publication of the various papers presented. The latter, while emphasizing the bibliographical and antiquarian aspects of library work, are of much varied interest.

The *Library* for July, which makes a somewhat belated appearance, is a most interesting number. The frontispiece is a portrait of Panizzi, which is accompanied by a biographical sketch; and the contents include "Some popular errors as to old bindings," by Cyril Davenport; "The faculty library," by Melvil Dewey, who suggests the organization of a body of librarian specialists in the various fields of bibliography; "Notes on the introduction of printing presses into the smaller towns of England and Wales, after 1750 to the end of the 18th century," by W. H. Allnutt; "The central catalogue of the Prussian libraries," by X.; and "Mechanical book-carriers in the Library of Congress," by R. Garnett and B. R. Green.

The *Public Library Bulletin* is a new monthly devoted to library interests, published by the Library Press, 226 Tremont St., Boston. Its second number, for August, is largely devoted to a condensed report of the Waukesha conference of the A. L. A., including a reproduction of the group photograph. The summer library training course at Chautauqua is described; and the Sheldon Memorial Library at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and the Brooklyn Park libraries are noted in short illustrated articles. Under the heading "Library bulletins" is a department devoted to general news and notes about libraries.

STONE, H. H. Country life and travelling li-

braries; from *The Methodist Review*, July-August, 1901. p. 576-594. D.

Mr. Stone is president of the board of education of Newton county, Ga., and instructor in Emory College. He points out the isolation and often deadening influences of country life, the lack of books and intellectual stimulus, and the value of the traveling library in improving these conditions. Travelling libraries have for two years past been sent out from the office of the school commissioner of Newton county to the various schools of the county, with most successful results, and letters from several school officials are cited, urging the value of this work. Mr. Stone says: "A consolidation of reports from nine schools shows the following to be the order of popularity of subjects, (1) biography, (2) adventure, (3) fiction, (4) history, (5) nature, (6) travel, (7) miscellaneous, (8) poetry. It shows also that 90 per cent. of the books contained in the libraries are read, and that 96 per cent. of the pupils read the books."

#### LOCAL.

*Akron (O.) P. L.* The librarian's report for the year ending June 30, 1901, as printed in the local press, gives the following facts. Added 1467; total 20,357. Issued, home use 57,743 (fict. 30,132; juv. 16,746.) No. card-holders 4884.

*Boston (Mass.) P. L.* (49th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, '01.) Added 37,179; total 781,377. Issued, home use 1,251,541, of which 820,554 were issued through branches and stations; recorded lib. use (central lib. only) 367,063. 394 v. were sent as inter-library loans to other libraries. New registration 2377; total "live" cards in use 65,540. Receipts \$334,853.24; expenses \$309,186.24, the nominal balance of \$25,666.90 being mainly income from trust funds, subject to outstanding obligations and special restrictions.

Accessions to the library during the year showed a gain of 6673 v. over the previous year, and the sum expended for books, periodicals, and newspapers was \$42,998.48. To this should be added \$1141.49 paid by the Fellows Athenæum for books for the Roxbury branch, and \$435.23 from a special appropriation for one of the station collections, making a total that has only twice before been equalled in the history of the library. The special fiction committee passed upon 683 books, of which 346 were accepted by the trustees, 3191 copies being bought at a cost of \$2750.68; "this year for the first time children's books have been read by the committee."

The library now maintains 87 agencies, a gain of 15 over the preceding year. The report of Langdon L. Ward, supervisor of branches and stations, printed separately in the appendix, gives an interesting review of

the activities of this important department of the library service. "The branches and stations are advertised from time to time in various ways—by placards and circulars, by articles in the newspapers, metropolitan and suburban, and by personal effort, especially at the schools. This year, in addition to the usual means, a general card was prepared, and placed in waiting rooms and car-houses of the Elevated Railway, the Western Union Telegraph offices, the engine-houses, the police stations, the public schools, and many other places. This card shows the location of all the branches and stations of the library, and by underlining the name of a branch it becomes an advertisement of that one in particular."

In addition to the children's room at the central library, children's reading rooms or departments are now maintained in six of the branches and stations. The total issue of children's books was 105,901 v., of which 60,223 were drawn from the children's room in the main library.

An interesting course of free lectures was given in March and April, 1900, in the new lecture room. The speakers and subjects were: Col. T. W. Higginson, Education and the Public Library; James L. Whitney, Incidents in the early history of the Boston Public Library, and other libraries; Otto Fleischer, The Public Library and art education; Rev. Jesse H. Jones, Wendell Phillips, an address in connection with the presentation to the library of a bronze bust of Wendell Phillips; Lindsay Swift, The Public Library in its relations to literature; Worthington C. Ford, The Public Library in its relations to the state; Dr. William Everett, Reminiscences of Hon. Edward Everett; C. W. Ernst, World literature and the postal service; Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Benjamin Franklin.

Mr. Whitney's report is supplemented by the report on branches, already noted, a report by W. C. Ford on the Department of Documents and Statistics, the report of the examining committee, and the usual statistics. The Department of Statistics shows gratifying growth, in contents and in usefulness, and an interesting announcement is that indexing of the statistical series and periodicals is now in progress. The examining committee recommends increased purchases of French and Spanish literature, and deprecate the accumulation of large numbers of copies of popular fiction. They suggest greater liberality regarding fines, and urge the extension of work with the schools.

*Bowdoin College L., Brunswick, Me.* (18th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1901.) Added 2913, of which 1414 were purchased, at an average cost of \$1.64 each; total 70,159. Issued, 7380, "a marked increase over that of the preceding year." In the method of book se-



lection—heretofore wholly in the hands of the librarian—a change is contemplated, owing to the large growth of the library that will undoubtedly result from its installation in the new Hubbard building, and that is indeed, already noted. It is now proposed to refer book selection to the library committee, which is to meet each week during term time, no books to be added without the approval of two members of the committee. "To make this plan more practicable, the committee has unanimously approved in advance the following when received as gifts: 1, All publications of the United States government in its various departments; 2, All publications of the State of Maine and of any municipality or organization therein; 3, All books and pamphlets published by alumni of the college or by residents or natives of the State of Maine. From the last mentioned class the librarian is authorized to purchase books, to the full extent of the annual income of the Packard Memorial Fund. The committee has also approved, subject to reconsideration at any time, all periodicals, serial publications, and annuals which are included in the 'Bibliographical contributions no. 10,' or which were taken by the library on the first of January, 1901. The librarian is to buy, without waiting to consult the committee, books needed at once by any member of the faculty, provided the total cost of these in any one year does not exceed \$25. He is also expected to expend the income of the George S. Bowdoin fund in the manner desired by the donor without particular approval of the books so purchased."

The new Hubbard library building, now in course of erection, is described, and illustrated by plans and an exterior sketch; and Mr. Little presents a cogent statement of the increased administration that the new facilities will make necessary. He estimates the minimum administrative force as a librarian, assistant librarian, reference librarian, two catalogers, two pages, and a janitor, at a total cost of \$6000 yearly, instead of \$3700 as at present. He suggests that the college mark the completion of its first centenary in 1902 by the publication of a new general catalog, giving biographical and bibliographical record of all who have received its diplomas. A separate report of the library of the medical school is appended; its collection, excluding duplicates, now numbers 4122 v.

The cornerstone of the Hubbard library building was laid on Aug. 15. The actual work of placing the stone in position was done by Noel Little, youngest son of G. T. Little, the librarian.

*Bradford, Pa. Carnegie L.* The handsome Carnegie library building was dedicated on July 1, the chief speaker being W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, whose son, Robert S. Fletcher, is librarian of the Bradford library.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* The form of the proposed contract between Andrew Carnegie and the directors of the Brooklyn Public Library, for the establishment of the Carnegie libraries in the borough of Brooklyn, was, it is understood, presented personally to Mr. Carnegie for approval and suggestion, by Dr. J. S. Billings of the New York Public Library, during his absence abroad this summer. The contract, as summarized in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, is to be made between the city of New York by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, party of the first part, and David A. Boody, Daniel W. McWilliams, R. Ross Appleton and John W. Devoy, directors of the Brooklyn Public Library, parties of the second part. After reciting the conditions of the donation of \$5,200,000 for public libraries by Mr. Carnegie and the legal and other steps taken to consummate the agreement, the contract provides that the city shall proceed to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation, such sites as may be necessary, not "unless by mutual consent" to exceed 20 in number; that the library authorities shall thereupon "proceed with the erection and equipment of library buildings thereon" from the Carnegie funds, no more than seven libraries to be begun in a single year; and that the city shall annually provide for the maintenance of the libraries "a sum not less than 10 per cent. of the amount expended by Andrew Carnegie," although it may also appropriate "any larger sum, if in its discretion additional appropriation should be required." Provision is made for the opening of the libraries from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on week days and on Sundays "as may be determined by the Brooklyn Public Library." Other conditions follow the general lines of the contract prepared for the Manhattan and Bronx systems. This contract has been approved by Mr. Carnegie, together with the contract for Manhattan, Richmond and the Bronx, as noted elsewhere.

The matter of general library consolidation in Brooklyn, by the merging of the Brooklyn Public, Brooklyn Library, and Long Island Historical collections was again brought up in August, and has evoked much newspaper discussion. Henry Sanger Snow, of the Brooklyn Public Library Board, in an interview on Aug. 6, gave strong arguments for such consolidation, and it is understood that the matter will be submitted to the library and city authorities in the early autumn. In an interview in the *Eagle* of Aug. 8, Mr. F. B. Pratt, of Pratt Institute, expressed his interest in the question, and spoke of the possible co-operation of the Pratt Institute Library in the direction of training library assistants, and specializing in reference work.

The library system has been increased during the summer by the transfer to its control of the Tompkins Park Library, formerly maintained by the Brooklyn Public Library Association, and the Astral branch of the Pratt Institute Library.

The library budget for the year 1902 was submitted to the city board of estimate by the treasurer, John W. Devoy, on Aug. 28. It calls for a total appropriation of \$195,956, of which \$18,540 are for two proposed branches, \$20,475 for general administration, \$8695 for the cataloging department, and the remainder divided among the 18 branches of the library. The appropriation of the preceding year was \$80,000, with \$20,000 additional for the maintenance of the five independent libraries consolidated during the year. Mr. Devoy points out that "the budget makes provision only for the present branches and two additional ones very much needed. It is not affected in any way by the proposed construction of Carnegie libraries nor does it take into consideration the possible consolidation with the Brooklyn and Historical Society Libraries. It is possible that with the speedy co-operation of the board of estimate seven Carnegie libraries may be built and opened to the public by the latter part of 1902. The maintenance of such Carnegie libraries must be furnished by the cities according to the contract the city must furnish a sum not less than 10 per cent. of the amount expended by Andrew Carnegie, which sum shall be provided as rapidly as such libraries are constructed."

*Buckfield, Me. Zadoc Long F. L.* The memorial library building, given to Buckfield by Hon. John D. Long, of Hingham, Mass., was dedicated on Aug. 17.

*Canton (O.) P. L.* The city council on July 8 accepted the Carnegie offer of \$50,000 for a public library building, and authorized an annual appropriation of \$5000 for library maintenance. It was decided not to change the name of the Canton Public Library on account of Mr. Carnegie's gift.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* (32d rpt. — Sept. 1, 1899-Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 24,645; total 170,123. Issued, home use, 4 months of 1899, 276,854, year 1900, 958,737 (Eng. fict. 37.5%; juv. fict. 20%). New registration 3651; total "live" cards 54,066. Expenses \$30,126.16 (books \$13,715.66; periodicals \$2654.92).

This report covers 16 months, in order to bring the library year, heretofore ending Aug. 31, in accord with the calendar year. It is an interesting report, especially in its clear presentation of "opportunities and needs." It is prefaced by a striking frontispiece diagram, showing the ratio of distribution of each dollar of Cleveland taxes among the various city departments, the board of education leading and the library with its 1.3 cent ranking the lowest of any except the elections and dredging allotments.

The most important event of the year was naturally the selection of new quarters, made necessary by the selling of the building occupied for the past 22 years. It was decided to erect a temporary building at Wood and Rockwell streets, north of the city hall, the

plans of A. A. French were accepted, and work was begun in the autumn. It had been hoped to arrange for joint occupancy of the new building by the Case Library and the Public Library, but the project was abandoned after several conferences of both boards. "The new building, although intended for only a few years, is nevertheless provided with a stack room entirely separated by a fire wall from the main library and affording much greater security from fire than the present building. It will also have greatly increased stack and shelf room for books."

The most marked features of the library's recent history has been the development of branches and distributing agencies. In 1892 the first branch was opened; in 1895 the library system included the main library, two branches, and 72 school collections deposited with teachers; the system now comprises, in addition to the main library, four branches in independent buildings, four sub-branches, 19 deposit stations, 13 delivery stations, 47 school collections, and 26 engine-house collections—"a total, aside from the main library, of 113 library agencies." Mr. Brett adds: "Although the extension of the work of the library by branches and other agencies has been so important a feature of the work of the years just past, and although 61% of the issue of books for home use is made outside of the main library, either directly from the branch and station collections, or from the main library through them, the field is not nearly occupied. The value of an adequate system of branches developed throughout the city, aiding and supplementing the work of the schools, is incalculable. This will not, however, in the least lessen the value or the necessity of an adequate central library, but will rather increase it. The main library must always be the headquarters for administration, for book buying, binding, and cataloging, and for the storing and supplying of books for the branches and stations. It will be the main circulating library, containing in addition to a collection of the lighter and more popular books much larger than can be placed in any branch, the general collections on the more important subjects, such as history, biography, travel, literature, philosophy, religion, and science, which it is impossible to duplicate on account of their extent and expense. In this and in its reference library, it will be the storehouse and workshop of the scholar and the student. As the administrative center of a system of branches it will require even more ample housing than if its work were only that of a reference and circulating library for those who are able to visit it. The experience of other large cities as well as Cleveland is that the use of the main library is not decreased by the opening of branches, but that the branches increase the use of books by bringing them within the reach of those who are not able to use the main library."

Details of the various departments, of the work with schools, with children, in the reference library, etc., are given, of which adequate record is impracticable; and the report should have careful reading as an interesting and suggestive library document.

*Cohoes, N. Y. Carnegie L.* A site for the proposed Carnegie library building has been given by Charles R. Ford.

*Conway, Mass. Field Memorial L.* The new library building, the gift of Marshall Field, of Chicago, was dedicated on July 13. The library is given by Mr. Field in memory of his parents, John and Fidelia Nash Field. The building, together with over 6000 books which are included in the gift, cost over \$100,000, and there is an endowment fund of \$52,000. The structure is in classic style, of limestone and gray granite. On the frieze is the inscription, "Field Memorial Library," and just over the entrance are the words, "Free to All." The names of the citizens of Conway who lost their lives in the Civil War are inscribed on the front of the buildings. The corner stone was laid on July 4, 1900.

*Fairfield, Me. Lawrence F. P. L.* The library building given to Fairfield by Edward F. Lawrence, was dedicated on July 24. The building was erected at a cost of \$15,000 on a lot presented to the town by Mrs. Louise E. Newhall. Both Mr. Lawrence and Mrs. Newhall, in addition to the site and the library building, subscribed \$1000 for books. There are now 3300 volumes on the shelves. The building is 30x72 feet, built of slate rock uneven in size, irregular in shape and of various colors. The interior is artistically decorated and all the appointments are convenient and modern.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* A site for the public library building, to be erected by Martin Ryerson, of Chicago, was purchased on July 15.

*Guildhall (Vt.) P. L.* The new public library building, the gift of E. C. Benton, of Boston, was presented to the town on the afternoon of July 10, the exercises bringing to a close a two days' Masonic festival. The presentation of the keys by Mr. Benton to the town officers was followed by the dedication of the library proper. Then came a collation and public exercises in the Congregational church, where W. H. Rangor, superintendent of education, made the principal address. The program was ended by a fireworks' display in the evening.

*Hagerstown, Md. Washington County F. L.* The library was opened on the morning of Aug. 27, without formal exercises, and in the evening a general public reception was held, when the building was inspected by many interested visitors. 268 persons were registered as borrowers during the first day; and the record for the second day was 195.

The library is proving its value on all sides. On Sept. 1, Miss Titcomb wrote: "Although we have been open but five days we already have applications for four branches. I cannot help feeling that the library is destined to be a real help to this section of the country. Anything of the kind is so new to people in this region that their pleasure and surprise are delightful to witness."

*Hampton Falls (Mass.) F. L.* The new library building given by John T. Brown, of Newburyport, was dedicated on Aug. 30. The building is a remodelled chapel, erected in 1835.

*Hartford (Ct.) P. L.* The branch library established in Elizabeth Park in June has proved most successful. During its first two months 1294 books were issued. The little library has a good collection of novels, new and old, short stories, books for children, out-of-door books, essays, poetry and current magazines. The last are so popular that they are worn almost in pieces before the month is over. On July 24, out of 41 books and 12 magazines taken, 32 were children's books and four children's magazines. The various colored fairy books edited by Andrew Lang are very popular, and so are Gelett Burgess's "Goops," "The outdoor handy book," "The jungle book" and "The April baby's book of tunes."

The room is very attractive, with its soft-tinted walls, willow furniture, plants, and photographs. Its establishment was due to Mrs. Henry Ferguson, chairman of the Park Section of the Civic Club.

*Litchfield, Ct. Noyes Memorial L.* The handsome library building erected as a memorial to Mrs. William Curtiss Noyes, by her grandson, was dedicated on July 5. It is a plain, fireproof structure, handsomely equipped, and well adapted to its purpose as a library and as headquarters of the Litchfield Historical Society. The stack room has capacity for 8000 v. The building cost about \$20,000.

*New York City. Aguilar F. L.* (11th and 12th rpts., 1899-1900.) Added 30,049; total 76,530. Issued, home use 1899, 583,446; 1900, 672,108. Receipts \$71,296.02; expenses \$68,147.52.

An interesting report, showing increased activities and development, despite the serious reduction of the city appropriation for library maintenance. There has been a marked increase of circulation at each of the four branches, and the percentage of books other than fiction that are drawn out is constantly increasing. The open-shelf system has been adopted in three of the libraries, with satisfactory results. "The strain on our staff in many respects has been lessened, the readers come in contact with books hitherto unknown to them, and books of a more serious character are now more frequently circulated

than hitherto. The comparative loss due to the disappearance of books is slight compared with the great gain." The establishment of children's rooms in the several libraries has also proved most advantageous. "Co-operation with the public schools, free lectures, and vacation schools, is constantly growing, and our library is in line with all movements that tend to bring the book and the reader as close as possible." The work done at each of the libraries is reviewed separately, special emphasis being laid upon reference use and the work with children. From the travelling library department 26,568 v. were issued to 33 schools and clubs, 850 v. being sent to 11 vacation schools. In the cataloging department the union index, begun June 20, 1898, was finished August 1, 1900.

The most important event during the period covered was the transfer of the 110th street library from a little shop to a well-equipped library building. This building is briefly described by the architects and by Dr. Leipziger, chairman of the library committee. Its site was a single city lot, 25 feet wide, so that the questions of arrangement, distribution of space, etc., were unusual. The total cost of construction was 20,810.60, and of equipment \$4409.80. The building is three storied, with a cellar, semi-fireproof, of Indiana blue limestone. On the first floor there is also a mezzanine floor and in the rear of the building the walls have been carried up, forming the third story and providing for janitor's apartments. The main entrance opens into a waiting room, in the rear of which are stack room and work room; stacks are also installed upon the mezzanine floor. On the second floor is the reading and reference room, well lighted by the glass front of the building, and toward the rear is the spacious children's room.

*New York P. L.* On July 17 Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$5,200,000 to the city of New York for the establishment of 65 public libraries in the five boroughs was formally accepted at a meeting of the Board of Estimate. The meeting was held for the purpose of acting on the agreement and contract, which had received the approval and signature of Mr. Carnegie. In signing the Manhattan contract Mr. Carnegie wrote:

"This contract seems to be in every way admirable and is heartily approved.

According to the provisions of the contract the city of New York is the party of the first part, and the trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, are agents for Mr. Carnegie, and have the power to prepare the plans and have 42 public libraries erected in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond, and equipped at a cost not to exceed \$80,000 each.

The new Carnegie libraries are to be kept open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day in the

year except Sundays. No more than 10 new library buildings are to be commenced in any year.

The agreement sets forth the offer of Mr. Carnegie to provide the funds necessary for the building and equipping of 65 branch libraries of the New York Public Library, the new building of which is now being erected in Bryant Park, at 42d street and Fifth avenue. The agreement then recites that the city must provide ground on which the buildings are to be erected. The enabling act of the legislature by which the city of New York was authorized to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer is printed in full.

The contract then states that the city shall proceed to acquire by gift, condemnation, or purchase such sites as may be necessary, not to exceed 42 in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. The city is authorized, by the unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate and the Sinking Fund Commission, to use any real estate now owned by the city and not used for other purposes for a library site under the contract.

The city vests the right and title of all these sites in the trustees of the New York Public Library so long as the property is used for the purposes designated in the agreement. As soon as the title of a site is acquired by the city it is to be vested in the trustees of the Public Library, "and the said trustees shall proceed immediately to the construction thereon and equipment of one of the free public libraries," the entire cost of the construction and equipment to be paid out of funds to be provided by Mr. Carnegie. It is provided in the contract that the construction and equipment of the buildings shall proceed as rapidly as possible. The management of the libraries and the employment and discharge of all librarians and attendants is vested in the trustees of the New York Public Library.

By the terms of the agreement the city is to provide in the annual budget for the entire cost of the maintenance of the libraries from the time they are opened to the public. It is also provided that the appropriation for maintenance must not be less than 10 per cent. of the amount spent by Mr. Carnegie, so that when the \$5,200,000 is spent the lowest amount which the city can appropriate each year for maintenance of the libraries will be \$520,000. The city is required to furnish water free to all the libraries, and the trustees of the New York Public Library are required to report every year to the Board of Estimate an itemized account of the expenditures of city moneys and all balances shall be returned to the general fund of the city treasury.

An objection to the acceptance of the \$5,200,000 gift was made at the time of the offer on the ground that the city would bind itself to maintain forever library buildings which on account of shifting population

were useless. This objection has been overcome in the contract. There is a clause allowing the agreement to be amended and annulled by the consent of the library trustees and the members of the Board of Estimate.

This contract deals only with the libraries to be established in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, the matter of arranging for the 23 libraries assigned to the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, having been treated separately. After acceptance by the board of estimate the contract was forwarded to Mr. Carnegie, in Scotland. It was received again, with the Brooklyn contract, by Controller Coler, on Sept. 9, with the following note from Mr. Carnegie:

"Yours of July 30 received. I have much pleasure in inclosing the two contracts approved. I am quite sure that the authorities will take the wisest possible action in all cases."

Dr. Billings, who has been abroad since the latter part of July, has been in consultation with Mr. Carnegie regarding the general disposition of his gift.

The contract for the construction of the main library building in Bryant Park was on Aug. 22 awarded to Norcross Brothers for \$2,865,706. This bid, which was first selected some weeks previously, was \$77,000 higher than that submitted by another bidder, Eugene Lentilhon, and the latter promptly secured an injunction against its acceptance. On argument the injunction was dismissed, as it was shown that by a special law the Board of Estimate was not obliged to select the lowest bidder. It was stated that Norcross Brothers included in their bid Vermont marble and Lentilhon an inferior stone. Following the decision of the court the Park Board awarded the contract.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* (Rpt., 1899-1901.) The main facts of this report, prepared in connection with the resignation of Mr. F. P. Hill from the librarianship of the Newark library, have already been noted in these columns (L. J., July, p. 412.) It is a general summary of the history of the library from its organization, with statistics of accessions, circulation, and readers for the period.

One of the most interesting recent publications of the library was the "Special number for boys and girls" of the *Library News*, containing a short sketch of the children's room, and a "partial list" of the books there shelved.

*Oklahoma City, O. T. Carnegie L.* The new Carnegie library building was dedicated on the evening of Aug. 29 with elaborate exercises.

*Oyster Bay (L. I.) P. L.* The new public library was dedicated on Aug. 15. One of the contributors to its establishment was Andrew Carnegie, who gave \$1000 to the building fund.

*Pennsylvania Home Teaching Soc. and F. C. L. for the Blind.* (Rpt.) "This society was founded in 1882, with the object of providing a library of embossed books in the Moon type, and sending teachers to the homes of the blind for the purpose of teaching them to read, and periodically exchanging their books. For 16 years the work was most successfully carried on in Philadelphia, under the superintendence of Mr. John P. Rhoads, the treasurer of the Philadelphia Bible Society; but in order to place it upon a more permanent basis, the society was re-organized in 1898," when the Free Library of Philadelphia undertook the control of the society's collection of embossed books, as well as the superintendence of their issue, all expense connected with the home teaching part of the work and the circulation of books outside of Philadelphia being borne by the Home Teaching Society.

"The library of embossed works has been transferred to the Free Library, where the books are kept in a room especially set apart for the purposes of this work. The room is also open to the blind as a reading room, and such persons are welcome to the free use of the library."

*Philadelphia, Apprentices' L.* (81st rpt. — year ending March 31, '01.) Added 1290; total not given. Issued, home use 67,235 (fict. 71%); readers in ref. dept. 5690. New registration 1742. In the children's library 12,181 v. were issued, and 19,961 readers were recorded. Receipts \$6874.73; expenses \$6122.11.

Great economy in administration has been necessary, and in consequence purchases of new books have been somewhat curtailed. The removal of the library to its present location resulted in an increased number of readers, but the library is now barely able to supply the demand it has created, and a falling off in circulation has resulted. The cost per volume circulated is given as less than seven cents. Special effort is made by the librarian and her assistants to establish cordial personal relations with all readers.

*Philadelphia F. L.* (5th rpt., 1900.) The statistics given in this report are almost wholly those of circulation, which now reaches close upon the 2,000,000 mark. During 1900 there were issued 1,826,637 v., showing a gain of 48,250 over 1899. The total stock of books in use on Dec. 31, 1900, was 234,221. Four new branches — Paschalville, Thomas Holme, H. Josephine Widener, and Frankford — were opened, bringing the total number now in operation to 15. There were 95 travelling libraries in constant use, and many applications for these libraries, for school deposits and for branches, have been necessarily refused owing to lack of funds.

The matter presented with most urgency is the great need of an adequate central building. Mr. Thomson again points out the

obvious fact that the present building, originally a concert hall, "is wholly insufficient in floor space for the work that is being carried on. On a recent Saturday 4912 v. were distributed from this one building in the 12 hours during which the library was open, the distribution throughout the system reaching the total of 14,871 volumes issued for home use on that one day." It is impossible, owing to the crowded conditions, to make adequate provision for reference or reading room use, or to meet the needs of the children's department. The report includes a review of the plans of the state library commission in regard to the establishment of a travelling library system.

The department for the blind was open 305 days, and 2326 v. were issued on 111 readers' cards. "The co-operative work between the Home Teaching Society for the Blind and the Free Library has been continued with excellent results. Work which the Free Library could not undertake on behalf of persons desiring to use the library, who live outside the limits of the city has been well attended to with the aid extended by the Home Teaching Society."

*Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L.* (5th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, '01.) Added 28,342; total 118,068. Spent for books, \$17,982.65. Issued, home use 428,686 (fict. 66.97%), being a gain of 24% over the previous year. New registration 8444; total registration 35,681. Attendance in ref. dept., 22,718; books used 125,034; reading room attendance, main lib. and branches, 491,851. Receipts \$147,235.75; expenses \$138,280.04.

A compact, well-arranged report, showing constantly expanding activities, and including plans and brief descriptions of the Mount Washington and Hazelwood branches, established within the year. A general tabulation of registered borrowers by occupation is given, showing "that 71 per cent. of the total number are employees in the various industrial and mercantile establishments of the city, not including managers and superintendents."

The juvenile circulation for the year was 160,061, an increase of 32,018 over the previous year; the attendance in the children's rooms was 269,956, an increase of 32,560; over 2000 new juvenile borrowers were registered. "During the early part of the year, both the use of the children's room at the central library and the juvenile circulation fell off alarmingly and the fiction percentage rose steadily. The cause of this was that the children could not examine the books before they were charged on their cards. In October we removed the reference collection from the few shelves in the children's reading room and put in its place all the juvenile non-fiction books and a good selection of juvenile fiction. These books are charged in

the children's room at the desk of the children's librarian, but other books of fiction must be called for in the usual way by call slip at the general loan desk. As a result the figures since October show a marked increase both in attendance and circulation, and a decrease in the fiction percentage. During the year systematic preparation was made for the weekly 'story hour.' An outline of sixteen stories from the Iliad and Odyssey was prepared, and the stories told simultaneously at the central library and branches. The children's librarians attended seven lectures on Homer, given at the central library for our training class. These lectures were designed solely to arouse a literary interest in the Homeric epics and serve as inspiration, the story tellers later adapting the stories to the capacity of children. Stories from Greek mythology and Homer, were placed on special 'story hour' shelves, and, as a result of the interest aroused by the story telling, were circulated 2051 times."

The training class for children's librarians proved most valuable in training assistants for this special work.

There are now 8453 v. in the school duplicate collection, from which 39,138 v. were circulated; 1300 pictures were also loaned for school work; and 51 educational institutions were supplied with books.

Mr. Anderson calls attention to the need of larger quarters. "Every department is reduced to temporary expedients to tide over the time till the proposed extension is complete. The book stacks are so crowded that we have been compelled to send more than one thousand volumes of Government documents to the attic, to make room for more important books. Our set of British patents is stored in the basement in what was once a part of the newspaper room. Another portion of this room was taken during the year for a bookbindery. The children's room is too small and not at all adapted to the purpose for which it is used. It is a makeshift, and gives a wrong impression of our work with children. The periodical room now has five racks containing about 500 current periodicals. It has a seating capacity of *thirty-two!*"

*Pittsfield, N. H. Carpenter L.* One of the features of "old home week," celebrated August 19-23, was the dedication on Aug. 21 of the handsome library building, given to Pittsfield by Josiah Carpenter, of Manchester.

*San Francisco, Cal. Mechanics' Institute L.* The *Mechanics' Institute Bulletin* for August reviews some features of the work and administration of the library. Comparative statistics for 1900, printed elsewhere, are given for the New York Mercantile, Philadelphia Mercantile, Brooklyn, St. Louis Mercantile, and Mechanics' Institute libraries, the

latter leading in membership, circulation and receipts. The library now contains 85,191 v., has 3807 members, and an average daily circulation of 431 v. The receipts for membership are given as \$18,739. The library staff was recently reorganized, with a view to improving the delivery desk work; "as a result the circulation has increased in a remarkable degree, and in July, which usually has the lowest average of the year, 709 books a day were given out, a record which has been exceeded in but one month in the last six years."

A dictionary catalog was begun in November, 1900, and is complete for all accessions since that date, and for many of the old books, which are being recataloged as rapidly as possible. At the same time the old catalog is kept up to date by the insertion of brief author and title entries for all new books. The reclassification and renumbering of the entire collection should, it is urged, be carried through as promptly as possible.

*Sandusky, O. Carnegie L.* The handsome new Carnegie library was dedicated on the evening of July 3, when exercises were held in the auditorium of the building. Governor Nash made a short address, the speaker of the evening being Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State University, whose topic was "An educated citizenship."

The new library was erected at a cost of \$50,000, given by Mr. Carnegie; the library association furnished the site, and the city council pledged \$3000 for support. In addition to the fireproof stack room, library, and reading rooms, there is an auditorium with a pipe organ, and art room, and rooms for women's clubs.

*Sedalia, Mo. Carnegie L.* The \$50,000 library building given by Andrew Carnegie to the people of Sedalia, Mo., was dedicated Tuesday evening, July 30, 1901, and opened then for the first time to the public. The exercises were held in the art room on the second floor of the building, where about 400 of those who visited the building, were seated. Besides the speeches by men of the city, a brief paper on "Responsibility" was read by John Lawrence Mauran of the firm, Mauran, Russell & Garden, of St. Louis, architects of the building. He spoke of the responsibility of the architect in giving to the people a building that should be "instructive by reason of its dignity, and elevating by reason of its refinement." F. M. Crunden, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, gave the address of the evening on "The public library as a paying investment."

The building is 113 feet long, and stands on a half block, 270 x 130 feet, allowing 75 feet of lawn at each end of the building. The foundation and the four columns at the entrance of the building are of Carthage stone. The walls and the ornamentation are

of white terra cotta, which gives the effect of stone. The front entrance leads into a main hall 32 feet square. In this hall, opposite the entrance, is the delivery desk. Stairways lead from the hall to the second floor and to the basement. Opening from either side of this main hall are the reading and reference room and the children's room, the two of equal size and well lighted, having windows on three sides. From the delivery desk to the stack room at the back of the building is a passageway 15 feet long and eight feet wide. Shelves in this passage accommodate about 600 volumes, and to these the public are given access. The stack room has a capacity of 50,000 volumes and is fireproof. The librarian's room and the cataloging room are back of the delivery hall, on either side of the passage to the stack room.

On the second floor a light well in the central hall admits light from the sky-light above to the main hall on the first floor. The art room, occupying one end of the second floor, is already furnished with more than 100 framed photographs of European art and scenes, the gift of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Cotton, of Sedalia. The director's room and two small rooms, to be used ultimately as map and study rooms, occupy the other end of the second floor.

In the basement are rooms for government documents and storerooms. The building will be heated by hot water furnished by a public plant.

The wood finish of the building is golden or Flemish oak, and the furniture, procured from the Library Bureau, is of the same material. The tinting of the walls has added to the attractiveness of the building. The walls of the main hall and the halls of the second floor are painted vermilion. The reading and children's room are pea green with buff ceiling, and the librarian's and the cataloging rooms are painted in buff with ivory ceiling. The art room is finished in magenta.

*Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L.* Contracts for the erection of the new \$200,000 Carnegie library building were awarded in July, and the work of removing the library from the old building to its temporary quarters was carried on through August. The tearing down of the old buildings will be undertaken as soon as possible, and it is hoped to have the work of construction under way before long.

*Trinity College L., Hartford, Ct.* (Rpt. — year ending May 31, '01.) Added 491; total 27,090. Issued 1222; attendance 3313.

The rearrangement of the library, made possible by the addition of a new room to its quarters, has resulted in an increased use of books. The year was marked by generous gifts in books and money, notable among the former being Audubon's "Birds of America" presented by Dr. Gurdon W. Russell of the

class of 1834, and one of the finest of all existing copies. A new dictionary catalog has been undertaken. A special appropriation for binding, of \$150 annually, is recommended, as is a special appropriation of \$125 for cases necessary in rearranging and systematizing the library's rich collection of public documents. Mr. Carlton also suggests that the library begin the publication of bibliographical lists of its rarer books; "there are one or two subjects upon which we have material well worthy of such treatment."

*Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Ct.* The university *Bulletin* contains a short report on the work of the library. From Nov. 1, 1900, to April 30, 1901, the sum of \$559 was added in subscriptions to the Alumni Library Endowment, which now amounts to \$29,515.70. During the year ending April 30, 1901, the library received gifts of 1003 v., 3099 pm. and periodicals, and 192 maps.

"Owing to the growth of the library and the work of reclassification, additional shelves for books have become necessary. To meet this need double tiers of shelving are to be built in the alcoves on the second floor. The shelving between the alcoves is in four tiers, each tier being three feet in width. The new shelving will be placed in the center of each alcove, beginning at the railing and running toward the outer walls of the building. There will be only three tiers instead of four, however, and a table will take the place of the fourth tier. This arrangement will render each alcove available for study as heretofore. The additional shelving will accommodate about 12,000 volumes."

*Westfield, N. Y. Patterson L.* (4th rpt. —year ending June 30, 1901.) Added 1019; total 11,399. Issued, home use 21,899 (fict. 10,220; juv. fict. 5259.) Cards issued 231; total registration 1877.

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* In the latter part of August it was discovered by the librarian, G. F. Bowerman, that a systematic mutilation of library volumes had apparently been in progress for many months. Over 1000 volumes were found to have been mutilated by the clipping out of engravings, plates, and extracts from the text, and it is not yet known how many books as yet unexamined have suffered in the same way. The fact that vandalism of this kind existed became known to Mr. Bowerman in April, shortly after he was appointed librarian to succeed the late Mr. Doane. One day there came to Mr. Bowerman's notice the fact that a frontispiece — a steel engraving of some value — had been removed from an autobiographical work. An investigation was begun, which gradually brought to light the fact that at least 1000 volumes in the collection had been mutilated in a like fashion. Many magazines were included in the list, and a notice was then posted, requesting patrons of the library to

take volumes to the tables after removing them from the alcoves, instead of remaining near the alcoves to read the books. This method, it was thought, would minimize the possibility of further depredations.

Careful watch was kept, and the matter was finally put in the hands of the police, with the result that on Aug. 27 the home of a man under suspicion was searched by Mr. Bowerman and the detective engaged. Here an immense pile of clippings, engravings, photogravures and plates from old books was found in one room. From this collection, Mr. Bowerman selected a bundle of clippings and illustrations that he believed were taken from books at the library; later he fitted the illustrations in the library books that had been damaged, and found that they corresponded exactly.

The clippings were mainly in the fields of science, art, music, history and biography. Autobiography was especially attractive to the collector, who had accumulated portraits from most of the biographical works in the library. Sometimes five and six pages at a time had been removed, scientific subjects being generally taken in this manner. Of the 15 photogravures in the Tennyson "Memoirs" but one was left in the volume, and the 16 illustrations in Carey's "Tennyson" were all removed. The old *Knickerbocker Magazine* had several leaves removed, and the *Mirror*, *Putnam's* and other publications of the earlier decades of the nineteenth century, were mutilated in the same manner. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the man suspected, John A. Rollo, who, however, has not so far been found. On Sept. 4 Mr. Bowerman received a letter from Rollo, postmarked Philadelphia, stating that a local lawyer had been engaged to represent him in transacting "certain business matters" as to "alleged charges" made against him in connection with the mutilation of library books.

Mr. Bowerman has received a large collection of engravings and other plates from a Wilmington resident and finds that many of them were taken from the library books. They were bought from Rollo, and were given to Mr. Bowerman that he might try to identify the Institute Library property, as soon as the wholesale despoliation was announced in the press.

*Windsor (Vt.) L. A. E. N. Goddard*, librarian, writes to correct the note regarding the Mary L. Blood Memorial Library, given in the July issue of *LJ.*, p. 416. He says: "The Mary L. Blood Memorial Library is not at Windsor but at West Windsor (Brownsville, P. O.) and is a new foundation. The library of the Windsor Library Association at Windsor has more than 9000 volumes still housed in temporary quarters, while a fine site owned by the Association still waits for some one to adorn it with a suitable building."



## FOREIGN.

*Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls.* (39th rpt.—year ending March 31, '01.) Added ref. lib. 5300; total 153,020; issued (exclusive of books from open shelves) 305,508; average daily attendance 800; Sunday issue 32,859. The 10 lending libraries contain in all, 106,120 v., of which the central library has 31,408; and from them 921,674 v. were drawn for home use. The total issue of books from all the libraries was 1,260,041. New registration is given as 16,049, and total cards in force as 30,006.

The library received during the year the bequest, from the late H. Payton Bodley, of a well-selected private library of about 7000 v. This will be kept as a separate collection, to be known as the Bodley library. It also received a bequest of £105 from the late J. D. Mullins, long chief librarian, to be invested and the income devoted to the purchase of books for the Shakespeare Memorial Library.

*British Museum L.* (Return—year ending March 31, '01.) Added 25,285 v. and pnt.; 62,838 parts of volumes or periodicals; 1309 maps; 5562 musical publications; 3400 newspapers, comprising 220,369 nos. Issued to readers 1,336,147. Attendance 198,566, or a daily average of over 655, with an average of almost seven volumes daily for each reader. In the newspaper room there were 25,423, or a daily average of almost 84. With the completion of the printing of the catalog, begun in 1881, progress has been made in the preparation of a supplement, recording all additions from 1882-1899; seven printed parts covering A-Bibi, were issued during the year.

Accessions of special interest are noted, among them being 130 incunabula, including a Boccaccio, "Ruine des nobles hommes et femmes," printed by Jean Du Pré, Paris, 1483; Franciscus de Platea, "Opus restitutionem," Cracow, 1475, the first book printed at Cracow; "Vita della Vergine Maria," printed by Giovanni Leon Longo, Vicenza, 1477; and Albertus Magnus, "De animalibus." There were also added 250 volumes impressed with armorial bearings on their covers, forming a part of the valuable collection of books with heraldic devices gathered by the late Sir A. Wollaston Franks, and containing many rare book stamps of English collectors. The library has received the bequest of the private library of the late H. S. Ashbee, amounting to 8764 works in 15,299 v., and especially rich in Cervantes and Don Quixote literature.

*Frankfurt a. M. Freiherrlich Carl von Rothschild'sche öffentliche Bibliothek.* (Rpt., 1891-1900.) Dr. Berghoeffer, librarian of the Rothschild Free Library, has prepared a handsome report, covering a decade of the library's history. It opens with a fine frontispiece view of the building, and includes

plans of site and interior, portraits of the founders, and interior views. Since its establishment in 1837 the library has accumulated a collection of 41,230 v., of which 20,669 were gifts.

*Lincoln (Eng.) P. L.* (7th rpt.—year ending May 9, '01.) Added 903; total 10,538. Issued 71,263. New cards issued 277; total cards in force 2417.

On April 1, 1901, Henry Bond, librarian of the library since its organization, resigned that position to become librarian of the Woolwich Library. He was succeeded on April 23 by Albert R. Corns, formerly of the South Shields and Wigan public libraries. An annual lecture, upon a literary subject, is given at the library by some distinguished speaker. That for 1900, delivered in June of that year, was by Sidney Lee, on "England's debt to Shakespeare," later printed in the *Cornhill Magazine*. The 1901 lecture was delivered on May 9 by Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey, whose subject was "Shakespeare and music." It was interpreted by musical illustrations and accompaniments.

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### Gifts and Bequests.

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*Evanston (Ill.) P. L.* William L. Brown of Evanston has contributed \$1000 towards the fund for the purchase of the proposed new library site, which makes the total subscription \$12,000.

*Irvington, N. Y.* On July 4 the town trustees announced that Frederick W. Guiteau, of Irvington, had given \$10,000 to establish a public library.

*Sharon, Pa.* Frank H. Buhl, president of the Sharon Steel Co., has offered to give to that town the sum of \$200,000 for a public library building.

*Tyngsboro, Mass.* Miss Mary E. Bennett has subscribed \$1000 toward a new public library building, provided the town will raise \$5000 additional for the purpose.

*Wellington, O.* Col. M. T. Herrick has arranged to erect a library building, as a memorial to his father and mother. It will cost \$15,000.

#### *Carnegie library gifts.*

The following gives the record of recent library gifts made by Andrew Carnegie. Unless otherwise stated, the gifts were made upon the usual conditions, that the city furnish a site and guarantee a yearly maintenance fund amounting to 10 per cent. of the sum given by Mr. Carnegie.

*Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotl.* July 13. £3000.

*Beloit, Wis.* Aug. 30. \$25,000.

Accepted Sept. 3.

*Burlington, Vt. Fletcher F. L.* Aug. 7. \$50,000.

Accepted Aug. 14.

*Chatham, N. Y.* Sept. 4. \$15,000.

*Coatbridge, Lanark, Scotl.* July 12. £15,000.

*Collingwood, Ont., Can.* July 24. \$10,000.

*Covington, Ky. Carnegie L.* July 16. \$35,000 additional to original gift of \$40,000, to permit addition of an auditorium to building plans.

*Dalkeith, Scotl.* Aug. 23. £4000.

*Detroit (Mich.) P. L.* July 1. \$750,000 for a central library and branches, sites for which must be furnished, and \$75,000 annually guaranteed for maintenance. Accepted by library commission on July 9, when a resolution was passed requesting the common council "to immediately adopt a resolution submitting to the electors of this city at the next general election, the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for the purpose of complying with the conditions imposed by Mr. Carnegie." The Carnegie offer has been strongly condemned by the local labor council, which passed resolutions requesting "the mayor and other officials interested to assert their manhood and independence by refusing to accept of Andrew Carnegie his offer of unjust gains."

*Great Falls, Mont.* July 9. \$30,000.

Accepted July 16.

*Greenville, O. Carnegie L.* \$10,000 additional to original gift of \$15,000.

*Griffin's Corners, Delaware Co., N. Y.* \$5,000.

The library is to be a memorial to the late Dr. A. J. C. Skene, of Brooklyn, N. Y. No conditions were attached to the gift, save that it bear the name of Dr. Skene.

*Henderson, Ky.* July 30. \$25,000.

Accepted Aug. 16, provided that the next general assembly pass an amendment to the charter giving the city the legal right to make the appropriation required for the maintenance of the library.

*Joplin, Mo.* Aug. 7. \$40,000.

*Kansas City, Kan.* July 16. \$75,000.

Accepted Aug. 7. A site has already been secured.

*Kent (O.) F. P. L.* Sept. 1. \$10,000.

*Leadville, Colo.* July 12. \$100,000.

Provided the city furnish \$2000 a year for maintenance.

*Mattoon, Ill.* July 15. \$20,000.

*Miles City, Mont.* Aug. 1. \$10,000.

*Moline, Ill.* Aug. 30. \$37,000.

*Montreal, Can.* Aug. 4. \$150,000.

*Norwalk, Ct.* Aug. 30. \$20,000.

*Pembroke, Ont., Can.* July 15. \$10,000.

*Pensacola, Fla.* Aug. 16. \$15,000.

Before Mr. Carnegie was approached a bill was secured from the legislature, "authorizing the city of Pensacola to levy a special

tax for the support of a free public library, and to authorize said city to enter into an obligation for the support thereof."

*Portsmouth, O.* July 18. \$50,000.

*Racine, Wis.* Aug. 5. \$50,000.

*Riverside, Cal.* Sept. 2. \$20,000.

*Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, Scotl.* Aug. 29. £7500.

*San Francisco, Cal.* July 5. \$750,000.

Mr. Carnegie recommends that "about half (not more, I think less) of this sum should be expended on the central library and the remainder on branch libraries. The site for the central library should be amply sufficient to provide for additions in the future, for San Francisco is a growing city." The gift was accepted by the city board of supervisors on July 15, when an ordinance to that effect was passed. Previous to its acceptance, on July 12, the San Francisco Labor Council, by a nearly unanimous vote, passed a resolution strongly urging the rejection of the gift.

*San Juan, Porto Rico.* July 30. \$60,000.

The San Juan council has agreed to appropriate the \$6000 annual maintenance fund.

*Valley City, N. D.* July 20. \$15,000.

*Walpole, Mass.* Aug. 5. \$15,000.

*Washington, Ind.* Aug. 11. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$20,000.

*Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.* July 25. \$100,000. Accepted.

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## Librarians.

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BANKS, Mrs. M. H. G., who has been for the past four years at the New York Public Library, has left there, and has resumed her specialty of organization work. Her address is now Dyer Library, Saco, Maine.

BEACH, Miss M. Elizabeth, has resigned her position as librarian of the Jervis Library, of Rome, N. Y., owing to ill health. She has been succeeded by Miss Eugenia Stevens, who has served as acting librarian since March 1, during Miss Beach's leave of absence.

CALDWELL, Miss Mary R., has been elected librarian of Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., her appointment to begin with the opening of the autumn term.

DANIELS, Joseph C., formerly librarian of the State Normal School, Greeley, Colo., has been appointed librarian of the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

DUVAL, Dr. Edward P., state librarian of Maryland from 1880 to 1892, died at his home in Annapolis, Md., on Sept. 5, aged 75 years.

FOSTER, William E., librarian of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, received the degree of L.H.D. from Brown University at the Commencement exercises on June 19.

GAY, Miss Helen Kilduff, of the N. Y. State Library School, class of '95, has resigned her position as librarian of the Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Public Library to become librarian of the New London (Ct.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Mary A. Richardson.

GORDON, Dr. Leonard J., long president of the board of trustees of the Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library, and actively interested in its administration, has been voted a salary of \$3000 a year by the local board of finance, and will assume the office of director of the library. Miss Esther E. Burdick will remain in charge, as librarian.

GREEN, Miss Caroline, formerly assistant in the Bangor (Me.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

HALL, Mr. Drew Bert, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.

HAWLEY, Miss Frances B., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1897, has joined the staff of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, having had charge, under Miss Plummer's direction, of the special course for apprentices in that library, given at the Pratt Institute Library School from July 8 to Aug. 16.

PARVIN, Theodore Sutton, librarian of the Iowa Masonic Library, at Cedar Rapids, died at his home in Cedar Rapids, June 29, aged 84 years. Mr. Parvin had been for years an enthusiastic worker in the library cause in Iowa, and he had made the Iowa Masonic Library one of the best known collections of its kind in existence.

STEVENS, William F., for eleven years librarian of the Railroad Branch Y. M. C. A. Library, of New York City, has accepted the position of librarian of the Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.

STROHM, Adam J., B.L.S., University of Illinois Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library, succeeding Miss Sarah C. Nelson. Mr. Strohm is a graduate of the University of Upsala, Sweden, and was formerly librarian of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

UTLEY, George B., for the past two years assistant librarian at the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Ct., has accepted a call to the librarianship of the Maryland Diocesan Library in Baltimore, succeeding Mr. W. F. Koopman, who died last April. Mr. Utley graduated from Brown University in the class of 1899, and succeeded Mr. W. N. Carlton, at the Watkinson Library.

## Cataloging and Classification.

The CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH has concluded the reading lists on "Contemporary biography," printed in its *Monthly Bulletin*. "Statesmen and warriors" were treated in the June number. The July issue contains a good annotated list on Photography, recording about 100 titles.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Quarterly bulletin. April-May-June, 1901. 32 p. l. O.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY. Finding list, Central Library. Sixth edition, pt. 4: Biography. Baltimore, July, 1901. p. 641-802. O.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. Williams, Talcott. The international catalogue of scientific literature. (*In Science*, Aug. 30, 1901. N. S. 14:328-329.)

A criticism of the classification of the International Catalogue, especially with reference to botany and geology.

JAMES, M. R. Western mss. in Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, vol. 2. London, C. J. Clay & Sons, 1901. 8°. 12s. 6d.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for July contains an interesting list of the manuscript collections deposited in the Lenox Library. These are recorded alphabetically by countries, the American collection being divided under general, colonial, revolutionary (with subdivisions), post-revolutionary, and then alphabetically by states and South American countries. The foreign list follows in a separate alphabet, the latter including collections dealing with the Canary Islands, Ceylon, Korea, the Philippines, Tahiti, etc.

The KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. *Quarterly* for July is a most interesting number. It is devoted to "Missouriana," and is a welcome addition to the scanty literature of state bibliography. Besides short articles giving chronological and historical information regarding the governors, county names, and newspapers of the state, there is a sketch of the state university, biographical notes, and similar items. The bibliography proper covers 32 pages, and records the material available in the Public Library. It includes books, in a classed author list; state reports, U. S. government documents, Missouri magazines; magazine articles, including references to articles not in the library; and newspaper clippings, portraits and biographical sketches. The list would have been improved by fuller entries, and better bibliographical work, but it is nevertheless a creditable production.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, *Division of Bibliography*. Union list of periodicals, transactions and allied publications currently received in the principal libraries of the District of Columbia; comp. under direction of A. P.

C. Griffin, chief of Division of Bibliography. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1901. 6+315 p. 1. O.

This volume, which is uniform in size, style and binding with the "Check list of American newspapers," is a preliminary edition of the general union list of periodicals and serials, contemplated for several years for the libraries of the District of Columbia. It is the most comprehensive record of the kind to appear since the issue of the Boston Public Library list, and contains about 11,000 titles—nearly twice the number included in the Boston list—being practically an index to the great mass of periodical literature, useful beyond the local field for which it is originally designed. In its present form it is meant as a basis for corrections and additions and to aid in such use it is printed on writing paper with wide margins for annotations, the text being confined to the standard type measure of the Library of Congress publications. The record is as brief as possible, by first word of title; societies are entered by title, with cross-reference from place; society publications are entered under name of society, with reference, when necessary, from name of publication; publications of observatories are entered under name of place, or of university with which they are connected. The list covers publications received by 15 libraries of the District (including the Library of Congress.) All of these are government collections, the Public Library not being included. Government documents taken by the Library of Congress are not recorded, as it is intended to give them in a later special list; but they are included when received by the other libraries represented. In its revised and corrected form the list will include a classified index, which should prove a most desirable addition.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, *Periodical Division.*

A check list of American newspapers; compiled under the direction of Allan B. Slau-son, chief of Periodical Division. Wash-ington, Gov. Print. Office, 1901. 292 p. 1. O.

This check list will be useful in all libraries containing special newspaper collections. It makes an imposing volume, well printed and bound, the list being printed on alternate pages with the right-hand column left blank for additions and annotations. The list is alphabetical by states and cities, but in the record of individual titles a rather unusual method has been adopted. These are alphabetical by the word regarded as "most descriptive in common usage," this word being printed in small capitals. Thus, for Huntsville, Ala., *Huntsville* ADVOCATE precedes *The* DEMOCRAT; for Jacksonville, Fla., *The Florida* REPUBLICAN follows *The* NEW SOUTH, etc. This differs from the practice of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and other libra-

ries, and while sufficiently logical it gives an appearance of confusion to the longer lists, as of Chicago and New York. Following the main list is an excellent alphabetical title index to the newspapers recorded, with sufficient cross-references, which is followed by an alphabetical index to cities (over 600 in number). The list is as compact as possible, but it includes brief annotations giving change of title, successors, etc., and indicates form of issue, and when practicable, date of establishment, and political or denominational character. It is brought down to the close of the 19th century, and is compiled from the extensive annotated manuscript catalog prepared during the past three years by the Periodical Division of the Library of Congress.

NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. Finding list (new series) no. 2: History, travel and description. May, 1901. 12+120 p. O.

A simple D. C. classed list, well printed.

The SAN FRANCISCO (*Cal.*) MECHANICS' INSTITUTE L. *Bulletin* began a new series with its June issue, including more pages, literary and miscellaneous notes, and a special cover. The July number contains a three-page reference list on petroleum, referring particularly to its distribution and use in California.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (*London*) BOARD OF EDUCATION. National Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum. Classed catalogue of printed books: Heraldry. London, Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1901. 8+186 p.+16 pl. O. 2s.

An excellent classed list, including references to articles in transactions, serials and periodicals. The classification gives first general divisions of the subject (treatises, dictionaries, collections), followed by country divisions, and special classes of heraldic works (as Ecclesiastical, Orders of chivalry, Shield shapes and supporters, Armorial bindings, etc.) Heraldic bibliography and periodicals are also recorded. Two compact indexes, to authors, heraldic artists, etc., and to subjects follow, and a series of interesting and curious plates of standards, bearings, and devices concludes the list.

VICKERY, James H. Analysis of law literature. (*In Legal Bibliography*, July, 1901. p. 9-10.)

The general outline and three of the subdivisions of the classification of jurisprudence are given, with reasons for the scheme.

The WESTFIELD (*Mass.*) ATHENAEUM *Bulletin* suspended publication with the July issue, which completed its first year. Its cost for the year is stated to have been \$244.71, of which \$95.20 was collected from advertisers, \$55.80 is due from advertisers, and \$93.71 was paid personally by the librarian, Mr. Stockwell.

## FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by S. C. Stunts, Library of University of Wisconsin.

Abbott, Alexander Crever (Hygiene of transmissible diseases);  
 Aldrich, Morton Arnold (American federations of labor);  
 Andrews, Charles McLean (Historical development of modern Europe);  
 Arnold, Benjamin William, jr. (Tobacco industry in Virginia since 1860);  
 Babcock, Clinton Leroy (Study in case rivalry);  
 Batten, Loring Woart (Old Testament from the modern point of view);  
 Bigelow, Melville Madison (Law of torts);  
 Bovey, Henry Taylor (Strength of materials);  
 Buck, Albert Henry (Reference handbook of medical science);  
 Chapman, James Wilkinson, jr. (State tax commissions in the U. S.);  
 Chamberlain, Charles Joseph (Gymnosperms);  
 Clapham, John Harold (Causes of the war of 1792);  
 Clark, Frederick Converse (Commerce);  
 Cooley, Charles Horton (Personal competition);  
 Corlett, William Thomas (Complete treatise on the exanthemata);  
 Dana, Charles Lovrius, rev. (Kirke's handbook of physiology);  
 Ernst, Harold Clarence (Prophylaxis);  
 Erwin, Frank Alexander (Cases on torts);  
 Gardner, Harry Norman, ed. (Jonathan Edwards);  
 George, John Edward (Saloon question in Chicago);  
 Gordy, John Pancoast (Political parties in the U. S.);  
 Gray, Louis Herbert (Indo-Iranian phonology);  
 Kittredge, George Lyman (Words and their ways);  
 Grout, Abel Joel (Mosses with a hand-lens);  
 Haab, Otto (Atlas and epitome of ophthalmoscopy);  
 Herrick, Francis Hobart (Home life of wild birds);  
 Hill, Joseph Adna (English income tax);  
 Holgate, Thomas Franklin (Elementary geometry);  
 Kinder, Francis Shanor (Effects of recent changes in monetary standards);  
 Marchmont, Arthur William (In the name of a woman);  
 Merriam, John Campbell (Contribution to geology of the John Day basin);  
 Moore, Vida Frank (Ethical aspect of Lotze's metaphysics);  
 Platner, John Winthrop (Early Christian literature);  
 Plehn, Carl Copping (General property tax in California);  
 Richert, Johan Gözta (Artificial underground water supply);

Russell, Harry Luman (Public water supplies);  
 Rutter, Frank Roy (South American trade of Baltimore);  
 Sergi, Guiseppe (Mediterranean race);  
 Shuckburgh, Evelyn Shirley (Short history of the Greeks);  
 Shipley, Arthur Everett (Introduction to zoology);  
 Slichter, Charles Sumner (Four-place logarithmic tables);  
 Speirs, Frederick William (Street railway system of Philadelphia);  
 Squair, John (French grammar);  
 Thompson, Silvanus Phillips (Optical tables);  
 Underhill, George Edward (Commentary on Xenophon's Hellenica);  
 Woodruff, Edwin Hamlin (American cases on contract);  
 Woodworth, Jay Backus (Elements of geology).

## Bibliography.

ALCOHOLISM. Schmidt, P. Bibliographie des alkoholismus der letzten 20 jahre (1880-1900.) Teil 1: Deutsche litteratur. Dresden, V. O. Böhmert. 4+70 p. 8°. 1.80 m.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. Hart, Albert Bushnell. A trial bibliography of American diplomacy. (*In American Historical Review*, July, 1901, 4:848-866.)

Professor Hart notes the fact that as yet there is no systematic bibliography of American diplomacy and that the investigation of it is swamped by the wealth of materials. The present effort is "to classify, enumerate and describe the most serviceable books and collections bearing on American diplomacy, though space does not allow any attempt to include the large literature of periodical articles, or to analyze the collections either topically or chronologically. This bibliography is therefore simply a check list of the more accessible books, with such brief comment as may show their value and their bearing." Attention is called to works of especial significance and usefulness.

CANADA. Biggar, H. P. The early trading companies of New France: a contribution to the history of commerce and discovery in North America. (University of Toronto studies in history.) Toronto: University of Toronto Library. 1901. 12+308 p. 4°. The appendix, p. 171-296, discusses the sources, under three heads: 1, official; 2, narrative; 3, anonymous.

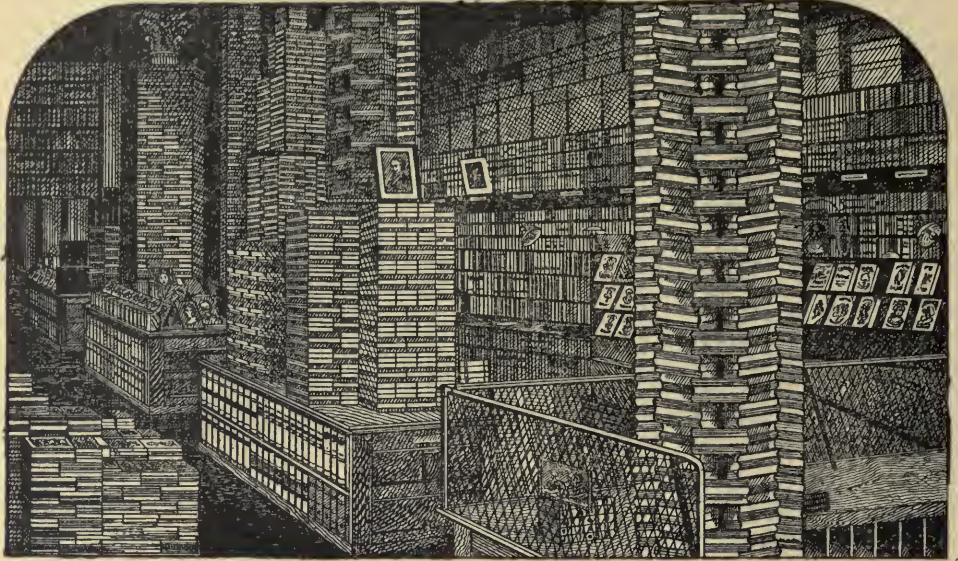
CARDUCCI, Giosuè. Salveraglio, Filippo. Saggio di bibliografia Carducciana; Giosuè Carducci nelle letterature straniere. (*In Rivista d'Italia*, May, 1901, 4:208-224.)

- CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Schwab, John Christopher. The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865: financial and industrial history of the South during the Civil War. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901. 11+332 p. 8°. There is an 11-page list of authorities.
- DAWSON, S. E. The prose writers of Canada. Montreal, E. M. Renoue, 1901. 2+39 p. O. 10 c. Dr. Dawson's valuable address on Canadian prose literature, delivered before the A. L. A. at Montreal, in 1900, is issued in neat pamphlet form, revised and extended. The lecture was later delivered to the teachers of the city and district of Montreal.
- DIBDIN, Charles. Dibdin, E. Rimbault. A bibliographical account of the works of Charles Dibdin. (*In Notes and Queries*, July 13, 27, 1901. 9th series. 8:39-40, 77-78.) A preliminary bibliography of the compiler's great-grandfather. He asks for assistance in completing it for the life of Charles Dibdin now well in hand. The instalments in *Notes and Queries* are to be continued.
- INDIANS. James, George Wharton. Indian basketry. New York, Henry Malkan, 1901. il. 238 p. 8°. Contains a 2-page bibliography.
- MISTRAL, Frédéric. Downer, Charles Alfred. Frédéric Mistral, poet and leader in Provence. New York: Columbia University Press, 1901. 10+267 p. 12°, (Columbia University studies in romance, philology and literature.) Contains a 5-page bibliography.
- POETRY. Lachevre F. Bibliographie des recueils collectifs de poésies publiés de 1597 à 1700, donnant: 1° la description et le contenu des recueils; 2° les pièces de chaque auteur classées dans l'ordre alphabétique du premier vers, précédées d'une notice biobibliographique, etc.; 3° une table générale des pièces anonymes ou signées d'initiales (titre et premier vers), avec l'indication des noms des auteurs pour celles qui ont pu leur être attribuées; 4° la reproduction des pièces qui n'ont pas été relevées par les derniers éditeurs des poètes figurant dans les recueils collectifs; 5° une table des noms cités dans le texte et le premier vers des pièces des recueils collectifs, etc. Paris, Leclerc, 1901. 12+414 p. 4°.
- SOUTH AMERICA. Beach, Harlan P., and others. Protestant missions in South America. New York: Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 1900. 7+239 p. 12°. Contains an 8-page bibliography.
- STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. Pt. 9. Phosphorus. (*In Chemical News*, June 21, 28, 1901, 83:289-292, 307-310.)
- VIRGINIA. Virginia newspapers in public libraries: annotated list of Virginia newspapers in the Library of Congress. (*In Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, July, 1901, 9:1-11.)
- WOMAN. Mehler, H. J. La femme et le féminisme: collection de livres, périodiques etc. sur la condition sociale de la femme et le mouvement féministe, faisant partie de la bibliothèque de M. et Mme. C. V. Geritsen (Dr. Alatta H. Jacobs) à Amsterdam. [Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1901.] 240+104 p. 4°. INDEXES.
- JAGGARD, William. Index to the first ten volumes of "Book prices current," 1887-96; constituting a reference list of subjects and incidentally a key to anonymous and pseudonymous literature. London, Elliot Stock, 1901. 8+472 p. 21s.
- JORDELL, D. Répertoire bibliographique des principales revues françaises, pour l'année 1899. 3e année. Paris, Per Lamm, 1901. 14+357+8 p. l. O. This third annual volume of M. Jordell's valuable index to French periodicals records in two alphabets, by author and subject, articles appearing in 346 periodicals during 1899. In compactness and general form it follows the excellent model set by its predecessors.
- REVIEW OF REVIEWS, London. Index to the periodicals of 1900. London, [*Review of Reviews*,] 1901. 8+246 p. O. 15s., net. The 11th annual volume in this series, indexing the contents of some 190 British and American periodicals. The completion of the first decade of its existence is marked by a short preface by W. T. Stead, pointing out the value of files of periodicals to literary investigators. The introduction reviews the changes and additions made in the world of periodicals during the year covered, and record is made of the various general indexes to individual periodicals published since 1896, and of the bibliographies of special subjects issued in, or in connection with, the periodicals of 1900.



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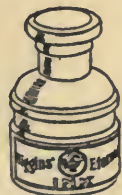
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THE undersigned will publish in October for the Dibdin Club of New York "A Contribution Toward a Bibliography of Writings Concerning Daniel Boone," by William Harvey Miner, which appeared in the Spring of 1901 in **THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY**. The matter has been thoroughly revised and a number of new titles added. The edition is 250 copies of which 190 will be for sale to advance subscribers at \$1.00, net, postage paid. [36 p. interleaved, 16°, boards.] M. L. GREENHALGH, 1135 Madison Avenue, New York.

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- Academy* (Syracuse), v. 1.
- American Antiquarian*, May, 1889.
- American Church Review*, v. 42, 43.
- Brooklyn Magazine*, v. 1.

Library of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.  
Craighead, Story of Marcus Whitman.  
Himes, Geo. H., The Whitman Controversy.  
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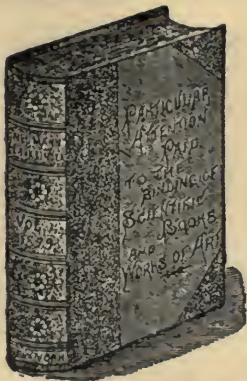
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# Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

## Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 26. NO. 10.

OCTOBER, 1901.

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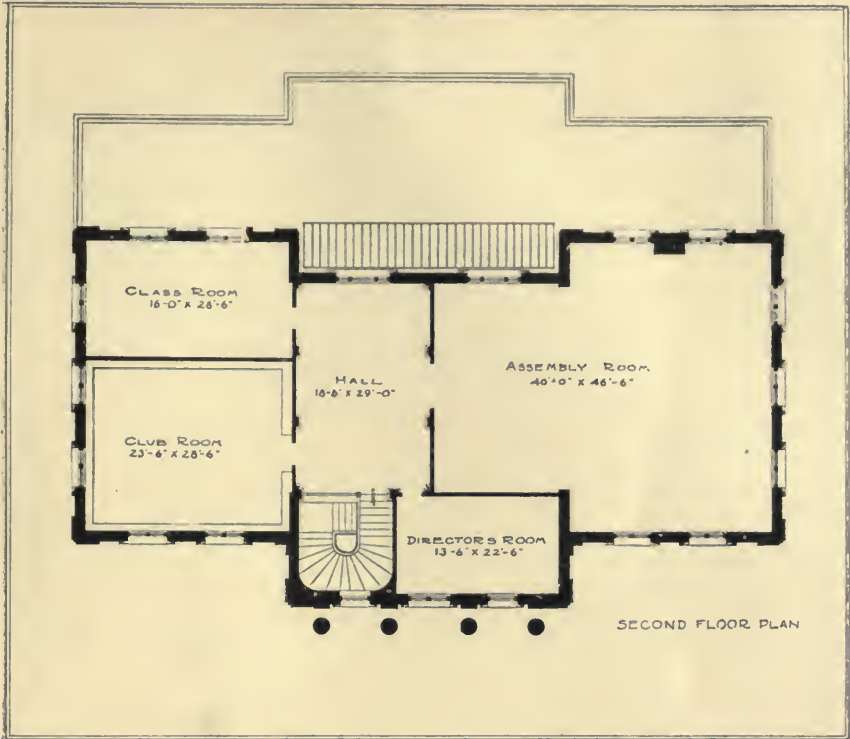
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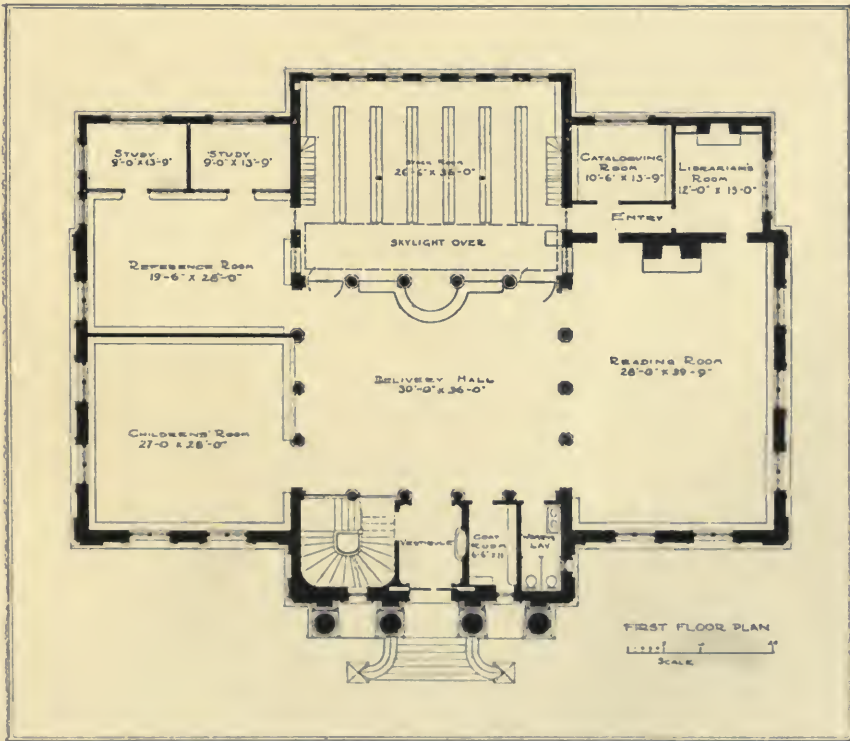
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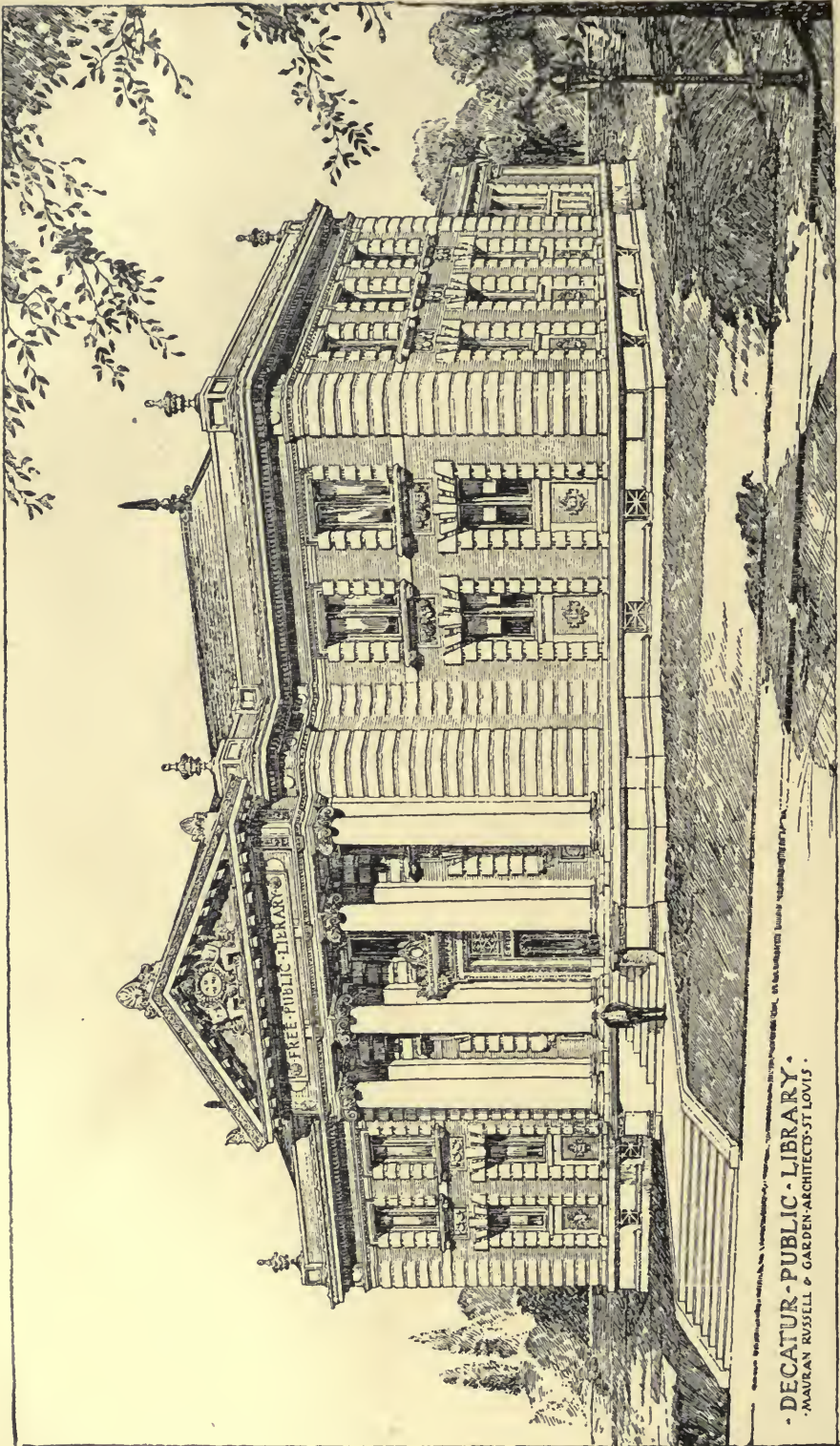
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 26.

OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 10

NEXT to the national convention at Waukesha the recent meeting of the New York Library Association at Lake Placid must take its place in the record of the year's activities. It seemed indeed an A. L. A. conference, in little—and an illustration of the seven year change of which the old saying tells. For it was in 1894 that the American Library Association met at Lake Placid, with an attendance of 200; and now, seven years later in the same place a meeting of a single state organization brought together an attendance of one hundred and fifty. To a large degree the meeting was a vacation outing, and no pains were spared to make it most thoroughly an enjoyable one; yet on the professional side it was of genuine interest and importance. This is a fact to be emphasized. There is always the underlying feeling that it is impossible for pleasant things to be altogether profitable, and the vacation features of library meetings are often dismissed as what city fathers love to term "junketing trips." Yet it must not be forgotten that the spirit and force underlying the best library work of the present time have been almost wholly a result of the cordial personal relations, mutual confidence and good-will developed through the personal and informal associations that have from the beginning been a special feature of library organization.

THREE definite lines of work were outlined at the meeting, which are likely to have interesting results. These are, briefly, the publication of short reading lists on selected subjects, to be available in quantities by public libraries at a minimum subscription price; the promotion of general knowledge regarding the library movement, through special articles in the newspaper and periodical press; and the establishment of a series of "library institutes" in the more remote districts of the state. In districting the state for these institutes the state association has left out of consideration the sections adjacent to the

local library clubs of Buffalo, New York City and Long Island (Brooklyn), with the thought that any work in these districts should be committed to the local body, and toward this end steps are already on foot. The institute plan is not a new one. It has been a feature of various state library associations, particularly in the west, and has been used with admirable results in Wisconsin and more recently in western Massachusetts. The fact that of over 400 free public libraries in New York state, but 21 were represented at the meeting of the state library association is sufficient argument for the need of measures that will bring the state association more closely in touch with the libraries of the state.

DR. RICHARD GARNETT, who won the affectionate esteem of all librarians and readers who ever came in contact with him during his long period of service at the British Museum and who is by virtue of that service the dean of the English library profession, has been held in the constant affection of his fellow-craftsmen since the retirement which has enabled him to devote himself more fully to literary work. It is the more to be regretted, therefore, that his name should be used in a cheap advertising way by the exploiting side of enterprises with which he has editorial connection, as in the case of the so-called "Anthological Society," which seems to be one of the ordinary devices for selling a set of books. There is, of course, not the same objection to the use of Dr. Garnett's name in this connection that there has been on this side to the use of the name of Mr. Spofford, because the latter is still an official of the national library. But it is a pity to have a respected name thus misused for merely commercial ends, and his American friends will wish that Dr. Garnett, who quite possibly knows personally about it, could cause his name to be withdrawn from the kind of exploitation now going on.

## Communications.

### PRIVATE MAILING CARDS IN FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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### GIFTS TO PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Will you kindly make the following correction to the statement on page 95 of the JOURNAL for August, under the heading New Jersey? The two items: Bequests of 2739 volumes and 860 pamphlets, from Prof. William Henry Green, and Gift of 255 volumes, from Prof. Henry Van Dyke, are not gifts to Princeton University, but to *Princeton Theological Seminary*. They were reported to Mr. Cole by me in response to his circular request. Evidently he shares the common ignorance of the fact that Princeton Seminary is not a department of Princeton University, but an entirely distinct institution, and that this library has no other relation to the library of the university than that of comity.

J. H. DULLES, *Librarian*.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, }  
Princeton, N. J. }

### ADDENDA AND ERRATA—WELSH'S "ENGLISH MASTERPIECE COURSE."

IN connection with reference work on Tennyson, I send you a note of corrections and additions to the useful book—"English Masterpiece course," by Alfred H. Welsh, Silver, Burdett & Co. Pages 198, 199, *North American Rev.*, vol. CXXX., 102, 104 should read vol. CXXXIII, 102-6. To this may be added another useful reference—vol. LXXXIII, *North American Rev.*, p. 115, Welsh, p. 196-198.

The reference to Kingsley's "Miscellanies," 1-218, may be found also in Kingsley's "Literary and general essays." London, Macmillan, 1880, page 103.

WILLIAM BEER.

HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, }  
New Orleans, La. }

### ANNE MANNING—A QUERY.

CAN anyone tell me where I can find some account of Anne Manning, authoress of "Maiden and married life of Mary Powell," "Household of Sir Thomas More," etc.? I wish to know whether or not she afterwards became Mrs. Rathbone, as stated in the "American catalogue, 1895-1900," and in Kirk's "Supplement to Allibone." I think they have confused her with Mrs. Rathbone, authoress of "Diary of Lady Willoughby." There is a notice of her in "Women novelists

of Queen Victoria's reign," by Mrs. Oliphant and others, in which she is always called Miss Manning. She died Sept. 14, 1879. The British Museum and other catalogs which I have consulted put her novels under Manning, Anne, with no reference from Rathbone, so that I am inclined to believe she lived and died Miss Anne Manning.

CATALOGER.

### CHICAGO UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS—A CORRECTION.

I WISH to correct a misunderstanding of Mr. W. D. Johnston in his survey of bibliographies in course of publication, in the September LIBRARY JOURNAL. The forthcoming union list of periodicals in Chicago libraries, which probably will be ready for distribution by the time this letter appears in the JOURNAL, is due to the Chicago Library Club alone, and in no way to any co-operation of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago. The reason why it was mentioned in the list of bibliographies in course of preparation by members of the latter society was that the chairman of the committee in charge of the work, Mr. C. W. Andrews, is a member of the society. At the same time I might perhaps be allowed to state that the bibliographies listed in the yearbook of the society are not all meant to be issued by the society.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON,  
*Secretary Bibliographical Society of Chicago.*

[A further correction to Mr. Johnston's article is made by Miss M. S. R. James, who states that the consolidated index to library periodicals, in preparation by herself and Miss Sargent, is not an enterprise of the Library Bureau, but is a private undertaking.—Ed. L. J.]

### A COMMISSIONER OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

MR. SWEM's proposition that some common effort at bibliography be made in connection with the St. Louis exposition is certainly very pertinent. The successful carrying out of the scheme necessitates, however, some sort of supervision in order to avoid duplication and waste.

Why should not a commissioner of bibliography be appointed? Such a commissioner should not merely supervise the bibliographical works undertaken in connection with the exposition, but also be charged with the compilation of a complete bibliographical catalog of all productions of the printing press issued for the exposition.

Most important of all, he should arrange a bibliographical exhibit, as comprehensive as possible, not only of American endeavor but of European and international productions as well.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, }  
Chicago. }

## A CHILD'S THOUGHTS ABOUT BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.\*

BY NEWTON MARSHALL HALL, *Springfield, Mass.*

If we could get back to the mind of the child we might be able to solve a great many perplexing problems. Unfortunately an impassable barrier is often raised between childhood and maturity. It is not only that the "visions splendid,"

"Fade into the common light of day."

There seems to exist in many cases a psychological impediment, which prevents the mature mind from understanding or sympathizing with the child's mind. For example, I know a person whom I will call the "Pious Lady," who is the mother of a child whom I will call "Araminta." Now Araminta is not always herself. She is sometimes Mrs. Jones, and sometimes a butterfly, and sometimes the queen of the Carraway Islands. She receives much company; stately ladies in rustling silks stoop to kiss her, the fairy prince alights at her door, and his team of six white mice wait patiently while he pays his respects to Araminta. All this is trouble and vexation of spirit to the Pious Lady. She rebukes poor Araminta for telling such outrageous lies, and she wonders how she ever happened to have such a child. The trouble is this: when the Pious Lady left the House of Childhood, she locked the door, and threw away the key, and never went back. If she would occasionally wander down the lane on which the house stands, to see how the flowers are growing, and even peep in through the windows, both she and Araminta would be happier.

It is a good thing, it seems to me, to take little journeys back to the childhood days and the childhood ways. It is possible, then, that you whose work is with books and libraries, may care to listen to some recollections of how a certain child regarded books and libraries; a child who was born after the thunders of the Civil War had died away, and who was brought up in a literary atmosphere. I shall call this child the "Boy," and speak of him in the third person, for even with the imagination of the child, I cannot quite believe that he and I are one and the same.

The Boy has been told that his appreciation of literature began at the early age of

two, when a certain young minister, now a distinguished New England clergyman, used to bring each week the current number of the *London Punch* for his delectation. Seated on the minister's knee the young critic examined this periodical with grave approval, as befitted the serious nature of the subject. These hours of preparation for a literary career, he cannot, of course, remember, nor can he recall the process of learning to read; but his very earliest recollections are of a love of books and libraries, a love which has increased with the years, until now that the Boy has grown to manhood he does not think that he can be happy in heaven, provided he is so fortunate as to get there, unless he can read in the quiet precincts of some celestial library. The boy was fortunate in the possession of a father of fine literary taste and wisdom in the training of a bookish child. He was fortunate also in living near an excellent public library, and he was still a very small child when he began climbing its granite steps and entering its sacred portals. A public library, twenty-five years ago, was a very awful place indeed. A characteristic odor was noticeable when you entered, like the traces of incense which linger about the courts of a temple. The books were kept in a sort of holy of holies, into which no one but the librarian, or possibly the president of the board of trustees, ever penetrated. A wire fence, ten feet high, like the gratings at banks, protected the sacred enclosure. The Boy remembers flattening his nose against this fence and gazing in awe and wonder at the long rows of primly set volumes on the shelves.

The business of the librarian was to make it as difficult as possible for the public to take the books from the library. When compelled to do so, he surrendered the books reluctantly, with an air of melancholy. The books themselves were covered with stiff brown paper, the rules and regulations printed on one side. These reminded one of the ten commandments; divine decrees which could be violated only at deadly peril. One rule forbade the marking or defacing of books in any way. The Boy remembers the shocking condition of some of the books which he took

\* Address delivered before Western Massachusetts Library Club.

from that library. Greasy, dog-eared, broken-backed cripples they were, written all over with the criticisms of an intelligent public, criticisms in which pious reflections and profane objurgations mingled impartially. So far as the observations of the writer go, the modern librarian's law of love, "those who love books will treat them well," is far more effective than the threatening thunders of the old Mosaic code.

The card which entitled you to take books, was a little oblong bit of green pasteboard, on which was printed the day of the week on which the owner, for it was not transferable, would be permitted to take one volume. You could not take a book on any other day. A week sometimes seemed a long time to the Boy. Once, he remembers, he attempted to evade the rule. He was hungry for a book and nothing suited him at home. But alas, it was Wednesday, and his day was Thursday. Then he planned a deed of darkness. He would deceive the librarian, he would present his card and perhaps the day would not be noticed. With a beating heart he walked across the echoing floor, and presented himself before the awful presence. He can still see that stern face, and hear that reproving voice, "Little boy, this is not your day." Burdened with shame and guilt he hastened home. He feared that he might be arrested and imprisoned because of his rash deed. He was sufficiently punished, however, for it was a long time before he dared to venture into the presence of the stern potentate behind the high desk.

The method by which the public secured books from its own library was interesting. You wrote down a list of the numbers of books from a printed catalog, or from one of the numerous written or printed supplements. To find the number of a book, it was sometimes necessary to look through six or seven separate alphabetical lists. The additions for the current year were simply posted, without any attempt at alphabetical arrangement. You placed your slip and your card on the desk, and retired until the librarian called your name. Sometimes, in the evening, when there were many seekers at the shrine of literature, you might have to wait an hour. In this way the public received an excellent discipline in patience, and the library was made to serve both moral and intellectual ends. When the

librarian called your name, you took what was set before you, asking no questions, like the good child at the table, not for conscience's sake, however, but because you did not dare to ask for a change, if you were not satisfied. The librarian was not expected to furnish any information about the books, nor to give any advice about reading. Once, several years after his first rebuff, the Boy ventured to ask the librarian to suggest a good book for a person of his age. His temerity was very promptly and very properly rebuked. He was informed that a librarian could not spend his valuable time in finding books for boys to read, there was the catalog, he could use it, or he could go home.

One great privilege the public enjoyed. Books could be taken for use in the reading room, on any day. On many a Saturday morning did the Boy march to the desk, and demand one of the bound war volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, a book nearly as large as his small self. And then the blissful hours, in which he lived over those heroic days. He saw the mustered hosts of the North go forth to meet the men in gray. He fought with Grant, from the snows of Donelson, to the last great day at Appomattox. He was present at the battle of the clouds, and at the bloody tragedy of Fredericksburg. He saw the "high tide of the Confederacy," as it rushed up Cemetery Ridge in Pickett's charge, to break in vain,

"Amid the guns of Doubleday."

He thinks that he learned more of the Rebellion from those rough wood cuts in *Harper's* than from all the history he ever read; at least he got there the inspiration to read the history.

The Boy was so unfortunate or so fortunate, as to have been born in the mediæval age, before the days of juvenile literature. For him no prolific Henty poured forth an exhaustless flood of adventures on land and sea. He was brought up strictly on a diet in which the classic largely predominated, and to-day he doubts if Charles Lamb's recipe for the reading which constitutes a girl's education, and which applies just as well to a boy's, can be greatly improved upon. The ordinary child, or at least the bookish child, is omnivorous. He reads because his growing intellectual nature demands something to feed upon. He may just as well read Shake-



speare and Scott, and Dickens, and Hawthorne, and Parkman, as the interminable adventures of "Dashing Dick the midshipman." Some of the authors named, are, I am aware, extraordinarily old fashioned. Dickens, I believe, has been rudely pushed from the temple of fame by the author of "The elevator" and "The mouse-trap." A certain person cannot forget, however, the great pleasure which Dickens gave to an imaginative child. One morning the Boy came down to breakfast in a disconsolate frame of mind. It was Saturday, and it was raining, a combination of circumstances calculated to produce gloom in the best regulated family. In passing through the library, the Boy perceived a new book on the table. It was a book of peculiar shape, nearly square, with dull green paste-board covers, on which were depicted a series of odd looking individuals. It was, in short, the first volume of the well-known "Household" edition of the great novelist of the people. The autumn wind blew, and the rain beat against the windows ceaselessly, but it was a glorious day for the Boy, who, stretched at full length on the couch, in the characteristic attitude of young creatures when they read, made the acquaintance of *Oliver Twist*, and *Bill Sykes*, and *Fagin*, and the *Artful Dodger*, and all that delightfully wicked and interesting company.

This suggests a very interesting question. What effect has the delineation of crime upon the mind of the child? When the mature person who was once the Boy read *Ruskin's* arraignment of *Dickens*, he was appalled to think of the dangers through which he had passed. But upon reflection he realized that the effect had been just nothing at all. He had read "*Oliver Twist*" and "*Bleak House*" and even "*Jane Eyre*," without knowing anything about the moral questions involved. He was not interested at that time in social problems, nor in the dissection of character; the books were good stories, and that was all he cared or thought about it.

When the Boy wanted adventure he had his resources. One was a book written by a certain Anglican clergyman, who used to sit on the quays at *Biddeford*, and smoke his pipe, and talk with the sailors just in from the Western ocean. *Charles Kingsley* was his name, and "*Westward ho*" was the book. If the boy of to-day has anything better than the story of how *Amyas Leigh* and the gallant

company of the *Rose* fought the Spanish ships all day, or the chapter "How they took the great galleon," he is to be envied. Then there were books of travel, which were even more thrilling than the novels. There was a gentleman named *Cummings*, who used to rove over South Africa, hunting wild animals, where my Lord *Kitchener* is now engaged in the more hazardous occupation of hunting wild Dutchmen. Whole menageries of the most delightful beasts used to congregate to be shot by this mighty huntsman. The best of it was that the Boy could duplicate these adventures at any moment. Grown-up people are bound by the most unfortunate limitations. They have an absurd desire to see the things they read about. In order to gratify this ambition, they leave their comfortable homes and subject themselves to all sorts of annoyances; such as railway trains and steamboats, and personally conducted tours. But the Boy required only a moment's notice to prepare for the jungle.

"One morning I arose before light, and taking my elephant gun, and my repeating express rifle, I walked rapidly toward the spot where I had seen the spoor of elephants on the previous day. Hardly had I reached the forest, when a bull tusker, which, I afterward ascertained, was eleven feet high, burst from cover. He trumpeted, and charged. I waited until he was within three yards, when I discharged one barrel of my elephant gun, aiming at his wicked red eye. The huge beast fell dead at my feet. Before the smoke had cleared away, another elephant, came charging through the wood, and at the same moment an immense African lion and the largest rhinoceros I have ever seen burst into the glade from either side. For a moment I was disconcerted, but recovering, I brought down the elephant with the remaining barrel of the gun, then turning, seized my trusty express rifle from the hands of my Zulu boy. A quartering shot right and left disposed of the remaining beasts, and I returned to camp in time for breakfast, well pleased with my morning's sport."

Is this graphic picture from the works of the redoubtable *Cummings*? Indeed it is not, it is simply a page from the diary of the Boy, and this incident took place, not in the African jungle, but on the banks of the peaceful *Merrimac*.

When the summer's sport was over, there was Dr. Kane to lead one into the delightful land of icebergs and polar bears. The Boy possessed a wooden ship which he left out of doors during the winter. Many an hour he watched it from the window as the snow piled high against its sides and clung to its frozen rigging. He saw, as he watched, the dimly lighted cabin of the imprisoned vessel, in which were huddled the sufferers from scurvy, he saw the hooded huntsman go forth to seek the game which meant life or death.

History had a high place in the Boy's affections, and Motley was the prince of historians. Day and night, while he was reading the "Rise of the Dutch republic" and "The United Netherlands," the pageantry passed through his fancy. He saw Queen Elizabeth, the bloody duke of Alva, the great, sad, splendid figure of the duke of Orange, the handful of starving beggars fighting for freedom against the mail-clad hosts of Spain.

Poetry the Boy enjoyed, and his favorites were Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and Tennyson. Such stirring ballads as "How they brought the good news" and "Horatius at the bridge," he knew of course, by heart. They were not only good to hear, but they were lovely to act. Many a time did he impersonate one of the "dauntless three," standing for his fireside and his gods, while the Tuscan army

"Rolled slowly toward the bridge's head."

The Boy had some pet aversions, without any reason which he could give for cherishing them. One was the "Paradise lost," and another was the "Pilgrim's progress." Of the latter classic, he was given a beautiful English edition with colored plates, one of which was a seductive picture of Apollyon, seeking whom he might devour. But the Boy was wary. Sermons he listened to dutifully, on Sunday; he did not care for them on week days.

As a corrective for too much reading, the Boy had the summer at the sea shore, but even here a few books were permitted, and some of the most delightful discoveries were made. Is there any joy quite like the discovery for one's self of a great book? How wonderfully Keats' sonnet expresses it—

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies  
When a new planet swims into his ken."

One summer the Boy discovered two new

stars of the first magnitude. Some thoughtful person had left in the seaside cottage a three-volume, paper-covered edition of "Les misérables," and a copy of "Vanity Fair." To read "Les misérables" for the first time, with a boy's zest, with the fresh breeze blowing in one's face, and the thunder of the long Atlantic surges in one's ears, can any experience surpass that? And so each year the stream of literature broadened for the Boy, as the stream of his own life also broadened, until it met the sea, and boyhood days were over.

What effect has such wide reading upon the mind of a child? For this particular child the writer can answer. It was in every way beneficial. It occupied the mind, stimulated the imagination, broadened the horizon of life. Upon the utilitarian side, such a course of reading was an excellent foundation for the study of a profession. The college curriculum allows little time for general reading, and here was provided a mastery of the broad field of English literature, before college days began, affording an opportunity then, for more careful study along special lines. Professor Winchester in his "Principles of literary criticism," following Matthew Arnold, says, "literature is in general a criticism of life, or perhaps better an expression and an interpretation of life." The teacher of to-day recognizes that the true study of literature consists in an appreciation of literature itself, and not in a knowledge of the facts about books and authors. It follows I think, that a wide reading of the interpretation of life as it comes from the hands of the masters of their art must be a good training for any career, business or professional. "Breadth of life," "freshness of feeling," these are significant terms used by Mr. Mabie in his "Books and culture." These are certainly most desirable qualities; is there any better way to obtain them, to conquer the narrowness and the provincialism which are their opposites, than through a wide reading of the best literature?

How shall the child of to-day be induced to drink at the

"Well of English undefiled."

It is a difficult matter when the realm of babyhood, even, is invaded, and books containing the dreariest nonsense, written in the poorest English, are provided as a special lit-

erature of infancy. The child receives small assistance in most homes. "Yes, Johnny is a great reader," says the proud mother, pointing to a small boy doubled up in a corner over a book. The chances are that the mother does not know whether Johnny is reading the "Origin of species" or "The Red Terror of Bloody Gulch." I am watching with interest the plan to deliver the latest books at your door each week. This may prove one of the greatest intellectual blessings of the ages, but I entertain some doubts. It may serve to encourage the writers of present day fiction, though that is hardly necessary, but what effect will it have on the mind of the child? How many children will read Jane Austen

and Charles Lamb, when the modern novel, at the rate of 30,000 pages a year, is flowing in a steady stream through the home?

It seems to me that here is the great opportunity of the librarian, under modern methods of administration, working in co-operation, as far as possible with the home and with the school. To make friends with the child; to awaken the love of the best and to help to satisfy it; to introduce the eager mind to the company of the elect; to lead it forth into the fair fields of literature; and thus to enlarge its vision, to strengthen its understanding, to make its life richer and better; there can be no higher occupation than this.

### THE QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE.

BY L. E. STEARNS, *Library Organizer, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.*

IN these days of children's shelves, corners, or departments, or when, in lieu of such separation, the juvenile population fairly overruns the library itself, the question of discipline oftentimes becomes a serious one. The pages of library journals, annual reports, bulletins, primers, and compendiums may be searched in vain for guidance. How to inculcate a spirit of quiet and orderliness among the young folks in general; how to suppress giggling girls; what to do with the unruly boy or "gang" of boys—how best to win or conquer them, or whether to expel them altogether; how to deal with specific cases of malicious mischief or flagrant misbehavior and rowdiness—all these questions sometimes come to be of serious importance to the trained and untrained librarian.

It was with a view of gaining the experience of librarians in this matter that letters were recently sent to a large number of librarians, asking for devices used in preserving order and quiet in the library. The replies are of great interest, the most surprising and painful result of the symposium being the almost universal testimony that the leading device used in preserving order is the policeman! One librarian even speaks of his library as being "well policed" in all of its departments. Personally, we think the presence of such an officer is to be greatly deplored, believing him to be as much out of place in a library as he would be in enforcing order in

a church or school room. The term of a school teacher would be short lived, indeed, who would be compelled to resort to such measures. In several instances, janitors do police duty, being invested with the star of authority; and in one case the librarian, who openly confesses to a lack of sentiment in the matter, calls upon the janitor to thrash the offender! "The unlucky youth who gets caught has enough of a story to tell to impress transgressors for a long time to come," writes the librarian. "The average boy believes in a thrashing, and it is much better in the end for him and for others to administer it and secure reverence for the order of the library."

In one state at least, Massachusetts, there is a special law imposing a penalty for disturbance; and one librarian reports that he has twice had boys arrested and tried for disturbing readers. Another librarian does not go as far as this but adopts the device of showing unruly boys a photograph of the State Reform School and the cadets on parade. "The mischief is quite subdued before I am half through," she writes, "and they frequently return bringing other boys to see the photograph. This fact undoubtedly acts as a check upon the boys many times." A pleasing contrast is offered to such drastic and unwholesome methods as these by the gentle and cheery methods pursued by a librarian who says, "The children in this library talk

less than the grown-ups. When they do raise their voices, I go up to them and tell them in a very low tone that if everybody else in the room were making as much noise as they, it would be a very noisy place. That stops them. If children walk too heavily or make a noise on the stairs, I effect surprise and remark in a casual way that I did not know that it was circus day until I heard the elephants. This produces mouse-like stillness at once. Really, I know no other devices except being very impressive and putting quietness on the ground of other people's rights."

But it is not always such smooth sailing. One librarian writes: "We have had no end of trouble in a small branch which we have opened in a settlement in a part of our city almost entirely occupied by foreign born residents. A great many boys have come there for the sole purpose of making a row. We have had every sort of mischief, organized and unorganized. We have had to put boys out and we have had many free fights, much to the amusement and pleasure of the boys. We have never resorted to arrests, but instructed the young man who acted as body guard to the young lady assistants to hold his own as best he could in these melees. I finally resorted to the plan of taking the young man away and letting the young ladies be without their guard. This has resulted most satisfactorily. The order has been much better, and while I cannot say that we are free from disorder, nothing like the state of things that before existed now obtains. The manager of the Settlement House overheard a gang of these very bad boys consulting on the street a few nights ago, something in this wise: 'Come, boys, let's go to the library for some fun!' Another boy said, 'Who's there?' The reply was, 'Oh! only Miss Y—; don't let's bother her,' and the raid was not made. Of course we have done everything ordinary and extraordinary that we know about in the way of trying to interest the boys and having a large number of assistants to be among them and watch them, but nothing has succeeded so well as to put the girls alone in the place and let things take their course."

The experience of another librarian also furnishes much food for thought. She writes: "I could almost say I am glad that others have trouble with that imp of darkness, the small boy. Much as I love him, there are times

when extermination seems the only solution of the difficulty. However, our children's room is a paradise to what it was a year ago, and so I hope. The only thing is to know each boy as well as possible, something of his home and school, if he will tell you about them. The assistants make a point of getting acquainted when only a few children are in. This winter I wrote to the parents of several of the leaders, telling them I could not allow the children in the library unless the parents would agree to assist me with the discipline. This meant that about six boys have not come back to us. I was sorry, but after giving the lads a year's trial I decided there was no use in making others suffer for their misdeeds. A severe punishment is to forbid the boys a 'story hour.' They love this and will not miss an evening unless compelled to remain away. To give some of the worst boys a share in the responsibility of caring for the room often creates a feeling of ownership which is wholesome. Our devices are as numerous and unique as the boys themselves. Some of them would seem absurd to an outsider. The unexpected always happens; firmness, sympathy and ingenuity are the virtues required and occasionally the added dignity of a policeman, who makes himself quite conspicuous, once in a while."

Another reply is as follows: "Miss C— has turned over your inquiry concerning unruly boys to me to answer. I protested that every boy that made a disturbance was to me a special problem—and very difficult; and I can't tell what we do with unruly boys as a class. I remember I had a theory that children were very susceptible to courtesy and gentleness, and I meant to control the department by teaching the youngsters *self* control and a proper respect for the rights of the others who wanted to study in peace and quiet. I never went back on my theory; but occasionally, of a Saturday afternoon, when there were a hundred children or more and several teachers in the room and I was trying to answer six questions a minute, I did have to call in our impressive janitor. He sat near the gate and looked over the crowd and when he scowled the obstreperous twelve-year-olds made themselves less conspicuous. A policeman sometimes wandered in, but I disliked to have to resort to the use of muscular energy. I learned the names of the

most troublesome boys and gradually collected quite a bit of information about them, their addresses, where they went to school, their favorite authors, who they seemed 'chummy' with, etc., and when they found I didn't intend to be needlessly disagreeable and wasn't always watching for mischief, but credited them with honor and friendly feelings, I think some of them underwent a change of heart. I made a point of bowing to them on the street, talking to them and especially getting them to talk about their books; had them help me hang the bulletins and pictures, straighten up the books, etc. Twice an evil spirit entered into about a dozen of the boys and my patience being kin to the prehistoric kind that 'cometh quickly to an end,' after a certain point, I gave their names to the librarian, who wrote to their parents. That settled things for a while and they got out of the habit of talking so much. A serious conversation with one boy ended with the request that he stay from the library altogether for a month and when he came back he would begin a new slate. Once, within a week, he came in, or started to, when I caught his eye. Then he beckoned to another boy and I think a transaction of some kind took place so that he got his book exchanged. But he saw I meant what I said. The day after the month was up he appeared, we exchanged a friendly smile and I had no more trouble with him."

We deem the question of banishment a serious one. Unruly boys are often just the ones that need the influence of the library most in counteracting the oftentimes baneful influence of a sordid home life. It is a good thing, morally, to get hold of such boys at an early age and to win their interest in and attendance at the library rather than at places of low resort. To withhold a boy's card may also be considered a doubtful punishment — driving the young omnivorous reader to the patronage of the "underground travelling library," with its secret stations and patrons. Before suspension or expulsion is resorted to, the librarian should clearly distinguish between thoughtless exuberance of spirits and downright maliciousness. "If we only had a boys' room," plaintively writes one sympathetic librarian, "where we could get them together without disturbing their elders and could thus let them bubble over with their 'animal spirits' without infringing on other

people, I believe we could win them for good."

A number of librarians, however, report no difficulty in dealing with the young folks. Some state that the children easily fall into the general spirit of the place and are quiet and studious. "We just expect them to be gentlemen," says one, "and they rarely fail to rise to the demand." In such places will generally be found floors that conduce to stillness, rubber-tipped chairs, and low-voiced assistants. "Our tiled floors are noisy—not our children," confesses one librarian. The use of noiseless matting along aisles most travelled will be found helpful. But one library mentions the use of warning signs as being of assistance, this being a placard from the Roycroft Shop reading, "Be gentle and keep the voice low." In a library once visited were found no less than eighteen signs of admonition against dogs, hats, smoking, whispering, handling of books, etc., etc.—the natural result being that, in their multiplicity, no one paid any attention to any of them. If a sign is deemed absolutely necessary, it should be removed after general attention has been called to it. The best managed libraries nowadays are those wherein warnings are conspicuous for their absence. Next to the officious human "dragon" that guards its portals, there is probably no one feature in all the great libraries of a western metropolis that causes so much caustic comment and rebellious criticism as that of an immense placard in its main reading room bearing in gigantic letters the command, SILENCE—this perpetual affront being found in a great reference library frequented only by scholarly patrons. Such a placard is as much out of place there as it would be in a school for deafmutes.

The solution of the whole problem of discipline generally resolves itself into the exercise of great tact, firmness, and, again, gentleness. There should be an indefinable something in the management of the library which will draw people in and an atmosphere most persuasive in keeping them there and making them long to return. A hard, imperious, domineering, or condescending spirit on the part of librarian and assistants often incites to rebellion or mutiny on the part of patrons. As opposed to this, there should ever be the spirit of quietude, as exemplified in the words previously quoted—"Be gentle and keep the voice low."

## COLORED COVERS FOR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

BY FRANCES L. RATHBONE, *Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library.*

As the Providence Public Library by its Standard Room has brought forcibly before us the question of presenting standard literature in a way to attract, it may be well to consider what may be done by other libraries that have not its facilities.

As a whole, such a room can but be strongly educational to all who enter it observantly. It is of value to know the extent (even shelf extent,) of an author's writings; to know who are included, who are omitted. There is much of education in the backs of books. We open shelf enthusiasts believe that. But will not those who have grown up without the atmosphere of books, who claim our attention and baffle our efforts—the public library's special public—shun the room after this cursory glance? Do long sets of books win close scrutiny? And close scrutiny and more is hoped in the creation of this room. Underlying the choice of bindings and titles and editions, is hidden the hope that an increased reading and love for the best in literature will result from the establishment of this collection. But these books need careful reading, and re-reading, and boys and girls, with school duties crowding upon them, have it not.

We have a strong prejudice to overcome, for standard literature is oftenest taken in doses at high schools, in reading courses for examinations or graduation essays, and an abridged edition is welcomed. "We have that at home" or "we had to read that in school" tells the tale, and urging only increases the unfavorable impression. What is read in this way is seldom loved and beyond this state of mind few penetrate. The librarian must depend on personal influence and his own devices to overcome the prejudice that sometimes lasts into mature life. For this, after an interest is awakened, individual acquaintance with individual books is our strongest hope—not books in sets, not sets reserved in a room, but individual books! As one librarian has said, "Many people have always in-

tended to read certain standard works sometime"; so if they see but one such book they are tempted to let this be the time and that the one, but if there are rows upon rows, they are discouraged. If this is the case, standard literature on the open shelves, definitely marked, will accomplish more than it will reserved in a special room, and standard literature bound in a way to attract individual scrutiny will have the advantage over sets bound alike.

In the Buffalo Public Library a year ago it was suggested that the dull red, uniformly used in rebinding fiction, be changed to varied colors, and soon, in the open shelf room we found an unexpected gain resulting. The fresh variety of color, in place of the monotonous shelves of dull red, called for individual attention. All of Dickens could not be recognized at a glance. Books that had long stood on the shelves unconsidered had frequent invitations out, and even in standard fiction the difference could be felt. The rebound copies were again chosen, and could hold their own against a shelf of Crawford or Parker that remained monotonously alike. The rebinding continued as wear required and the circulation of rebound books continued with it for they looked as attractive as new books in their colored covers which ranged from light to dark green, through brown, tan, and blues. In non-fiction, binding seems not to make the difference in choice. People who read non-fiction usually know better what they want and usually want the best on a subject. But in fiction the book oftener makes the appeal, and if it can be clothed in a way to attract individual attention the book will reap the benefit.

It has been suggested that this effect of color on circulation might be applied to the standard literature problem, the colored covers thus serving two purposes; that variety of color, besides attracting attention, might also mark certain classes of books. If this were done, one color, the most attractive in

the material used, could represent standard fiction, and contrasting shades of it be used to break up the monotony of sets. Covers could be used temporarily, instead of permanent bindings, where rebinding is unnecessary, or for experiment, and choice shades can be found in vellum de luxe. We have proved this, at about 14 cents per yard, by the roll, the most satisfactory for wear and permanence of color. The same color, in leather if preferred, could represent non-fiction standard literature. Another color in non-fiction would be valuable to the general public as marking conceded authorities. So few general readers know the authorities upon a subject, or in choosing realize the importance of date, title-page or index. The Buffalo plan of the open shelf room has certain advantages here. Superseded books are retired; untrustworthy books are not given a place; the collection represents virtually the assistance of the librarian given to every borrower. But if the whole library is thrown open, then covers, or stars glued to the backs, as one librarian has suggested, or some mechanical device, would help to distinguish trustworthy books from superseded ones.

In fiction a second color in its shades could well be reserved to designate stories especially enjoyable and not included in standard fiction. If, under this head one marks only the truly readable of the well-written stories he will soon have his public helping; and we know this not only concedes the hold the library has upon the helper but strengthens it. It does not take long to learn whose suggestions to forget and whose to treasure.

It may be well to classify no farther, but to use one other color, in its shades for variety's sake, for any stories one is glad to have circulate and to relegate the rest to the limbo of browns. This would bring forward in the ratio of the most attractive colors and shades the books one would most like to see read; and the key would read something after this fashion:

*Fiction.*

Standard fiction	{	covered (or) bound	}	in shades of green.
More recent stories especially enjoyable	{	covered (or) bound	}	in shades of blue.
Other readable stories	{	covered (or) bound	}	in shades of red.

*Non-Fiction.*

Standard literature	{	covered (or) bound	}	in green.
Conceded authorities	{	covered (or) bound	}	in brown.
Other books to be read for pleasure	{	covered (or) bound	}	in red.

Of course each library knows its own public and its own needs. Divisions that would help in one would hinder in another, and always and everywhere personal work is the vital means to our end. When one is recognized as a friend then the suggestion is taken gladly. But many are diffident about asking aid yet want books of special kinds. Here, if the book can show its kind to some extent, the public will appreciate it.

All this is but a suggestion, but it is founded upon experience and if adapted to each library's needs, would, I believe, show noticeable results.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.\*

THE purpose of this statement is to present a difficulty which confronts us in the publication work of the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture, the aggregate output of whose publications is as great as that of any publishing institution in the world, reaches the great majority of its readers directly. At the same time the enormous growth of its publication business as well as the development in recent years of the interest taken by libraries in its publications, warn us of a probability at no very distant date of far greater dependence upon the libraries for reaching the public than heretofore. Abroad, of course, and our foreign exchanges are far too important to be overlooked, the libraries or educational and other public institutions probably furnish the principal channel through which we gain access to foreign readers. For these reasons it is a matter of great importance to us in the issue of our publications, to, if possible, meet the views of librarians as well as those of the individual readers whom we reach directly. Hence I am glad of an opportunity to submit to an audience of librarians the difficulty that confronts us.

I cannot explain this difficulty better than by quoting what I had to say in regard to it in my last annual report:

"One of the difficulties attending the wide extension of Department work and the mul-

\* Presented to District of Columbia Library Association, April 17, 1901.

tiplication of its various bureaus, divisions, and offices, is occasioned by the unfortunate adoption, in 1883, of separately numbered divisional series of publications. The result of this has been to bring about a sort of bibliographical chaos of department publications. The confusion resulting from having numerous department bulletins bearing the same number has been carried still further by changes which have in some cases resulted in a new series and an old series and a technical and a popular series. Librarians have frequently called attention to the difficulties attending this multiplication of series and numbers, and representatives of the Department who have visited foreign libraries report foreign librarians as confessing their inability to keep track of our publications or to know whether they have them all or not.

"The importance of proper classification and facility of reference in all libraries where our bulletins are preserved is hardly to be questioned, and promises to be still more important in the future. In the meantime, however, we ought to consider first of all the convenience of the great constituency which it is the Department's first duty and privilege to serve, and the delays attendant in filling orders by reason of the neglect or inability of an applicant to give the proper designation of a publication are very numerous and daily multiplying.

"The difficulties presented to applicants by this unfortunate system may be inferred when it is known that there are, besides a series of departmental reports numbering 1 to 65, and apart from the series known as Farmers' Bulletins and the circulars, 17 series of divisional bulletins bearing numbers 1 to 4; 16 series numbering up to 8; 14 series up to 13; 12 series up to 16; 13 series have a bulletin 17; 11 series have bulletins 18, 19, and 20; 9 series have bulletins 21 and 22; 8 series have a bulletin 23; 7 series have a bulletin 24; 6 series have a bulletin 25; 4 series have bulletins 26 and 27; 3 series have bulletins 28 to 32; 2 series have bulletins 33 to 57. Altogether, covered by numbers 1 to 57, we have 378 separate bulletins, and the confusion in our circulars is equally great, 331 separate circulars being covered by numbers 1 to 43.

"If this be not remedied, the near future will bring about a state of things which will be both aggravating and absurd; and if it is to be remedied the sooner it is done the better. The longer the adoption of a new method is postponed, the more difficult will it be to effect."

In speaking of the difficulty of cataloging the Department publications on account of the numerous series and the consequent duplication of numbers, Mr. W. P. Cutter then librarian, in his annual report for 1899, said:

"Such confusion exists as a result of the changes in names of divisions and the bewildering classification of our publications that it is becoming more and more difficult to find any particular publication or even to so ar-

range and catalog the heterogeneous mass as to insure complete sets. I would strongly urge an immediate attempt to segregate these various publications into a fewer series, in order that our published scientific results may not be entirely lost in the future."

The confusion arising from this condition of affairs is no doubt most seriously felt by the individual applicant, but we have also had frequent expressions of dissatisfaction from libraries and the difficulties arising from the multiplication of series and the numerous reports, most of them unfortunately bearing the name of "Bulletins" and many of them bearing the same number, are very generally recognized and constantly increasing. What renders the matter more serious is, that there are frequent changes arising and likely to arise in the organization of the Department, which under the present system of giving to each bureau, division, or office its own series of publications, must inevitably result in a further multiplication of series, or perhaps, as may possibly occur with the beginning of another fiscal year, in the concentration of several of the present series into one new one.

Having presented these difficulties to your consideration, I will not take up your time by a prolonged discussion as to possible remedies. I will only mention two which have been suggested:

One, and I confess that one strikes me as obviously the most natural, is to confine all numerical distinction to a few distinctive departmental series, leaving the title and authorship to indicate the particular bureau, division or office from which the publication may emanate. Under this system all department publications will be comprised in—1, the Department yearbook and reprints therefrom, unnumbered; 2, departmental reports; 3, circulars; and 4, Farmers' bulletins, confining the term "bulletin" under this plan to this series exclusively.

A second suggestion, has been to do away with the numbering altogether, distinguishing the different publications of the Department solely by their title.

While I should have been glad, should any change from the present system have been decided upon, to have had it go into effect with the beginning of a new century as a convenient chronological mile stone, the earnest desire to make no change which was not distinctly for the better and which it might not be possible to permanently adhere to, and the suggestion of our own librarian and of the librarian of the Superintendent of Documents that a change was undesirable, induced me not to press the recommendations contained in my annual report. I am the more gratified, therefore, when this opportunity is afforded me to present these difficulties directly to librarians, whose wisdom and experience may, I hope, contribute to their solution.

GEORGE W. HILL,

*Chief of Publications Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.*



## EXAMINATION OF LIBRARY GIFT HORSES.

W. D. Howells, in *Editor's Easy Chair*, *Harper's Magazine*, September. Copyright, 1901, by Harper & Bros.

THE gift horse, which it was once thought not quite civil to look in the mouth, has been having its teeth rather unsparingly examined of late, so far as it has taken the shape of free public libraries. In fact, a general largeness, of more than royal, of more than imperial munificence, to the Scotch universities from the same lavish hand which has scattered its peculiar benefaction broadcast over our own land, was critically studied by the authorities before a grateful acceptance closed the incident. The acceptance was not indecently delayed, however, and the gratitude was of much more apparent reality than the misgiving, so that we might well believe the Scotch universities had never the serious question which seems to have beset some American thinkers respecting our gift horse, or horses, at a somewhat later stage of events. To be sure, the Scotch beneficiaries were not pledged to such terms relating to the care and keep of the gift horses as the American communities, which, in the process of time, may find them eating their heads off.

Apart from all questions of politeness, there were some things suggested by the eminent gentlemen who have recently spoken their minds on the surplusage of free libraries among us well worthy the consideration of the friend of books. One of them went so far as to ask whether we were not in danger of reading too much and thinking too little; and he alleged the existence of such overwhelming facilities for reading in his own city as seemed to imply the submergence of thinking. Not only does a public library, with its local branches, freely offer 500,000 volumes to his fellow-citizens, but a subscription enterprise, with a system of delivery-carts, leaves books for a trifling sum at people's doors, like milk; and literature is all but laid on in pipes, like water.

The thing, it must be owned, has its grotesque side, and it may have its immoral, its dangerous side. The president of Johns Hopkins University thought the present excess of reading something in the nature of a craze, a vice; and people may be really eating literature as they eat opium, and may be as effectively drugged to stupidity with the one as with the other; but the parallel need not be pushed so far as this to be deplorable, with any one who loves books for their refining and edifying companionship. Whether the victims of the craze, the vice, would be thinking if they were not reading is another matter, and demands reflection. In the light of reflection it is not very certain what thinking is. It is a process so very obscure that many of us are apt to think we are thinking when we are merely musing, or,

to phrase it more modernly, mooning. The art of thinking is not likely to go far unless it goes hand in hand with the art of talking, which has more and more fallen into disuse since the mania for reading seized the world; and it seems to us it is this which we can profitably study anew. The trouble with people now reading the sort of books which no one ought to read is that they would not be thinking, unless they were talking, when they were not reading. These weaker brethren and sisters read because they do not like to think by themselves. But hardly any one dislikes talking, which with such people is really the only way to thinking; and if they were encouraged to cultivate the habit of talking, they would be in a fairer way to stop reading than if they tried to cultivate the habit of thinking.

If one were fairly to take his honesty in both hands, he would probably be able to confess that the influence of any powerful story on his mind was stupefying. What must be the narcotic effect of a feeble story only those now devouring weak stories by the hundred thousand can say. It is not perhaps so bad as that of morphine; but it may be something like that of cocaine, and far worse than that of cigarettes. In this sense the habit of reading inferior fiction (for out of a hundred readers ninety-nine read nothing else) is certainly a vice, without the picturesqueness of a craze. Yet if its victims propose to leave it off, to close the greatest selling book of the year, the week, the day, and take to talk, there are distinct difficulties in their way to reform. What shall they talk about, and eventually think about? Until very lately, until the popular novels began to be so tremendously popular, people who were averse to thinking before they spoke, or liked to do their thinking afterwards, usually talked of the theatre. The new play was an easy and inviting theme, especially with young people who sought the joy of each other's presence in the pretence of caring to know whether one or the other had seen it. But it is said that now they have changed all that, and people not only read the greatest selling books, but when they talk they talk about them instead of the plays. It is said that they often read them in the fear of being found out not to have read them, and are ashamed to be ignorant of what it is, in most cases, an intellectual dishonor to know. The case is hard to imagine, but with a strenuous effort it may be imagined, and after one has succeeded one may realize the vicious circle in which the victims of the reading habit revolve, with little or no hope of escape. If they leave off reading for the purpose of talking, as a preliminary to thinking, they have nothing to talk of except the books they have left off reading; and when they have talked these over they must begin reading again in order to be able to talk of something.

In earlier times people used to talk largely of religion, and in times not quite so early, of politics; but these were always probably the topics of the elder rather than the younger people, whose reform we have primarily in mind; for if the vice of reading is to be cured, we must strike at its roots in the tender mind of youth. They no longer talk of plays, and they may not talk of books, for the reasons given. It remains for them, then, to talk of themselves; and this they will naturally do if they are of the ages and sexes which satisfy their interest in one another under the mask of autobiography. But autobiography can be carried so far as to become itself a vice, or if not quite that, a bore; and the sole refuge from autobiography, in the hard conditions we are fancying, is gossip.

Good fiction is only an exquisite distillation of human facts, which biography and history more or less attractively embody; and all three are gossip depersonalized by remoteness of time and place. There is no reason why the gossip which people must fall back upon in default of other interests when they reform their vicious habit of reading should not be depersonalized to the effect of all that is charming and edifying in those forms of literature. It is perfectly feasible for the gossip to refine upon the earlier methods, to reject crude incident and cheap inference, and devote himself or herself to the more psychological moments in the experience, or the reputed experience, of his or her neighbors. It may be urged that even the most intimate fact of life is now exploited in the newspapers, and that the modern extension of journalism includes things formerly left to private comment; but it is precisely here that we wish to distinguish, and entreat the reformed reader, in turning to talk as a means of thought, to save himself by the conscientious avoidance of those things which the press makes its indiscriminate prey.

We do not wish to imply that reading the newspapers is altogether deleterious, and we do not understand that President Gilman regards free libraries as an unmixed evil. Probably he would strike a balance between the Caliph Omar and Mr. Carnegie, or would regard an era of Omarism as little less disastrous than what he calls an era of Carnegieism. But in this we necessarily speak without his authority, and for ourselves we can only urge a point against free libraries which we think can be fairly made. It seems to us that there is small use or sense in purveying gratis all the new books, as the libraries appear to do, without apparent criticism, or with worse than none. The best criticism, the criticism of time, they quite reject. But why might not the libraries beneficially make it a rule not to supply any book less than a year old? Time would sift the vast mass of literature so that only the finer and more

precious particles would pass, and would give a just protection to the authors and publishers whose industry is most injured by the libraries. These buy a few copies of a good book, which by very reason of its goodness must have a scanty sale, and still further restrict its meagre profits by offering it free to those who, if they love it, might make a struggle to get together money enough to buy it. In our generous indignation at the present wrong we are not sure but the free library is standing between such book-lovers and the plain duty of owning the books they love.

The free libraries cannot hurt the overwhelmingly popular books; the mania for these is so great that no library can supply the demand; but it can easily supply the demand for a good book. It might paradoxically, therefore, justify itself in offering only the popular rubbish to its readers, and the standard literature which has passed out of copyright. A book which is by way of being standard, or classic, may well be excluded, at least till people of taste have had time to consider whether they cannot afford to buy it and put it on their shelves, with their own book-plate in it. But if it is hastily thrust, an unsolicited alms, into a man's hand, he will read it, but he will think twice before he buys it; and we have been warned how difficult it is for the habitual reader to think even once.

If we must be specific as to the new books which the free libraries should delay at least a year in supplying, so that the reader shall be obliged to buy them for himself, we should say, first of all, travel and biography, or their synthesis, history. Poetry is a good sort of literature to buy, especially good poetry. Essays of the delightful quality which we still, though decreasingly, receive from the press, and now and then a volume of literary criticism, should be bought rather than begged or borrowed. The higher order of fiction ought to be withheld from the free libraries, in order that the reader can enjoy it with due self-respect. But the lower order of fiction, the variety that sells by the half-million, may be unsparingly lavished by the free libraries. Dictionaries, directories, catalogs, metaphysics, theology, government reports, and political speeches may be free as air; for, as it is so hard to read them, the reader may be driven to talking or thinking in sheer desperation. If he is a devourer of the greatest selling books of the year, he may as well continue to read, for upon no condition, probably, could he think.

The objection to the gift horses urged by the eminent divine who spoke against them in a baccalaureate sermon is rather more sentimental than President Gilman's. The notion of the president, so far as it may be gathered into the present figure, seems to be that in our habitual reliance upon gift horses we shall lose the use of our legs. But Dr. Grant

feels it unseemly that we should accept a gift horse upon the condition that it shall bear the name of the giver so boldly inscribed upon its barrel that the wayfaring man cannot err therein; or, in less metaphorical terms, that the giver's name shall figure upon each free library founded by him.

Dr. Grant, being promptly interviewed as to what he meant by his sermon, is reported to have said that he believed free libraries should be founded at the public expense out of the taxes paid by all the citizens. He believed, if we may trust the interviewer, that "the men in overalls" who read the books in the Boston Public Library take a just pride in the fact that it was built partly out of their overalls pockets; and there is a great deal of probability in this.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the great giver of gift horses has provided for some such pride in the overalls men, whose representatives so freely accept his bounty. This is conditioned upon their agreeing to furnish provender from the public funds indefinitely. He does not give feed with the gift horse; he does not, in fact, so much give the gift horse as give its stable; the rest must be supplied by its recipients, and there have not been wanting published estimates to show that eventually a public library is a public debt.

That is ungracious, but if a gift horse, or his stable, comes coupled with conditions, it is not so ungracious as if he, or it, came with none. Dr. Grant apparently disables the giver's taste; but about tastes there can be no profitable disputing. The question is whether free public libraries do more good or harm, and this brings us back to President Gilman and his thesis that we perhaps read too much and think too little. It might very well be, though here the fact intrudes that those who do not read seem not to think much either. We are to decide how much and what we shall read rather than abjure reading altogether. The worthlessness of most of the books that most people are now reading is no proof of the supposition that there are not as many good books as ever. Of good old books there are more than ever, for the century lately closed was richer in good literature, upon the whole, than any other century, or almost all the other centuries. The free-library reader could not go wrong if he went to the nineteenth century classics, and he would come from them not wholly disabled from thinking. The same might be hoped for him if among recent books he trusted himself to such as were in great demand after a single year. There are, in fact, books now actually in press, or issuing from it, which he might read with profit as well as pleasure, though these are comparatively few; and after what we have said we trust the managers of the free libraries will leave him to become their proud and happy possessor before he reads them.

## SOCIETA BIBLIOGRAPHICA ITALIANA.

THE eighth number of the current volume of the *Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi* contains a short account of the fifth annual meeting of the Italian Bibliographical Society, held in Venice, July 25-28, 1901, together with the opening address of the president, Sig. P. Molmenti. The other papers are to be published in subsequent numbers of the *Rivista*.

Fifty-four members in addition to those resident in Venice attended the sessions. As the list of members has now reached 602, it will be seen that the percentage of attendance was not high. The principal topics which engaged the attention of the society were the international catalog of scientific literature, the Italian laws of copyright, libraries in the secondary schools, the new processes of preserving paper and leather, particularly the Zapon preparation, the continuation of the valuable bibliographic dictionary of Italian authors, and uniform cataloging rules. We seem to have an echo of many A. L. A. programs in this list of subjects.

The first part of the address of the president is occupied with a graphic and clear sketch of the history of printing and bibliographic studies in Venice. This deserves to be read by every student of the art of printing for its brevity, conciseness, and vigor. The rest of the address deals with matters incident to the president's office and the membership of the organization.

W. W. B.

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE HISTORICAL SCIENCES.

IN the spring of 1902 there will take place in Rome a congress of experts in all branches of the historical sciences (Congresso internazionale di scienze storiche). This congress will be under the patronage of the King of Italy, who will share the responsibility for calling the congress with the Duke of Abruzzi, the minister of public instruction, and the municipalities of Rome, Naples, and Venice. A committee of about 100 distinguished scholars, headed by Senators Ascoli, Comparetti, and Villari, have the immediate direction of the details, and are hard at work on the plans. There are to be 15 sections, ranging in their field from Paletnology (classical archaeology) to the history of the drama and music, and including the history of law, literature, philosophy, pedagogy, art, exploration and discovery, religion, mathematics, and kindred subjects.

The feature of this congress which will appeal especially to librarians, is an attempt to exhibit all the publications which have appeared between the years 1860 and 1900 in Italy in each of the sections of historical study which are to be represented at the con-

gress. To this end great efforts are already being put forth, and the ministry of public instruction is urging individual contributions not alone from employes but from savants not under its jurisdiction. The intention apparently is to publish lists of these books as well as to exhibit the volumes themselves. The proceedings of the congress will be published and may be obtained for the modest sum of 12 lire. The secretary-general of the congress is Prof. Giacomo Corrini, Direttore degli Archivi, Ministero degli Affari esteri, Rome, Italy, to whom inquiries for programs, dates, etc., may be addressed.

#### THE CARNEGIE BUILDING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, DECATUR, ILL.

The gift of \$60,000 from Mr. Carnegie, in February of the present year, has at last made possible the erection of a building for the Public Library of Decatur, after its 27 years in rented quarters.

The site secured is well worthy of the generous gift, being 190 x 190 feet, on the corner of two main streets, and very near the business center of the town. The lot is high and has many magnificent old shade trees on it, which will add to the beauty of the lawn. It was purchased by the city, the price paid being \$15,000.

It was decided to choose an architect without competition, the selection to be made from among architects of established reputation in library architecture. The choice was narrowed down to six architects, and on June 28, the firm of Mauran, Russell & Garden, of St. Louis, was selected to do the work. On August 27, the plans, as shown elsewhere, were finally accepted.

The building, which will be of Bedford stone, brick and terra cotta, is to be 98 feet across the front and extend back 68 feet. Only the first floor will be 68 feet deep, the second floor having a depth of about 48 feet. The design is a broad adaptation of the classical style, with a view to giving the greatest possible dignity which the practical character of the plan will permit. The building is decorated with Greek detail, but its chief characteristic is its simplicity. Approaching by the broad terrace steps and mounting to the portico, one reaches through the marble vestibule, the main hall and delivery room. This hall is 37 x 37 feet and opening off it on one side is the reading room, while on the other side are the reference and children's rooms. At the back is the delivery desk with the stack room beyond. This desk is flanked on one side by the librarian's room and cataloging room, and on the other by two special study rooms. The librarian's room is so placed as to give easy access to the working and public portions of the library, at the same time giving the librarian the necessary amount of privacy which is essential. Every corner of the building is flooded with light

and particular attention has been given to the ventilation of the different rooms by the introduction of a large supply of fresh air through the heating apparatus. Every room has a wainscoting of bookcases which greatly increases the capacity of the library.

On the second floor is the hall, somewhat smaller than the main hall, and reached by an artistically designed stairway. On this floor is the large assembly room and two good sized class rooms which may be turned into club rooms. The director's room is also placed on this floor.

In the basement there is a fireproof room for the files of newspapers and other local historical matter, a room for the medical library, a commodious staff room, large storage room, a receiving and unpacking room, together with boiler rooms, janitor's quarters, etc.

A feature of the stack-room, which lies at the rear of the building, is its fireproof construction, giving full protection to the real heart of the library. Shelves will be installed to accommodate about 15,000 volumes, but there will be a total capacity provided for 45,000 volumes on the three floors of the stack-room. In addition to the housing of 15,000 volumes on the first floor stack-room, there will be shelving provided in all of the other rooms on the main floor, as well as in several rooms in the basement, making the total shelf capacity of the library as it now is, for about 50,000 volumes.

When necessary to do so, the building may be enlarged by building up the one story part and extending the rear wall back, particularly that of the stack-room. When the demands of the reading room require more space, it is intended to move it up-stairs to the room now marked for the assembly room, moving the children's room across to the room which was used as a reading room, and enlarging the reference room by removing the wall between the present children's room and reference room.

The building has been planned first of all for convenience of administration. The library will have open shelves throughout, although at first the idea of having simply an open-shelf room was considered, but was thought to be impracticable for a library of this size.

#### READING LISTS ISSUED FOR NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE following are examples of the selected reading lists prepared by the Buffalo Public Library for the New York Library Association, and presented for discussion at the association's recent meeting at Lake Placid. Besides the lists here given, there were similar lists on "Electricity for general readers" (8 titles), "Electricity for amateurs" (11 titles), "Living and loving: books for girls" (12 titles), "Debating" (9 titles), "Fathers of mankind" (primitive man; 8 titles).

The United States Govern-  
ment and its Administration.

"We here highly resolve . . . that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Abraham Lincoln.

- Bryce, James. The American commonwealth, abridged edition. Macmillan & Co., . . . . . \$1.75
- Carnegie, Andrew. Triumphant democracy; sixty years march of the Republic. Charles Scribner's Sons, . . . . \$3.00
- Dole, C. F. The American citizen. D. C. Heath & Co., . . . . . \$0.80
- Fiske, John. American political ideas viewed from the standpoint of universal history. Harper & Bros., . . . . . \$1.00
- Fiske, John. Civil government in the United States. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.00
- Goodnow, F. J. Politics and administration. Macmillan Co., . . . . . \$1.50
- Great words by great Americans. G. P. Putnam's Sons, . . . . . \$1.00
- Harrison, Benjamin. This country of ours. Charles Scribner's Sons, . . . . \$1.50

CHILDREN . . .

Their Bodies and minds:  
a list for mothers.

"The hand that rocks the cradle,  
Is the hand that rules the world."

William Ross Wallace.

- Griffith, J. P. C. The care of the baby. W. B. Saunders, . . . . \$1.50
- Oppenheim, N. The care of the child in health. Macmillan . . . 1.25
- Oppenheim, N. The development of the child. Macmillan . . . 1.25
- Starr, L. Hygiene of the nursery. Blakiston, . . . . . 1.00
- Blow, S. E. Letters to a mother on the philosophy of Froebel. Appleton, . 1.50
- Harrison, E. A study of child-nature from the kindergarten standpoint. Chicago Kindergarten College, . 1.00
- Gilman, C. P. S. Concerning children. Small, . . . . . 1.25
- Wiggin, K. D. Children's rights; a book of nursery logic. Houghton, . 1.00
- Adler, F. The moral instruction of children. Appleton, . . . . . 1.50
- Hopkins, E. The power of womanhood, or Mothers and sons. Dutton, . . . . . 1.25

"LIBRARY WEEK" OF THE NEW YORK  
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE New York Library Association held its annual autumn meeting at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, during the week of Sept. 23-28. "Library week," as this meeting is generally known, may now be regarded as an established feature of the association's work, and it has been decided to make the last week of September its permanent date. The meeting had many of the characteristics of the national library conferences, although it was much more emphatically a vacation outing than a business convention; and in attendance and general enjoyment and interest it more than repeated the initial success of last year. The Lake Placid Club again extended to its library guests the privileges of its grounds and equipment; half rates were granted at the clubhouse and by the railways, and every effort was made by the club authorities and the association officers to make the meeting pleasant and profitable. The attendance was recorded as 155, among those present being Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; Dr. J. H. Canfield, Melvil Dewey, C. W. Andrews, F. M. Crunden, John Thomson, Dr. Edward Nolan, R. G. Thwaites, C. H. Gould, W. C. Lane, W. I. Fletcher, Miss Hannah P. James, Miss M. E. Ahern, Miss Caroline M. Hewins, Miss Linda Eastman, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, and many others from New York and adjoining states.

The program was so arranged that one evening session was held each day, excepting on the 24th when a morning session was provided. This left the days free for driving, walking, boating, golf, or any other bibliographical or bibliothecal employment; and for once in the annals of library conferences there were no protests against an overcrowded program. Every one of the sessions was well attended, and interest and discussion were sustained throughout, while definite work in several important directions was formulated and set on foot.

The first session was held at eight o'clock on Monday evening, Sept. 23, in the large room of the Lake Library. President H. L. Elmendorf called the meeting to order, and Melvil Dewey, on behalf of the Lake Placid Club, extended a cordial welcome to the association and its friends. Brief response was made by Mr. Elmendorf, who said that in his opinion the wisest step the New York Library Association had ever taken was its action last year in agreeing to meet permanently at an appointed time and at a central place. The program, he said, had been arranged with special reference to such perfect days as those that had greeted the visitors, that this coming together might be a library rest, a library recreation and a library conference at the same time.

The special feature planned for the session was then briefly outlined by Mr. Elmendorf in his president's address. He said:

"We librarians have been accused of taking ourselves too seriously, and much wit and some wisdom has been expended in describing our 'true moral earnestness.' A display of this, our supposed characteristic, always reminds me of a talk I once had with good old Dr. John Hall, of New York. He had just been waited upon by a most zealous and emphatic committee presenting some evangelizing plans. He said: 'Oh! these earnest Christian workers, they give me great trouble and much anxious thought.' But it is a brave man, not to say a bad man, who will dare, at this time particularly, to cast discredit upon high ideals. We should raise high the banner which stands for our war against ignorance, selfishness, and the spirit of lawlessness and unrest. We cannot catch and cage every lunatic or fanatic, but we can do much to create a state of things in which the spirit of anarchy cannot exist, to produce a community immune to its ravages. We will be most efficient when we become an organized army in our fight against evil and ignorance and put a stop to our guerilla warfare, successful as our irregular tactics have heretofore been.

"If great mercantile concerns, railroads and the like, can combine for private gain with such marvellous results, why cannot we combine for public good?

"Conference is not co-operation. Heretofore we have met in our various library conventions, have met our friends, compared our methods, discussed new plans for work, encouraged each other's hearts, and each gone back with new ideas and new enthusiasm to do better work in his own place. Still it remains individual work. Each library shines and makes its own bright place, but can we do nothing to extend the radiance, to diffuse the light?

"No one will quarrel with the idea of co-operation. We all say yes, it is a good thing; most of us will go so far as to admit that it is a necessity if we are to progress, are to live up to our opportunities. What, however, is the outcome of these admissions? Heretofore our co-operative work has been spasmodic and of little avail. Our theories have been good, but our practice has not been up to them. Nor is this said either in a fault-finding nor in a pessimistic spirit. Our work is new, our progress, we delight to say, and can say with truth and propriety, has been marvellous, but have we not now arrived at a stage of development when we should devise liberal schemes for progress on the lines of combined work? Is there no way in which the good work done, say in New York City, can be made available for Buffalo, save the old one for the librarian to study his brothers' methods and do the same thing all over for himself? I think there is, to a limited degree at least, and that the channel for its accomplishment is through the New York Library Association.

"When we speak of co-operation every mind

instantly and involuntarily calls up the subject of cataloging, and the thousands of dollars we are collectively wasting each year by each doing for himself the work which might be done, and better done, once for all by a central bureau. But this is too great a subject for us to handle. The great parent association, the A. L. A., has this under consideration, and from time to time reports progress.

"Our state association has, we think, proved its usefulness by the inspiration and enthusiasm promoted by its conventions, particularly that of last year; and if no other result were obtainable this pays for all the thought and work given to it. But we wish to take a new step. We wish to make a beginning in co-operative work. If we can practically illustrate what we believe to be possible the growth and progress will come with experience and will take care of themselves.

"To get our start, dropping platitudes and truisms, we shall present for your consideration three subjects judged by your program committee to be practical for a start in co-operative work in the coming year.

"First.—A bureau of publicity.

"Second.—Short reading lists prepared and distributed under the authority of this association.

"Third.—A system of library institutes which shall give to the librarian of small libraries an opportunity of practical instruction in elementary library economy.

"It is our plan to present the subjects of co-operative reading-list and library institutes each at a separate session. I would therefore ask the conference to confine its discussion at this time to the subject of publicity and general remarks as to whether the effort for co-operative work is expedient and timely."

The establishment of a *Bureau of Publicity* was the topic of discussion for the evening.

Dr. Canfield expressed approval of the plan, which would, he thought, be helpful in the work of all libraries. "Thus far there has not been a great deal of practical co-operation and organization, for in libraries we have a field in which the work is necessarily largely individual. The work of each library has a great deal of local color to it. It is difficult, in a general way, for a college librarian to feel that he has much in common with a town library, or for the library of a small town to feel that it could follow at all the methods of a larger library with greater opportunities. It has been difficult to see just where the points of contact were, but at the same time I think that we have magnified the differences, rather than sought for the points that were in common. The keynote sounded all through this century is that of combination. We are not willing any longer to believe that it is possible for a man to do alone that which can be quicker done by standing close together. Men have almost

passed away from the old thought of competition. We used to think that competition was the best possible thing for the advancement of men. We believe now in organization; we feel that we are going to get out of organization more than we ever have had before. We must recognize this fact in our work, just as the men in the steel business and the various manufacturing interests recognize it."

Mrs. Elmendorf and Mr. Crunden spoke briefly of the need of bringing library work more forcibly to the attention of the public. Mr. John Thomson said that the ignorance of the public in regard to library work was often brought to his attention; "it is a most difficult thing to get the general press to give space in their papers to what we call the general library knowledge. They will publish statistics, and spend much time criticising the details of the work. If anything could be done by the proposed committee to bring before the public, through the Bureau of Publicity, the work which is actually being done in our libraries, then this association will have accomplished a very important end, and I am sure that its example will be followed by other states." He suggested that such a bureau should arrange for the publication from time to time in the general press of editorials or other accounts of library activities.

Miss Hewins said: "One point on which librarians need to give the world all the publicity they can is about the industrial books they have, and about the money which they have to spend on industrial books. Very few people know what a public library really is. They have a general idea that it is a collection of books of poetry, fiction, essays, biography and history. The general reader knows nothing whatever of the technical and industrial books. He grumbles because he cannot get 'The crisis,' just as last year he grumbled because he could not get 'David Harum.' If librarians would tell their readers that the books mentioned form only a small part of the library, it would be enlightening. Give them some idea of the number of copies needed of a new novel, and the amount of money that has to be expended on each new novel. We have to supply trade journals and technical magazines, etc., of which probably a good many people have never heard. A large proportion of our yearly outlay is for books on the manufacturing interests which are growing in our city."

In response to the request of the president Miss Hazeltine told of the measures used in Jamestown to keep the local press informed on library affairs. "The librarian visited the editorial sanctum of the local paper and asked if a certain amount of space could be reserved for the library, if the library would fill it. They were glad to grant it and charge us nothing, if we would write the reports. Every Friday an article appeared on the editorial page; every Thursday night the libra-

rian burns the midnight oil and tries to have something of interest from the library, such as the number of new books received, review of new books, list of books on wood working, summer sports, outdoor books, etc., etc.; or it may be a list of books for children; the number of people who have visited the library during the summer, or some short item of the sort — something short and to the point; with good headlines; nothing startling, but dignified. During the three years this method has been tried in the library the circulation has almost doubled, and the people really know what we are trying to do. The items have been written by one who has tried to do the work faithfully and to have people understand it, and it has paid."

R. G. Thwaites spoke of the necessity of making library items interesting if they were to find a place in the newspaper press, and referred to the excellent results secured in Wisconsin by sending out articles in proof-slip form for use by local editors. Miss Ahern thought that personal influence was more effective than paper and print in awakening library interest in a community; "Miss Hazeltine says she has tried to get people interested. Do you not believe with me that it was Miss Hazeltine's personality that brought people to the library rather than the printing of her lists? The club woman, the school teachers, the workers in the shop, the business men and the commercial travellers are going to be interested in the library just as soon as they get information from some person that the library is interested in them. Then they will look with interest for the items in the papers about the library."

It was moved that a committee be appointed to consider the general subject of publicity and report upon it at a later session. The president named as the committee Dr. Canfield, Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, Miss Josephine Rathbone.

A morning session was held on Tuesday, owing to threatening weather. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Elmendorf, who introduced as the subject of discussion *The Desk Assistant*, to be presented by A. E. Bostwick, chief of the Circulation Department, New York Public Library.

Mr. Bostwick said, in part:

"In a public library not a hundred miles from the city of Greater New York, where there is a training class, an applicant for this course was once talking to some of the assistants in the library, and on mentioning some details of the course through which the class was expected to go, she said, 'I do not suppose there is very much to learn; I suppose you have to know what aisle each of the books are in.' What an idea of the duties of a librarian!

"I am to speak about 'The desk assistant: the point of contact with the public.' Perhaps I may be allowed to amend that a little

by saying the point of *personal* contact. There are so many other points of contact; in fact, everything we have to do in a public library relates to the point of contact between the public and the library. The desk assistant is the point of personal contact, the point where the amount of pressure is greatest. The desk assistant, her training, education, and, above all, her bearing towards the public, is, so far as the public is concerned, the most important thing in library work. The position and work of the desk assistant is too often put into the background. The young girl who comes to your office to enter library work has an idea that she wants to do scholarly work, such as cataloging, reference work, or anything rather than standing behind the desk. She wants to do children's work, to make reading lists, picture bulletins, or anything but to be a desk assistant, and do the work which will bring the library into close relationship with the public. So far as the library schools are concerned, it seems to me that they ought to make a specialty of overcoming this feeling. Whether they do or not, I cannot say, but it is a fact that the library school graduate looks down upon the work of the desk assistant, and would rather do anything else. My experience has proved that this is universally the case. Must we blame the library schools or the individual pupils? It is a fact that a great many library school graduates look upon cataloging as the best thing to do, and the position of the desk assistant an inferior one, but it seems to me that if a library has to do without everything but one kind of help, a good desk assistant is the thing to have. Better do without cataloging; better do without reading lists; better do without everything in the world except good desk assistants who have a proper bearing toward the public, who have a proper conception of their work, and understand how to do that work properly. There is no doubt that the public appraises the value of the library according to the appearance of the desk assistants. It is not so much that the library has the best catalog, the best reading rooms, the best library appliances, the most successful librarian, but it is simply the manner in which the reader has been treated by the persons with whom he comes in close contact. One assistant with a disagreeable manner, imperfect training, who leads people to think that she is a sample of what the library employs in its work, can do more harm to the library than poor cataloging or anything else.

"This is more important than some of us are apt to think. Just at present there is a 'boom' in library work. In every other movement of this kind advance has not always been straight ahead, but a movement to and fro like a pendulum. There is a reaction coming in the library field. The public is going to stop and inquire, 'What are we getting for all this money we are spending for public libraries?' There is even now a dis-

position to criticise public libraries, which is going to increase, and there will be some time a reaction which we must be prepared to face, and to control, if possible. And the most effective way to meet it is to strengthen the library in all its departments, especially in the work of its desk assistants."

Mr. Elmendorf: "The address of Mr. Bostwick reminds me of a story of a prominent librarian, known to almost all of us, who said to me one day, 'Mr. Elmendorf, I care nothing for people; I am interested in problems.' Now, our duty is entirely different from that of that successful librarian. The people are our care, the people are our support, and the place where we may meet the people is through the desk assistant. Our library is just as strong as we can make the force that comes into contact with the people. This is particularly true in the free public libraries and in our educational institutions. This is just as essential for the college library as for the public library. Where the student comes into contact with the assistant is often a more important point than where the general public comes into contact with the assistant. What we should consider this morning is how we can better our desk assistant force — what can we do for them; what can they do for themselves?"

Miss Beatrice Winser: "To sum the question up in a very few words — Give the desk assistant more money."

John Thomson: "I approve of that answer most thoroughly. It is a sad thing to look at the pay rolls in many of our libraries. The average salary is absolutely inadequate, but we have to meet the difficulty of making a certain amount of money cover certain necessities. While it is the duty of every librarian to try to increase the salaries of his desk assistants, it is a very hard thing to do. I think the work of the desk assistant is probably more deserving than any other in the library; but I have found, as Mr. Bostwick says, that the first thought of young people who start in to do library work is that they ought to be in the cataloging department. I tell them not to make such a mistake; simply because they go into one library it is by no means certain that they are going to spend their lives in that library. They should look out for advancement and promotion, and perhaps to being the head of some town library. In order to obtain this they should be more thoroughly under the observation of the general officers of the library, and they will certainly be more open to their approval, more open to their reproof, at the desk than in any other position in the library. If you wish advancement, go into desk work; do it thoroughly, and promotion will come. I do not think that too much stress can be laid upon having a good head to the circulating department; assistants should not be left to work out their own salvation; there should be for head of department some one who would have



nothing of the detail work, neither the receiving or giving out books, but should have simply a general supervision of the desk.

"One other point: In my opinion the librarian should absolutely forbid the proffering of advice. If assistants are asked for advice, let them be sufficiently trained to give it readily, cheerfully and well, but proffering advice is a very bad thing."

Miss Kelso: "I would like to bring a little closer the analogy between the library and a business career. The librarian cannot help showing, in his work and in his relation to his staff, that his interests are in the cataloging and the details relating to the books themselves, and the desk assistant comes to feel that she is regarded as little better than an upper servant. In contrast, take the case of the publisher. While his special personal interest may be with books and their authors, he surrounds himself with clerks, specialists in their way, whose business is to come into contact with the outside world. They are generally the best paid people in the place; their judgment is consulted; and their experience and observation are constantly utilized. The fact is you librarians do not mean what you say. You talk about the desk assistant being such an important part of the library, but you do not treat her as if you believed that. I have never yet seen a library, and in fact know of none, where the desk assistants are made to feel that they are the most important people on the staff. In library work, as in other work, promotion means more money, better hours and more vacation and less drudgery. In the case of the desk assistant promotion generally means to be paid perhaps \$5 a month more, with no other change in condition or consideration."

Miss Josephine Rathbone: "The question of salary has been discussed, and I agree that it is most important. Much can be done to interest desk assistants without increase of salary by letting them realize the ideals and purposes that the library is working towards, and counselling with them in that work more or less. Desk assistants should be asked to discuss important questions relating to their work; it will give them better ideas of what the library is aiming at and what we are striving for. There is another thing, which can be included in this one word, *hostess*. If we do nothing that the ideal hostess would not do, and do all that she would do, we have met the public in the right spirit. Aim to be in sympathy with the public, and to have the public in sympathy with us."

Miss Ahern: "There is no question that the standing of the library in the community is gauged by the treatment which the public receives at the loan desk. The assistants at the desk are too often made to feel that they are not even a cog in a small wheel, and indeed not the very smallest part of the machinery. In personal visits to libraries I am always received kindly and courteously by the

librarians, but never see the attendants at the desk unless I ask for them. Then when I talk to them about library clubs, library associations, etc., they say that they never get a chance to go, as the librarians, catalogers, heads of departments must attend. They feel that they are upper servants, as Miss Kelso has put it; that when they have given out books and taken back books their responsibility is finished. This comes from their not being taken into the confidence of the administration. The cataloging, the technical, the professional side of the library, is emphasized at the meetings of library staffs and in the library journals and at library conferences, until the library assistant is made to feel that she is a very small part of the machinery."

Dr. Canfield: "One point has been omitted in the discussion this morning which is really quite essential. There is one characteristic very necessary to success in any undertaking—*tact*—the characteristic which makes one dignified and courteous and brings one in close touch with people. It is not readily found, and you cannot train it into one who does not possess it, but you can develop it if it is there. We should advance as rapidly as possible those who possess this characteristic by nature. I remember once losing patience with a janitor who had left undone some things which he should have done and had done some things which he should not have done. I asked him if he had no memory, no judgment, no initiative, no discretion, no commonsense, and a few other things of that sort. He replied, "Why, Mr. President, if I had all those things, do you think I would be a janitor?"

Mrs. Fulton: "It seems to me that the very best quality a desk assistant can have is an honest, genuine love for people. I think the tact will come if she has these. Girls who love service, who make the public feel that they are not asking too much when they offer their requests, have done more than any others to make friends for the public library."

Dr. Canfield was then called to the chair, and introduced Mrs. Elmendorf, who presented for discussion the second topic of the morning, *A New Departure in Reading Lists*. She said: "The problem of the great library with all its elaborate organization is efficiency in getting the right books into the hands of the right people. The problem of the small isolated library is efficiency in selecting the very best books in order to make its collection, though small, of the highest quality. The value of the most books for either library is not as to their adaptability to the specialist but to the general reader, and perhaps still more their attractiveness to those who do not generally read it all. We come to the same point therefore for institutions of either type—that the vital need is ready, accessible, book evaluation.

"General bibliographies are not satisfactory:

they are expensive to buy, more expensive still to check, and hard to use, save for skilled readers. Even those incomparable helps that the generosity of Mr. Iles and the wisdom of his chosen editors have given us and are to give us are not sufficient even if they covered more subjects. They tell more than the general reader can easily comprehend and they are too costly to be supplied in numbers to readers. They are, like other bibliographies, chiefly tools for the librarian rather than instant helps to readers or even desk assistants. What seems desirable is therefore information as to the value and interest of books in a form so simple that the least skilled reader will not be frightened by it; in a form so inexpensive that every library may not only possess it for library use but may give it freely to interested readers; in so fluid a state that it may readily and inexpensively be recast into another form; prepared with such care and wisdom that it shall be trustworthy and acceptable; published from so dignified a source that the excellence of the quality of the information may be vouched for.

"The program committee present as examples for illustration and for criticism the nearest answer to these desiderata that they have been able to prepare, *viz.*,—a set of seven short lists no one of them containing more than a dozen books on its subject, tastefully printed, cut to standard 33 size, which can be supplied in 2000 lots at \$1.75 per 1000; 5000 lots at \$1.25 per 1000; 10,000 lots at 90 cents per 1000; 15,000 lots at 80 cents per 1000; 25,000 lots at 75 cents per 1000.

"The lists submitted are published by the Buffalo Public Library simply because the program committee is not empowered to print anything of this kind in the name of the association.

"The Buffalo Public Library will, in case the association votes to compile by a committee and to publish such lists, subscribe for the first 2000 of 25 lists during the current year thus materially reducing the price to all subsequent subscribers. This is done by the library because it believes in the usefulness of such lists for its own work and for the work of libraries throughout the state.

"The books contained in the lists have for the most part been submitted to the popular test that they have been acceptable to a great many readers, and to the expert judgment that they have been pronounced valuable by some known authority."

A general discussion followed. It was pointed out that such lists would not only be of service in helping readers to use the library, but would aid in private book buying. They would be subject to revision at any time, and could be sent out once a month, in lots as desired, to subscribing libraries from the office of the Bureau of Publicity. They should be distributed freely to readers from the delivery desk. The omission of call

numbers from the lists, as printed, was referred to, and Mr. Elmendorf suggested that this was immaterial for such a short list. "The library can mark a single list and paste it in a prominent place and the assistants will soon learn it. To the general public call numbers mean nothing and are an abomination. They can ask for the book by the name of the author and the title. The price is given for the benefit of small libraries, that they may purchase the books if they do not have them, and as an incentive to the reader to buy his own books." A committee was appointed to report later on the subject, as follows: Miss Hannah P. James, Miss Ellen M. Chandler, Miss M. E. Hazeltine. A nominating committee was also appointed by the chair, consisting of A. L. Peck, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, C. G. Leland.

An evening session was also held on Tuesday, in the music room of the club house, when the subject of *Book Selection* was presented by F. W. Halsey, of the *New York Times Saturday Review*. Mr. Halsey dwelt specially upon the importance of the subject and the difficulties which every librarian and every book-reviewer meets in the endeavor to include only the best. Neither the librarian nor the book-reviewer can confine his attention to the books of all time which have already made their place and reputation, but must deal with current books of timely interest but as yet untried. He spoke of the impossibility of waiting for reviews in all cases, the impossibility of reading or even seeing before purchase more than a small proportion of newly published books. But in reviewing and selecting only the best, the reviewer and librarian both could lead by way of this best current literature into the literature of life, written for all time. There was brief discussion, followed by a social hour of music, recitations and story-telling.

Wednesday evening's session opened with the *Report of Committee on Publicity*, presented by Dr. Canfield, chairman, which offered the following recommendations for action by the association:

"1. We urge each librarian to make such intelligent, tactful and systematic use of the local press as will keep constantly before the community the library, its scope and place and value, its methods and its needs, and the results of its work.

"2. We recommend that the entire question of publicity in the general field be left with the officers of the association for the coming year, with power to act along whatever may seem to be the lines of least resistance and greatest results, without more or other expense to the association than such incidental expenses as may safely be carried by the usual revenues of the association: the said officers as a special committee to report to the association at its next annual meeting the results of the year's experiment, with suggestions for future conduct and maintenance of the

work if this seems desirable and feasible." The report was adopted.

The secretary then presented the *Report of the Executive Committee on Districting the State for Library Institutes*, which offered the following recommendations:

"1. That the New York Library Association undertake the work of library institutes in this state.

"2. That this association appoint a committee of four, to consist of three members to serve one, two and three years, with an annual appointment of one member each year to serve for three years, and that the secretary of the association be *ex officio* continuing member of the committee.

"3. That this committee be instructed to divide the state into not less than six nor more than 10 institute districts, exclusive of Buffalo, Brooklyn and New York City.

"4. That the institute committee be instructed to work through library clubs where they exist, and where not, through a local secretary appointed by the committee; and that after the first institute, the institute committee and the local secretary shall organize a local library club where the same seems feasible and desirable.

"5. That the institute committee of this association be requested to hold an annual institute in each district, co-operating with the library club or local secretary of that district." The report was adopted.

Discussion of the report was opened by Mr. Dewey, who spoke most earnestly in favor of this movement. He touched first on the success of the library school which is a new institution, yet one of great influence and achieving already great results. But the library schools, limited in space and faculty, cannot reach out to all who need and desire practical instruction in new and better methods, nor can hundreds of library workers who are anxious to make their services more efficient spare either the time or the money to avail themselves of a two years' course of study. For these the summer library school has been devised and offers in its six weeks' course such assistance and direction as is practicable in so short a time. The experiment of these summer courses is significant, in that many from all sections of the country travel far and at great expense in their eagerness to get the help and instruction offered. "But there are many earnest workers who can not afford either the time or expense for the six weeks' summer course, and here we must meet the demand for help, and mobilize this library instruction, learning much from the experience of the public school system for the library movement. Our Travelling Library School will correspond to the Teachers' Institute, and I can thus far find no better name than Library Institute. Long study and trial has evolved a plan that gives admirable practical results, and we can modify and adopt that plan as experience dictates, in reaching our scattered librarians with that informa-

tion and inspiration that can be given only by personal contact.

"In holding Library Institutes, once a year in each district is probably as often as we can wisely get together. As to length of sessions, at first only a single week, and probably in many cases only two or three days, but the institute will imply at least a small faculty and a definite course of instruction. As to the place—centers must be selected where from 20 to 100 librarians, assistants, trustees and others specially interested can be brought together most quickly and cheaply."

Mr. Dewey spoke at length upon developing an institute faculty, which will be one of the first problems to solve. This faculty should be made up of a few with genius for this work, selected from the whole state or country, and this faculty should go, week after week, to new localities, carrying not only its peculiar gifts but also the experience to be gained only in meeting the manifold difficulties and problems, and broadening its knowledge of how practical help can best be given. A half dozen states could unite in organizing and maintaining a faculty better than any one could hope to do alone, and by giving a week to each district each year this faculty would be able to meet the wants of all the co-operating states.

W. R. Eastman also urged the necessity for educational and inspirational work of this kind, pointing out that of the 475 free public libraries in New York state but 21 were represented at the present meeting. "We must go out into the state and reach all these libraries. Of the 21 libraries that are represented here the smallest has 3600 volumes, two others have about 8000, and the rest more than 10,000, while two have more than 150,000. In the state, however, the majority—I should say at least three-fourths—of the free circulating libraries have less than 10,000 volumes, and a great many have less than 1000 volumes. These are the conditions we have to meet. In regard to library institutes, any plan that we adopt will be experimental. The committee must feel its way and decide about the length and character of exercises, etc. The object of library institutes is to bring together workers of every class—librarians, trustees and others interested; to bring together a circle of persons interested in the same things; to give to them evidence that they do not stand alone in their work." He outlined briefly the possible scope of an institute meeting. Its instruction should touch upon the selection of books, and endeavor to cultivate in librarians and trustees a capacity to judge and select; it should include the proper arrangement of books, elementary rules in cataloging, shelf-listing, etc.; the making of annual reports. As to time, October or November and April or May were suggested, and a session of less than a week was thought preferable. In the general discussion that followed, a number volunteered

to take their share in the institute work, if desired, and Miss Winchell described briefly the successful institute meetings conducted during the past year by the Western Massachusetts Library Club. A committee on institutes, as recommended in the report, was appointed as follows: Dr. Canfield, W. R. Eastman, A. L. Peck, and the secretary, as continuing member.

On Thursday evening a public meeting was held in the parish house of St. Eustace-by-the-Lakes. The program included music, words of greeting by President Elmendorf, and addresses on "The school and the library," by F. M. Crunden; "Local library conditions at Lake Placid," by Dr. Strock; "The Lake Placid Library," by Mr. Watson, the librarian; and an address by R. G. Thwaites.

Friday evening's session opened with the *Report of Nominating Committee*, as follows: President, Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, James Prendergast Library, Jamestown; vice-president, W. S. Biscoe, New York State Library; secretary, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo; treasurer, E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, New York City. The report was accepted, and the president was instructed to cast one ballot for the election of the officers named.

Miss James presented the *Report of Committee on Reading Lists*: "1. The committee recommends that the New York Library Association undertake the co-operative work of publishing reading lists, which shall be available at cost to all members of the association and to others desiring them.

"2. The committee recommends the appointment of a standing committee of three, this committee to have authority to publish not to exceed 25 lists during the current year at an expense to the association of \$40 above what is guaranteed by the Buffalo Public Library.

"3. The committee recommends that the reading list committee be authorized to give publicity to the lists as issued and suggestions as to their use through the library journals, the press and otherwise, and that, as far as possible, the small libraries be reached through the local secretaries of the institute districts.

"4. The committee recommends that suggestions for topics be sent to the chairman of the reading list committee."

The report was adopted, and the committee was appointed for the first year as follows: Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Miss Martha Wheeler, Miss M. E. Hazeltine.

Herbert Putnam made a statement regarding the *Printed Catalog Cards of the A. L. A. Publishing Board*. He said, in part: "When the Library of Congress became installed in its new building, a very natural suggestion was that this was the one library to print cards for books entered under the copyright law of the United States, and as it had to print cards for other books in process of re-classification an arrangement was suggested

by which the cards printed at that library might be printed in extra copies, to be available for subscribing librarians. That is the project which has been under discussion for the past year. Circulars have gone out which have placed the matter in one form or another, or one basis of subscription or another, to several libraries. There has been some necessary delay, owing to the process of organization of our own work at Washington. We were not prepared, even as late as last April, to say that our printing arrangements were satisfactory enough to guarantee reasonable promptness in the distribution of these cards, even assuming that our subscription list should be determined to be satisfactory." Mr. Putnam said that the Library of Congress was now, however, ready to undertake to supply the cards directly to any subscribing library, upon the basis that the cost shall not exceed the charges set forth in the second circular issued by the Publishing Board. The cards are all printed for the use of the Library of Congress, "and in adopting a form of entry we have modified our form to one that commends itself to the committee on catalog entries of the American Library Association. We have adopted the postal size card. We shall hope to have an arrangement of the entry on the card which will permit its reduction to a 32-size card without destroying any essential printed matter. We print upon the card our own call number, but we subordinate that in position to the convenience of any subscribing library." Cards will be supplied as required by subscribing libraries, which are expected to indicate their orders by checking either *The Publishers' Weekly* lists, or the record of the *Weekly Bulletin of Copyright Entries*, issued through the U. S. Treasury Department. In conclusion, Mr. Putnam stated that the next circulars issued by the Publishing Board would give definite and full information regarding the enterprise.

F. M. Crunden followed with announcement of the plans now being considered for a *Library Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition*, to be held at St. Louis in 1903. This includes the erection of a model library building, to be ultimately used as a branch of the Public Library, in which should be installed an exhibit representative of the best modern library work.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: W. R. Eastman, Miss Hazeltine, S. H. Berry.

The subject of *Library Architecture from the Architect's Standpoint* was presented by Edward B. Green, of Buffalo, who outlined the chief requirements in the selection of an architect, choice of lot, and details of plans. A general discussion followed, bringing out many points of interest.

The final session, on Saturday evening, was mainly given to the winding up of business details. John Thomson spoke of the plans for the new Pennsylvania library association

— The Keystone State Library Association — which holds its first general meeting in Harrisburg in November; and W. C. Lane made further announcement on behalf of the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

A. L. Peck presented the *Report of Committee on Legislation*. The committee stated that during the year past "not less than 15 laws relating to library matters have been added to the statutes of the empire state. Three of these are general acts and twelve local." The various laws were briefly described, the majority having been called forth by the generous gifts for library buildings made by Andrew Carnegie in various cities and towns. Regarding these special acts the committee says:

"In some cases it is found that the wording of the special act for the respective library is almost a hindrance to its growth and future development, on account of its being drawn as an amendment to the city charter and limited strictly to the acceptance of the particular gift under stated conditions, consequently it would be somewhat difficult for either of these institutions to receive other gifts or an increased amount by taxation should the growth of the institution demand it, as in all cases the organic law or charter of the city would take precedence of general laws, and in such cases additional special legislation would be again called for.

"In order to avoid such errors, it might be advisable that this association, by its committee, issue a circular calling the attention of library trustees, as well as of the founders of libraries, to the fact that it would be in their interest if all proposed special legislation should be submitted to the department, not so much for approval as for inspection and suggestion with regard to careful wording. Some special legislation might be thus avoided, as existing laws may meet the needs of the case."

It was noted that the bill proposed by the state library department, amending the section of the university law regarding the establishment and support of public libraries had failed to become a law; and that a revival was contemplated in the next legislature of the White bill, known also as the Educational code. "Should this be the case then the Committee on Legislation should be requested to co-operate with the Library Department in securing an early passage of the bill as far as it relates to libraries. The provisions for libraries in the White act as drawn under No. 524, Feb. 5, 1900, have proven the most acceptable to all libraries, and its passage might be recommended with such slight changes only as the department and the committee might suggest and agree upon."

After some discussion the report was adopted, and a new committee on legislation was later appointed, as follows: W. R. Eastman, Dr. J. S. Billings, A. L. Peck, H. L. Elmendorf, John E. Brandegee.

President Elmendorf in a few words expressed the thanks of the officers of the association for the friendly co-operation and interest that had so greatly contributed to the success of the meeting, and called the new president, Miss Hazeltine, to the chair. The new secretary, Mrs. Elmendorf, was called to the desk, and Miss Hazeltine spoke briefly in recognition of the office conferred upon her.

The *Report of the Committee on Resolutions* was presented by the chairman, W. R. Eastman, and unanimously accepted. It was as follows:

"1. The New York Library Association at the close of its eleventh annual meeting wishes to express its satisfaction with the cordial response on the part of so many of its members to its invitation to spend Library Week at Lake Placid. It has also had the special pleasure of welcoming many librarians from other states whose presence has brought strength, valued counsel and great encouragement. The marked success of the plan of devoting the last week of September to this most profitable conference confirms the wisdom of the decision to make Library Week at this date, the last full week in September, an annual appointment for the future.

"2. The plans of co-operation which have received definite form the present week for the preparation of brief lists of books on special subjects, for giving to the public more complete information on library work and for entering on a comprehensive scheme of library institutes, are commended to the attention and support of librarians throughout the state and elsewhere, in the confident expectation that this action will mark a distinct advance.

"3. The proposal of the St. Louis Public Library to secure the erection of a model library building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903 and to place in it a model library fully equipped and in actual operation presents an opportunity never before offered to the librarians of the country to fasten public attention on the free library and its vital relations to the national welfare. This plan has the hearty endorsement of this association and claims the support of all its members.

"4. The association records its deep sense of loss in the death in December last of its treasurer, Josiah Norris Wing, of New York. For more than seven years in this responsible office he diligently served the association. He was constant at its meetings and devoted to its interests and contributed greatly and in many ways to the success of its work. His whole-hearted faithfulness and enthusiasm for service will always be to those who knew him a precious memory.

"5. In going back to our homes refreshed and strengthened, we gratefully acknowledge our great indebtedness to the Lake Placid Club for its constant and generous devotion to the comfort and enjoyment of every member of the association."

Mr. Putnam, in a few graceful words, expressed the hearty appreciation of the vis-

itors from outside the state for the cordial welcome and the delightful privileges extended to them; and the meeting was then declared adjourned.

It is not possible to touch upon the many delightful features that made the Lake Placid meeting so thoroughly a vacation outing, as well as a professional gathering. The Adirondack country itself offered constant invitation to out-of-door life, and the brilliant autumn days were given up to mountain-climbing, to long walks and drives, to golf, tennis, and boating. One night a "cathedral fire" illuminated the aisles and columns of the woods; and on two other evenings lake fires blazed from their island brush-heaps. Trips were made to Adirondack Lodge, ten miles distant; there were special steamer excursions around Lake Placid; while the ascents of Whiteface and Mt. MacIntire were made by several parties. "Library week" will long be remembered by those who shared in it, and perhaps the best part of the memory is the thought that it may all be enjoyed over again another year.

## Library Association of the United Kingdom.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

THE 24th annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Plymouth, Aug. 27-30. This was the second Plymouth meeting of the association, the first one having been held in 1885; there was an attendance of over 200, and the conference proved most satisfactory from the points of view of business and of pleasure.

Sessions opened on Tuesday morning, Aug. 27, at the Guildhall, where the mayor, Mr. J. H. Bellamy, made a short speech of welcome, and the president, Mr. J. H. Fortescue, of the British Museum, delivered his address.

The president's address dealt largely with the work and development of the Library Association. Mr. Fortescue said that the organization had been of the greatest assistance to all, whether librarians or students. It had endeavored to teach the world how to form collections of books, and how to arrange and catalog them; how to compile bibliographies and how to use them; how best to form, enlarge, and to administer a library. But these were among the minor advantages its members had derived from the association, for the greatest work it had accomplished had been to raise the business of a librarian to the dignity of a learned profession. It served to give to the isolated unit the support and sympathy of a brotherhood of workers with common interests and common aims. It had strengthened the hands not only of every individual member of the association, but also of the whole thinking and reading community of the nation. New public libraries were springing up everywhere throughout the empire, and the utility, if not the justification,

of such libraries must depend very largely on the ability and training of the librarians who administered them. The recent history of the British Museum library was touched upon, most important in this connection being the completion of the great work of printing the "General catalogue of printed books." Many years ago an attempt had been made to produce a printed catalog, and in 1841 the first and last volume (letter A only) had been published. The Royal Commission which sat to examine into the condition of the British Museum in 1849 and 1850 had reported against any scheme of printing the catalog, laying particular stress upon the fact that no great library in Europe possessed a complete printed catalog. For many years the only effort in this direction was the old transcribed catalog, the last remnant of which had now quite disappeared from the reading room; but there never had been a copy outside the walls of the Museum. Many an able man had given the best years of his life to the work of compiling this catalog — Cary, Panizzi, Edwards, Patmore, Ralston, and others famous in the world of literature; but its very bulk rendered it anarchic, while it suffered terribly from want of editorship and general supervision. In 1880 it had reached nearly 3000 volumes. In 1881, in the face of much opposition, it was decided by the authorities of the British Museum to print the catalog, a decision which formed an era in the history of libraries, and the merit was due to the late Sir Edward Bond and Dr. Richard Garnett. The latter, as general editor, was unsparing in his labors until 1890, when he relinquished the duty to Mr. A. W. K. Miller. The printed catalog was issued to the public in 400 parts. A supplement was in course of publication which would contain the titles of all books added to the collection and not incorporated in the general catalog. For the purposes of the Museum, copies of each part were bound in about 900 interleaved volumes, and every fortnight the printed titles of accessions were incorporated. There were at present between 4,200,000 and 4,500,000 entries in the entire catalog and each year saw an addition of between 30,000 and 40,000 fresh entries. The alphabetical part of the catalog having been completed, it might be asked, What was the Museum going to do next? Experience had taught that there was no form of subject index which the public valued so much as one which gave the most recent literature on every possible subject, and to meet this want it was proposed to continue the indexes which had hitherto been published in five-yearly volumes.

In conclusion, Mr. Fortescue spoke briefly on the remuneration of librarians. Librarianship was a sadly underpaid profession. There must come a time when librarians, like the members of every other profession, would be paid in some reasonable proportion to their life work of assiduous and always increasing responsibilities. It must be confessed, how-

ever, that the duties of a librarian were exceptionally pleasant; the arranging and the cataloging of books was about the most agreeable way of earning a livelihood which the heart of man could desire. And if cataloging were a pleasant toil, what should be said of the opportunities which came to every librarian to learn more of his library than the mere backs or title-pages of his books? Whatever reading or study a librarian might follow, he was also adding to his ability to carry out his daily duties. The librarian should endeavor to be "the servant of the servants of literature," and, to sum up his experiences, the speaker would say to the young librarian, "Do not be afraid of your work; learn to love it for its own sake. Do not, as too many young men are tempted to do, scorn the seemingly commonplace or humble daily routine."

Papers were then read as follows: "The libraries, public and private, of Plymouth," by W. H. K. Wright, of the Plymouth Public Library; "Some notes on the life and work of Edward Edwards," by Thomas Greenwood; "Book reviews, their help and their hindrances to selection," by E. A. Baker, of the Midland Railway Institute, Derby; "The librarian as a help to the reader," by R. K. Dent; "The bibliography of local literature," by John Minto; and "The mutual relationship of public library and technical school," by J. J. Ogle. The remainder of the day was spent in visiting libraries and public institutions, and in a trip to view the Sound, the Hamoaze, the dockyards, the ships of war, and some of the other sights of Plymouth.

On Wednesday, Aug. 28, the general session was held in Devonport, where the association was received by the mayor. Here papers dealing with three phases of reference work were presented. The first was on "Reference libraries," by Frank Pacy, librarian of the Westminster Public Libraries and hon. secretary of the association. Mr. Pacy's paper was practically a plea for "the reference *versus* the circulating department." The former, he thought, was, except in the case of the largest libraries, too often starved to supply the lending library. It would be almost better to confine oneself to the lending library only than to make a pretence of running two departments and starving one. A mistaken policy was due to the influence of statistics and a desire for a show of large issues, and the reference library was too apt to be made the dumping ground for inconvenient gifts, to the exclusion of up-to-date works. At present, if the librarian desired to leave any record of himself, it was to the reference department he must turn. In other directions his work would be superseded, but in this department, if he began to build judiciously, any further structure must arise from his foundations. Therefore the reference department was the librarian's best legacy. Mr. Stanley Jast, of Croydon, followed with suggestions on "How to build up a ref-

erence department." He said that the idea of some librarians that the reference library was a comparatively unimportant side of their work was, in his opinion, an entirely mistaken one, and he believed that the near future would see remarkable developments in reference departments. At Croydon the committee had carried out certain changes in the reference library, which had resulted in raising their issue from a daily average of only 19 (including directories) to a daily average of 118 (exclusive of directories and similar matter). There was reason to believe that this record would be doubled in the current year. The changes referred to consisted mainly in the provision of open shelving for something like 5000 volumes, in the placing of a member of the staff amongst the readers to supervise and help them, in the abolishing of the troublesome reference ticket, and in the simplifying of regulations.

"The co-operation of adjoining towns for the establishment of reference libraries," was the third phase of the subject, presented by A. J. Caddie, of Stoke-upon-Trent. Here the suggestion was that where small towns close to each other had adopted the Libraries Act, instead of each town having a poor reference library, they should combine and establish one good joint reference library, with collections of books upon local industries and the history of the district, and important works of reference too expensive for one town alone to purchase.

In the afternoon visits were paid to the Royal Dockyard and to some warships, and in the evening the annual business meeting was held in Plymouth. The report of the council was presented and adopted. It noted, in the necrology of the year, the names of Mr. R. C. Christie, whose good-will to the association has been manifested by a bequest of £2000 after the death of Mrs. Christie; Rev. Prof. W. P. Dickson, who presided over the meeting held at Glasgow in 1888; and Sir H. W. Acland, who was one of the founders of the association, and for many years an original and striking figure in Oxford life. A warm invitation to hold the annual meeting at Birmingham in 1902 had been received from the municipal, university, and library authorities of that city. The innovation of holding monthly meetings at different important library centers had proved highly successful. Provincial gatherings had been arranged at Manchester, Darlington, Cardiff, Croydon, and Carlisle. While the council did not wish to curtail the privileges of the London members, they were of the opinion that the practice of having provincial meetings should be continued and extended. The Public Libraries Acts had been adopted in 14 places in the United Kingdom, and the association was congratulated upon the passing of the new Public Libraries Bill. The balance-sheet and accounts of the hon. treasurer showed that the financial affairs of the association were in a sound condition.

Thursday morning's session was mainly given to questions of classification and cataloging. A resolution was passed expressing the warm appreciation of the members of the Library Association of the fact that the "Catalogue of books in the British Museum" had been printed, and thereby made available for the use of scholars throughout the world. That monumental catalog was the most important contribution ever made to bibliographical science, and must rank among the great literary achievements of the 19th century. Papers were read as follows: by L. Acland Taylor on "Shelf classification, ways and means," recommending close classification and the employment of the D. C.; "The construction of the subject catalog in scientific and technical libraries," by E. Wyndham Hulme; and "Dictionary catalogs *versus* class guides for lending libraries," by W. E. Doubleday. The last paper was read by J. H. Quinn, of the Chelsea Public Library, who advocated the classified catalog as the best form for public libraries against the commoner dictionary form. He said that the dictionary catalog was the most popular at present for several reasons. These were the belief that its alphabetical arrangement caught the public taste, the difficulty of making a change from one form to the other, and more especially that librarians found it very easy to compile. It was, however, a simple matter to hide books away in it without adequate treatment, and he believed that at least 75 per cent. of the catalogs of British free libraries were wretched lists of ill-digested information. The large number of entries required to catalog books effectively in dictionary form also told against the system, and the entries and information had to be condensed to reduce its bulk and cost. Excellent schemes of classification were now formulated, and by means of these it was possible to have classified catalogs in which within small proportions a library, large or small, could be most simply and efficiently dealt with. The information conveyed was both logically arranged and exhaustive in character, whereas the dictionary catalog failed in both these respects.

The usual resolutions of thanks, etc., terminated the proceedings; and in the afternoon the delegates enjoyed a steamer trip up the river Tamar to Cotehele. In the evening the annual association dinner was held at the Hotel Continental, where President Fortescue was supported by Dr. Garnett and the chief naval and civic officials of Plymouth. On Friday an enjoyable post-conference trip was made to Endsleigh, the country seat of the Duke of Bedford.

#### YEARBOOK, 1901.

The Library Association yearbook for 1901" has made its appearance, following the plan and style of previous issues and bringing the record of membership, publications, British libraries, etc., fully up to date.

## American Library Association.

*President:* Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

#### TRANSACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A meeting of the executive board of the American Library Association was held on Monday, Sept. 30, in the office of the president, Dr. Billings, at the New York Public Library. There were present Dr. J. S. Billings, H. J. Carr, G. M. Jones, F. W. Faxon, Miss Haines. The following business was transacted:

*Place of next meeting:* In accordance with the vote of the Council that the Association hold its meeting in 1902 at a seaboard resort near Boston, the secretary reported that he had investigated two such resorts. The report was accepted and referred back to the secretary, with power to make arrangements for the meeting of the Association in the second or third week of June, 1902, as may be most satisfactory. It was decided that the meeting should, if practicable, begin on a Tuesday and close on a Friday, Council meeting and other preliminary business being set for Monday.

*Budget, 1902:* A budget was submitted from the finance committee making an appropriation of \$1860 for the various expenses of the year 1902. The estimate submitted was approved, and it was *Voted*, That appropriations be made accordingly. The consideration of appropriations for committees was deferred until a later meeting.

*Committees:* Committees were appointed as follows:

*Finance Committee:* (J. L. Whitney, C. K. Bolton, G. T. Little) continued.

*Library Administration:* (formerly Co-operation Committee, provided for in sec. 7 of By-laws) H. C. Wellman, W. R. Eastman, N. D. C. Hodges.

*Public Documents:* R. R. Bowker, chairman, with power to appoint additional members.

*Foreign Documents:* C. H. Gould, C. W. Andrews, L. B. Gilmore, James Bain, W. C. Ford.

*Co-operation with Library Department of National Educational Association:* J. C. Dana, Melvil Dewey, F. A. Hutchins, Dr. J. H. Canfield, Isabel Ely Lord.

*Library Training:* Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Miss Susan Randall, S. S. Green, W. H. Brett, J. I. Wyer.

*Title-pages and Indexes for Periodical Volumes:* It was *Voted*, That a committee on title-pages and indexes for periodical volumes be appointed to continue the work of the preceding committee on this subject; to perfect a form of circular to be addressed to publish-



ers of periodicals with regard to the issue of title-pages and indexes; and to report such form, on or before Jan. 1, 1902, for the consideration and action of the executive board. The committee was appointed as follows: W. I. Fletcher, Ernst Lemcke, A. E. Bostwick.

*International Co-operation:* (E. C. Richardson, R. R. Bowker, S. H. Ranck, Mary W. Plummer, Cyrus Adler) continued. It was *Voted*, That the Committee on International Catalogue of Scientific Literature be discontinued and the subject be referred to the Committee on International Co-operation, which should also report upon other movements within its scope; and that the committee should report to the Council its conclusions regarding a uniform international classification for book statistics, no action to be taken until the matter has been considered by the Council.

*Committee on Relations of Libraries to the Book Trade:* W. T. Peoples, R. R. Bowker, Millard W. Palmer, Tessa L. Kelso, John Thomson.

*Program Committee:* The recorder was appointed a member of the Program Committee (president and secretary).

*Travel Committee:* F. P. Hill, F. W. Faxon, with power to appoint additional members.

*Publishing Board:* Melvil Dewey was re-appointed to serve three years, and C. C. Soule was appointed to fill the unexpired term of George Iles, resigned.

*Gifts and Bequests:* G. W. Cole was appointed special reporter upon gifts and bequests for the year 1901-2.

*A. L. A. in Local Associations:* It was *Voted*, That the president and secretary appoint A. L. A. representatives in local associations for the coming year.

*A. L. A. Exhibit at Louisiana Purchase Exposition:* A letter was read from F. M. Crunden requesting the board to appoint a special committee to arrange for a library exhibit in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1902. Mr. Crunden's plan includes the installation of such an exhibit in a building erected with the ultimate purpose of serving as a branch library. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Crunden, and to secure from him a more definite outline of the scope and purpose of the committee desired. HELEN E. HAINES, *Recorder*.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board met at Lake Placid, Sept. 27 and 28, in connection with the New York state "Library week." Present: Messrs. Fletcher, Dewey and Lane, and of the advisory committee Mr. Andrews. Mr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress, was also in consultation with the board, and much to their gratification announced that he is prepared to undertake the issue of printed cards for new books, probably imported as well as American, and to deal directly with libraries

desiring them. He will soon issue a circular giving particulars of the plan. The board expressed great satisfaction in transferring this work to the Library of Congress. The other business before the board was of the nature of routine, looking to the forwarding of the several unfinished undertakings still in hand, especially the "Portrait index," and Miss Kroeger's "Annotated list of reference books."

## State Library Commissions.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. S. Freear, secretary, State Library, Dover.

A meeting of the commission was held on Sept. 26, when organization was completed and it was decided to publish a handbook containing the free library law and other matter that would stimulate the founding of free libraries. The travelling libraries committee reported in favor of being allowed to solicit funds with which to employ a library organizer.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

The October quarterly *Bulletin* of the Iowa commission is an excellent number, with several short practical articles, library news of the state, and helpful notes.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

Owing to his removal from the state Mr. F. P. Hill, formerly of the Newark Free Public Library, has resigned from the New Jersey Public Library Commission, and Dr. L. J. Gordon, director of the Jersey City Public Library, has been appointed by the governor as his successor. The appointment, being made *ad interim*, cannot be confirmed until the Senate is in session, in January.

A list of books recommended for purchase by the small libraries of the state has been compiled for the commission by Dr. E. C. Richardson, and will be later printed by the commission.

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. K. T. Holmes, secretary.

The Washington library commission held its first meeting, in Olympia, on Sept. 25. The body is composed of State Superintendent of Education Bryan, President Graves, of the State University, President Bryan, of the State Agricultural College, and three members appointed by the governor—Miss Susan Lord Currier, of Skagit county, and Dr. F. H. Coe and Mrs. K. T. Holmes, of King county. The commission organized by electing Dr. Coe president, Mrs. Holmes secretary, and Miss Currier assistant secretary and treasurer; it will meet again, at Seattle, in October. It is granted an appropriation of \$2000 for two years' work.

## Library Clubs.

### THE LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* C. A. Green, Polytechnic Institute Library.

*Secretary:* Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.

The October meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at Adelphi College on Thursday, Oct. 3, at 3.30 o'clock. An attractive room, known as the Girls' study room, was well filled by the members of the club, and an interesting and profitable meeting was held.

One of the most valuable features of the meeting was the report of the committee on co-operation between libraries and schools, which was read by Miss Moore, the chairman of the committee. In order to ascertain the present library facilities of the public schools of Brooklyn, a series of 11 questions was prepared by the committee, and sent to 138 schools in the city, including six high schools, and the Training School for Teachers. The questions were as follows:

1. Have you a school library to which teachers and pupils have access?
2. Does it consist only of books of reference, or is it general in character?
3. Is the library kept in one room, and is that room the principal's office, or is it distributed in various class-rooms?
4. If kept in the different class-rooms, in what grades?
5. Are the teachers and pupils allowed to take these books home?
6. Is there any attempt on the part of the teachers to influence the outside reading of the pupils by reading aloud, telling stories, or suggesting good books to read?
7. Is there a free library in the neighborhood of your school?
8. Do teachers draw books from it for use in their class-rooms?
9. Do pupils draw books from it?
10. Are the pupils of your school sent by their teachers to the free library for help in preparing lessons, such as composition, nature work, etc.?
11. Do you have any of the travelling libraries in your class-rooms? If so, in what grades?"

Reports were received from 98 schools, and furnish the basis of the following statements:

81 schools are reported as having libraries, varying in size from 40 books to several thousand, the latter number being reported by two of the high schools; eight schools have no libraries at all; nine schools report libraries to which teachers only have access.

One principal reports that he has a general library belonging to himself, containing about 300 books, which teachers and pupils are allowed to use freely.

About 75% of these libraries are general in character; 25% consist of books of reference, largely pedagogical books. At least half the collections are kept in the office of the principal; several report that some room other than the principal's office is used; while about 25% report books scattered through the various class-rooms of the buildings. As a result of the crowded condition of the public schools, some schools have reported "absolutely no room for library facilities"; while others are obliged to use the teachers' cloak-room, or a store-room, or corridor.

13 schools report that teachers only are allowed to take books home from the school collection, while nearly all the others grant the privilege to both pupils and teachers.

The replies to question 6 were very generally in the affirmative; "the course of study requires it."

45 schools report no free library in the neighborhood; 45 others report that there is one. Two state frankly that they do not know whether there is one or not.

Teachers are reported as drawing books for use in the class-room to a limited extent. One school records a regular weekly supply for this purpose.

Pupils are reported as making use of the public libraries, "too free a use" some principals feel.

About one-fifth of the schools report that their pupils are sent to neighboring libraries for assistance in preparing lessons.

Others answer in the negative or express doubt in the matter. 13 schools report that travelling libraries are sent to them, but do not state from what source. 10 libraries of 150 books each were sent out by the school board as travelling libraries, but it was decided to allow them to remain as permanent libraries in 10 schools in poor districts.

The committee concludes its report by stating that school libraries easily accessible to teachers and pupils apparently do not exist in the elementary schools at the present time; neither are there free libraries in sufficient number to make anything like general, active co-operation between libraries and schools possible; but each librarian is urged to make her library so attractive and helpful that teachers and pupils will think it worth while to come long distances in search of what they want.

The names of six persons were proposed and accepted for membership in the club, after which the regular program of the afternoon was taken up. The general subject for discussion was School libraries, and it was presented from the various standpoints of the teacher, the librarian, and the student.

The first address was by Mr. W. W. Bishop, librarian of the Polytechnic Institute Academic Department, on "Pedagogical collections in school libraries." He set forth the advantages to teachers of having a well selected library of this character, where books and periodicals can be easily picked up at

any time; it tends also to foster a professional spirit. Miss Mary A. Kingsbury, of Erasmus Hall High School, presented the subject of the work of the high school librarian. She showed how the librarian can supplement the work of teachers by stimulating and encouraging the pupils in their studies, and by teaching them the use of reference books so that in after-life they can make a more intelligent use of the public library. Miss Agnes Cowing, a graduate of Packer Institute, gave another phase of the subject, "The school library from the student's standpoint."

Mr. W. C. Lawton spoke on "The school library from the teacher's point of view." He said that the school library should not contain text-books, and should have a very moderate number of costly books. There is a wide range of books between the two which should be liberally supplied. The best translations of the classics are very desirable, especially when well illustrated. The speaker stated that beautiful books, and those having fine bindings have an educational value for students who are careless or untidy.

An interesting discussion followed on the difficulty which pupils find in the use of reference books, because of the present method of teaching reading by words without requiring the knowledge of the letters of the alphabet in their sequence. Several teachers testified to the inconvenience of this disuse of the alphabet, and several librarians spoke of the effects as observed in their libraries.

The club was well represented at Lake Placid during the recent "Library week"; and three members—Mr. Hill, Miss Rathbone, and Miss Davis—related some of the pleasant experiences of the week.

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Aguilar Library.

*Secretary*: Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, New York Public Library.

*Treasurer*: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

The New York Library Club held its first regular meeting of the autumn on Thursday, Oct. 10, in the Aguilar Library, 197 E. Broadway. The attendance was fully 150. The meeting was called to order at 3.15 by the president, Dr. Leipziger. After the minutes of the annual meeting in May were read and approved, the president made some remarks appropriate to the opening of the new season. He spoke of the mission of the library as an educator, of the present impetus in library matters on account of recent large gifts and the part which the club should have in this renaissance of library work in New York. As the object of the club is two-fold—the fraternal intercourse of members as well as promotion of library interests—it was suggested that a portion of the meetings be devoted to the social object. Illustrating the influence of the

library, Dr. Leipziger called attention to the work and system of the Aguilar libraries, and particularly to the building in which the meeting was held. In the midst of foreign surroundings and atmosphere, from 4000 to 5000 persons came daily to the building for educational purposes, and it is noticeable that their reading is of high character. He closed by expressing the hope that the work of the club this year should mark a step onward and upward in library progress.

Miss Haines prefaced a summary of the A. L. A. meeting at Waukesha by the remark that all the report really necessary was a cross-reference to the published proceedings. Dr. Canfield then gave a report of the state association meeting at Lake Placid, which is reported elsewhere in this issue. A recess was then devoted to social intercourse, after which the treasurer's report was read by Miss Grace Tobey. It showed a balance in the treasury of \$262.46. A resolution presented by the executive committee was adopted, providing that a committee of three be appointed to have in charge plans for library institutes in the vicinity of New York during the coming year. Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Gaillard, and Mr. Nelson were appointed such committee. After discussion of the papers, the meeting adjourned.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library.

*Secretary*: Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

*Treasurer*: Miss A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The first library institute of the autumn, under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, was held on Friday, Sept. 21, at Greenwich village. The towns of Enfield, Prescott, Pelham, New Salem, Dana, Petersham, and Hardwick were represented, and in a number of the towns the schools were closed for the day, in order that teachers might attend the meeting.

The morning session opened at 10 o'clock, George Stockwell, of Westfield, presiding. W. I. Fletcher delivered the first address, speaking on "Books and their influence," and urging the necessity of bringing the influence of books to bear upon the community. "The best books stand unused—the people unreading—the best center of influence is the schools. Certain charges are often brought against rural New England life, narrowness is one. Books broaden life, widen the horizon. In one sense the remoteness of the small town gives it an advantage over the large; the flood of papers and magazines which sometimes proves the bane of life in the large city does not reach the small town, consequently it has only the best—the book. Books are refining, making the reader live a better

life. The man of one book produces bigotry, the reading of many, charity, breadth of view."

J. C. Dana followed, with a practical talk on the subject "How to make the library attractive." This, he thought, was best accomplished, when the librarian looked upon her library as upon her own home. "The library is too often thought of as a storehouse, a barn or a cellar. The librarian who looks at her library as her own home will look for cleanliness, light, simplicity, color, interest. A person who has not tried what light will do would be surprised at the difference produced by proper shading, by letting in the light from one side only. On coming back to New England I was impressed with the multiplicity of furnishings — things kept as memorials or because they had been so for the last ten years, which would better be moved into the attic."

Dinner was served by the local hosts, and was followed by an inspection of the library, which has pleasant quarters in the town hall. The afternoon session was opened at 1.30, with an address by J. J. Williams, of Springfield, on "Books and young people." The speaker deprecated the flood of trash now thrown upon the public and emphasized the need of making connection between books and children, telling of various means he had tried in his experience as a teacher. He had suggested books by putting their names on the board, and by telling the pupils they ought to read certain books, but with no result; finally a book agent, by his persistence and tact, taught him the lesson of getting hold of the pupils. He emphasized the need of becoming interested in some one line, how when once interested the teacher learns of everything in the library on that subject and imparts her enthusiasm to her pupils. If the next teacher is interested in another line the pupils become informed as well, and so life is broadened.

Miss Mary L. Poland, superintendent of schools in towns adjoining Springfield, repeated by request a paper given at another meeting, on "How can books fulfil their mission in a small community," speaking of the need of books in the humdrum life of the hill-side farms and of the practical benefits she had seen in the travelling libraries sent out to towns coming under her jurisdiction. Many of these were made up of books discarded by the Springfield City Library, but which proved not to have outlived their usefulness. She emphasized the need of trained service among the people where such books are circulated.

Miss Cornelia Thompson, a Springfield teacher, spoke entertainingly of what she had been able to accomplish in interesting children and their parents in books, through a little collection of books from the library kept in her school-room through the school year. After discussion of the three afternoon topics, the meeting adjourned, with cordial expressions of thanks to the Greenwich Village people.

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

ENTERING CLASS, 1901-1902.

Alice Cary Atwood, Rochester, N. Y., Ph.B.,  
St. Lawrence University.  
Edith Helen Cobb, Acushnet, Mass.  
Martha Jean Connor, Willow Springs, Pa.  
Ida J. Dacus, Rock Hill, S. C.  
Agnes Lee Dunlap, Brunswick, Me.  
Frances E. Earhart, Chicora, Pa.  
Rosalie V. Halsey, Baltimore, Md.  
Emily Maud Haynes, Sturbridge, Mass.  
Charles E. Janvrin, Hampton Falls, N. H.  
Mrs. J. A. Jones, San Antonio, Tex.  
Katharine McAlarney, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Euphemia D. MacRitchie, Hillsdale, Mich.,  
M.A., University of Edinburgh.  
Alice Horton Newman, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Alice W. Reins, Baltimore, Md.  
Bertha E. Rick, Jamestown, N. Y.  
Jessie Salanda Sawyer, Evanston, Ill., Ph.B.,  
Northwestern University.  
Mary Beck Snyder, Williamsport, Pa.  
Alvena M. Surdam, Morristown, N. J.  
Miriam Burbank Wharton, Ryde, Pa.  
Bertha Wilder, Ithaca, N. Y.

### PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Flora B. Roberts, class of '99, who was an instructor in the Library School during the past year, resigned her position to accept that of assistant in the State Library of Michigan.

Miss Julia D. Brown, A.B. Tarkio College, Drexel class of '01, has been appointed instructor in the Library School, Drexel Institute. During the summer, Miss Brown reorganized the library of Tarkio College.

Miss Gertrude P. Humphrey, class of '01, is engaged as an assistant in the State Library of Michigan.

Miss Amy Keith, class of '98, and Miss Helen Sharpless, class of '01, recataloged the library of the American Catholic Historical Society during the summer. Miss Sharpless has been appointed assistant in the library of Haverford College.

Miss Mary Krichbaum, class of '01, is cataloging at the State Library of Pennsylvania.

Miss Minnie B. Hegeman, class of '01, has temporarily joined the staff of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1901-1902.

The fall term opened Wednesday, Oct. 2, with the following students:

#### Senior class.

Barr, Charles James, River Forest, Ill., Ph.B.  
University of Michigan, 1892.  
Burnham, Alice Miriam, Hamilton, N. Y.,  
B.A. Vassar College, 1900.

- Colcord, Mabel, New Bedford, Mass., B.A. Radcliffe College, 1895.
- Crampton, Susan Charlotte, St. Albans, Vt., B.A. Vassar College, 1894.
- Dunn, Florence Elizabeth, Waterville, Me., B.A. Colby College, 1896.
- Fuller, Frances Howard, New York City, B.A. Vassar College, 1894.
- Gay, Ernest Lewis, Boston, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1897.
- Hawkins, Emma Jean, Malone, N. Y., B.M. Smith College, 1897.
- Houghton, Celia Mabelle, Littleton, Mass., B.A. Stetson University, 1897; Assistant, Forbes Library, Northampton (Mass.), 1899-1900.
- Lamb, Eliza, Utica, N. Y., B.A. Western College, 1900; Assistant, Western College Library, 1896-1900.
- Mann, Olive Louise, Florence, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1900.
- Mullon, Lydia, Lincoln, Neb., B.A. University of Nebraska, 1892; M.A., 1896.
- Rodgers, Anna Hendricks, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1900; Junior assistant N. Y. State Library for short periods, 1896-1900.
- Smith, Mary Alice, Worcester, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1897; Assistant Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library, 1897-1900.
- Taber, Josephine, Salem, O., Wellesley College, 1883-85.
- Thompson, Helen Morton, Cheltenham, Md., B.A. Woman's College of Baltimore, 1894.
- Wade, Edith Sutcliffe, Cohoes, N. Y., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1900.
- Whittemore, Benjamin Arthur, Cambridgeport, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1892; M.A., 1893.
- Whittier, Florence Bertha, Riverside, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1899.
- Wiggin, Pauline Gertrude, Manchester, N.H., B.L. Smith College, 1890; M.A. Radcliffe College, 1895.
- Draper, Annie Elizabeth, Auburn, N. Y., Cornell University, 1900-1901.
- Eastwood, Mary Edna, Burlington, N. J., B.A. Vassar College, 1899.
- Ferguson, Milton Jay, Norman, Okla., B.A. University of Oklahoma, 1901; Assistant University of Oklahoma Library, 1900-01; Librarian University of Oklahoma Library, 1901.
- Gibbs, Ethel Nye, Grafton, Mass., B.A. Well-lesley College, 1901.
- Greene, Elizabeth Harrington, Battle Creek, Mich., Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1899.
- Groves, Charlotte Elizabeth, Alfred, N. Y., B.A. Wilson College, 1899; Assistant Wilson College Library, 1895-99; Assistant Alfred University Library, 1900-1901.
- Hazeltine, Alice Isabel, Warren, Pa., Ph.B. Syracuse University, 1901.
- Hepburn, William Murray, Pictou, N. S., B.A. Dalhousie College, 1895; M.A., 1897.
- Jenks, Edwin Munroe, Boston, Mass.
- Katz, Louise Waldman, Ithaca, N. Y., B.S. Cornell University, 1900.
- Larsen, Martha Emely, Kristiania, Norway, Ph.B. Det kongelige norske Frederiks universitet, 1896; Assistant in Det Deichman-ske bibliothek, Kristiania, 1899.
- McCurdy, Robert Morrill, Andover, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1900.
- Marvin, George Ritchie, Clinton, N. Y., B.A. Hamilton College, 1901.
- Patterson, Marian, Jamestown, N. Y., B.A. Wellesley College, 1901.
- Perry, Everett Robbins, Worcester, Mass., Harvard University, 1899-1901.
- Seligberg, Ella Rosina, New York City, B.A. Barnard College, 1899.
- Tweedell, Edward David, Providence, R. I., B.P. Brown University, 1901; Assistant Providence Public Library, 1898-1901.
- Waters, Caroline Elmina, Chardon, O., Ph.B. Western Reserve University, 1897; Assistant Library of the College for Women of Western Reserve University, 1894-98; Assistant Adelbert College Library, 1897-1901.
- Whittlesey, Julia Margaret, Cleveland, O., B.L. Lake Erie College, 1899; Assistant Cleveland Public Library, 1900-01.
- Wyer, Malcolm Glenn, Excelsior, Minn., B.A. University of Minnesota, 1899; M.L., 1901; Assistant University of Minnesota Library, 1900-01. SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

*Junior class.*

- Bacon, Corinne, New Britain, Ct., Packer Collegiate Institute, 1888-90; Assistant New Britain Institute Library, 1894-1901.
- Barnes, Walter Lowrie, Westerville, O., Ph.B. Otterbein University, 1898.
- Bennett, Bertha Ilione, Iliion, N. Y., B.L. Syracuse University, 1899.
- Blunt, Florence Tolman, Haverhill, Mass., B.L. Mt. Holyoke College, 1896; B.A. 1899; Assistant Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library, 1899-1901.
- Brown, Zaidee Mabel, Palo Alto, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1898.
- Chapman, Grace Darling, Geneva, N. Y., B.L. Lake Erie College, 1901; Cataloger Lake Erie College Library, 1900-01.
- Clarke, Mary Reynolds, Whitinsville, Mass., Wellesley College, 1876-78; Smith College, 1879-80.
- Donnelly, June Richardson, Cincinnati, O., B.S. University of Cincinnati, 1895.
- Sarah Bedell Ball, Plainfield, N. J., Cataloger, Public School Library, Plainfield.
- Lillian Burt, Des Moines, Iowa, Graduate Iowa College, 1890; Assistant, Public Library, Des Moines.
- Elizabeth Brownell Combs, Lexington, Ky., University of Chicago, 1900-1.
- Agnes Cowing, Brooklyn, N. Y., Graduate Packer Institute, 1900.

*PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.*

*ENTERING CLASS, 1901-1902.*

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

Maud E. Derickson, Minneapolis, Minn., 3 years University of Wisconsin; 1 year Radcliffe College; Assistant, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Harriet L. Eaton, Oshkosh, Wis., 3 years Oshkosh State Normal School; Assistant, Public Library, Oshkosh.

Adelaide T. Evans, Erie, Pa., Graduate Erie Academy, 1888.

Jane Eliza Gardner, New Bedford, Mass.

Edith Ayleworth Gillespie, Albany, N. Y., Graduate Albany Female Academy, 1899.

Alys Maude Gordon, Brooklyn, N. Y., Graduate Packer Institute.

Ruth Shepard Grannis, Saybrook, Ct., Graduate Rye Seminary.

Kate Lewis, Superior, Wis.

Louise Merrill, Haverhill, Mass.

Antoinette Putnam Metcalf, Elyria, O., Graduate Oberlin College, 1893; Assistant, Public Library, Elyria.

Hermann H. Meyer, Brooklyn, N. Y., Graduate Columbia University School of Mines.

Frances Noakes Northrop, Pittsburg, Pa., Assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburg.

Kate Oakley Pearson, Hudson, N. Y.

Frank Place, Cortland, N. Y., Graduate New York State Normal School, 1901.

Lillian M. Pospishil, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Assistant, Public Library, Cedar Rapids.

Grace Imogene Rippey, Pittsburg, Pa., Assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburg.

Anne Walker Rosenmuller, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Alice Elizabeth Stennett, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Maude Van Buren, Spring Green, Wis.

Cornelia Brownell Ward, Montclair, N. J., Assistant, Public Library, Montclair.

Hester Young, Toronto, Can., Graduate Collegiate Institute, Toronto, 1889.

### NEWS OF GRADUATES.

Miss Caroline Burnite, class of '93, resigned her position as librarian of the Jacob Tome Institute in June, in order to spend a year abroad.

Miss Annie Katharine Emery, 1901, Miss Margaret A. Gash, 1900, Mrs. Flora de Gogorza, 1901, Mrs. Edith Humphrey, 1897, Miss Fanny A. Sheldon, 1901, Miss Annie Mortimer Thayer, 1901, Miss Lida V. Thompson, 1899, Miss Eliza Witham, 1895, have been engaged as assistants by the Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Harriet B. Gooch, 1898, has resigned her position as librarian at North Brookfield, Mass., and accepted that of cataloger and classifier in the Portland (Oregon) Library, recently made free.

Miss Harriot E. Hassler, 1898, has been appointed to the staff of the Buffalo Public Library, in charge of the work with the public schools.

Miss Amy Louise Phelan, 1899, has been appointed accession-clerk in the library of the University of California.

BERRY, Silas H. The Association library and reading room. New York, International Committee Y. M. C. A., [1901.] 23 p. D. 10 c.

This pamphlet gives in brief form suggestive hints for the management of Y. M. C. A. library collections. It covers the accessioning, cataloging, etc., of books, the supplies required, the class of books that are desirable in order to carry out the varied aims of the Association, suggestions for book exchanges with other libraries, etc. There are also notes on the reading room and reference departments, with appended lists of desirable magazines and reference books. A useful little work, particularly for small libraries with a limited income.

BOLTON, Charles Knowles. The planning of small libraries. (*In The Brickbuilder*, August. 10:162-165. plans.)

An interesting and practical summary of the chief points to be considered in planning a public library building, to cost between \$5000 and \$15,000. Illustrated with plans of the public libraries of Lawrenceville, Pa. (Carnegie branch), Champaign, Ill., Plymouth and South Plymouth, Mass., and the Fogg Library, of South Weymouth, Mass.

*The Library World* for September contains a variety of short interesting items, the chief contribution being an article on "The treatment of pamphlets," by L. Stanley Jast, who touches upon details of filing, dimensions of boxes, etc. He recommends that for consultation by readers pamphlets should be placed in spring-back reading cases before being allowed to be consulted, a warning notice as to careful handling being pasted on the front cover of the case.

*Public Libraries* opens the autumn season with its October issue, which is mainly devoted to a report of the Waukesha Conference of the American Library Association. The proceedings and papers are presented in somewhat condensed form, but the spirit and general characteristics of the meeting are adequately set forth.

*The Toheki*, being the official organ of the Kansai Bunko Kyokai, or Western Library Association, makes its appearance as the "library journal" of Japan, and gives practical illustration of the fact that the library movement has found a fertile soil in the Flowery Kingdom. The first number, for April, 1901, has for frontispiece a view of the Library of Congress building, and its contents include, besides various introductory and congratulatory words, articles on "The necessity of collecting books," by H. Kinoshita, and "Spe-

cial libraries in Europe," by S. Okamatsu. The news department records the libraries of Japan, the Carnegie library gifts of 1900, and incidents in Japanese library progress; there is a "reviews" column; and a department of Association notes, listing the membership of the Kansai Bunko Kyokai. The journal is edited by B. Shima, librarian of the Kyoto Imperial University, and will be issued quarterly from the University Library, at Kyoto.

#### LOCAL.

*Alameda, Cal.* The city council has voted to appropriate not less than \$7000 per year for the maintenance of the library in its new building, for which Mr. Carnegie has given \$35,000.

*American Congregational Assn. L., Boston.* (48th rpt., 1900-01.) Added 2187 (1850 unbound periodicals); total 43,239, pamphlets 49,203. "A large, regular, and discriminating outlay for books which belong to our chosen field is the true path to success in this branch of the association's work." The "Bible room" has been enriched by S. Brainard Pratt, to whose energy and generosity its collection is due. Through his efforts a "Bible Illuminators' Guild," for the revival of the ancient custom of marginal illumination, has been formed, which has its headquarters in the library building.

The library has just purchased, through Bernard Quaritch, the entire historical collection of the late Bishop Stubbs, containing more than 5000 volumes, mainly relating to English history.

*Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L.* The 20,000 volumes of the library's collection have been removed to the new Carnegie building, which is now receiving its finishing touches and equipment. The actual removal was accomplished in less than four days. The offices on the second floor have been fitted up, and the staff is engaged in cataloging the new books that are being constantly received; over 1000 new volumes were received and cataloged in September.

*Boston (Mass.) P. L.* By an error in the summary of the 49th report, given in the September L. J., the figures of circulation for 1899-1900 were given instead of those for 1900-1901. The home use for the period should have been stated as 1,324,728 v., of which 893,071 were issued from branches and stations, being an increase of 73,187 over the previous year.

*Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L.* The 41st art exhibition to be held in the galleries of the library building will open on Oct. 21, to continue to Dec. 21, and will be devoted to original illustrations for books and periodicals. It is to be held in the new gallery completed this summer, which gives to the library the very best facilities for its art educational work.

The actual space of the picture wall in the new gallery is 220 feet long with a height of 13 feet, 6 inches, a total space for exhibiting pictures of about 3000 square feet. The under skylight has an actual surface of about 2500 square feet, while the floor is 50 by 60 feet, giving an actual space of 3000 square feet, the same as the exhibition walls. Above the picture moulding the cove of the gallery rises for nine feet, curving slightly to meet the ceiling lights, while under the picture wall is a paneled wainscoting in oak, two feet six inches in height, extending about the room.

The series of free lectures to be given during the coming season has been increased in number over those of last year. So far, arrangements have been made for 30 free lectures, most of them illustrated, to be given for adults, and 12 for children, making a total of 42 lectures in all.

*Brockton (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 3893; total 33,988. Issued, home use 117,839 (fict. 50.09%; juv. fict. 23.73%); ref. use 2591. New cards issued 2016; total no. cardholders 14,321. There were 2602 v. issued for school use. Receipts \$11,265.22; expenses \$11,264.80.

Aside from the general work of the year which "shows steady, if not marked gains," special attention is called to the completion and revision of the two card catalogs of fiction, public and official. This work has been preparatory to the issue of a printed fiction catalog to be now undertaken. Monthly bulletins of new books have been published, and enlarged privileges in open shelves have met with general appreciation. There have been several changes in library furnishing, adding much comfort to both staff and public; but the need of a children's room each month becomes more pressing and imperatively demands attention.

Five exhibitions of the Library Art Club have met with deserved success.

*Chattanooga, Tenn.* No action has been taken by the city council toward appropriating the \$5000 yearly for library maintenance which would enable the city to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a library building. The whole matter has been left in abeyance.

*Chicago. John Crerar L.* (6th rpt., 1900.) Added 10,560, of which 2045 were gifts; total 65,645. 2017 periodicals are currently received, of which 1618 are subscribed for at an annual cost of \$4261.27. 5431 v. were bound or rebound at a cost of \$6570.60, "an average of \$1.19 per volume." Visitors recorded 41,697; recorded issue of books 23,986, of periodicals 8667; visitors admitted to stack 1019.

An interesting report which should be read in full. The library was open every week day throughout the year, which makes possible some deductions as to holiday use. Mr. Andrews says:

"As would be expected, those legal holidays which are not generally observed show very little difference from the average of the month, while the others show a marked decrease in the attendance. Nevertheless, the total attendance would seem to justify holiday opening, especially as these figures do not tell the whole story. A detailed record of the use made of the library on Christmas and New Year's proves that the diminution in the use is much less than in the attendance. It was found, for instance, that only 7 per cent. entered the library without reading, as against 20 per cent. on ordinary days. Also the proportion of readers drawing books from the stack, which is the more serious use of the library, was distinctly greater. The proportion of women was very much less, being only 6 per cent., instead of more than 20."

A classification of the call slips shows the special character of the reading done. "The largest single subject is Engineering, the next Physics (including Electricity.") The publication of the "List of books in the reading room" is noted, and the process of its preparation, from electrotyped titles, is described. Its cost was \$304, as against a probable \$352 if printed from type, and it is thought that a sufficient economy was proved to justify the continuation of the method, "provided that 700 pages of bulletins are printed each year, and provided, also, that the type from which the electrotypes are made can be obtained as now."

"The co-operative analysis of serials has been continued. This library has furnished 1172 titles, and has received cards for 3264, at a net cost of \$71.12. The classed subject catalog now contains some 26,500 titles on 49,500 cards, an average of 1.88 cards to a title; the author catalog contains the same 26,500 titles on 41,000 cards, an average of 1.56 cards to a title. Some 2300 guide cards for the alphabetical subject catalog have been printed, and it is hoped that this preliminary work can be completed in 1901 and a beginning made on the actual filing of cards in this section of the catalog.

"In preparing this subject index a difficulty was met which led to the expansion of the classed catalog in a way which is believed to be novel, and which it is hoped may prove useful. The difficulty was that of arrangement under names of countries. The elaborate scheme of the Boston Public Library was examined carefully and revised, but without satisfactory results. In the course of the discussions it became evident that the desired ends could not be reached through any alphabetical arrangement, since parts of a country would be separated from the country itself. Finally, it was agreed that the best way to obtain what was wanted would be through the classed rather than through the alphabetical catalog. Consequently, it was decided to make in the former, under the place, an additional entry of all titles capable

of this treatment, and to make a subordinate arrangement by the first three figures of the main classification. The result is not only that works on adjacent places are brought together, for example, Illinois next to Michigan; and works on part of a country immediately follow those on the whole country, for example, works on Chicago following those on Illinois; but also under each place related subjects are brought together, for example, 977.3 (570) Natural history of Illinois—977.3 (581) Flora of Illinois—977.3 (591) Fauna of Illinois."

*Dayton (O.) P. L.* A feature of the summer work of the library was the operation of "vacation libraries" in four public school buildings in the more remote sections of the city. In each school a collection of 600 volumes was placed on open shelves, and a teacher from each district was engaged to act as librarian, this arrangement proving also an effective means of vitalizing the connection between the library and the school. The establishment of the libraries was preceded by visits and talks by the librarian at district school and parents' meetings. Individual announcements of and invitations to the branches were prepared for each of the four districts, and over 8000 of these were sent into homes through the school children. The board of education was in hearty sympathy with the scheme and placed the school rooms needed promptly at the service of the library authorities.

*Drew Theological Seminary L., Madison, N. J.* (7th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1901.) Added 9400 v., 12,440 pm. This is entirely a record of accessions to the different departments of the library, the "marvelous growth of which is not equalled by any of the larger libraries."

*East Rutherford (N. J.) F. P. L.* The library was opened to the public on the afternoon of Sept. 24, when exercises were held in the hall of the municipal building. Here the library has attractive quarters, with all modern equipments. Funds for books and furniture were raised by a fair held last winter, which netted about \$3000—an average of more than \$1 per capita for the entire population. The cataloging and charging systems were arranged by the librarian, Miss Ver Nooy, under the supervision of Miss Cecelia Lambert, of the Passaic Public Library. The library contains about 1300 v., and is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 9 p.m. The reading room in connection with it is open on every week day evening from 7 to 10 o'clock.

*East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L. and Reading Room.* (Rpt.—year ending May 31, '01.) Added 2464; total 15,025. Issued, home use 49,193 (fict. 34,455; juv. fict. 49.96 %); lib. use 2052. 3526 v. were issued from the four delivery stations. New registration 2123;



cards in use 2489. Receipts \$7400.96; expenses \$7324.61.

There has been a gain of 10,526 v. in the home circulation of books, and the report gives evidence of increased usefulness and activity. The Newark charging system has been adopted, and good progress has been made in cataloging. A complete up-to-date dictionary catalog is greatly needed, as is a reclassification of the collection. Special efforts to reach the school children have met with gratifying results, and a children's room is most necessary.

*Hackensack, N. J. Johnson F. P. L.* The beautiful little library building given to Hackensack by W. M. Johnson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was dedicated on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 5. The exercises were held in the rooms on the second floor of the building, and the audience overflowed into the hall and stairway. Rev. W. W. Holley, of Christ Episcopal Church, presided, and introduced Mr. Johnson, who spoke of his hopes for the development and influence of the library, and made formal presentation of its deed to the board of trustees. The other speakers were Jacob Bauer, president of the library board; Mrs. Cornelius Blauvelt, and Mrs. E. T. Royle, representing the Hackensack Library Association, which has presented its books as the nucleus of the Free Public Library collection; W. J. Comes, and John Terhune, county superintendent of schools.

The library building is 56 x 75 feet, centrally placed on ground which gives it practically a surrounding park. It is Elizabethan Gothic in style, built of rock-faced Belleville stone, and most artistic in its details of finishing and equipment. The first floor contains reading room, reference room, stack room, and offices for librarian, assistants, etc., while the second floor provides space for a museum, a small assembly room, and possibly other uses. The total book capacity is placed at 26,000 v., and there are now about 6000 v. on the shelves. The coloring, woodwork and schemes of decoration throughout the building are delightfully harmonious, and its equipment is complete in all details. The reading room is especially attractive, in shades of olive, with its open fireplace, handsome tables and armchairs, and fine reproductions of famous pictures, also the gift of Mr. Johnson. In pictures the library is richly equipped with a loan collection from Charles Scribner's Sons, consisting of original drawings in color and black and white, which may be kept as long as desired and later replaced by other examples. For the dedication the building was decorated with flowers and potted plants, and at the close of the exercises it was thrown open for general inspection and an informal reception.

The building, including equipment, is understood to have cost about \$60,000. It is maintained by town appropriation, the provisions of the state library law having been

adopted at the local spring election. The library was organized and the further cataloging necessary is being done, under the direction of Miss Mary P. Farr, of the Drexel Institute Library School, assisted by Miss Mather and Miss Neal, of the Drexel school, and by Miss Labagh, librarian of the new library. A printed finding list was ready for distribution on the day of the dedication, and it is hoped to have the card catalog completed by the close of the year. The library was open for regular work on Monday, Oct. 7.

*Hartford (Ct.) P. L.* (63d rpt.—year ending June 1, '01.) Added 6187; total "about 70,200." Issued main lib. and six branches 218,700 (fict. 115,584; juv. fict. 29,950.) New cards 1597; total cards in use 12,675. Receipts \$16,134.83; expenses \$16,065.07.

Notable in the history of a profitable year is the growing work with the schools by means of five school branches, wherein the book circulation is in the hands of the teachers, with no expense to the library. "The circulation of books through those channels has been nearly half of the whole number of books given out in a year in the old days of the Hartford Library Association."

During the past summer a branch has been in operation in Elizabeth Park, open five hours a day. A revised novel-list has been completed and is now in circulation.

*Helena (Mont.) P. L.* (14th rpt., 1899; 15th rpt., 1900; in *Bulletin* 22, July, 1901.) Added, 1899, 3973; 1900, 1381; total 30,507. Issued, home use, 1899, 89,078, 1900, 77,819 (fict. 60%). New registration, 1899, 914; 1900, 673; cards in use 6707. Receipts, 1900, \$7213.70; expenses \$7074.20.

The home use of books shows a considerable decrease within the last year covered. The turn-over of books was 3.9. While books for young people form but 17% of the contents of the library, they made 39% of the circulation in 1900.

*Indiana State L.* The library has sold a collection of several thousand volumes of duplicates to C. T. Powner, a local bookseller of Greensburg, Ind. Most of the volumes are public documents, and as many of them bear the marks of the Indiana State Library. Mr. Henry, the librarian, has formally authorized their sale or other disposition, in a certificate which is included in the dealer's circular advertising the collection.

*Jackson, Tenn. Carnegie L.* The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on the afternoon of Sept. 11, with Masonic ceremonies.

*Kentucky, Travelling libraries in.* At the meeting of the state federation of women's clubs, held at Bowling Green in September, a report was submitted by Mrs. C. P. Barnes, chairman of the travelling library committee. The committee now operates 55 travelling li-

braries of 55 volumes each, circulating in 21 mountain counties of the state. Many more applications have been received, especially from teachers, than it has been possible to respond to, owing to lack of funds. Extracts from letters written by recipients of the boxes are given, among them one from a mountain woman in Evergreen, Ky., who says:

"I received your letter and was surprised when I read your kind offer. I have talked with the people and they seem to be very anxious for the books, as we have no library in our neighborhood, and have no kind of books to enjoy. It will be good if you could send some books treating on liquor, as there is a great deal of drinking in our country. Send some good books for young men."

The report concludes: "Our object is to establish a circuit of travelling libraries in each of the thirty mountain counties, with the county seat as a distributing point; libraries of books suitable for children, such as biographies, histories, nature studies, poems and the Bible, especially the New Testament in large type; and our ultimate object is to create within the mountain people a desire for better homes, cleaner homes, a demand for common school education."

*Knorrville, Pa.* The borough authorities have declined the offer of \$15,000 for a library building made by Andrew Carnegie, in response to the solicitation of citizens. The reason for the refusal is Mr. Carnegie's proviso that \$3000 annually for library maintenance must be guaranteed.

*Lawrence (Mass.) F. P. L.* (29th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 1949; total 51,185. Issued, home use 114,908; (fict. 43.9%; juv. 31.3%); lib. use 27,659. New registration 825; total registration 10,610. Receipts and expenses \$13,731.91.

The great need of a children's room is again emphasized, and it is hoped that work with the schools may be more fully developed. "The mayor recommends telephonic communication with the schools. That, together with a daily delivery, would be a great help to the schools and increase the library circulation."

*McKeesport, Pa. Carnegie L.* Miss Emily Kuhn, of Oakland, has been elected librarian of the new Carnegie library and Miss Flora White has been appointed assistant. It is expected that the new building will be completed early in November and will be opened to the public on Jan. 1.

*Marinette (Wis.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1901.) Added 1205; total 4469. Issued, home use 26,225 (fict. 36%; juv. 54%). New registration 1262; cards in force 1467. Receipts \$2810.41; expenses \$2667.96. The library rooms have been rearranged and greatly improved, free access to all shelves being provided for, and a children's corner fitted up. A new charging system has been

adopted and the library hours extended from 2 to 9 p.m. A "duplicate collection" of popular novels has aided in meeting the demand for recent fiction. An apprentice class was established in December, with two students, who have given 1338 hours to the library in return for instruction received. From this class appointment to the library service is made. More room and more books are ever-present needs.

*Maryland, Library development in.* The Baltimore *Sun*, on Sept. 25, printed an interesting editorial on the work of the Washington County Free Library, of Hagerstown, and its possible influence on the library development of the state. It says, in part: "Hagerstown, the seat of the library, is a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, situated in the center of a rich and populous country of nearly 50,000 population. It is the design of the trustees of the Washington county library to put books within the reach of the entire population of the county, as far as is possible, using the public schools in their plan. Of course, it cannot be done at once, but the beginning is made, and in circumstances more favorable than usual. There are few counties of so large a size so accessible by railroad or other means of travel to the county seat. While there are many towns and villages scattered throughout the county, the people are essentially an agricultural people, and the hope of agriculture and the pleasure and happiness of life in the country lie largely in the public library. After the proper method of distributing books is adopted in Washington county it is likely that the work will be extended to the whole state. When the new state building at Annapolis is completed, with proper apartments for the state library, that institution can be made the center of a system of travelling libraries reaching to every part of the state. The women's federation is working intelligently to that end, and when the proper time comes they will doubtless bring their powerful influence to bear upon the General Assembly to establish the work they desire. It may be that the Washington county library will fill a more important part in this general plan than was at first contemplated, and its field of usefulness can easily be extended beyond the limits of Washington county. Besides the Newcomer endowment, which yields about \$2500 a year, Washington county and the town of Hagerstown are under a contract to contribute, the one \$1500 and the other \$1800 annually. If the legislature should desire it to become the center of a system of travelling libraries for that part of the state it might, no doubt, be accomplished by a proper appropriation."

*Meriden, Ct. Curtis Memorial L.* The cornerstone of the library building to be presented to Meriden by Mrs. Augusta M. Curtis, as a memorial of her husband and daughter, was laid with elaborate exercises on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 28.

*New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L.* (49th rpt., 1900.) Added 3849; total 75,035. Issued, home use 115,763 (fict. and juv. 79%), showing a decrease of 14,253 from the preceding year. New registration 969. Sunday attendance 3180.

The report is mainly devoted to memorial tributes to the late librarian, Robert C. Ingraham. A portrait of Mr. Ingraham is given.

*New Rochelle (N. Y.) P. L.* It is probable that the library will be unable to take advantage of Mr. Carnegie's recent offer of \$50,000 for a new building. A few weeks before Mr. Carnegie's proposal reached them, the trustees had signed a 10-year lease for quarters for the library in the new Masonic hall at \$2700 a year. The trustees of the Masonic Lodge have refused to release the library trustees and the latter, rather than sacrifice \$27,000 of the public funds, will allow Mr. Carnegie's offer to pass unaccepted.

*New York City.* The Department of Education has issued the report of the free lectures to the people, delivered in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx during the season 1900-1901, under direction of Dr. H. M. Leipziger. This was the 13th season that the lectures have been given; it included 1963 lectures, with a total attendance of 553,558, "the largest yet in the history of the lecture course. Lectures were delivered in 52 places. A most gratifying feature that has been especially noticed is the large number of earnest hard-working men that attend these lectures, especially the courses in practical science." Co-operation between the library and the lectures has been maintained and strengthened, especially by the action of the city administration in setting apart a generous appropriation for the establishment of libraries in connection with the lectures.

*New York City. Central Park L.* The Park department established during the summer a small public library of books on botany and natural history, which is proving most successful. It is quartered in a small school house building at the west drive and 79th street and contains about 300 volumes, mainly gifts. Sets of bound magazines such as the *Botanical Gazette*, *Journal of Botany*, *Revue Horticolore*, and *Garten Flora* make up the backbone of the collection, and only books which are related to such subjects are accepted. The room is attractive, with large windows on three sides. In winter it will be heated and kept open daily from 10 o'clock until six, just as at present. A low shed has been built on one side of the house to give protection to bicycles, and the whole building arranged as an attractive resting-place as well as a reading-room.

*New York P. L.* A special exhibition of the Rembrandt engravings from the print col-

lection of J. Pierpont Morgan was opened in the print galleries of the Lenox building on Oct. 2. The display consists of the greater part of the Rembrandts in the collection, and comprises a number of fine impressions. The most familiar etchings are shown—such as the "Christ healing the sick" (the hundred guilder print); the "Angel appearing to the shepherds"; the "Rembrandt drawing" and other portraits of himself, including the one "Leaning on a sill," familiar and often reproduced; the "Good Samaritan" (1st and 3d states); "Uitenboerd, the money weigher"; the various scenes from the life of Christ, as the "Great Ecce Homo," "Christ disputing with the doctors," etc.; the finely finished "Old man with square beard wearing a rich velvet cap," the "Three trees," "Dr. Faustus," and the portraits of Jean Cutma, Uitenbogardus, Vander Linden, Renier Anslou, Coppinol, Ephraim Bonus and the Burgomaster Six. There are five impressions of the lesser known pieces, as the "Blind Tobit," the woodcut "Philosopher and hour-glass," the small "Christ at Emmaus," and "The onion woman." The last named is rare, as are also "A Polander," "Beheading of St. John the Baptist," "The Spanish gipsy," "An old beggar with long beard and a dog by his side," and others.

The marks of Lipart, Hebich, Didot, Hoehm, Haden and other collectors are found on these prints and among the marginal notes are some very interesting ones.

*Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L.* (6th rpt.—year ending June 30, '01.) Added 1714; total 9582. Issued 65,881 of which 39,229 were fiction and 18,135 juvenile. New registration 3757; total since becoming a public library 11,573. Receipts \$7313.30; expenses \$5907.63.

"This has been a year of increased activity and healthful growth." The branch library and station have each shown increased use and the work with schools has already become an important and recognized feature of library energy. Six lectures, preceded by music and illustrated in several instances by lantern slides, have been of mutual benefit both to the library and to the public.

Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 has most happily made clear the way for permanent and commodious quarters.

*Norwalk, Ct.* The offer of Andrew Carnegie of \$20,000 for a public library was accepted at a special city election, held on Sept. 20, when a resolution was passed pledging the city to appropriate \$2000 yearly for maintenance. A site for the building has been given by Hubert E. Bishop, of Norwalk.

*Oakland, Cal.* It seems evident that the city of Oakland must provide from its own resources the \$20,000 required to equip the \$50,000 library building given to it by Andrew Carnegie. The site was secured by the efforts of the Ebell Society, a local women's club,

which raised \$20,000 for the purposes, and the city authorities have given very little financial encouragement to the enterprise. On the completion of the building various members of the board of trustees applied to Mr. Carnegie for money for equipment, but their requests were refused, with the suggestion that the city itself might be expected to equip and support its own library. As yet no municipal action has been taken in the matter.

*Ogden, Utah.* The cornerstone of the new Carnegie library building was laid on Sept. 22.

*Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Athenaeum L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 1, 1901.) Added 3125; total 38,983. Issued, home use 92,561, of which 4654 were drawn through the single delivery station and 4356 through the schools. There are 5988 card holders.

*Port Jervis, N. Y., Carnegie L.* The plans prepared for the new Carnegie Library building, by Ackerman & Ross, the architects, call for a two story and basement structure in the modern French style. The dimensions are about 90 x 60. The main entrance, with effective columns on either side, opens into a spacious vestibule leading to the delivery room which is in the center of the main floor, flanked on the left by the magazine reading room and on the right by the children's room. These rooms are separated from the delivery room by glass partitions. Directly in the rear of the delivery desk is a double tier stack with a capacity of about 30,000 volumes. On the right of the stack and opening from it are two suites of small rooms, on the right the librarian's office, coat room and toilet, and on the left of the stack, work and cataloging room, and opening from the magazine reading room, a small reference and study room. The magazine files will be shelved on the walls of the reading room, and the reference collections in the study room. The children's room will be furnished with tables and chairs of graded sizes.

In the second story will be a lecture room, with a seating capacity of 250, a room for the Minisink Valley Historical Society, and a room to be devoted to school work. The basement gives the usual provision for unpacking, storage, bicycles, and contains a public documents room and a room for newspaper files. It is hoped that work on the building may begin early in the autumn.

*Portland (Ore.) P. L.* The city council on July 17 accepted the proposal of the Portland Library Association to turn over its property on Stark street, between Seventh and Park streets, to the city on a 10 years' contract. The library will be conducted as a free public library, and will receive municipal support from a levy of one-fifth of a mill. This levy cannot be made until February, 1902.

Unless some satisfactory arrangement can be made, the library will not be opened to the public until the tax money is available, as the directors of the library will not anticipate the city revenue. It has been proposed by the supporters of the present public library in the city hall, to make the new library free on January 1, 1902. If this is done, funds will have to be raised by popular subscription to pay the running expenses of the library between January 1 and the time the city revenue will become available. When the new library is opened to the public the public library in the city hall will go out of existence.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* (23d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 5298; total 93,368. Issued, home use 106,452 (fict. 36.5%; juv. fict. 22.1%); lib. use (3 months only, in old building) 7107. New registration 5124. Receipts \$128,305.47; expenses \$127,591.27.

An interesting and detailed report. The work of the year was naturally much influenced by the installation of the library in its fine new building. The removal of the main collection was made from March 9 to March 15, during which week the library was closed. An average of 10,000 v. per day were moved during the five days of actual removal. "This involved a carefully drilled force of men at each end, each in charge of a foreman, a set of 144 moving boxes, and a series of three teams going back and forth."

Of the children's department Mr. Foster says: "No portion of all the building has apparently given more pleasure to adult visitors, as well as to the young people themselves, than this attractive room, with its growing plants in the windows, its open book cases, its choice photographs on the walls, its picture bulletins, its low tables, its flood of sunshine, and the smiling faces of the children themselves." It contains 4718 v., of which 2602 are fiction, and the circulation from March 16 to December 31 was 24,858. "Personal contact of the child with the children's librarian has been the aim kept in view throughout, and it has been abundantly realized. The study of pictures, an hour of storytelling; an evening of lantern-slide pictures; a consultation in regard to summer trips; confidences in regard to the child's own natural bent, as for instance, mechanical ingenuity, or amateur photography, are some of the phases of this admirable intimacy between the child and his library friend. The interest of many of the parents has been strong and constant; the interest of many of the teachers has also been uninterrupted. The equipment and resources of the children's library have repeatedly been put to practical use in connection with the teaching of nature, of literature, of history, of art, and of geography. The two-book system has been of constant service, in supplying an additional book for use in con-

nection with school work. The class room, adjoining the children's reading room, has been utilized by teachers, with classes, for the study of such subjects as King Arthur, and has also been used for posting picture exhibits."

The work done in connection with the schools is also outlined, and the helpful relations existing between the library and other city institutions are touched upon.

Of the building, Mr. Foster says that it has borne the test of practical use surprisingly well, except that the need of an elevator is urgently felt. Its omission was a variation from the original plans, for "the placing of the industrial library in the third story (with its minutely studied equipment of books needed there, and in the delivery room as well, on occasion,) presupposed the existence of a swift and uninterrupted means of communication between the two. The testimony of the staff is uniformly to the effect that to the absence of such communication is due by far the greatest part of the delays caused to readers, and also that a very appreciable diminution is noticed in the number of readers who would visit the rooms in the third story, for purposes of study and research, but for the absence of an elevator." Appended to the report is a comparative list of public libraries of other cities, arranged by size of volumes and again by annual income. These figures show that the Providence Library "while standing no. 17 in number of volumes, is as low as no. 47 in annual book expenditure. Other tables [not printed] show this library as no. 47, also, in annual circulation, (indicating a close correspondence of the supply of books with the use of the books), no. 16 in the annual income, and no. 35 in the annual municipal appropriation."

*Quincy (Ill.) F. P. L.* (13th rpt.—year ending May 31, '01.) Added 1011; total 26,074, including unbound periodicals. Issued, home use 65,827; ref. use 3585. Of the total circulation the percentage of adult fiction was 47.20, of juv. fiction 20.10. New cards issued 1026; total cardholders 9256. Visitors to reading room 55,669. Receipts \$5723.35; expenses \$5339.56.

Comparison of statistics shows a steady gain in all departments, but more especially in the work with schools. The use of the travelling libraries sent to five city schools is an "interesting commentary on the value of the system." In the cataloging department, aside from keeping up with new publications, a subject list of children's books has been prepared, a periodical list completed, and about half the government documents on the shelves have been listed.

The library training class of five members, organized in December, 1900, has met with as much success as illness and other untoward circumstances would allow. It is, however, planned to continue the class in future.

*Raleigh, N. C. Olivia Raney L.* The library committee on Sept. 7 passed a resolution declining to accept a city appropriation of \$66.66 per month. This was caused by the action of the city council in passing upon the request for library maintenance. The library authorities asked for \$100 per month, but the city council would not consider creating a special library fund, and instead passed a resolution reducing the appropriation of the city hospital and assigning to the library the amount thus secured (\$66.66). The council's action is disapproved by the local press, and the *Raleigh Post* urges that it be rescinded and remarks: "Surely, surely, a city with a revenue of \$89,000 can spare the sum of \$200, and \$100 per month respectively for the support of such important institutions when they have been given the city without cost."

The library was opened on January 24, 1901. Since that time 5125 books have been taken out. The attendance has averaged 200 people a day and about 130 books are daily issued. The cost of rebinding, etc., is given at about \$10 per month. The librarian and assistant together receive \$35 a month; the other expenses are janitor, \$18 a month; light, \$5; new books, \$14; incidentals, \$15; fuel and a fireman, \$12—all amounting to \$109 a month. From rents the library has an income of \$65 a month.

*San Bernardino (Cal.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, '01.) Added 415; total 5203. Issued, home use 24,173 (fict. 87%, an increase of 1% over the previous year.) New membership 408; total membership 1913. Reading room attendance 9624.

During the year special teachers' cards were issued on which three books at a time might be withdrawn.

*San Francisco. Mercantile L.* The library trustees have decided to rent or sell the building on the corner of Van Ness and Golden Gate avenues and to remove the library to a central, downtown location. Arrangements have been completed for the removal and a lease has been signed for a building at 223 Sutter street. The transfer of the books to the new location will commence at once and the trustees expect to be settled in their new home within a couple of months.

*San Francisco (Cal.) P. L.* The city board of supervisors has decided to submit to general election on Nov. 5 an ordinance authorizing the purchase of the Mechanics' Institute pavilion property as a site for the Carnegie library building. The Mechanics' Institute trustees on Sept. 24 decided to offer the property for sale to the city for that purpose.

*Torrington (Ct.) L.* The handsome library building given to Torrington by the late Elisha Turner was dedicated on the afternoon of Sept. 11.

The library was organized as the Wolcott-

ville Library Association in 1864; in 1881 it was changed to the Torrington Library Association; and on May 22, 1899, it was incorporated by special charter as the Torrington Library. Its development was mainly due to the efforts and generous aid of Lauren Wetmore and Elisha Turner, in commemoration of which two bronze tablets, secured through public subscription, have been placed on the walls of the building.

The building stands in a prominent position, opposite a small park, and but slightly removed from the business center of the town. It is of white marble in a simple treatment of the Neo-Greek style of architecture, with a recessed portico of Ionic columns in the center of the front; and with its red tile roof and bronze covered doors, and the bronze grilles over them, its color effect under the tall arching elms is most attractive.

The main entrance opens into the delivery room, where tall fluted Corinthian columns carry a "dish-dome," while the outline of the dome and the panels around it are repeated in the design of the marble mosaic floor and its ornamental borders. On the left of the delivery room is the reading room, 22 feet by 36 feet, with large windows towards the front and rear, and a semi-circular bay of five windows on the side. A large fireplace at the back of the room has a chime clock set with carved Greek foliage around it in a tympanum. The ceiling is of gray quartered oak with plain panels surrounded by carved egg-and-dart mouldings, between large oak beams. The walls are panelled of gray quartered oak from floor to ceiling.

On the right of the delivery room is the reference library room, somewhat smaller than the reading room, and fitted with bookcases and cupboards and drawers. It is also finished in gray quartered oak and has decorated plaster on walls above the bookcases and in the panels between the large ornamental ceiling beams. Back of this room is the librarian's and trustee's room with a green marble fireplace. This opens into the stack room as well as into the delivery room.

Directly across the delivery room from the main entrance is the librarian's desk, so placed that from it almost all of the two reading rooms is visible. Back of the desk is the stack room, entirely shut off from the other parts of the building by brick walls and rolling steel shutters and fireproof doors. It has two tiers of book stacks and is arranged to receive another when required. The total capacity is 42,000 volumes. Under the stack room is a work room and unpacking room with a separate entrance from the street.

A wide staircase leads from the delivery room up to two picture galleries on the second floor with large skylights over them.

The building is heated by both direct and indirect steam, and is ventilated by means of large exhaust flues carried up in the chimneys. The lighting is by electricity and the

fixtures were especially designed for the building. All the interior woodwork is quartered oak, and all the flooring of the principal floors is of marble mosaic and terrazzo. The architect was Mr. Ernest Greene, of New York.

*Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Ia.* The cornerstone of the David B. Henderson library building was laid on the afternoon of Sept. 25.

*Utica (N. Y.) P. L.* Plans for the new library building were selected on July 25, the successful competitor being Arthur C. Jackson, of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, of New York.

*Vineland (N. J.) P. L.* The library was dedicated on the evening of Oct. 1. It has been established mainly through the efforts of the local women's club, its nucleus having been a donation of about \$2000 worth of books from the late N. B. Webster, of Vineland. At the dedication exercises it was formally transferred to the mayor, representing the civic authorities, by Dr. Mary J. Dunlap, president of the women's club. The city has voted to appropriate an annual maintenance fund.

*Western Reserve University, Adelbert College L.* The university has reprinted, in pamphlet form, the "Sketch of the history and present condition of the Library of Adelbert College," given in the official report of July, 1901. This is an excellent historical review of the development of the library from 1831, when it is first referred to in the college catalog, to its present condition as a collection of over 43,000 v., in the beautiful and spacious Hatch library building, which was dedicated in June, 1896. The various special collections are described, as is the library building. The relations existing between the college library and the other Cleveland libraries have been most satisfactory, and since 1890 the Hatch Library has been a delivery station of the Public Library. In conclusion, it is pointed out that "the growth of the library of this college is typical of the library experience of all the colleges of the middle west. In 1836 one large addition was made, and for the next fifty years progress was at a snail's pace, and there were long periods of stagnation. The beginning of the modern library movement, in 1876, seems to have had no effect upon the college library. It is not until seven years later that the new life of the library begins. In the 18 years which have elapsed since that date the library as it exists to-day has grown up. Within that time it has more than trebled the number of volumes, and has increased in value and efficiency in far greater proportion."

*Wheeling, W. Va.* The Carnegie offer of \$75,000 for a library building, made nearly

two years ago, has been left unaccepted, owing to opposition of the local labor unions. The terms of the gift could not be accepted without the passage of a special act by the legislature. Such an act was passed last winter, and preparations were made for a special bond election to provide \$50,000 as the city's share of the cost and maintenance. At a recent meeting of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly a resolution was passed denouncing Mr. Carnegie's plan, and pledging every union man to vote and work against the bond issue. Since it takes a two-thirds vote to carry the appropriation, the board's library committee decided that it would be useless to hold the election, and has dropped the matter for the present.

*Wisconsin State Historical Soc., Madison.* (Rpt., 48th annual meeting, Dec. 13, 1900.) The main facts of this report have already been noted in these columns (L.J., Jan., p. 38). As printed it contains full lists of gifts, financial statement, etc., and the usual Wisconsin necrology for the year.

*Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.* (41st rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 5819; total 131,315, of which 61,412 v. are in the circulating department. Issued, home use 201,538; ref. use 117,463; Sunday use 2893; holiday use 480. Of the home use 114,820 v. were drawn on teachers' cards and 16,561 were issued to teachers for pupils' use. 12,644 were distributed through the delivery stations, an increase of 9%. Receipts \$48,293.88; expenses \$45,670.11.

The report closes the 30th year of the librarianship of Mr. Green, during which time the size of the library has increased more than six times and its usefulness more than ten times. In spite of the fast growing population the library has increased twice as fast as the city. Each year has seen new projects undertaken for extending the scope of work. In the work with the public schools the Worcester library was a pioneer and in recent years an extended scheme for exchanges with other libraries, unrestricted use of books in some parts of the library, large collections of pictures, etc., have given evidence of the determination of Mr. Green and his associates to more than keep pace with the times.

During the last year a new delivery department and a children's room have been opened. "The children's room has been a great success. Between the hours of 4.15 and 5.45 o'clock in the afternoon accommodations are taxed to the utmost." The Worcester Medical Library has been moved into the old library building and improvements have also been made in the magazine and reading rooms, and it is now planned to build additional stacks in the upper part of the new building.

The work of reclassifying and recataloging the library, begun in 1894 and carried on from year to year with utmost speed, accord-

ing to the funds provided, is progressing satisfactorily, and a finding list of books added between January, 1896, and July, 1900, has been printed.

*Yonkers, N. Y. Carnegie L.* On Sept. 23 the common council voted to accept the southwest corner of Washington Park as a site for the Carnegie library building. The vote on the question was a tie, the deciding vote being cast by the mayor.

#### FOREIGN.

*Croydon (Eng.) P. Ls.* (12th rpt. — year ending March 31, '01.) Added 2902; total 43,791. Issued, lending libs. 315,208 (fict. 60.6%); ref. lib. 36,267. The year "has surpassed all previous years in the use that has been made of the libraries." The home circulation shows a gain of 8351 and at the same time a drop of 3.1 per cent. in fiction issues. In the reference room the issues nearly treble those of the year preceding — a result attributed to the policy of "shelving the books so far as possible in open cases, and providing comfortable accommodations for the people who consult them. No system of cataloging, no popularizing efforts, can take the place of the books themselves, which are their own best advertisements, and bad accommodation or illiberal rules will keep away all but the most enthusiastic and determined readers."

*Finsbury P. Ls., London.* (Rpt. — year ending March 31, 1901.) Added 1815 (878 to ref. dept.); total 21,803, of which 6371 are in the ref. dept. Issued, home use 99,534; ref. use 11,605; from branches 4712. Adult borrowers 3478; juv. borrowers 1058. There were 11,174 v. issued from the juvenile department, exclusive of books on open shelves for reading room use. Sunday attendance in ref. reading room for eight months, 3853; books issued 444.

The open shelf collection in the reference department numbers 1000 volumes. It was established in June, 1900, and its success "is an ample justification of the plan of allowing readers to select books for purposes of consultation without the trouble of filling up application forms."

*Montreal, Can.* No action has yet been taken on Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$150,000 for a public library building. At a meeting of the city finance committee on Sept. 6 the matter was brought up, and it was pointed out that a single public library in Montreal could never be successfully operated. The English people, it was said, would not be satisfied with a library unless entire freedom was possible as to the character of the volumes placed on the shelves; dictation from without, no matter what the source, would not be tolerated. That would be the chief objection urgeable against the Carnegie plan. If the free public library scheme were to be applied

to Montreal, with its dual population, two libraries would be essential — one French, the other English.

*St. John (N. B.) F. P. L.* The 19th report of the library, for the year ending May 31, 1901, is printed in the local press. Added 270; total 12,811. Issued, home use 32,718. New cards issued 187; total cards issued 6073. Receipts \$2192.45; expenses \$1831.03, the balance of \$361.42 being needed to defray expenses for five months following.

"Early in the present year the commissioners were hopeful that by means of an increased grant from the city it would be possible to secure larger and more convenient rooms for the library, and also to increase the number of books." At this time "it was decided to ask for legislative authority to appropriate an additional sum of \$1000. Unfortunately the measure promoted by the council did not become law, and the commissioners have in consequence been unable to carry out the needed improvements which were in contemplation."

*Westminster, City of, (London, Eng.) P. Ls.* "By the changes in local government consequent upon the London Government Act, 1899, the control and management of five public libraries, already established in the parishes of St. George, Hanover Square (two libraries); St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster (two libraries); and St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Paul, Covent Garden (one library), forming portions of the new City of Westminster, became vested in the Council, November, 1900." After the transfer of these libraries to their control, the Council at once enlarged the scope of work, extending library privileges to residents who are not taxpayers and including districts not originally under the Public Libraries Act. The report received, consisting almost entirely of tabulated results, contains separate statistics for each of the three parishes. Throughout these reports the fact is evident that the enlarged opportunities have already brought increased use both in the lending and reference departments. The reports for the several libraries are briefly as follows:

*St. George, Hanover Sq., P. Ls.* (7th rpt. — year ending March 31, '01.) Added 2166; total 35,889. Issued, home use 156,485 (fict. 94,303; juv. 26,183); reference use 38,078. Attendance 1,104,900, an excess of 171,000 over that of the previous year. Registration 7131.

*St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster P. Ls.* (44th rpt. — year ending March 31, '01.) No statistics of additions are given; total volumes, however, are 29,097. Issued, home use 82,770; ref. use 35,700.

*St. Martin's P. L.* (Rpt., Jan. '99-Mar. 31, '01.) Added 5418; total 34,032. Issued, home use 110,028; reference use 182,642. Total attendance, 1899, 933,562; 1900-1901, 1,380,406.

## Gifts and Bequests.

*Bay Ridge (N. Y.) F. L.* By the will of the late Norris L. M. Bennett, of New Utrecht, the library receives a bequest of \$500.

*Marinette, Wis.* On Sept. 17 Isaac Stephenson, in a communication to the common council, offered to give \$30,000 for a library building and site, on condition that the city put itself under bonds to appropriate at least \$3000 a year for its support. The proposition met with the unanimous acceptance of the council on Oct. 2. The library is to be erected some time in 1902, according to Mr. Stephenson's present offer.

*Northwestern University L., Evanston, Ill.* The class of 1895, College of Liberal Arts, has voted to present to the university, for the increase of the library, its class fund of \$543, the principal to remain intact and to be known by the class name.

*Norwich, N. Y.* By the will of the late Mrs. Jane M. Guernsey provision is made for the establishment of a public library, to be known as the Guernsey Homestead Memorial Library. For this purpose there is bequeathed real estate comprising a whole square, on which stands one dwelling besides the family homestead. The will directs that the property cannot be diverted to any other use, and that neither of the residences can be rented, but that the homestead shall be used for a library and the other residence may be occupied by the librarian. It is provided that the testator's other real estate and personal property, with the exception of paintings, pictures and furniture, are to be sold and the proceeds devoted to equipping the library.

The library is placed in charge of the local board of education, which is called upon to meet several difficulties in the discharge of its trust. It is desired to remodel the house for library purposes, and to make the homestead grounds into an attractive public park. One of the local papers says: "To meet all of these necessities the board has decided to hire a man with the most professions at his command at once. To be eligible the applicant must be a first-class librarian and landscape gardener. He must also be willing to act as janitor for both the library and the high school. The salary which will be paid to the man having all of these accomplishments has not been specified."

### Carnegie library gifts.

The record of library gifts from Andrew Carnegie, not previously given in these columns, is as follows:

*Canton, N. Y.* Sept. 19. \$30,000.

*Clinton, Ia.* Sept. 8. \$30,000.

*Larbert, Stirlingshire, Scotl.* Sept. 18. £3000.

*Pembroke, Ont., Can.* July 16. \$10,000.



## Librarians.

**BAKER-PADDOCK.** Miss Catherine Dix Paddock, N. Y. State Library School, 1898-99, and Mr. William Fleet Baker were married July 20, 1901.

**CONE,** Miss Jessica G., graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '95, began on Oct. 1 a six-months' engagement as cataloger at the Howard Library, Nashville, Tenn.

**CRAWFORD,** Miss Esther, of the New York State Library School, 1889-90, 1895-96, has resigned her position as cataloger of the Public Library, Dayton, O., to accept a position as assistant librarian at the Hatch Library, Adelbert College, Cleveland, O.

**FICHTENKAM,** Miss Alice C., by a rearrangement of the work in the Catalogue Department of the Office of Public Documents, Washington, has been placed in charge of the preparation of the annual "Catalogue of public documents," which will in future be compiled under her supervision.

**HAYNES,** Miss Frances Elizabeth, of the New York State Library School, 1896-97, has resigned her position as librarian of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Mass., to accept a position as assistant librarian at Mount Holyoke College.

**JACOBUS,** Miss Sarah M., formerly assistant in the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Kamehameha School, of Honolulu, H. I. This institution is a polytechnic school endowed by a native princess. Miss Jacobus sailed for Honolulu on Sept. 22.

**KAULA,** F. Edward, of Somerville, Mass., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Ct. Mr. Kaula is a graduate of the Amherst Library School, and has been assistant in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library for the past five years.

**LA BORDE,** Miss Lavinia H., of Richland county, S. C., was on Sept. 30 appointed state librarian of South Carolina, succeeding Miss Lucie Barron, whose term expired Oct. 1. In all 25 applications had been received by the governor. Miss La Borde has for the past few years been a stenographer in the governor's office.

**NUTTING,** Miss Mary O., has resigned her position as librarian of the Mount Holyoke College Library, and has been made librarian emeritus. Miss Bertha E. Blakely, formerly assistant librarian, succeeds Miss Nutting as librarian.

**POOLE-KENDALL.** Mr. Franklin Osborne Poole, assistant librarian of the Boston Athenæum, was married, on Sept. 25 to Miss Helen Bigelow Kendall, of Malden, Mass.

**RICHARDSON,** Dr. E. C., librarian of Princeton University, will sail for Europe on Oct. 12, to be absent for about a year.

**SANBORN,** Miss Alice E., Pratt Institute Library School, class of '98, has resigned her position in the library of Princeton University to accept the librarianship of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

**SWEM,** Earl G., formerly of the Public Documents Library, Washington, D. C., has been appointed librarian of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

**VOUGHT,** Sabra W., of the New York State Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the University of Tennessee.

## Cataloging and Classification.

**BOSTON P. L.** Branch finding list: books added to the branches, from June 1, 1897, to Aug. 1, 1901. no. 4: September, 1901. Boston, 1901. 6+49 p. O.

Prefaced by a synopsis of the classification adopted for the branch libraries. There are 19 main classes, designated by capital letters, sub-classes being indicated by small letters; fiction has an author number only. Books for young people are recorded in their various classes, and are also given in a separate author list.

The **CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin** for September contains a short reading list on John Fiske.

**CINCINNATI (O.) P. L.** Special reading list: Missions; comp. by Stella Virginia Seybold. September, 1901. 24 p. nar. D.

A full-classed list, arranged by countries, with sub-divisions for biography.

The **FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin** for September devotes its reference list to "English art and artists," including the art poems of Robert Browning and their commentaries.

**NEW YORK P. L.** Handbook of the S. P. Avery collection of prints and art books in the New York Public Library, 1901. 84 p. 2 il. D. cl.

Samuel P. Avery to whose public spirit and generosity a number of the public institutions of New York are so heavily indebted, since 1865 made it a point to secure one or more examples of the work of nearly every contemporary artist whom he had met or of whom he had heard. The result is the collection of 17,775 etchings and lithographs and photographs, representing 978 artists, which Mr. Avery presented to the New York Public Library in May, 1900. The etchings are

by artists of our own era such as Haden, Daubigny, Whistler, Rajon and others equally well known. One of the gems in this collection is the set of Turner's "Liber studiorum," possibly the only complete set in this country. The lithographs illustrate the art from the time of its inventor, Senefelder, to the present day. The photographs are from paintings by artists with whom Mr. Avery had intimate relations and most of them bear autograph inscriptions by the artists. Besides the prints the collection includes 82 printed volumes representing 69 separate works; also, printed and manuscript catalogs, essays on the arts employed, portraits, biographical sketches and other material relating to the artists represented in the collection. The catalog is handsomely printed and serves a twofold purpose. It is intended in the first place as a guide to those who wish to study the collection by showing of what it consists and by how many examples each artist is represented; in the second place, it will serve to show what is lacking.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains a second selection of the letters of James Monroe, of which the first instalment appeared in the issue for February, 1900, (v. 4, no. 2.) Four letters are given, written in the years 1808-1809, two unaddressed, being presumably written to John Taylor or Tazewell, the others being respectively to George Hay and to Sir Francis Baring.

The *Readers' Index*, published bi-monthly by the Croydon (Eng.) Public Libraries, contains in its issue for September-October an outline sketch of representative historical novels, covering English history from the latter half of the 11th to the first part of the 19th century. The outline is intended as a skeleton plan of study. This number of the *Index* contains also reading list no. 13, on "Geology of the British isles," with annotations.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September devotes its special reading lists to sculpture and John Fiske.

THOMAS CRANE P. L., *Quincy, Mass.* Classified list of new books added during the year 1900, including also all fiction added from 1898. Quincy, 1901. 32 p. O.

Fiction is given in three lists—authors, titles, and historical fiction. The latter records books also given in the preceding lists, is classed by countries (with period subdivision), and such subjects as Crusades, Reformation, etc., and briefly annotated.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Accessions to the department library, April-June, 1901. (Bulletin no. 36.) 24 p. (printed on one side) O.

#### FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

- Allen, Mary Houstoun Anderson, "Mrs. William Allen" (The love letters of a liar);  
 Austin, John Gustave, and Smith, William Lee (Ohio business law);  
 Babcock, Charles Almanzo (Bird day);  
 Blocher, Samuel Joseph (A practical treatise on the civil government of Arkansas and the United States . . .);  
 Bowdoin, William Goodrich (The rise of the book-plate);  
 Bracké, Ole Olafson (Poems and prose);  
 Breen, James William (If: turning points in the careers of notable people . . .);  
 Chipman, William Pendleton, and Chipman, Charles Phillips (An aerial runaway . . .);  
 Cresee, Franklin Allison (Practical pointers for patentees);  
 Davis, Frederick Hubbard (Christmas voices and other poems);  
 Dexter, Joseph Plato (The common cause);  
 Dickinson, John Woodbridge (Rhetoric and principles of written composition);  
 Elliott, Richard Perry (Handbook of information pertinent to the making of contracts for the sale of school furniture);  
 Engle, Willis Darwin (A general history of the order of the Eastern Star);  
 Foster, Walter Bertram (The lost galleon of Doubloon Island);  
 Foster, William Augustus (The world's wild animals . . .);  
 Fuller, Henry Starkey (Ten days abroad);  
 Geers, Edward Franklin (Ed. Geers' experience with the trotters and pacers . . .);  
 Gestefeld, Ursula Newell (The builder and the plan . . .);  
 Gillespie, Mrs. Elizabeth Duane (A book of remembrance);  
 Hopkins, William John (Telephone lines and their properties);  
 Jamison, Alcinous Burton (Intestinal ills);  
 Jones, Orville Davis (Politics of the Nazarene . . .);  
 Landrum, John Belton O'Neill (History of Spartanburg County . . .);  
 Leuf, Alexander Hubert Providence (Practical first principles);  
 Lounsbury, Grace Constant (An Iseult idyll and other poems);  
 Miller, William Augustus (The involuntary forces, their use and abuses . . .);  
 Mortimer, Frederic Edward (The pilgrim's path . . .);  
 Mowbray, Jay Paul (A journey to nature);  
 Munhall, Leander Whitcomb (The convert and his relations . . .);  
 Murray, David Ambrose (Atoms and energies);  
 Nash, Eugene Beauharnais (Leaders in typhoid fever . . .);  
 Newbranch, Harvey Ellsworth (William Jennings Bryan: a concise but complete story of his life and services);

Peele, Stanton Canfield, and Deis, John Homer (The general principles of the law of insurance);  
 Remington, Edward Pym (Edward P. Remington's annual newspaper directory for 1901);  
 Sanders, Louis Milton (Annual digest of the decisions of the supreme court of the U. S. for 1900 . . .);  
 Smith, Nile Cann, *comp.* (Shapleigh's handbook);  
 Steele, Asa Manchester (A sire of battles);  
 Stone, Charles John (Stone's new superlative trouser system . . .);  
 Strait, Newton Allen, *comp.* (Alphabetical list of battles, 1754-1900);  
 Streeter, Oscar Willard (A dream of life);  
 Tomkins, Floyd Williams (Following Christ);  
 Van Praag, Francis Wells (Clayton Hallowell . . .);  
 Watt, William Edward (Conversation and effectual ready utterance);  
 Willey, William Patrick (An inside view of the formation of the state of West Virginia);  
 Williams, Frank Purdy (Hallie Marshall, a true daughter of the South);  
 Williams, Mary Emma, and Fisher, Katharine Rolston (Elements of the theory and practice of cooking . . .);  
 Woodley, Oscar Israel, and Woodley, Myra Soper (Foundation lessons in English);  
 Young, George Lindley (The doctrines of the book of Acts).

### Bibliography.

ALFRED, *the Great*. Draper, W. H. Alfred the Great: a sketch and seven studies. 2d ed., rev. London, E. Stock, 1901. il. 160 p. 8°.

Contains a bibliography.

—Manchester (*Eng.*) P. F. Ls. Alfred the Great and his times, millenary celebration, 1901: an annotated study-list of books in the reference library; *comp.* by John H. Swann. (Occasional lists, no. 7.) 12 p. O.

An excellent annotated list, classed under such headings as "His life," "His writings," "His kingdom and people," with subdivisions for Chronicles and general history, Social history, Ecclesiastical, Coins, Literature, Arts and sciences, etc.

ARMENIA. Lynch, H. F. B. Armenia: travels and studies. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1901. 2 v., 16+470; 12+512 p. 8°. \$15.

Volume 2 contains an extended classified bibliography, pages 471-496, more than half of it relating to travel and topography. The author considers this section exhaustive.

BOONE, Daniel. Miner, William Harvey. Daniel Boone: contribution toward a bibliography of writings concerning Daniel

Boone. New York, published by the Dibdin Club, 1901. 9+32 p. interleaved, 12°.

This is a reprint, with additions and corrections, from *The Publishers' Weekly* of March 2 and April 6, 1901. In its present form it makes an attractive and handy little booklet, of which only 250 copies were printed for the Dibdin Club. The titles are liberally annotated and the descriptions are reasonably accurate. We commend this contribution to the consideration of Americanists, and wish for its compiler encouragement to add to and elaborate the work for which he has laid so firm a foundation.  
 V. H. P.

BUILDING. Leaning, John. Building specifications for the use of architects, surveyors, builders, etc. London, B. T. Batsford, 1901. 13+641 p. 8°.

Pages 587-607 are bibliographical: classified trade lists, condensed bibliography of specifications, and a classified list of selected works on materials and construction, etc. The last list is especially helpful. Prices are given.

CONSUMPTION. Gardiner, Charles Fox. The care of the consumptive: a consideration of the scientific use of natural therapeutic agencies in the prevention and cure of consumption; together with a chapter on Colorado as a resort for invalids. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900. 7+182 p. 16°. Contains a bibliography of five pages.

FOLK-LORE. Rhys, John. Celtic folk-lore, Welsh and Manx. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1901. 2 v. 448, 320 p. 8°. Bibliography, p. xxxi-xlvi.

FOREIGN MISSIONS. Ecumenical missionary conference, New York, 1900. Report of the Ecumenical Conference on foreign missions, held in Carnegie Hall and neighboring churches, April 21 to May 1. New York, American Tract Society, 1900. 2 v. 558; 484 p. 8°.

Volume 2 contains a valuable selected bibliography of "Missionary literature of the 19th century," compiled by Rev. Harlan P. Beach, pages 435-462. About 1500 titles are included. The list is classified, and publisher and usually the price are given.

HANOTAUX, G. La Seine et les quais: Promenades d'un bibliophile. Paris, Daragon, 1901. 4+103 p. 18°. 5 fr.

KIPLING, Rudyard. The works of Rudyard Kipling: description of a set of first editions of his books in the library of a New York collector. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1901. facsim. por. 8+91 p. 8°. pap., \$10; Japan pap., \$20.

An elaborate descriptive catalog of a fine

private Kipling collection, prepared by Luther S. Livingstone. The edition is limited to 77 copies, 12 of which are on Japan paper.

LACE. Jackson, Mrs. F. Nevill. A history of hand-made lace; dealing with the origin of lace, the growth of the great lace centers, the mode of manufacture, the methods of distinguishing and the care of various kinds of lace; with supplementary information by Ernesto Jesurum. London, L. Upcott Gill, 1900. 11+245 p. il. 8°.

In the chapter on the literature of lace there is a bibliography of 92 titles.

MAYFLOWER, *ship*. Ames, Azel. The *Mayflower* and her log, July 15, 1620-May 6, 1621; chiefly from original sources. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1901. 22+375 p. il. 4°.

Contains an interesting bibliography, p. 345-357.

MISTRAL, Frédéric. Downer, Charles Alfred. Frédéric Mistral, poet and leader in Provence. New York: Columbia University Press, 1901. 10+267 p. 12°, (Columbia University studies in romance, philology and literature.)

Contains a 5-page bibliography.

RUSKIN, John. Jameson, M. Ethel. A bibliographical contribution to the study of John Ruskin. Cambridge, Riverside Press, 1901. 12+154 p. il. D.

To say that this "bibliographical contribution" shows good intentions is perhaps the kindest comment that can be made upon it. It consists of a brief biographical sketch, followed by selected appreciations and estimates, and by lists of Ruskin's books arranged chronologically, of British editions, of foreign editions, of books of selections, quotations, etc., of books relating to Ruskin, and of magazine articles on the same subject. Unfortunately, the biographical sketch consists of facts and citations brought together without unity or form, and while the bibliographical lists assemble a large quantity of entries, they show carelessness of detail. A list of authorities used in compilation is given in the prefatory pages, wherein are to be found such entries as "Lorenz, d'Otto, 'Catalogue de la librairie Française,'" "Mather, J. M., 'Life and teaching,'" "Reclaim's universal bibliothek," "Repertoire bibliographique de revue Française." It is a pity that the industry and enthusiasm of the compiler were not combined with more accuracy and bibliographical skill. The little book is sold by the author at The Windermere, Detroit, at \$2 per copy. It is dedicated to Mrs. Zella Allan Dixon.

## Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

The "Thompson" in Ernest Seton-Thompson is a pseudonym. The writer's name is Ernest Evan Seton, 1860—, and that of his wife, Grace (Gallatin) Seton, 1872—.

Maxim Gor'ky's real name, transliterated according to the scheme of the A. L. A. Committee on Slavic, is Alexiei Maximovitch Pieshkov. A. K.

The compiler of "Seven great hymns of the mediæval church," (N. Y., Randolph, 1865), attributed in Cushing's "Anonyms" to William Cowper Prime, was Charles Cooper Nott, now Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims. W: S. B.

Perceval, George, pseud. of George Procter, "History of Italy from the fall of the Western Empire to the French Revolution" (Lond., 1825.) The 2d edition (Lond., 1844) was published with his real name. W: S. B.

*The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.*

Kaufman, Helen L. is comp. of "The notary's manual . . . comp. by a member of the San Francisco bar."

4-19-69 is a pseud. for Mighels, Philip Verrill. "When a witch is young . . ."

Salvarona is a pseud. for Waters, Harry Guy. "The wisdom of passion . . ."

## Humors and Blunders.

EXCHANGES recently received at the New York State Library from an educational institution were addressed: Cereals Section, N. Y. State Library, Albany, N. Y.

SPECULATOR.—"Have you located your new town yet?"

BOOMER.—"No, but we have our Carnegie library all ready to set up as soon as we find a site."—*Town Topics*.

OVERHEARD IN THE LIBRARY ELEVATOR.

LADY, to Elevator Man.—"This is very fine indeed. What is upstairs?"

ELEVATOR MAN.—"The second floor, mum."

LADY.—"Oh, I thought it was the basement."

ACROSTIC. A children's librarian should be

C—heerful  
H—umane  
I—ntelligent  
L—ovable  
D—ignified  
R—esourceful  
E—nthusiastic  
N—erveless  
S—ympathetic  
L—enient  
I—mpartial  
B—enevolent  
R—esponsive  
A—miable  
R—esponsible  
I—ndustrious  
A—ttractive  
N—eat

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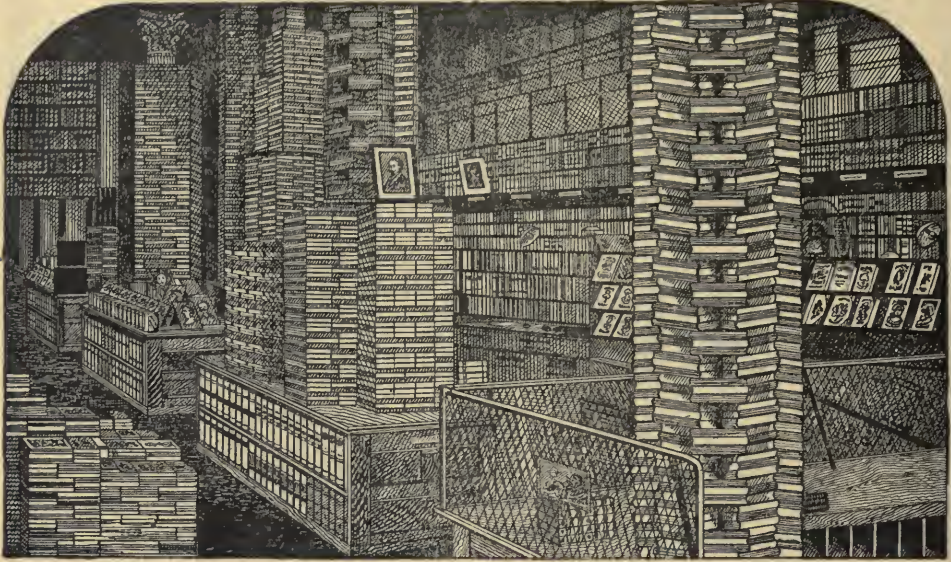
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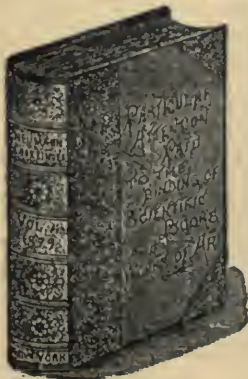
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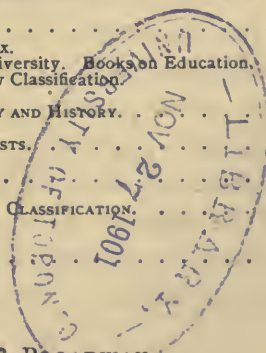
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 26.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 11

THE plan for printed catalog cards reaches its final culmination in the comprehensive scheme announced by the Library of Congress in its two circulars. In the hands of Mr. Putnam the plan has reached a development far beyond what was at first projected and quite beyond the possibilities of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, so that the library interest is to be doubly congratulated on the fact that the national library has at last undertaken its proper work as a national center of co-operation in this important field. Not only current copyright books, but the miscellaneous accessions to the library and special departments as they are reclassified, will be represented by cards, purchasable by all libraries at the very moderate price of two cents for the initial card and one-half cent or four-tenths of a cent for duplicates, according as they are ordered after or before printing. These prices are provisional ones, based on the authority given by the printing act to sell government publications at the cost of manufacture, plus ten per cent. The fact that this card work must be done for the library itself removes from consideration the main difficulty before the plan as considered by the Publishing Board, and gives libraries the best results at the lowest cost. There should be special appreciation of the prompt willingness on the part of the authorities of the national library to conform its practice to the requirements of libraries in general, as formulated by the American Library Association. The result is a long step forward in library development.

As newly-published books are the chief consumption of most libraries, the prices of new publications are of vital importance, and every library is interested in noting how the "net" plan of the publishers works out in practice. The publishers' proposals were made in a broad and liberal spirit at the A. L. A. conference, and while it was thought that the new plan might somewhat increase the cost of books to libraries, yet if this ad-

vance were small there might be compensating advantages. Mr. Wellman's letter, elsewhere in this issue, is one of several indications that the subject should receive the prompt attention of the Committee on Relations with the Book Trade which was provided for at Waukesha, and of which Mr. W. T. Peoples, of the New York Mercantile Library, has been wisely made chairman, as representing a large purchasing interest at the publishing center. It has been generally understood that the publishers did not expect to make the new plan a means of increasing their own returns, except so far as it might promote a wider sale of books, but were endeavoring chiefly to restore the bookstore part of the machinery of book distribution, of which the libraries form the complement. As large and regular buyers, libraries are entitled to the best terms practicable, and as the actual prices to libraries are based upon "net" publishing prices, librarians should be on the alert to see that these are really on the reduced basis.

THE death of Edward Capen on his eightieth birthday, October 20, recalls the striking progress in library development which has taken place within the span of a single life. Mr. Capen was the first librarian of the Boston Public Library, in its humble beginnings, in comparison with which the present Haverhill Library, of which he was librarian emeritus at the time of his death, would probably seem a great institution. The names of Charles C. Jewett, Justin Winsor, Mellen Chamberlin, Herbert Putnam, and now by James L. Whitney, his successors, suggest how to the original conception of the librarian's function as a keeper of books were added, as library interests developed, the qualities of scholarship, executive ability, and bibliographical skill, until the foremost libraries now require the ablest men in the community for their full development. Mr. Capen is held in affectionate remembrance by those who have memory of the earlier days of the library interests in this country.

## Communications.

ANNE MANNING — A REPLY.

"CATALOGER" will find an account of Miss Manning in the introduction of the 1896 edition of the "Household of Sir Thomas More," published by Scribner's Sons. It there states that Miss Manning never married.

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### AN INDEX TO RECITATIONS.

AFTER reading Mr. W. Dawson Johnston's instructive article on "Present bibliographical undertakings in the United States," in the September JOURNAL, one can appreciate the immense amount of good such undertakings are calculated to effect for librarians, not less than readers in general. It is to be hoped that the good work will go on, and that humbler subjects, not less important in some cases, will not be neglected. One such which is much needed in any public library is an index to recitations, or "pieces," which are always so eagerly sought after by the pupils of grammar grades. The old, defective Werner's "Directory," which, however faulty, was the only thing of the kind, and as such was useful, is now out of print and impossible to obtain, and a complete modern successor to it would be very welcome.

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East St. Louis, Ill. }

### TELEPHONES IN LIBRARIES.

In the *Electrical World and Engineer* of October 26 is an article "The telephone as an information bureau," which is worth noting. It describes how the Cuyahoga Telephone Company of Cleveland put into operation a public information bureau for its subscribers, with a young woman and a reference library as the basis of its work. If telephone companies in a large city can afford to do such things as a commercial venture, why could they not do quite as well to supply libraries in smaller places with a 'phone, in return for the furnishing of such information by the library to their customers? Would not a library thus be enabled to earn its telephone rental, and at the same time be justified in paying more attention to inquiries than is sometimes felt necessary; or would it not be a solution of the difficulty in cases where we refrain from putting in a telephone at all, because of the "bother" it may give owing to just such inquiries?

HENRY J. CARR.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Scranton, Pa. }

### PROTECTING POOLE INDEX PAGES.

I NOTE Miss L. Ambrose's letter in regard to the wearing out of the preliminary pages of Poole's "Index" (L. J., June, 1901: 316.) In the old Astor Library (before the consolidation) we hit upon the plan of having the binder cover these pages of "Abbreviations, titles and imprints" on both sides with transparent tracing linen, and we have not yet found any reason for abandoning the practice.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF,  
Chief of Shelf Dept.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. }

### LIBRARY DISCOUNTS AND NET BOOKS.

WHEN the system of net prices for books, with a discount to libraries of only ten per cent., was proposed, librarians were given to understand that the net prices would be approximately 20% less than the old list prices. Thus a book which would formerly have been listed at \$1.50 and sold to libraries for \$1 would under the new plan be listed at \$1.20 net, and would cost the libraries \$1.08. This increase of 8% in the cost, librarians were urged to submit to for the sake of the obsolescent booksellers.

It is unfortunate, then, that while making the price net, many publishers should have neglected to make the corresponding reduction. Although it is difficult, of course, to demonstrate in regard to a given publication that the net price is as high, or nearly as high, as the list price would have been under the old arrangement when 33% discount was allowed to libraries, yet in many instances the fact is plainly apparent.

This opinion is strengthened by examination of recent English books published on this side or imported. For such books the prices used frequently or generally to correspond with the foreign list price, from which a discount of 33% was usually secured by libraries. Of eight similar recent publications chosen at random, in only one instance was the net price less 10% as low as the English list price less one third. In three cases the net prices corresponded closely with the English list prices (none of which were net); while in four instances the American price less the discount was actually higher than the English list price.

Conclusive evidence may be found in many series; e.g., "The great commanders series" formerly published at \$1.50 per volume and costing libraries \$1, while the recent volumes are listed at \$1.50 net and cost libraries \$1.35 per volume.

An increase of 35% in the cost means less than three-quarters as many books. The library which formerly purchased 2000 volumes per year will be able to buy less than 1500. Is not this matter serious enough to demand immediate and vigorous protest?

HILLER C. WELLMAN.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Brookline, Mass. }

## COMPILING A BIBLIOGRAPHY—I.\*

BY GEORGE WATSON COLE.

WHAT do we mean when we make use of the term bibliography? As here understood, a bibliography is a record, in technical form, of all the literature known to exist upon any specific topic or subject.

"The object of Bibliography," says a writer, well qualified to define that object, "is to bring a book or set of books, in their absence, as much as possible before the student. A perfect bibliography would not only give a full and exact description of a book viewed as just a compound of paper and ink (measurements, number of pages, etc. ; ) but would also, as I hope we are agreed, set before the student so much of the life of a book as would give him, as far as the special object of the bibliography would allow, an idea of the correspondence of the title with the contents, of the plan and arrangement, of the circumstances of production—if they are noteworthy—and, roughly, of the place of the volume in the literature of its subject. This ideal, in which the author is recognized as having claims on our attention, as well as the printer, ought never to be lost sight of, and we should, if our scheme and powers allow us, never rest content with the technical description only." (Madan's "On method in bibliography.")

The compilation of a bibliography is a subject which may be considered from two points of view; the theoretical and the practical. From either standpoint it bristles with technicalities and difficulties and it is quite unlikely that what I may have to say upon it will prove of general interest. While it is true that it appeals to but few minds, it gives me great satisfaction to know that those for whom I am writing are both by experience and training most likely to belong to that small class of which I have just spoken. Some one may ask—why are not library catalogs sufficient for all practical purposes? Why does it become necessary to compile bibliographies and in what respects are they

superior to such catalogs? In reply, it may be justly said, that, for the great mass of people the library catalog answers most inquiries, but for the scholarly student or writer who wishes to know all that can be learned upon any special subject—one, perhaps, to which he proposes to devote months or years of study, as a Bancroft, a Parkman, or a Motley, who deliberately sits down to write the history of a certain epoch or nation—it will at once be perceived that *every* source of information, no matter how trivial or insignificant, should be placed at his disposal. While the example just given may be extreme in its application, the fact remains that there is a large class of writers and readers in search of information upon all conceivable subjects, who wish to pursue the subjects of their search with great thoroughness. Few of these persons have the time or means to travel from library to library, and so familiarize themselves with the resources of the largest libraries in the country, and even if they had, few of the catalogs of these libraries are so constructed as to show all the material upon any given subject which lies hidden in the periodicals, the proceedings of learned societies, and various other compilations, which rest upon their shelves.

The ideal library catalog is that one which shows the entire literary production of every person, and of every work or contribution to every subject in that library, no matter where they may lie hidden. Such a catalog, alas! has but an imaginary existence. If this is true of our largest libraries, which from the very nature of their collections, when compared with the entire product of the world's literary activities, must be pitifully incomplete, where shall we look for anything approaching completeness of record upon any subject, except in a bibliography especially devoted to that subject?

What, therefore, libraries and governments, even, have neglected to accomplish it has fallen upon the shoulders of individuals to do. We, therefore, find many contributing their

Delivered before the Pratt Institute School of Library Training, March 15, 1901.

share toward surveying and mapping out the great field of knowledge, selecting some special portion, and giving us the benefits of their knowledge and researches in the form of bibliographies.

Every bibliographer, while making his investigations should pursue them as if at some future time he intended to write a comprehensive work upon the subject of his labors, and was simply making a preliminary survey and record of the field, with this as his main purpose constantly in view. In this spirit he will most nearly put himself in the position of those who will consult his completed work. The bibliography which fails to most fully record, annotate, and index the literature of its subject in such a manner as to be of the greatest service to the student in any of its various phases, as well as to inform him *where a copy of each individual work may be found*, falls short of the bibliographical ideal.

The saying, that the librarian should know something about everything and everything about something, has passed into a truism. The various demands made upon the librarian of the present day help wonderfully to give him or her some acquaintance with many subjects, or at least the ability to know where information upon them may be found. The very contact with the books which come into a rapidly growing library, is an education in itself, if properly improved, inasmuch as it permits one to taste from many springs of information. After all has been said and done the best fruits of the library are to be found in its catalog. Here is to be found the evidence of the librarian's ability to organize and systematize the mass of information about everything, which has been placed in his charge, and to guide others through its labyrinthian mazes. If the librarian has no clear idea what his library contains how can he expect to be a competent guide to others? The catalog represents in its highest form the something about everything which the librarian should know or his library contain if it is to successfully perform its functions.

But in order to know or learn everything about something it is necessary to follow a more methodical course. While the library catalog may be taken as a type embodying the something about everything, the everything about something is perhaps better exemplified by the bibliography.

Now a bibliography may be made upon any conceivable subject; upon any subject, in fact, upon which a man can write, whether a book, pamphlet, or occasional article. Broadly classed, most printed works are found to be written about persons, places, or things, or take various literary forms such as poetry, essays, the drama, etc. Probably there is no one subject around which literature more naturally groups itself than that of locality or place. As my experience in bibliographical work has been confined mostly to works of this description, whatever I have to say will naturally relate to this phase of the subject. It might almost, with truth, be said that everything centers about some locality.

We are all, more or less, interested in some place, usually the town in which we live. If we are connected with a library, nothing would seem more natural than that we should desire to place upon its shelves all the books and pamphlets, in short everything which can be secured which relates in any way to the city, township, county, or state in which the library is situated. These works, to be useful, must of course be cataloged. Here, then, we have a subject at our very hands, and one most naturally chosen: the formation of a special library and the beginning of a bibliography. Here, too, is an incentive to activity in making both the collection and the record as full and complete as possible. Again, we here have all the most favoring conditions for successfully carrying out such an enterprise. Many persons are already, or may easily be made, interested in the work. Still, again, no place is so likely to contain the materials we are in search of as the place concerning which this literature has been written. Should a house to house search be made, it cannot but be rewarded with many precious discoveries. And just here it may be best to call attention to what should be looked for in collecting material for a local bibliography.

1. Printed works—the contents of which relate exclusively to the locality chosen or to any part of it.
2. Printed works which contain a substantive and important reference to the locality chosen or to any part of it.
3. Biographies of the inhabitants of the locality chosen.
4. Locally printed works.

5. Works written by the inhabitants of the locality chosen.

6. Speeches or sermons on general subjects delivered within the locality chosen.

7. Prints.

8. Maps.

9. Manuscripts.

This list I have taken from F. A. Hyett's paper on "County bibliographies," which was read before the Bibliographical Society of London, March 18, 1895, and is to be found in the Proceedings of that Society, vol 3, pt. 1, p. 27-40. I would strongly advise any one who contemplates doing anything in local bibliography to read this paper before beginning his work. Another article by F. Madan, entitled "What to aim at in local bibliography," in the *Library Chronicle*, vol. 4 (1887), p. 144-148, will also be found very helpful. Returning to our list; no. 1 may be said to contain not only books about the locality, but also all such pamphlets, articles, etc., in reviews and magazines; papers in the Transactions of societies; as well as all such broadsides and leaflets as are likely to throw any light on the history, description, literature, flora, fauna, or other distinguishing characteristics of the locality chosen. Poetry and fiction, the scene of which is laid within the locality, should also be included.

No. 2 should include all the above, possibly excepting broadsides and leaflets. But it would be well to notice no references which are not of a substantive character, such as separate chapters or parts of a book under a separate heading.

To this list should be added not only local magazines and newspapers but reports of local institutions and societies. Extracts from, or portions of the laws and reports of the greater political departments of the government, as those of the county, state, or federal government, so far as they especially apply or pertain to the locality chosen, should also be included.

The choice of material to be made use of in the various classes I have named—what to include and what to exclude—is far from an easy question to determine. A general rule, however, may be laid down: the smaller the place chosen the greater should be the effort to include everything about it. The papers of Mr. Hyett and Mr. Madan, to which reference has already been made, will

assist one much in coming to a decision in each individual case. The bibliographer should never so far forget himself as to attempt to play at the same time the role of critic and recorder. Mr. Hyett has well said: "Unfortunately, the bibliographer cannot

'Look into the seeds of Time,  
And say which grain will grow and which will not.'

And however unpalatable it may be to him, he should chronicle the existence of much trash, in order that what may ultimately prove of value may not escape notice."

Before proceeding further I cannot refrain from calling your attention to a very important suggestion made by Mr. Madan in his paper to which reference has already been made. He strongly recommends the librarian "to index, or to get indexed roughly, the best local paper." "References for recent facts are often," he truly remarks, "the very hardest to obtain, and also the most immediately useful; the civic authorities of a place would be most grateful for an index of matters of public interest kept up to date. We should aim at working backwards and forwards each week (say) the current number and at least one back one."

Having selected the place of which we propose to compile a bibliography the first query which confronts us is How shall we make a beginning? How are we to learn what has been written about it? There is perhaps no better way, to begin, than by obtaining the best or, at least, the most comprehensive work upon the subject and reading it carefully through, making notes, (as will hereafter be described,) of every citation or authority that the writer gives. No author, as a rule, attempts to write upon any topic, without first looking up, to a more or less thorough extent, what has already been written upon it. From what he finds he borrows, or adapts, and, if an honest writer, indicates the sources from which he has obtained his information. Consult, also, all the catalogs and bibliographies upon which you can lay your hands. By this means you will soon learn of the most important works which have been written concerning your subject. You may, perhaps, discover that a bibliography of the place has already been compiled and that it would be time and labor thrown away to proceed with your project. Or, again, you may discover that there exists an old bibliography, which

you can supplement and bring down to date, amplifying its scope, if need be, and really making a new work of it. For the encouragement of those desiring to take up this class of work, it may be said that in this country but little thorough work has been accomplished in local bibliography. The field is comparatively unworked, and there still remains much work which ought to be done. For, in the words of Dr. Elliott Coues, in the preface to an excellent special bibliography which he compiled: "Bibliography is never finished and [is] always more or less defective, even on ground long gone over."

There are two methods of compiling a bibliography. The first consists in copying all the titles that can be found in the catalogs of booksellers, libraries, publishers, special bibliographies, subject or local, etc., and arranging them in an orderly manner. At best this class of work savors of Grub-street and is an achievement which the painstaking, accurate, and conscientious bibliographer justly holds in scorn. For when completed, it is but the preliminary work or rough sketch, which he should consider as his starting point. Such a work as I have sketched is more than likely to carry mortifying evidences of its origin. The "pride of accuracy" of which Henry Stevens spoke, has often been brought low even when a most carefully prepared catalog or bibliography has appeared in type. How much greater is likely to be the mortification of the compiler of such a work as we have just described, when it is borne in mind that a bibliography so constructed (though seeming to be a royal road to bibliographical success) not only perpetuates his own errors but adds to them those of the works from which the material has been appropriated.

When I began to compile a bibliography of Bermuda, I decided to include in it the title of no book or article which I had not personally examined. As the subject was one upon which but little had been written, this determination has given me an advantage, which I can recommend to any one who wishes to compile a local bibliography. It gives one an opportunity to examine for one's self everything which comes to hand for references to new and unheard of material, and to see what authorities the various writers have consulted or quoted. By this course one's horizon is constantly extending and he is meeting with references to, or quotations

from books, to which all the catalogs chance will throw in his way will never call his attention.

As I found these references to or quotations from other writers, I carefully copied them upon standard size catalog cards, including all the bibliographical information they gave. Whenever meager, this information was subsequently increased by consulting catalogs, bibliographies or other sources of information for fuller particulars to add to the card. In writing this card I took especial care to name the book or other source from which the entry was made. Experience has taught me that it is also advisable in many cases, to briefly give some idea of what information is to be found in the work cited. This is all the more important, as some time may elapse before the book itself may be placed in your hands; by which time the circumstances under which the card was written or the information which the work you have long sought for is expected to give may have passed completely from your mind. Not always having given the source of the information on the card, I have sometimes found myself puzzled, when the book at last came to be placed in my hands, to know why the card was made, and have had to visit the library a second time, if, as sometimes happened, I did not have my card index with me.

These cards, as may be seen, are to be made from all sources of information, such as catalogs, bibliographies, indexes, citations from books, and from every other conceivable place where information may be picked up, and, best of all, at the very time it strikes the attention. I presume we have all experienced the difficulty of finding some bit of information in the daily paper, which we have desired to refer to again after an interval of two or three days. Much time is wasted in such efforts which would have been saved by the prompt use of a blue pencil. As our work progresses, the spirit of the quest will grow sharper, and we will almost instinctively know where to look for pointers. We shall constantly be on the lookout for a title to add to our preliminary list. Many of these titles when run down will amount to nothing, for we shall naturally add many which arrest our attention in out of the way places in the expectation that they may possibly afford something for our final record. Having begun this preliminary card index,

The next step to be taken is to consider the order of entry and the extent of the information given in the final record.

Cataloging rules for libraries are a series of compromises. The elements of time, space, and expense are factors which, of necessity, have to be taken into account with most libraries in varying degrees, and as a result the library catalog, while serviceable in the time and place for which it is made, is far from being a model to be followed in the kind of work now under consideration. In bibliographical work it should ever be borne in mind, on the one hand, that there are certain elements about a book which are fixed and unchangeable while again there are others which are subject to variation. Among the latter may be mentioned binding and absolute size. From the bibliographer's standpoint a book, in its highest and most complete form, consists simply of the sheets of which it is composed, printed, folded, gathered, stitched, and bound in paper covers, before the binder's guillotine has cut away a particle from its edges. Hence it is that the bibliophile chooses that his books shall be bound with uncut edges, or with the top edge cut away only just enough to permit of its being gilded. When such a view is taken, it necessarily follows that it should be the aim of every bibliographer to so describe a book that it can never, by any possibility, be mistaken for any other book or for any other edition of the same book; a thing which is not so easy to do as at first sight it appears. Professor Augustus De Morgan, the celebrated philosopher and mathematician, in the Preface (p. xiii.) to his bibliography of "Arithmetical books; 1481-1800" (London, 1847), says, "Were I to begin this book again, I would in every instance make a reference to some battered letter, or defect of lineation, or something which would be pretty certain not to recur in any real imprint. Ordinary errata would not be conclusive, for these might be reprinted for want of perceiving the error." Madan's rule of giving the first word of page 11 and occasionally of 101 or 501 seems to my mind to be almost, if not quite as safe a method. (Madan, 1893, p. 96.) This, at first sight, may perhaps seem unduly painstaking, but experience has proved that such is not the case, especially with very old books.

The French have always borne the reputation of being bibliographers *par excellence*.

One reason why this may be so, is that, in France, the great mass of books are published in paper covers with uncut edges; *i.e.*, are folded in the original size of the sheets upon which the book was printed. In this country and England, on the other hand, it is customary for publishers to issue their works bound in cloth, or other material, usually, with the edges trimmed. A book, subject to constant handling and wear, as in our large circulating libraries, is in constant need of rebinding, so that its absolute size is constantly changing each time it passes under the knife of the binder.

A protest occasionally appears in our public prints against the publishing of books or magazines with uncut or untrimmed edges. No bibliophile, no true lover of books, desires them in any other form. In this shape he has the book in all its bibliographical perfection.

If, as we have seen, the size of a book is a changeable quantity, where then can we find something that we can describe which will undergo no change, whatever may have been the vicissitudes through which the book itself has passed? In reply it may be said that the type or letterpress of a book, together with its pagination and signatures and the paper upon which it is printed are its only fixed elements. Bearing this, as it seems to me, vital and at the same time elementary bibliographical point always in view, I have pursued my work as follows: In the case of a book which relates wholly to the subject I am treating, I first exhaust the information given by the title-page and in the exact order in which it is there given. There are only one or two portions of any title-page, which, in my judgment, it is safe to omit. First, the list of titles, etc. (frequently given at wearisome length), which follows an author's name. Even here caution should be taken to omit nothing which shall show that the author is, in an especial sense, an authority upon the subject of which he writes. All information of an extraneous nature had much better be omitted. Secondly, mottoes or quotations which embellish a title-page may be treated in a like manner. Sometimes their appositeness is such that they may well be retained. The lining of titles of old books should be given, say before 1850, and especially of very rare books even if of more recent date.

## "THE SCIENCE OF LIBRARY STATISTICS."

BY FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco, Cal.*

THIS phrase is taken from an editorial in the September number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL; it is brought forward here for the reason that if by "science" is meant "knowledge duly arranged, and referred to general truths and principles on which it is founded, and from which it is derived," a science of library statistics is not only non-existent but apparently hitherto unthought of.

The editorial alluded to has done a service in once more calling attention to the need of a thorough and comprehensive investigation of the experience of American libraries as revealed in their statistics. During the last twenty-five years there have not been wanting moments when it seemed to some members of the profession that every subject in library economy had been "thrashed out," that all had been said that could be said profitably. And yet those years have been devoted mainly to the purely preliminary process of "getting started," and the literature which has appeared has consisted of suggestions and personal views rather than of contributions to a science. During these years of the "modern library movement" the library profession has been notably enthusiastic in its work and has set the attainment of practical results before the cultivation of professional knowledge; it has gone further and taught that "the great element of success" in library administration, "is the earnest moving spirit which supplies to the institution its life," an effervescent creed which is little likely to provoke the painstaking investigation necessary before a scientific basis of library management can be attained.

It is in keeping with this perfunctory attitude towards professional knowledge that the attention bestowed on library statistics has hitherto been confined to the most obvious phases of the subject. A basis for comparing different institutions was required for encyclopædias and other general sources of information and it was found in the number of volumes which a library contained. This is certainly the most apparent and convenient figure for use as an index of the comparative importance of libraries, and it

is to-day the only form of library statistics in common use.

But while the volumes-number is eminently convenient for the construction of statistical tables, for the purposes of library economy it is of minor interest inasmuch as it conveys no idea of the relative value or character of the contents of a library and leaves one hopelessly in the dark as to the extent of its service to the public. The statistical tables heretofore published have been used, one might venture to say exclusively, as library directories. The volumes-number method in short has contributed to general library information, but it has done nothing directly for the advancement of library science.

Librarians, however, have not remained satisfied with this single basis of comparison. In France and Germany for instance they prefer the manuscripts-number, while in the United States there has been since 1876 a disposition among librarians to concede priority of importance to the institution which gives out for home use the greatest number of books. This circulation-figure is the second of the two methods of library statistics which have been used up to the present.

It is evident that these methods of comparing libraries are simply enumerative and in no degree scientific, indeed so little do they represent that comprehension and understanding of facts which is the preliminary basis of a science, that an agreement as to the essential facts which should be recorded and investigated has not yet been reached. On the other hand it must not be concluded that this blind search for an adequate basis of comparison between libraries has been without its effect in library administration. The preference for the manuscripts-number in Europe has led to the concentration of the attention of librarians upon manuscripts. The preference for the circulation-figure in the United States has led to developments of far reaching importance in American library economy. It is the purpose of this paper to present a preliminary estimate of the extent and significance of these developments.

Speaking of public libraries generally, the



"home circulation" figure is certainly of greater utility as an index for comparison than the volumes-number. That its use has met with opposition both editorials and contributions in the pages of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* will show; but that it is the most acceptable means yet available for comparing the work done in different institutions is shown by the continued importance given it in the reports of every library in the country.

Progress, being largely a matter of competition, implies the contrasting of results, it demands a basis of comparison, what might be called an index of efficiency. As between the volumes-number and the circulation-figure it is evident that the latter is somewhat more comprehensive and to that degree more desirable than the former. Criticism of the use of either of these figures for comparative purposes is based on the fact that they leave out of consideration many important factors in library work. But this criticism, which has been made repeatedly, overlooks the point that such a number is used only as an index of what a particular library is doing and not as a summation of its various activities. Between institutions of the same class such a basis of comparison is equitable, inasmuch as it cannot be assumed to benefit any one at the expense of the others. The real and great defect in the use of any single factor to represent the entire work of an institution lies in the overemphasis laid on this factor by the continued attention which it receives as constituting the basis of competition. The use of the circulation-figure during the last two decades made it inevitable that the competition between libraries should be directed to this one factor in library work. It would be superfluous to introduce proofs of the existence of this competition in circulation among American libraries; it is known to everyone, as are the conditions under which it has been conducted. In short, the desired result has been the greatest possible circulation with the lowest attainable percentage of fiction use.

The particular class of literature upon which men and women to-day are most willing to spend their leisure—prose fiction—has been a much discussed topic among librarians, and no item in library statistics has been more frequently quoted than the percentage of its use. The gist of the discussions and the attention given to its statistics

imply that there is in operation throughout the libraries of this country an active discrimination against fiction reading. There can be no doubt that librarians believe in the existence of this discrimination and in its desirability, that they believe that the use of fiction is being reduced in our public libraries, and that this belief is based upon the statistics given in library reports. It is therefore proper to ask what has been the result of the discrimination against the use of fiction, linked as it has been with the effort to increase circulation as a whole.

To be definite, the net result of the apparent discrimination against fiction in our public libraries has been a great and general increase in its use, and this increase is to be attributed to the methods of the library quite as much as to the desires of the public. The case stands thus—it is desirable to increase the circulation of a library, the most effective means to this end would be to supply unreservedly what the public wants to read and see that the public gets it, notable results may be expected if in addition to efficient service every possible hindrance is removed to the frequent exchange of books by the readers, which means the establishment of numerous points of distribution. But in the report to be made of the year's business it will be necessary, in accordance with the terms of the competition, to show a decrease in the percentage of fiction used as well as an increase in the total circulation. To place any limitation on the use of fiction would defeat the latter purpose without any certainty of effecting the former, hence the only way out of the dilemma is to apply some form of artificial stimulus to increase the non-fiction circulation.

This is just what the American librarian has found it necessary to do; of the means which he has adopted it may be well to mention the more important. A means of the utmost simplicity and one which has been very generally adopted is known as the "two-book system," by which every borrower is accorded the right to draw a second book provided it is from some non-fiction class. It is apparent that if this privilege was generally accepted the fiction circulation would fall below 50 per cent., for the previous non-fiction circulation would remain unaffected. The merit of the system is that it admits of the

greatest possible encouragement of fiction reading, thereby adding to the total circulation, and naturally it appeals to the borrower who will take something (be it cheirosophy or Christian science, menticulture or cook books) rather than neglect the opportunity.

An earlier method and one which has left its mark on library affairs in the United States, was based on the observation that the problem of decreasing the fiction percentage without limiting its use would be solved if a sufficiently large group of non-fiction using borrowers could be added to the clientele of the library. On this principle was inaugurated about 1880 the method commonly referred to as "co-operation with the schools." This co-operation simply means enlisting the services of the school teachers to promote circulation among the school children; but with all the possibilities which the very idea suggests, the result does not seem to have justified at once the hopes entertained for it, inasmuch as it became necessary to create special privileges without limit to achieve a sufficiently large use of non-fiction literature to affect the statistics.

What this "co-operation" now means in the computation of percentage is apparent when it is observed that teachers are permitted to draw at one time, in some cities forty non-fiction volumes, in others a volume for each pupil in their classes—this for school use; but in addition teachers are allowed to draw extra books for their own use, in some cases without any restriction as to number. The teachers have naturally responded to the treatment and in fact their attitude now appears to be that the library exists as a labor saving device for their benefit; "the librarian *must* know the school, its work, its needs, and what he can do to meet them. He *must* be able to supplement and broaden the work of the teacher" and so forth.

Competition has here led to interesting developments. The age limit for users of the library has been abolished—"the good work cannot begin too early," and so children's toy books now swell the (non-fiction?) circulation statistics, just as kindergarten furniture figures in the expense of administration.

The result of these improvements in library methods has been a very marked and general increase in the total circulation of our public libraries during the last ten years.

The tables in recent library reports show a marked decrease in the percentage of the class denominated "adult" or "prose" fiction; if however to this be added the "juvenile" or "children's" fiction and the fiction in languages other than English, which are classified apart, it will be found that expedients and money have not been able to reduce seriously the fiction percentage, (the average of fifteen to twenty years ago appears to have been about 75 %, the average in the libraries using the new methods is about 50 %). It is therefore abundantly apparent that under the stimulus provided by the library its patrons are reading much more fiction than before.

So far only the very simplest phases of library statistics have received attention. (Mr. Bostwick's elaboration of class circulation statistics seems to the present writer to be out of the main current of the larger question and more interesting than important.) Originating in the need of a better index of efficiency than the volumes-number supplies, the prominence given the circulation-figure has concentrated the attention of librarians upon this feature of library work, with the result that competition has developed various means for reducing the fiction percentage while increasing the total circulation. But while these innovations have decreased the fiction percentage they have increased the total use of fiction and in addition have exercised an influence on library administration which threatens to usurp the control of our libraries if not to divert them from the original purpose of their foundation. For this latter was certainly neither the supply of indefinitely large quantities of fiction nor the furnishing of free school books.

As has been pointed out above it has been usual so far in discussing libraries to compare different institutions either in regard to their size or the extent of their circulation. As has been pointed out the use of either of these methods of comparison is open to objection, and the concentration of attention upon the use of the library has led to unforeseen results of great importance in library economy. It is clear that in so far as the American librarian has aimed to increase the circulation of his library he has been notably successful, but that in so far as he has purposed to discriminate against the use of fiction he has been equally unsuccessful. To

realize fully what these efforts mean it will now be necessary to take into consideration the expense account.

In any given year a library has a certain total expenditure. Out of this expenditure must first come the expense of running the establishment—caring for its volumes already collected, light, heat, etc. There is then left a certain amount for three purposes—acquiring additions, preparing these for use, and the cost of circulation. It is evident that the first two may be treated as one item inasmuch as the cost of the second will be very nearly proportionate to that of the first, the difference representing the cost of caring for the gifts.

Now supposing that there are no volumes in the library it is manifest there would be no expenditure for circulation, and the expenditure for administration would be minimum, consequently the expenditure for accessions would be maximum. But as the number of volumes increases and circulation grows this expenditure for books will be curtailed by an amount directly proportionate to the circulation, for it seems to be the case that the expense per volume circulated is a fixed sum which does not decrease, as might be supposed, with an increase in the number of books given out. In a growing library with a fixed income the condition of its book fund is that of being diminished by an increasing administration expenditure due to increase of the establishment plus an expenditure of a fixed amount for each volume loaned. To increase the circulation of a library indefinitely therefore means an indefinite decrease in its expenditure for accessions, or of course a proportionate increase of income.

An illustration of this may be given:

	Volumes.	Circulation.	Expenditure—book exp.	Per cent. of circulation to vols. in lib.	Cost per vol. circulated.
Minneapolis.	112,000	596,000	\$43,100	5.3	7.2
Cleveland....	150,000	832,000	65,800	5.5	7.9

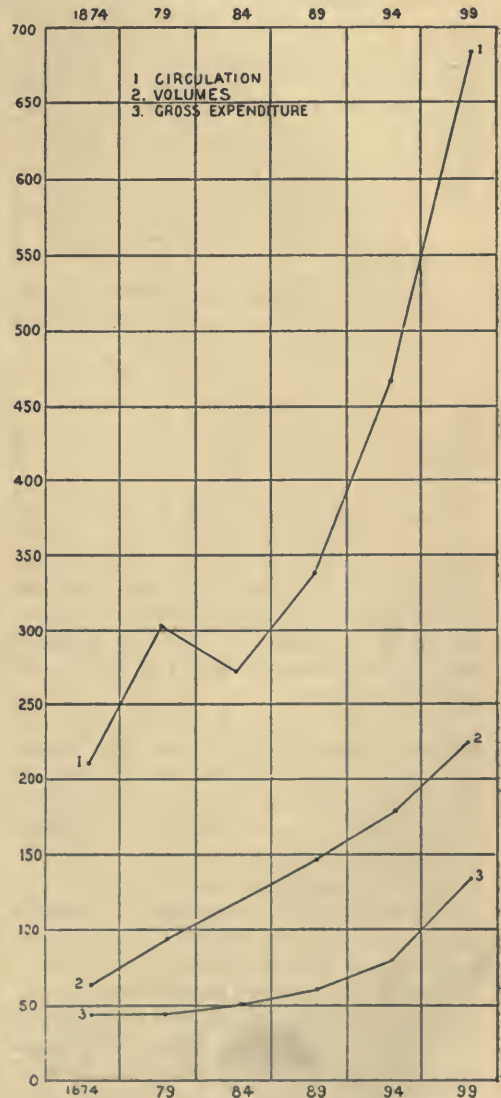
The statistical conditions are here almost identical; the same use is made of the volumes in the library, the expense per volume circulated is the same, but the increase of 40% in circulation is obtained at an increase of 52% in expenditure.

An illustration taken from the history of a particular library through a number of years shows a similar result:

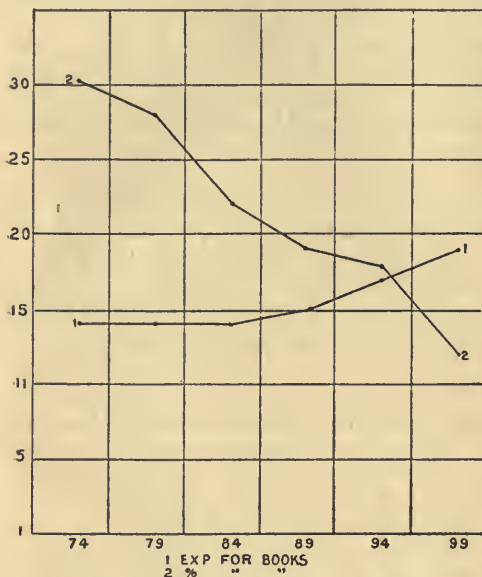
Chicago	Cost per vol. circ.	Per ct. spent for books.
1890.....	8.	16.6
1899.....	13.2.	8 4

During this period the gross circulation increased 100% and the expenditure 206%.

The accompanying diagram gives the result obtained by taking an average of the experience of a number of libraries for the last twenty-five years:



From this it will be seen that the circulation has greatly increased especially during the last decade, as have also the gross expenditure and the number of volumes. In this diagram however the volumes line represents an accumulation, the increment for each period being added to the previous total, while the circulation and expense lines represent the actual figures for each date. To show the true relation of the book increase from date to date another diagram is necessary:



The results here show that while there has been a slight increase in the amount spent for books, the percentage of the total expenditure devoted to books shows a steady and important decline.

Of necessity there is a limit to this comparative increase and decrease, for neither can the circulation be indefinitely increased nor is it possible to carry the decrease in book expenditure to the point of elimination. There must be a point at which the readers of a certain locality can draw no larger number of books, and library experience dictates the addition of new literature if circulation is to be kept up. But before the extreme is reached there is a point beyond which an increase of circulation cannot be forced without an unduly heavy expense, and it would seem that this point has been passed in many of our libraries.

Sufficient has been said to show that the lack of a "science of library statistics" has led to an undue concentration of the attention of librarians on a single aspect of library work; that this competition in circulation has led to important and perhaps undesirable developments in library methods; that notwithstanding the improvisement of new methods for increasing the circulation while decreasing the percentage of fiction use, the latter continues to increase in actual figures; that this competition in circulation has led to a large increase in the cost of library administration and at the same time to a decrease in the percentage of the expenditure devoted to the purchase of books; and that a point has been reached where the actual cost of circulation per volume is increasing.

It is therefore pertinent to ask, is the American librarian in earnest in his theoretical discrimination against the circulation of fiction? Does the theory that a fiction reader will in time be converted from the error of his ways by continuous fiction reading justify the expenditure lavished upon him? Does the theory that the conferring of special privileges upon school teachers and children will in time develop a non-fiction reading class of adults warrant these privileges and the attendant expense? Do our libraries contain all the literature of importance that any student might be expected to require?

#### CO-OPERATION AMONG LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

OFFICERS of the library commissions of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota recently held a meeting at Madison, Wis., to decide upon methods of co-operation.

The problems in the three states are similar and the commission work is carried along on much the same lines. Each commission manages travelling libraries, conducts a summer school for library training, and a clearing house. These three features will be continued separately as before. Co-operation will begin with the printed material. The Iowa commission will print a bimonthly bulletin for the three states; the Wisconsin commission will issue frequent buying lists of new books, and a new edition of the "Suggestive list of books for public libraries"; the Minnesota commission will edit a handbook of practical library work to be written by member of the three commissions. Future work is planned in connection with public documents, short subject bibliographies and printed catalog cards.

## THE DESK ASSISTANT.

THIS subject, recently discussed by the New York State Library Association, is one of the greatest importance to libraries of all kinds, for readers judge a library to a very great extent by the attention given them at the delivery desk.

At the New York meeting it was stated as a fact "that the library school graduate looks down upon the work of the desk assistant and would rather do anything else." While the large majority of library school graduates do not "look down" upon the work at the desk, it is true that they would rather do anything else. The reason for this does not lie in the training at library schools. On the contrary everything is done to encourage and interest the student in his work, which is, after all, the most important in the success of a library. The curriculum at a library school includes a study of the delivery desk and its workings as well as of reference work—a knowledge of which is essential to the usefulness of a desk assistant. In addition, practical work at the desk throughout the year is a requirement. Students often enjoy this branch of the course so much that they devote extra time to practical desk work.

The reason why library school graduates do not care to take positions at the delivery desk is that salaries are lower than those in the cataloging and reference departments. After all that may be said the salary is an important item. Not many persons engage in library work from purely philanthropic motives. That a desire to do good to one's fellowmen is characteristic of the majority of librarians goes without dispute, but every one is ambitious to earn as large a salary as possible. The library school graduate has spent one to five years in time and invested some money in getting a technical training. So long as the standard of salaries for desk work is no higher than that of a shop girl (not so large in many cases as that paid to a cook), so long will the educated, trained candidate aspire to something better, not necessarily in the quality of work but in amount of compensation—despite the efforts of library schools and others to raise the standard of applicants. Besides the salary question, there arise also the difficulties of evening work and longer hours of service which accompany the work at the delivery desk.

It is also true that a considerable amount of the work in the delivery desks of our large libraries is mechanical—a simple stamping of dates and writing of call numbers. In the open shelf library the reader gets his book and in the closed shelf library the book is sent for by pages. In both cases the assistant does not leave her post. Under such circumstances the work becomes machine-like and the assistant has no opportunity to grow. One way to make the desk assistant more competent is to do away with mechanical

systems of charging and not have the reader ask for books by call numbers. This may not be practicable in a large library, unless there are many branches, each of which then becomes a small library. The branch library with open shelves offers opportunities for personal assistance to readers which are not possible in a central library with a large circulation.

In the small library where the assistant must do everything—get the book, charge it to the reader, answer all his questions as far as possible—the work is less mechanical and far better results are obtained. A knowledge of books is acquired, interest in the people and their wants is developed and the library is made attractive and helpful.

In its details of charging books, loan desk work does not require the same amount of technical training that is essential in cataloging. It is in the technical knowledge of books, of the aids and guides, that library school training counts. The chief qualifications of a desk assistant are: *first*, the right personality (which includes courtesy, tact, memory, alertness, enthusiasm), and *second*, a knowledge of books. Such a person is not often obtainable and very rarely at the salary offered for her services. That the personality of the desk assistant counts for most in the eyes of the public is beyond question. Personal qualifications such as those mentioned cannot be taught in library schools.

A knowledge of books is almost equally important. One complaint so often made by the reading public (and of late some criticism of libraries has been made in newspapers and periodicals) is that the assistant at the desk knows so little about books. The popular books of the hour she may know but her knowledge too often goes little farther. The bookish young woman is difficult to find among candidates for library work. A young woman to make desk work successful both for herself and for the public must be so imbued with a love for reading as to be on the search for knowledge in all her spare moments. She must read a little about everything, must be ready to answer intelligently the borrowers' questions about books. To do this requires the sacrifice of considerable time, but the compensation comes in the satisfaction which knowledge and helpfulness to others always brings.

No other work in a library is so interesting and satisfactory as that of the assistant who is brought in contact with the public. If the right person is in such a position, it will be the place where she can become broad-minded, helpful, happy because of the good she can do. And when the library has the right person for this important post, it must offer sufficient inducement for her to remain there. It will find that the extra money needed to keep her is not thrown away, but on the contrary is doing much more for the library than it can in any other way.

ALICE B. KROEGER.

## PRINTED CATALOG CARDS FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

ON Oct. 26 the Library of Congress sent out to nearly 400 libraries in the United States and the 17 state library commissions a circular making announcement of its plans for the issue of printed catalog cards, as follows:

"The Library of Congress is now prepared to furnish a copy or copies of any of the catalog cards (a) which it is currently printing; (b) which it has heretofore printed, so far as copies of these can be supplied from stock.

"The library is currently printing cards for the following classes of accessions: (a) books currently copyrighted under the laws of the United States; (b) miscellaneous material, both current and non-current, so far as acquired by it; (c) the printed books in its present collection as these are reached in the process of reclassification.

"The cards already printed have included the following: (a) copyrighted books since July 1, 1898; (b) miscellaneous accessions since Jan. 1, 1901, and in part since Jan. 1, 1900; (c) the two groups in the existing collection already reclassified, to wit: Bibliography and Library science; American history. (The group next to be dealt with is Political and social science.)

"Samples of the printed cards are enclosed. They are author cards merely. Subject headings will, however, be suggested on cards in the following groups at least: 1. Copyrighted books; 2. Bibliography and Library science; 3. American history; and 4. Each new group as reclassified. In the Library of Congress these subject headings are prefixed, with pen or typewriter, to the author cards in order to form subject cards.

"*Subscription price.*—The charge will be based upon the cost (including handling) of the extra copies, plus 10 per cent. What this charge will be will depend upon the number of copies subscribed for, both in the aggregate and by any particular library. For a single copy of a single card it will not exceed two cents.

"*Orders.*—1. Orders will be accepted in any form which specifically identifies the book (*i.e.*, the card desired). For copyrighted books the most convenient form of order would be a checked copy of the *Weekly Bulletin of Copyright Entries*, containing the titles desired. This *Bulletin* is a publication of the Treasury Department. It is available to any subscriber at a cost of \$5 per year. Subscriptions for it should be addressed to the Treasury Department, at Washington.

"2. *The Publishers' Weekly* contains almost all the titles in the *Bulletin* that would interest the ordinary library, and many of the uncopyrighted books also. Orders may be sent in the form of a checked copy of *The Publishers' Weekly*.

"3. The Library of Congress takes proofs of all its cards upon galley strips. Copies of

these strips will be sent currently to any library ordering, or likely to order, a considerable number of these cards. This distribution will have to be limited, at the beginning at least, to not more than 25 libraries. A set of the strips will, however, be sent currently to every state library commission, with the expectation that the commission will undertake to receive requisitions for cards from the smaller libraries, will consolidate them, and will forward them as orders to the Library of Congress. The cards can then be distributed, either through the state commissions (as would be more convenient to the Library of Congress), or perhaps direct to the particular institution subscribing.

"The galley strips will, of course, contain all the titles for which cards are currently printed.

"On the proofs each title receives a consecutive printer's number. The strips themselves may be cut and the titles desired forwarded as the order, with the designation of the number of copies of each card required. But the order need consist of no more than the numbers of the titles in the printer's series, as indicated upon the slips. Any library not receiving nor having access to the strips, nor choosing to employ as a check-list the *Copyright Bulletin* or *The Publishers' Weekly*, will be at liberty to send its orders in the form of a brief memorandum on sheet or slip. The description must, however, be sufficiently precise for absolute identification, to wit: author, brief title, number of volumes, date, publisher, and place of publication—in short, the imprint. In the case of a current book the information ordinarily sent to a dealer in ordering will be sufficient.

"In fact, libraries desiring these cards, for all or most of their accessions, might do well to forward to the Library of Congress, at the time of placing the order with the dealer, a duplicate (carbon copy) of their order-sheet.

"Orders for cards on sheets must be on sheets of standard letter size; on slips, must be of the size of the 33° catalog card.

Orders should be addressed: The Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. (Printed Cards.)

"*Price.*—Under the existing law the Librarian of Congress will act merely as the agent for the Public Printer in receiving orders and subscriptions for the cards. The law requires payment in advance. The normal charge can be determined only after experience. In the meantime, in order to initiate the undertaking, it is necessary to fix a charge which shall serve for the present. The following rates have, for this purpose, been determined upon: (a) For one copy of any card, two cents. (b) For each additional copy, 5-10 of one cent. (c) For each additional copy of any one card *where the order is received before the title goes to print*, 4-10 of one cent per copy.

"Thus, the cost per title will be: 1. To a

library requiring one copy of a card, two cents; 2. To a library requiring two or more copies, two cents for the first copy; half cent for each additional copy where the order is received subsequent to printing; 3. To a library placing an order for two or more copies of a card, *before printing*, two cents for the first copy and 4-10 of one cent for each additional copy. Fractions of a cent in any final accounting will be reckoned as a whole.

*Payment.*—Subscribers cannot determine whether their orders will reach the library in advance of printing. They cannot, therefore, determine the precise amount to remit with their orders. They may follow one of these courses:

"1. If they remit with each order, the remittance should cover the *higher* charge (two cents for the first copy; 5-10 of one cent for each additional copy). Any balance in their favor will be duly credited.

"2. They may deposit in advance with the Librarian of Congress a lump sum. They will receive a receipt and credit for this; and any work done for them will be debited against it. This method is recommended as decidedly more simple and convenient.

*Remittances.*—Must be by cheque or money order, payable to "The Public Printer, Washington, D. C." *But they are to be enclosed to the Librarian of Congress.*

"The above arrangement is to take the place of any and all arrangements heretofore proposed for the distribution of these cards by the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, in co-operation with the Library of Congress.

"Various details with reference to the distribution can be settled only after information as to what and how many libraries are likely to subscribe."

It is requested that all libraries receiving the circulars respond promptly, stating (a) whether they intend to subscribe and to what probable extent; (b) if they do not intend to subscribe, what modification of the plan proposed would alter their decision. Orders for cards will be received at once.

The general scope of the Library of Congress plans in this direction are set forth in a recent press interview with Mr. Putnam, reprinted and distributed with the circulars. It is, in part, as follows:

"Practically all American libraries to-day have card catalogs. In these every book appears under its author, under the subjects of which it treats, and sometimes under its title if the title differs from the subject. On an average, a book appears in from three to five different places. Now, the cards that libraries have used were in the first instance written; then they came to be typewritten, and in recent years they have in some libraries come to be printed. Printing is possible, of course, only for the larger libraries which are handling a large number of books and making

elaborate catalogs—the New York Public Library prints, the Boston Public Library, the Harvard College Library, the John Crerar of Chicago, and even the Carnegie at Pittsburgh.

"The Library of Congress has for some time been printing. It has now within its walls a branch plant from the Government Printing Office.

"Now, the cost of getting any particular book into the card catalog is far greater than the public has any notion of. There are various elements of cost. There is the work of the cataloger, who is an expert; then there is the work of the transcriber if you multiply copies of the card by transcription or by typewriter. If you print, there is the cost of composition and presswork. The stock would cost the same whether you transcribe or print. But the two most costly factors are the work of the cataloger, the expert, and the work of the compositor or transcriber. It has been estimated that on the average the total cost of getting a single book into a library catalog is from 25 to 35 cents. Not a single volume, of course. A book may be in a hundred volumes and yet represent only one title to be handled; it may be in one volume and represent 20 subjects to be handled; but on the average the cost is from 25 to 35 cents for each book, or what the librarians refer to as a 'title.'

"Until now libraries have been in effect duplicating this entire expense—multiplying it, in fact, by each one undertaking to do the whole work individually for itself. There are thousands of books which are acquired by hundreds of libraries—exactly the same books, having the same titles, the same authors and contents, and subject to the same processes. But each library has been doing individually the whole work of cataloging the copies received, putting out the whole expense. Forty years ago Prof. Jewett, then librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, conceived the notion of a central bureau which might attend to these processes, the most expensive part of them, one for all, and make available its results to the various libraries receiving identical material; but the project never came to anything.

"There have been distributions of printed cards on a small scale, or covering special subjects. The United States Department of Agriculture distributes its card indexes to subscribers paying the cost of the extra copies provided for the purpose, and is thus making generally available in convenient form, at a nominal cost, information of great value to investigators. The American Library Association has issued cards indexing certain scientific serials, and even cards cataloging certain current books. But the association has no library nor any corps of expert catalogers. For the material to be cataloged it had to depend upon voluntary gift or loan

from the publishers. The cards issued did not cover enough titles to interest a large library; they covered too many to interest a small one. Yet a subscription had to be required for the entire series. There were never more than 100 subscribers.

"Since the Library of Congress moved into the new building expectation has turned to it. It has already the largest collection of books on the western hemisphere; it is increasing more rapidly than any other single collection. It receives without cost two copies of every book entered for copyright in the United States. It receives these on or before the date of publication, and thus in advance of any other library. It receives an enormous mass of material through exchange. And it is buying a mass of other books, current and non-current, which includes a large portion of material in current acquisition by the other libraries of the United States. It is classifying and cataloging this material on its own account. It is printing the results in the form of cards. It is reclassifying and recataloging its existing collection (excluding duplicates, over 700,000 books and pamphlets), and is printing these results also on cards. These cards are of the standard form, size, type, and method of entry. The library has been in consultation for over a year past with a committee of the American Library Association—a committee of experts—in order to arrive at standards, and we have now arrived at what might be called a standard in all these respects. The card we use is called the 'postal size,' about 3 by 5 inches. There is another size (also standard) in use in some libraries called the "index size," about 2 by 5 inches. The entry on our card is so located, however, that in almost every case the 'postal size' can be cut to the 'index size' without sacrificing any of the text essential to the catalog. What the library prints is an author card. It prints by way of memorandum on the card the subject-headings that it will use on the copies destined for subject cards. The cost to it of the first author card, including the work of the cataloger, is doubtless over 30 cents for each book. But a second copy of the card can be run off for a fraction of a cent.

"Now it is receiving this urgent appeal: To permit other libraries to order extra copies of the cards which will cover books that they are acquiring; just as they are permitted to secure extra copies of the card indexes of the Agricultural Department, or, indeed, of any government publication, paying the cost plus 10 per cent.

"Should this course be adopted, the Library of Congress would be expending no greater expert labor than before; the government would be fully reimbursed for the additional mechanical work and material; and the other libraries of this country would be saved an

enormous expense, of duplicating, indeed of multiplying many times over, the outlay on the two factors of cost which are the largest factors—the work of the cataloger and the work of the transcriber or compositor. Between 1891 and 1896 there were 7,000,000 volumes added to 4000 libraries in the United States. These may have represented 500,000 different 'books' or 'titles.' The cost to catalog these once, at 35 cents a title, would have been but \$175,000. They were cataloged many times over; how many times can only be guessed, for, of course, some books were acquired by only one library, others by hundreds of libraries. Assuming that on the average each book was cataloged only six times, the total cost to the 4000 libraries was \$1,050,000. Could they have acted as a unit, having the books cataloged and the cards printed at some central bureau and multiplying copies to supply the need of each, the total cost would certainly have been kept within \$300,000. The saving effected during this short period alone would therefore have been two-thirds of the total; on the basis assumed, over \$700,000.

"American instinct and habit revolt against multiplication of brain effort and outlay where a multiplication of results can be achieved by machine. This appears to be a case where it may. Not every result, but results so great as to effect a prodigious saving to the libraries of this country. The Library of Congress cannot ignore the opportunity and the appeal. It is, as I have said, an opportunity unique, presented to no other library, not even to any other national library. For in the United States alone are the library interests active in co-operative effort, urgent to 'standardize' forms, methods, and processes, and willing to make concessions of individual preference and convenience in order to secure results of the greatest general benefit.

"The distribution of cards for the current publications may begin at once. Very likely it will cover also the publications of the present calendar year, so that the undertaking will be coeval with the century. The cards first issued will doubtless be those for the current American copyrighted books.

"The library is now printing cards at the rate of 200 titles a day, or 60,000 a year. The copyrighted books form, of course, but a small fraction of these. Thousands of the others will be of interest to other libraries and sought by them. Those of them which represent books that they possess or are about to acquire will save them expense; those that do not will still contain for them bibliographic information of value. The Library of Congress will itself include a large percentage of the books to be found in any other particular collection in the United States. The remainder will certainly be included in the contents and accessions of a half-dozen of the



other great libraries. Co-operation may enable the titles of these to be brought into the scheme of distribution, so that finally there shall actually be a centralization of this work.

"The possible and actual use of the printed cards is not confined to the main catalogs, nor indeed to the catalogs at all. They can be used in catalogs of special subjects, in the 'shelf list' of the library, and in various different records. Indeed, over a dozen different uses have been planned out for them by librarians, or in part adopted"

The circular and statement from the Library of Congress are accompanied by the following brief notice from the A. L. A. Publishing Board: "The A. L. A. Publishing Board takes pleasure in commending to the libraries the proposition contained in the accompanying circular from the Library of Congress. That library being now prepared to issue printed cards for new books direct to libraries desiring them, this board is happily relieved of the necessity of further efforts to supply this need, and will turn its attention to other co-operative work."

#### DO READERS READ?

To a recent number of *The Critic* Arthur E. Bostwick contributes an interesting analysis of library circulation statistics, entitled "Do readers read?" He points out that librarians are constantly attempting to answer the question, "What do readers read?"; "but a question that is still more fundamental and quite as vital is: 'Do readers read at all?'"

The results of Mr. Bostwick's investigation of the question are given, in part, as follows: "This is not a paradox, but a common-sense question, as the following suggestive little incident will show. The librarian-in-charge of a crowded branch circulating library in New York City had occasion to talk, not long ago, to one of her 'star' borrowers, a youth who had taken out his two good books a week regularly for nearly a year and whom she had looked upon as a model—so much so that she had never thought it necessary to advise with him regarding his reading. In response to a question this lad made answer somewhat as follows. 'Yes, ma'am, I'm doing pretty well with my reading. I think I should get on nicely if I could only once manage to read a book through; but somehow I can't seem to do it.' This boy had actually taken to his home nearly a hundred books, returning each regularly and borrowing another, without reading to the end of a single one of them.

"That this case is not isolated and abnormal, but is typical of the way in which a large class of readers treat books, there is, as we shall see, only too much reason to believe.

"The facts are peculiarly hard to get at. At first sight there would seem to be no way to find out whether the books that our libra-

ries circulate have been read through from cover to cover, or only half through, or not at all. To be sure, each borrower might be questioned on the subject as he returned his book, but this method would be resented as inquisitorial, and after all there would be no certainty that the data so gathered were true. By counting the stamps on the library book-card or dating-slip we can tell how many times a book has been borrowed, but this gives us no information about whether it has or has not been read. Fortunately for our present purpose, however, many works are published in a series of volumes, each of which is charged separately, and an examination of the different slips will tell us whether or not the whole work has been read through by all those who borrowed it. If, for instance, in a two-volume work each volume has gone out twenty times, twenty borrowers either have read it through or have stopped somewhere in the second volume, while if the first volume is charged twenty times and the second only fourteen, it is certain that six of those who took out the first volume did not get as far as the second. In works of more than two volumes we can tell with still greater accuracy at what point the reader's interest was insufficient to carry him further.

"Such an investigation has been made of all works in more than one volume contained in seven branches of the Brooklyn Public Library, and with very few exceptions it has been found that each successive volume in a series has been read by fewer persons than the one immediately preceding. What is true of books in more than one volume is presumably also true, although perhaps in a less degree, of one-volume works, although we have no means of showing it directly. Among the readers of every book, then, there are generally some who, for one reason or other, do not read it to the end. Our question, 'Do readers read?' is thus answered in the negative for a large number of cases. For some reason or other, many persons begin to read books that fail to hold their attention. In a large number of cases this is doubtless due to a feeling that one 'ought to read' certain books and certain classes of books. A sense of duty carries the reader part way through his task, but he weakens before he has finished it.

"In the following table, the average circulation of first volumes, second volumes, etc., is given for each of seven classes of works. The falling off from volume to volume is noticeable in each class. It is most marked in science, and least so, as might be expected, in fiction. Yet it is remarkable that there should be any falling off at all in fiction. The record shows that the proportion of readers who cannot even read to the end of a novel is relatively large. These are doubtless the good people who speak of Dickens as 'solid reading' and who regard Thackeray with as remote an eye as they do Gibbon."

Vol. XII.	3.0											
Vol. XI.	1.0											
Vol. X.	0.5											
Vol. IX.	2.8	1.0	0.5	2.								
Vol. VIII.	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.0								
Vol. VII.	4.6	4.3	2.5	1.6								
Vol. VI.	4.6	4.3	2.5	1.6								
Vol. V.	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.6								
Vol. IV.	4.9	4.4	4.4	1.6								
Vol. III.	6.9	4.9	4.4	1.6								
Vol. II.	6.9	4.9	4.4	1.6								
Vol. I.	10.1	6.9	4.4	1.6								
CLASS	History.....	10.1	6.9	4.4	1.6							
	Biography.....	7.2	5.1	3.0	2.3	1.6						
	Travel.....	9.2	7.9									
	Literature.....	7.3	5.9	3.5	3.8	5.3						
	Arts.....	4.7	3.7	3.0								
	Sciences.....	5.2	2.7	1.5								
	Fiction.....	22.0	18.9	15	8	16.						

The figures in the table, as has been stated, are averages, and the number of cases averaged decreases rapidly as we reach the later volumes, because, of course, the number of works that run beyond four or five volumes is relatively small. Hence the figures for the higher volumes are irregular. Any volume may have been withdrawn separately for reference without any intention of reading its companions. Among the earlier volumes such use counts for little, owing to the large number of volumes averaged, while it may and does make the figures for the later volumes irregular. Thus, under History the high number in the twelfth column represents one twelfth volume of Froude, which was taken out three times, evidently for separate reference, as the eleventh was withdrawn but once.

There are of course exceptions to the rule that circulation decreases steadily from volume to volume. Here are a few:

	Vol. I.	Vol. II.	Vol. III.	Vol. IV.
Fiske, "Old Virginia".....	26	24		
Spears, "History of the navy".....	44	39	36	36
Andrews, "Last quarter century".....	8	8		
Kennan, "Siberia".....	15	13		

In the case of two-volume works the interest-sustaining power may not always be as great as would appear, because when the reader desires it, two volumes are given out as one; but the stamps on the dating-slips show that this fact counted for little in the present instances.

### American Library Association.

*President:* Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

### State Library Commissions.

**DELAWARE FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION:** Cornelius Freear, secretary, State Library, Dover.

Miss Florence Bayard Kane of West Chester, Pa., has been engaged by the Delaware State Library Commission as library organizer. Miss Kane is a niece of the late Senator Thomas F. Bayard and is very popular throughout the state. She was educated for library work at the Drexel Institute and was for sometime connected with the Bryn Mawr College Library.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs of Delaware, through whose influence the free library law was enacted last winter, is in cordial co-operation with the commission. The state has nine or ten travelling libraries of 50 volumes each and the women's clubs—those of Wilmington, Dover and Milford—together have about 20 more little libraries. The clubs will probably loan their libraries to the commission.

Members of the commission have received numerous requests for libraries this fall and two or three towns having subscription libraries are bending their energies to the work of turning them into free libraries. Women's clubs throughout the state are arranging to hold meetings in the interests of library advancement and it is expected that Miss Kane will meet with them to help forward their movements. In spite of much conservatism, there are many hopeful signs and favorable prospects for library advancement in many parts of the state.

G: F. B.

**WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION:** F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison.

The commission has issued a useful little leaflet suggesting "Fifty books for a child's library," with a few simple hints on children's reading. The list should be helpful to small libraries just developing a children's collection, or for teachers and parents.

The Wisconsin commission has also published in pamphlet form the address on "How may the federation and the commission cooperate to aid our library interests," delivered by F. A. Hutchins before the recent convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs. The co-operative work undertaken by the commissions of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, is marked by the issue of a "Buying list of recent books," recommended by the three commissions, compiled and published by the Wisconsin commission.

## State Library Associations.

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* H. M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford.

*Secretary:* Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss J. P. Peck, Bronson Library, Waterbury.

Tuesday morning, October 29, members of the Connecticut Library Association journeyed to the little town of Salisbury to hold the fall meeting in the Scoville Memorial Library. The morning hours were devoted to the library building, but soon after luncheon those present, together with a great many townspeople, gathered in the assembly hall where Rev. John Calvin Goddard welcomed the association in the name of the trustees of the library. The board of trustees of the Scoville Memorial Library sets apart each year one day which is called "library day," when it receives friends of the library and furnishes a literary and musical program for the entertainment of its guests. This year October 29 was named as "library day" and the members of the Connecticut Library Association became guests of honor. The musical program, conducted by Mr. Elisha Chapin and Miss Chapin proved a rare treat, while Dr. Joseph Anderson of Waterbury in his address entitled "The preservation of the beautiful in nature and life" gave his hearers many suggestive as well as beautiful and inspiring thoughts. Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo gave two of her "True stories"—"Black Philip" and "The Colorado girl"—in her usual bright and captivating manner.

Afternoon tea was served at five, after which guests retired to the homes in which they were to be entertained for the night. At eight o'clock members reassembled at the library and the regular session of the association was opened with the president, H. M. Whitney, in the chair. After routine business had been transacted, those present listened to a paper by Mrs. Agnes Hills of the Bridgeport Public Library, "The public library and the people" in which the librarian and the school teacher of the present day were roundly scored.

Mrs. Hills' paper presented many of the superficialities found in methods of "popularizing" the library and forcing the reading habit, and set forth, by implication at least, the advantages of making haste slowly in any field of work. Miss Grace Warner had prepared a paper on "Architecture and its message," which was read in her absence by Miss Alice T. Cummings, of the Hartford Public Library. Miss Warner traced through architecture the development of a period, a nation, a race.

During the session Mr. and Miss Chapin entertained the audience with most delightful musical selections.

The following morning at 9.30 the second

session was opened by Miss Helen Sperry of the Bronson Library, Waterbury, who gave a very pleasing sketch of the trip to Waukesha and return, outlining the work of the A. L. A., giving most clearly reasons for becoming members of the association and citing the advantages and influence of attending, if possible, the yearly conferences.

Mr. George Stockwell, of the Westfield (Mass.) Athenæum, followed with a paper, "The library institute," in which he told the association of the new work undertaken this year by the Western Massachusetts Library Club by which the members hope to become more intimately related with the small libraries of the western portion of their state, and by so doing to raise the general standard of those libraries. Mr. Stockwell spoke of libraries depending upon yearly appropriations of \$5 for the purchase of books, of the expense and time for attending regular library meetings—problems which confront the librarians of many such libraries, and of the club's desire of taking the meetings to the libraries, so to speak. On holding an institute in one of a group of small towns, one of the officers of the club visits the locality, and by talking with library officials, school teachers and prominent men of the town in question and its neighbors arouses a personal interest in the coming institute. Programs are prepared which shall interest not only the librarians but the schools and the people. In one such town depending upon a five dollar yearly appropriation, the dinner served the visitors attending a recent institute netted the library some \$16 for the purchase of books. Three institutes in the spring and three in the fall are of benefit to at least 30 towns. At the close of his interesting paper, Mr. Stockwell asked for the co-operation of the Connecticut Library Association in work along the western borders of the states. A motion was immediately made and carried to that effect.

Miss Caroline M. Hewins then gave her paper, read at the A. L. A. meeting, entitled "Book reviews, book lists and articles on children's reading—are they of practical value to the children's librarian?," repeated at the request of those not fortunate enough to have heard the paper at Waukesha.

A "Clearing-house half-hour" followed, and as members had come prepared with lists of duplicates of which they would dispose for equally valuable volumes or for cash, one heard of "wants" of various libraries supplemented by lists of works for which certain libraries have no need.

The meeting was adjourned at 11.30 until the winter and annual meeting to be held in February in New Britain.

The members intending to remain in Salisbury until late afternoon trains were treated to most delightful drives about the picturesque town and its adjoining neighbors.

ANNA HADLEY, *Secretary.*

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* F. A. Crandall, Office of Documents.

*Secretary:* Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

*Treasurer:* F. E. Woodward, 11th and F streets, N. W.

The 57th regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock. After the transaction of routine business, brief addresses on their bibliographical experiences during the summer months were made by Col. Weston Flint, of the Washington Public Library; Mr. Theodore L. Cole, of the Statute Law Book Company; Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the Smithsonian Institution; Mr. Edward L. Burchard, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Library; Dr. Henry Carrington Bolton, and others.

Col. Flint and Mr. Cole spoke of their visit to the American Library Association conference at Waukesha. Col. Flint compared that meeting with those of 20 years ago. He was impressed with the vast amount of work which was now being done through committees, the prominence given to children's libraries, the social features of the meeting and the large number of women attending in proportion to the attendance of men. Mr. Cole was particularly interested in the discussion over the relation of the bookseller to the public library, and that of Mr. Iles and Prof. Ely over the evaluation of literature.

Dr. Bolton told of his experiences in the Biblioteca Nazionale di Brera of Milan, which was the only library he visited during the summer. In making his way through the library he was informed by every employe he met that the building was closed. On reaching the librarian he was served very graciously. He was the only reader in the building at the time.

Dr. Adler told of the progress made in the "International catalogue of scientific literature." The business offices for the catalog are now independent of the Royal Society. It is expected that the first volumes will appear in April. He also described the travelling library established by the institution in the National Zoological Park for the employes of the park, a box of books being sent every month. Miss Irene Gibson then explained the attempts made by various organizations to establish travelling libraries within the city.

Mr. Burchard, who had travelled extensively in Great Britain and Ireland, spoke at some length of the impressions gathered of the library systems, especially of England. He was very much pleased with the union of the public library, museum and art gallery, and advocated its adoption in this country. In London he noticed that there were travelling museums and galleries as well as libra-

ries. He also described the methods employed in caring for and preserving maps in the Hydrographic Office and Ordnance Survey, subjects in which he was especially interested. In regard to the union of the library, museum and gallery, Col. Flint and Dr. Adler held that it did not work to advantage in large cities, but was more practicable in small places.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30. There were 30 present. HUGH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

## INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss Jennie Elrod, Public Library, Columbus.

*Secretary:* Miss Anna G. Hubbard, State Library, Indianapolis.

*Treasurer:* Arthur Cunningham, State Normal School, Terre Haute.

The 10th annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held in the State House, Indianapolis, Oct. 29 and 30.

Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, of Michigan City, as president, made a brief opening address in which she called attention to the important results in library matters which had been obtained in the state during the past year. The library commission, both by the travelling libraries and through the efforts of Miss Hoagland, state organizer, has aroused great enthusiasm, and the new library law is promoting the formation of new libraries.

"Recent library legislation in Indiana" was discussed by Hon. E. E. Mummert, of Goshen. He pointed out a few defects in the act which aside from these is considered one of the best library laws in any state. It is believed that the generous donations which so many towns in the state have received from Mr. Carnegie are due to its wise provisions.

Miss Merica Hoagland, state organizer, read a paper upon "Relation of the public library commission to libraries of the state," in which she said as personal work was the greatest assistance therefore the organizer was the greatest help. The week's course of instruction, to follow the meeting of the association, is only open to persons actually engaged in library work and the new librarian is urged to attend a regular library school. Seventeen applied for this course and in May the commission hopes to provide a four weeks' institute, and also hopes to publish bulletins and lists of books at that time. Following the paper a question by Miss Ahern elicited the information that library trustees were admitted to the institute and that one would be in attendance. Mr. Mummert said the greatest impulse for the formation of new libraries comes from a visit by the organizer, pointing out the provisions of the law.

"Co-operation in collecting material," by W. E. Henry, state librarian, showed the clearing house scheme of the state library. He said the libraries of the state are invited to contribute magazines, books and especially any

pamphlets or other material bearing upon the history of the state, and in exchange will be sent numbers, and, in some instances, sets of magazines which they lack. No expense other than the cost of transportation one way is attached to the plan.

The evening session was held in the parlors of the Hotel English when W. A. Millis, superintendent of the Crawfordsville schools, read a very interesting paper on "The library and the school—their relationship." Following this was an informal reception, refreshments being provided by the Bowen-Merrill Co.

Miss Belle S. Hanna, of Greencastle, read a paper Wednesday morning upon "Reference work with children" in which she said that reading is for information, recreation and inspiration, and that reference work pertains to the first. As reading is only a means to an end children should be taught to read topically and to economize time by the use of indexes and other helps.

"Apportionment of time in a small library" was dealt with by Miss Nellie B. Fatout, of Elwood, in part as follows. When there is only one person in a library the work resolves itself into two classes, things requiring immediate attention and those which may be postponed. Under the first come attention to borrowers, the filing of magazines and newspapers, and answering of business correspondence. The second class includes cataloging, book lists, and lists for certain days. Again the work is subdivided under show work and substantial. The first includes picture bulletins, special days, and advertising schemes; the second, wise selection of books, cataloging and classification. The substantial should always have precedence over show work. In the discussion which followed Miss Ahern insisted that a ten hour work day was too long as there was not sufficient time left for recuperation. Mrs. Stein, of Lafayette, objected to depending upon untrained apprentices for assistance, as they were usually placed at the loan desk where the most capable service was required, rather than the least effective.

A paper upon "What critical magazines give the best aid in selecting books" was read by Miss Jennie Elrod, of Columbus. The omission of any mention of books which did not reach a certain standard was criticised as leaving the librarian no guide other than the publisher's notice. Among the magazines mentioned *The Dial*, *The Nation*, and *The New York Times Saturday Review* were most highly recommended. In discussing the paper Mr. Cunningham thought it might be well to add to those mentioned *The Athenaeum* and *Academy*. By inquiry it was found that some library boards in the state would not subscribe to or furnish any critical magazines.

As Miss E. G. Browning of Indianapolis was ill and could not be present, the "Report of the A. L. A. meeting at Waukesha" was given

by Miss M. E. Ahern. She said that the only reason Indiana did not secure this session was because the invitation from Wisconsin was received first. The meeting was the largest ever held, that is of people directly interested in library work. She called upon several persons to express their opinion as to the dominant note in the Waukesha meeting. Among the points mentioned was the hospitality of the Wisconsin people; the cordiality of the A. L. A.; children's work; and the element of self dependence. Miss Ahern closed by saying that the point of view was so enlarged by attending an A. L. A. meeting that life could never be the same afterward.

A "Library building symposium" was the feature of the afternoon session and was very gratifying both in point of interest and attendance, especially by trustees. It was opened by a paper on "Library buildings," by E. N. Lamm, an architect from Cincinnati. In his opinion the best results may be obtained from considering the common people. The location should be in the business portion of the town and if possible have a large lot with good drainage. Select the architect as you would a librarian and by all means avoid competition. One story is usually considered the best, and plan for the public to have direct access to shelves. The greatest economy of administration is obtained from one room with the desk in the center.

Mr. E. E. Mummert followed with an exhibition and description of the plans of the Goshen library building. It is to be 75 x 48 ft. and built of Bedford stone. He also related how they secured their donation from Mr. Carnegie. Mrs. Lura E. Woodworth said the women's clubs of Fort Wayne, with the endorsement of the city officials secured their gift of \$75,000. She also exhibited the plans of the building. Mrs. Sailor, of Elwood, said they secured their donation by the mere expenditure of four cents postage. T. F. Rose, of Muncie, after briefly describing their site and how it was selected introduced their architect, Mr. McHuron, of Fort Wayne, who gave a very interesting talk on library buildings in the eastern cities. He urged simplicity of design both as to architecture and as to the interior arrangements. He also exhibited plans of the Muncie and Elkhart buildings. G. W. Webster, a trustee of Marion, read an instructive paper on the work and plans at that place. They hope to make the library a center for the culture of the county and expect to go before the next legislature with a bill to permit the county to use the library. Mr. Moore, of Marion, also assisted in explaining the plans. Dr. L. O. Malsbury told what they were doing at Peru. Their building will be of Bedford stone. The enthusiasm of this session left no doubt in the minds of those present that the trustees are fully alive to their duties and responsibilities.

"Open shelves" was the subject of a paper

by Mrs. Ida Gruwell, of Marion. She said free access had increased their circulation very materially, that last year they loaned 50,000 books on 8000 volumes, and that in four years of access to shelves only eight books had been lost.

At the closing session which was held in the evening Miss Jessie Allen, of the Indianapolis Public Library, read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Library work in social settlements." She read letters from various workers in Chicago and elsewhere demonstrating what excellent results had been obtained.

The "Question-box" as conducted by Miss M. E. Ahern proved very interesting, many troublesome points in administration being solved.

Upon a motion by Mr. Henry a committee on architecture which might be consulted as to the essential things which every library building should contain was appointed by Miss Freeman as follows: W. E. Henry, chairman, Miss Merica Hoagland, Mrs. E. C. Earl, Jacob P. Dunn, and Joseph R. Voris.

A committee to consider amendments to the constitution was appointed as follows: Mrs. E. C. Earl, chairman, Arthur Cunningham, Miss Jessie Allen.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Jennie Elrod, Columbus; vice-president, E. E. Mummert, Goshen; secretary, Miss Anna G. Hubbard, State Library; treasurer, Arthur Cunningham, State Normal Library, Terre Haute.

Mrs. Colerick presented the following resolutions of thanks, which were unanimously adopted: to the Bowen-Merrill Co. for their hospitable entertainment; to the local committee, Miss Anna G. Hubbard, Miss E. G. Browning, and Miss Merica Hoagland for their courteous and thoughtful arrangements for the meeting; to the president and other officers for the successful and interesting session, and to Miss M. E. Ahern for helpful suggestions and the keen interest manifested.

JENNIE ELROD, *Secretary*.

#### IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: F. C. Dawley, Cedar Rapids.

*Secretary*: Miss Margaret Brown, Chariton.

*Treasurer*: W. H. Douglas, Grinnell.

The 12th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held in Burlington, from October 9-11, and proved perhaps the most important and successful in the history of the association. The attendance was large and thoroughly representative, the program proved most interesting, and the whole atmosphere of the meeting was thoroughly stimulating and enjoyable.

Sessions were held in the auditorium of the fine Public Library building, which was in itself a center of interest to the library visitors, and the social features included a delightful reception tendered to the librarians

by Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Crapo, of the library board, an afternoon trip upon the river, and an informal evening reception, on the occasion of Mr. Putnam's address.

The first session was opened at two o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 9. In the absence of the president, A. P. Fleming, Mrs. H. M. Towner, of Corning, presided, and won praise from the Burlington *Hawkeye*, as "the best chairman who has wielded the gavel in Burlington in many a long day." The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. P. M. Crapo, and the subject of "Library extension" was then considered in three aspects—in state, county, and city, by Johnson Brigham, Miss Alice M. Tyler, and J. M. Brainard, who outlined methods of popularizing library privileges and urged the broadening and deepening of library opportunities. "The child in his kingdom—the library" was the subject of an admirable paper by Miss M. E. Dousman, of the Milwaukee Public Library. Especially suggestive were her views upon the influence of the library book in the home where other books were positively unknown. She developed the fact that the child may be led up to citizenship, to the proper performance of civic duties, through the library. She showed how the fathers and mothers were educated and elevated by the little folks, who were given a broader education at the public library, and laid especial stress upon the fact that the standard of literature for children should be raised; that there should be no cast-iron rules, but that the books should be distributed judiciously by librarians, who are "in touch" with the little folks. Given these conditions, the library is the greatest educator of the time.

"Libraries and schools" were discussed by Miss Emma Fordyce, of Cedar Rapids, who spoke without notes. She said that the common people needed education and especially that best education which looks at the world's wonders through the eyes of a gifted man, and she pointed to that not very distant future when every school house will have its own library, with a gifted and experienced librarian and a collection of good books, forming an educational medium of inestimable value, not merely for scholars, but for all residents of the vicinity.

In the evening a most enjoyable reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Crapo at their home, in honor of the Iowa Library Association and of Mr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress.

Thursday morning's session, under the chairmanship of F. C. Dawley, opened with a short business meeting, and appointment of committees. Miss Ella McLoney, of the Des Moines Public Library, read a paper on "The librarian and the public," full of practical advice and common sense. This was followed by an interesting discussion led by Royal Holbrook, of Ottumwa, who pointed out the

difference between librarians and book lovers and the necessity of having the former in the library, that being no place for the mere book lover. He said that fiction was the most dangerous element the library has to contend with and regarded the percentage of fiction issued as a deplorable fact. This is partially due to the reader never having been directed to other lines, and it should be a duty of the librarian to influence readers to other reading. This subject of fiction opened an animated discussion on the good and harm of fiction reading. The themes of much of the fiction should not be sent out by the librarian as educators. Not more than one-fifth of the books in the library should be fiction, and it should be carefully selected. In small libraries the proportion of fiction was much greater. A distinction should be made in the books meant for mature and immature minds.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, was then introduced and reported upon the plans for furnishing printed catalog cards through the Library of Congress.

Charles Lawrence Mauran, of St. Louis, followed with an interesting and very comprehensive paper on "The housing of books," speaking from the experience of a practical architect.

The topic, "The library as an intellectual center: obligations of citizens to the library," was introduced by Mrs. H. M. Towner, and further considered by Senator G. M. Titus, of Muscatine, on "Trustees," Miss Harriett Wood, of Iowa City, on "Women's clubs," and Mrs. Hayners on "Business men."

For the afternoon an excursion on the river had been arranged, which proved most enjoyable; and in the evening a large audience greeted Mr. Putnam, who delivered a stimulating and delightful address on "The book and the people."

The session for Friday morning opened with the presentation of committee reports. A legislative committee was appointed, including F. C. Dawley, chairman; G. M. Titus, of Muscatine, and Mrs. Battis, of Marshalltown. The nominating committee reported the appointment of the following officers for the coming year: Mr. Dawley, president; P. M. Crapo, of Burlington, vice-president; Miss Margaret Brown, of Chariton, secretary; Mr. W. H. Douglas, of Grinnell, treasurer; and on the program committee, Miss Tyler, of Des Moines; Mrs. Battis, of Marshalltown, and Mrs. Towner, of Corning.

Captain Johnson read resolutions of respect regarding the late Hon. Theo. S. Parvin, which were unanimously adopted. It was decided to meet next year at Grinnell. A resolution was passed, approving the plans for a model library building in connection with the Louisiana Purchase exposition to be held at St. Louis.

A committee, including Miss Tyler, Miss Carey, of Burlington, and Miss McLoney, of

Des Moines, was appointed to revise and explain the by-laws of the association.

"College libraries," their management and problems, were discussed in a section meeting, when papers were read on "The machinery of a college library," by Miss Bertha Ridgeway, of Grinnell College Library; and "The college student in his library," by W. H. Douglas, of Grinnell College.

A "Round table of practical work" proved helpful and interesting. The subjects discussed included government documents, newspapers and reports, library hours, charging system and book selection.

A short afternoon session was held, when resolutions of thanks for the many local courtesies were adopted, a paper on "Co-operation among the college libraries of the state" was read by Miss Carpenter, and a "question box" conducted by Miss M. E. Ahern closed the proceedings.

A special meeting of trustees was held, at which was organized a Trustees' Section of the Iowa State Library Association. Mrs. Towner was appointed chairman of the meeting and permanent chairman of the section. Mrs. Van Vechten was appointed secretary of the meeting and permanent secretary of the section. The following resolutions were passed:

"That the state library commission be asked to set aside a corner of the bulletin for matters of special interest to the trustees of public libraries, to be known as the trustees' corner.

"That the state library commission be petitioned to arrange for uniform reports from all public libraries in the state."

Discussions followed on things of interest to the trustees.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Hiller C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.

*Secretary:* G. E. Nutting, Public Library, Fitchburg.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in Boston, Thursday, Oct. 31, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Lucius P. Lane, of the Public Library, opened the session at 10 a.m. with a brief résumé of the A. L. A. conference at Waukesha. He was followed by Mr. Otto Fleischner, of the Public Library, who spoke on "Fine arts collections—books and pictures—for small libraries." A mimeograph list of books prepared by Miss Hitchcock, of the fine arts department, was distributed. This list was made up of books which could easily be procured and were comparatively inexpensive. Mr. Fleischner commented at some length on the list, explaining why certain titles were included and others excluded. After explaining the method of cataloging and arranging pictures in the Public Library, he called attention to the method used by the Brookline Public Library as excellent for

small collections, and that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as best for large collections.

The women's clubs he considered as the best help a library could have in starting such collections, and he approved of the grouping pictures around a place as the Library Art Club has done, having the pictures cover the architecture, sculpture and painting. Travel clubs, too, can help the library. He called attention to the colored photographs (10 x 14 in.) sold by the Detroit Photo Co. at 20 cents, which are good enough for geographical study.

The stereoscopic pictures which are being introduced to the libraries he considered good, but the best way of keeping the pictures has not been solved. This was the subject of some desultory discussion at a later time.

The chief paper of the morning was by Mr. Leon H. Vincent, entitled "A plea for better colloquial English." By way of prefacing his remarks Mr. Vincent stated that physically Americans were the cleanest nation on the face of the earth; we wash everything that is washable and accessible; we are in advance of all other countries in public and home sanitary skill, and we take as much pains in the care of our garments as in the care of our persons; but we are wholly tolerant of all kinds of oddities and vulgarisms in the use of that noble tongue which is one of the greatest gifts of the old world to the new. The protest, therefore, which he set out to make was against the corruption of familiar and colloquial speech by people who ought to know better. Mr. Vincent said, in part: "In America we have many good talkers, but we have no widespread interest in the art of conversation. In at least one nation of Europe (France) there is a healthy condition of mind on this subject, and for 300 years the French have regarded conversation as one of the fine arts; they have reflected on the meaning of words, they have polished their sentences, they have spent time and labor in the practice of the interchange of ideas. We in America have a good deal to learn from the French, for when we can show history like French history, art like French art, or academic influence like that of the Académie Française, a government theatre like theirs, then, and then only, may we cease to criticise a nation from whom we have so much to learn. To be sure, the French know only their own tongue, but they do know how to speak it; but how many Americans know how to speak English?"

"Our indifference in this important matter may be traced to two things, first our passion for novelty, which makes us lose sight of the fine old pieces of English literature, and by not reading the older books we deprive ourselves of a standard; we don't know what is English and what is not. This passion for novelty will be the death of us, for there is nothing we Americans stand so much in fear of as the implication that we are not up to date. Tell us we are wicked, but don't tell

us we are slow. We must be up with the times, wherever the times happen to be. Unless we come in contact daily with the best English, how are we going to know what the best English is? We cannot talk in Addison's phrases, but we must know Addison in order to have a touchstone for the purity of our own phrases.

"Our greatest danger is from hideous new words, recent false coinages, which get into circulation and damage the colloquial language almost irremediably. We do not need more new words. When the chemists discover a new element there must be a verbal symbol to express it; but occasions of such importance are rare. Already the language is incomparably rich in words, yet the most dreadful terms are continually getting into circulation. Why try to invent words we do not need? We ought to avoid those words which stamp us as Americans the moment we go abroad. There are picturesque differences between the mode of speech of different nations which may be tolerated; but when a good word is distorted from its traditional sense it is our duty to protest. Many people cannot end a sentence. They talk on, phrase after phrase, codicil after codicil; nothing is complete, separate, distinct. Let us rid our speech of useless expletives, introductory words, mere stop gaps and verbal paddings. The habit of slovenly speech begets a habit of slovenly thinking; we should do what we can to stem the tidal wave of incorrect, vicious, slangy speech that threatens to engulf us. There is little hope for the English language in America unless the public conscience is aroused. The colleges have little or no apparent influence. The average college-bred man talks no better than any one else. Sometimes he is grammatically vicious and shamefully slangy, and he caps the climax by being proud of the fact. I plead with you in behalf of the traditional English; honor it, love it, protect it; such respect is one form of patriotism. Let us prove our right to the inheritance of this noble English by the use we make of it. This is the least we can do."

The new scheme of discounts as adopted by the Publishers' Association was outlined, and the following were chosen as a committee on the cost of books: Messrs. Gifford, Fleischner, Dana, Jones, Dr. Wire, and Miss Macurdy, chief of the Boston Public Library order department.

Mr. Whitney, of Boston, Mr. Lane, of Harvard, Mr. Gifford of Cambridge, Mr. Bolton, of the Athenæum, and Mr. Faxon were appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the coming of the A. L. A. next year.

The club endorsed the resolutions adopted by the New York Library Association: "The proposal of the St. Louis Public Library to secure, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903, the erection of a model library building, and to place in it a model library, fully equipped and in actual operation, presents an



opportunity never before offered to the librarians of the country to fasten public attention on the free library and its vital relations to the national welfare."

The afternoon session was opened by Mr. C. W. Ayer, of Brockton, who read a paper on "The classification of music." He was followed by Mr. E. B. Hunt, of the Public Library, who told of the arrangement of the Allen Brown collection in the library and explained some of the special points of its dictionary catalog. Each composition is catalogued under its composer, the title and the form in general. Mr. Putnam then read a paper on "Copyright and patent-right—some variances," and ended with a brief statement of the plans of the Library of Congress for the distribution of its catalog cards.

The meeting closed with an announcement by Mr. W. H. Tillinghast that the Massachusetts State Library would soon issue to the public libraries of the state a pamphlet containing the titles of the Massachusetts public documents, 12-volume set, annual reports from the beginning and special reports and papers for 1898-1899, and that the A. L. A. Publishing Board would issue a limited number of sets of cards for the same titles at \$1.75 per set.

#### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss Alice N. Farr, Public Library, Mankato.

*Secretary:* Miss Clara Baldwin, State Library Commission, Minneapolis.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. Lillian G. Tandy, Public Library, Red Wing.

The ninth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at Stillwater, Oct. 14 and 15. It was the most satisfactory meeting ever held by the association. The sessions were held in the high school auditorium. The first session was opened at 2 p.m. on Monday, when after a few words of greeting, Warren Upham, secretary of the State Historical Society, read a paper on "Our state publications." On behalf of the state library commission it was announced that the commission had agreed to prepare a pamphlet list of these publications. Mrs. C. M. Beals, of the St. Paul Public Library, spoke on "Reference work"; and Willet M. Hays, of the University of Minnesota, presented the subject "How the library can aid agriculture." In the discussion that followed the general opinion seemed to be that in view of the vast agricultural resources of the state effort should be made to include in the public libraries more literature dealing with agriculture. A resolution was passed, favoring the bill now pending in Congress for reduced postage rates on library books circulated in rural communities.

Other papers read were: "Beginnings of an art library," by Miss Katherine Patten; "The children's department," by Mrs. A. C. Ellison; and "Work with the children," by Miss Agnes Libby.

An evening session was held when pleasing musical selections were rendered, and Willis M. West, of the University of Minnesota, delivered a lecture on "History and literature." At the morning session of Tuesday, papers were read on "Selection and purchase of books," by Miss Jessie McMillan, and "Library architecture," by Mrs. Marie E. Brick, of the St. Cloud Public Library. There was a short business meeting, and a brisk "round table" discussion of technical questions was held. Officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Alice N. Farr; vice-president, Miss Minnie McGraw; secretary, Miss Clara Baldwin; treasurer, Mrs. Lillian G. Tandy.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Mrs. C. W. Whitney, Public Library, Kansas City.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* J. T. Gerould, University of Missouri, Columbia.

The second annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association was held in Kansas City, Mo., on the 24th and 25th of October. Invitations had been sent out to all the librarians in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Texas and Oklahoma, and a considerable number of delegates were present from the three first mentioned. About 50 people came from outside of the city, and a most instructive meeting was held. The keynote of the program was the small library in the small town, its organization and equipment. Special attention was given to the relation existing between the library and the school.

The first session opened on the morning of Oct. 24 by an address of welcome delivered by General Milton Moore, of Kansas City. Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, the president of the association, responded with a few words, and then called upon the Hon. J. V. C. Karnes to tell something of the history of the Kansas City Public Library. The rest of the morning was spent in the inspection of the library building and in social gatherings. The afternoon session was opened by a paper read by Miss Buchanan, librarian of the Pittsburg (Kan.) Library, on the subject "The organization of a town library." Miss Thompson, the librarian of the Public Library at Jefferson City, Mo., led the discussion, which was participated in by a large number of those present. At this point a resolution was introduced asking for the co-operation of the Federation of Women's Clubs, then in session at St. Joseph, in an effort to secure a state library commission. After the passage of this resolution the regular program was resumed by a paper on "The qualifications and duties of a librarian," by Miss Julia Walsh, librarian of the Public Library, Ottawa, Kan. Mr. James I. Wyer, of the University Library, Lincoln, Neb., opened the discussion, dealing with the question from the standpoint of a college librarian. One of the most interesting discussions of the entire meeting was one

brought out by a paper read by Miss Julia Krug, superintendent of the children's department of the St. Louis Public Library, on "The children's department to awaken public interest." She was followed by Miss Helen Read, of the children's department at the Kansas City Public Library, and by several others. The question of "The reference department as a foundation for the development of a library" was treated by Rev. Henry Hopkins, of Kansas City, and "The best form of catalog for the public library" was discussed by Miss Smith, of Sedalia, and Miss Phelps, of the University of Missouri Library.

In the evening a reception was tendered to the visiting delegates by the people of Kansas City, in the Public Library building, and the delegates had an opportunity of meeting in a very pleasant way those who are most interested in the library work of the city, and who had been instrumental in showing so many courtesies to them.

The third session, Friday morning, was perhaps the most instructive of any during the meeting. Prof. J. H. Hill, of Emporia, Kan., opened it with a paper on "The school and library." He was followed by Hon. J. V. C. Karnes and Superintendent J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City. Mr. Edward P. Wilder, of Topeka, Kan., and Mr. Purd B. Wright, librarian of the St. Joseph Public Library, then discussed "Popularization of the library." "Branch libraries and delivery stations" were considered in a paper read by Miss Edith Tobitt, librarian of the Public Library of Omaha, Neb., and the discussion was opened by Mr. Crunden. The session was terminated by a question box, conducted by Mr. Crunden, and the business meeting of the Missouri association. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney, librarian Public Library, Kansas City; 1st vice-president, Miss Faith E. Smith, librarian of the Public Library, Sedalia; 2d vice-president, Miss Sula Wagner, Public Library, St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, J. T. Gerould, State University Library, Columbia.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the association to prepare and secure the passage of a bill calling for a state library commission, reported that the bill introduced at their instance had failed to pass. The committee was continued and instructed to co-operate with other committees to be appointed for this purpose by other organizations.

A resolution was passed endorsing the project to locate on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition a model library, complete in arrangement, equipment and books. A committee was appointed to secure the co-operation of the friends of public libraries in an effort to secure this building.

It was also resolved that the state teachers' association be asked to consider at their next meeting the subject of the relation between

the school and the library, and also that their co-operation be requested in the matter of a state library commission.

A resolution of thanks for the many courtesies extended by the people of Kansas City was also passed.

After deciding that the next meeting of the association should be held at Sedalia, the convention adjourned.

During the afternoon the visiting delegates were entertained by a very enjoyable tally-ho drive about the city.

J. T. GEROULD, *Secretary.*

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* S. G. Ayres, Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison.

*Secretary:* Miss Bertha S. Wildman, Public Library, Madison.

*Treasurer:* Miss Sarah S. Oddie, Public Library, East Orange.

The 12th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at the Newark Free Public Library, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1901. The morning session opened at 10.30, A. E. Bostwick, vice-president, in the chair. After a few words of welcome from Miss Winsler, acting-librarian of the Newark library, and response by Mr. Bostwick, the following program was presented: "The library and the child," by Miss S. Augusta Smith, Montclair, N. J.; "Books for young readers," by Everett T. Tomlinson, member of the state library commission; address on books by Rt. Rev. Mgr. G. H. Doane; and presentation and discussion of the tentative "List of books for New Jersey libraries," prepared by the state library commission, opened by Miss Wildman.

Luncheon was served in the empty art gallery on the top floor of the library, and after lunch the new building was inspected from garret to cellar.

The afternoon session was devoted to business. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, S. G. Ayres, Drew Seminary Library, Madison, N. J.; 1st vice-president, H. C. Deats, Flemington, N. J.; 2d vice-president, Miss Elizabeth H. Wesson, Orange Public Library; secretary, Miss Bertha S. Wildman, Madison Public Library; treasurer, Miss Sarah S. Oddie, East Orange Public Library.

CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT, *Secretary.*

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* S. L. Wicoff, Sidney.

*Secretary:* E. C. Williams, Cleveland.

*Treasurer:* Miss Grace Prince, Springfield.

The seventh annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held in Sandusky, Oct. 1-4. It is now almost settled as a definite policy of the association that its meetings will be held the first week in October. This is in accordance with a plan talked over

informally at Waukesha, to have state meetings follow each other in regular order, so that any one finding himself able to attend several of these meetings would not be confronted with a conflict of dates. Owing to an arrangement made at that time the New York state meeting at Lake Placid was put a week earlier than at first intended, and by this arrangement both New York and Ohio were able to have the pleasure of Mr. Putnam's presence. From Ohio Mr. Putnam went on to the Iowa meeting, which came the next week.

The first week in October in Ohio generally gives very pleasant weather, and this year was no exception. The weather was delightful, and the pretty city of Sandusky was seen to good advantage. Lake Erie, too, was at its best, and the afternoon spent in a trip to Catawba Island was all that could be desired.

The reason for going to Sandusky this year was because of the completion of the new library building given by Andrew Carnegie. The building is a combination of music hall and library, and is well planned and well adapted to the needs of the city. The evening sessions of the meetings of the association were held in the music hall, while the day sessions were held in the art room connected with the library, the College Section being provided for in the reference room.

On the evening of Oct. 1 the first session was held, at which time the association was welcomed to Sandusky by Rev. Winfield S. Baer. Professor A. S. Root, president of the association, made the annual address, and Rev. Charles Martin gave an account of the evolution of the library in Sandusky. After this there was some time spent by the members of the association in inspecting the library and in greeting old friends. Wednesday morning was given up almost entirely to the reports of committees, there being but one paper, that of Miss E. L. Abbott on "Bibliography in the small library." The report of the library training committee was considered so important that its consideration was made a special order for Thursday morning. Wednesday afternoon was given to a trip on the lake, and Wednesday evening to the pleasure of listening to a lecture by Professor R. G. Moulton, and to enjoying a reception tendered by the people of Sandusky.

On Thursday morning the association had a general business session, listening to reports of committees and discussing the report of the committee on library training. The result of the discussion was that it was decided by the association that a committee should be appointed to have charge of the general subject of library training in the state. This committee is to appoint members of the association, subject to the approval of the executive board, to act as consultants during the year in different subjects pertaining to library economy. The committee is also to

provide library institutes whenever a sufficient demand comes for them. These institutes are to be in charge of paid instructors, who will give not less than two lectures a day during one week. It was also recommended that the state library keep a collection of all matter pertaining to library training, which collection can be sent to different parts of the state on demand. The association then divided into two sections, the Small Library Section and the College Section. The subject for Thursday afternoon was library legislation. The program was divided into three parts, the first part being an exposition of the library laws now in the statute books of Ohio, the second being experiences from a number of places as to what had been accomplished under these laws, and the third the report of the legislative committee. The committee's report was adopted almost exactly as read, and the association instructed the legislative committee of the next year to endeavor to secure the passing of a bill providing for the establishment of county libraries and for the appointment of a library organizer.

In the evening came the main public session of the meeting. At this time it had been the hope of the association to listen to Mr. R. R. Bowker, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, he having expected to speak to the association on the subject of "The library and self-help." Owing to sudden illness he was not able to be present, and his place was taken by Mr. Herbert Putnam, who while at Lake Placid, hearing of Mr. Bowker's illness, with great kindness offered to substitute for him. His address on books, the material with which libraries have to deal, was a great inspiration. Preceding Mr. Putnam's address Mr. W. H. Brett, of Cleveland, gave a brief resumé of library progress during the last few years. Many Sandusky people were present at this meeting, and the association was favored with two songs by Mrs. Charles Greafe.

On Friday morning came the closing session of the association, at which time officers were elected for the ensuing year and the place of meeting was considered. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mr. S. L. Wicoff, of Sidney; 1st vice-president, Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, of Cincinnati; 2d vice-president, not filled; 3d vice-president, Mrs. I. F. Mack, of Sandusky; secretary, Mr. E. C. Williams, of Cleveland; treasurer, Miss Grace Prince, of Springfield.

The committee on the place of meeting reported that in the opinion of the committee it would be desirable to meet in Columbus, but it recommended leaving the question to the executive committee to decide. This the association agreed to do. The meeting adjourned about 11 o'clock, after having expressed hearty resolutions of thanks to the people of Sandusky for their gracious hospitality. OLIVE JONES, Secretary.

## Library Clubs.

### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

*Secretary:* Miss Mary D. Thurston, Public Library, Leicester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* Miss Eliza Hobbs, Brookfield, Mass.

The Bay Path Library Club held its fall meeting in library hall, Barre, Mass., Oct. 8, with an attendance of about 80. The morning session opened at 11 o'clock with an address of welcome by Hon. T. P. Root, chairman of the board of trustees of the Barre Library. Miss M. Anna Tarbell, president of the club, responded in a few well chosen words, and a brief business session closed the exercises of the morning.

At 1.15 p.m. the afternoon meeting was called to order by the president, who introduced Principal O. Harlow Russell of the Worcester Normal School as the first speaker. His subject—"Books of value to teachers"—was treated in a practical and yet entertaining manner, and held the undivided attention of his audience.

He spoke of the manifold relations existing between the public library and the school, and said that while teachers should direct the reading of their pupils to a certain extent, much should be left to the child's instinct. Librarians are much better fitted to have this oversight than teachers, in that they are more catholic and liberal, less prescriptive and proscriptive. Teachers should be great readers but they are not. They think that they have no time, whereas they, rather than the rich, might be termed "the leisure class." They feel that what reading they do should be in the line of their work, but such reading is dull beyond belief and should be taken only in small doses, like medicine. Four half-hours a week is enough to devote to pedagogical works. Teaching is both theoretical and practical. Among the books on the philosophy or theory of teaching, Mr. Russell places first Plato among the ancients and Rousseau among the moderns. But one must be possessed of ample imagination and be able to appreciate the ideal in order to fully grasp the meaning of Plato's "Republic" or Rousseau's "Emile." These two with John Locke ("Thoughts concerning education"), Montaigne and Richter constitute the choicest reading, while among the minor lights he places Pestalozzi, Froebel, Herbert Spencer and Edward Thring.

Mr. Russell also thought that teachers needed to strive more for imaginative sympathy for children than for so-called knowledge of them.

Following this address, Dr. G. E. Wire, of the Worcester County Law Library, gave a helpful and interesting talk on the "Selection of books for small libraries."

In the discussion following this address,

the general opinion was expressed that the librarian should have a voice in the selection of books.

MARY D. THURSTON, *Secretary.*

### LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

*President:* H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* R. F. Morgan, Grosvenor Public Library.

The Library Club of Buffalo began its work for the coming season Oct. 24, 1901. The meeting was very enthusiastic and largely attended. Papers and reports were read on the Lake Placid conference of the New York State Library Association. The president, Mr. Elmendorf, addressed the club on the subject of "Library institutes." A committee was appointed by the club to look into the matter of library institutes and report at the next meeting on the advantages of making institute work the aim of the club for this winter.

R. F. MORGAN, *Secretary.*

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

*Secretary:* Chesley R. Perry, Public Library.

*Treasurer:* C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.

The Chicago Library Club enjoyed a trolley ride to Evanston and back on September 27. Refreshments were served at the Evanston Boat Club House, and there was some dancing by the younger members of the club. A number of the party dined together down town and talked over the plans of the club for the coming season. This social meeting was in charge of a special committee, comprising Misses Foye, Stern, and Hill, and Messrs. Merrill and Perry.

The club held its first regular meeting of the season 1901-02 at the Public Library on Friday evening, Oct. 11. One hundred persons braved a rainstorm to greet Mr. Herbert Putnam. The report of the executive committee showed that the club is planning for a season of vigorous work. The constitution is being revised, and a club manual is in preparation. The union list of periodicals in the public libraries of Chicago and Evanston has been printed and is ready for distribution. The plans of the school extension committee to secure for the public a freer use of the school buildings of Chicago were endorsed, and the announcement was made that the executive committee had named the secretary as a representative to serve on that committee. Twelve new members were elected.

President Josephson presented as the topic for the evening "Problems in library co-operation." He said, in part:

"These problems can be divided in three groups: Problems of selection and purchase; of cataloging and announcement of accessions; of use.

"The problems of cataloging and announce-

ment are already solved, or on the way to be solved. Witness the plans for cataloging in one place, the Library of Congress, all the new accessions to American libraries, the joint monthly list of accessions to the libraries of Providence, R. I., and the "Union lists" of serials taken by the libraries of a certain city or vicinity, such as the one just completed for Chicago and Evanston. The ideal towards which we will have to work is a scheme whereby each city will have at one place a catalog of all the books in all the libraries in the city, each state a similar catalog of the state, and one library, the national library, a catalog of all the books in all the libraries of the country, these catalogs to be kept constantly up to date and each entry marked with the check marks of all the libraries possessing the book.

"The problems of selection and purchase are seemingly easy enough, but really of a larger bearing and requiring no less consideration than those concerning cataloging. The object of co-operation in selection is to prevent needless duplication, and it is not always easy to determine when duplication ceases to be wasteful and becomes helpful.

"In turning to the problems of co-operation in use we come to the really crucial issue. Here it is not merely a question of what the readers demand, nor what the librarians or even the trustees wish to do, but of what can be done under the laws governing state and municipal libraries, and under the wills creating endowed libraries. And when these difficulties have been cleared away as far as possible, there still remains the question in how far a library can lend books to other libraries in the same city or perhaps a thousand miles away without injuring the interests of those who come to the library, expecting to find its books on the shelves. This is distinctly a kind of co-operation where not all libraries can take part, but in which all that can should take part if they are to fulfil all their obligations. The small popular library, designed to be an adjunct to the homes, cannot be expected to do much, if anything, in this connection. Its duty is to its nearest constituency. Not so the scholarly library, the library devoted to special fields of literature. Such an institution is established to encourage research and scholarship, and its constituency is the republic of learning at large, scattered all over the country. The ideal here will not be attained until any student, no matter where he lives, can receive through the medium of his local library any book needed in his studies, no matter where it may be found.

"If the plans of the executive committee can be carried out, this meeting will be the first of a series covering the relations of public libraries, municipal or endowed, to other agencies for higher education, universities and professional schools, and also to students unaffiliated with any institution of learning, to business and professional men seeking in

books information that will guide them in their work.

"The problems of how the libraries are to meet the requirements of these various classes of readers are peculiarly difficult in a city like Chicago, with its long distances and its numerous institutions and libraries, scattered as they are. Sooner or later we must come to an effective system of co-operation between the libraries and learned institutions in this city. A beginning was made when the boards of the three large libraries divided the field of literature so as to prevent duplication in purchase. But it must be recognized, as I dare say it is recognized by those in authority, that this is only a beginning. Is it too much to hope that the discussions at the meetings of this club during the coming winter may be the means of perfecting such a system of co-operation?"

Dr. H. P. Judson, of the University of Chicago, opened the discussion with a few remarks upon the needs of university men. "The needs of the scholar and investigator are very simple. All he wants is this: Everything that has been produced on a subject; and he wants it all immediately." The difficulties confronting the investigator were thought to be the lack of definite knowledge as to where he can find his material and the fact that he can get it only by a considerable expenditure of time and effort. "If the scholar can minimize the time he must spend in getting mere material for his work he can then have more time to spend on the work." The speaker heartily approved of the co-operation suggested by Mr. Josephson, though he felt that the University of Chicago was as yet hardly in a position to share fully in such co-operation. With the development of the collection in the more adequate building already planned, the library could be strengthened along special lines, differentiating from the other Chicago collections. Dr. Judson touched upon the difficulty of obtaining material desired in research work. "Scholars in our great West are working with knowledge and honesty and ability. They are producing some results of value, but they are hampered very greatly indeed by this failure to get material they need. The difficulty is tremendous, right here in Chicago, and the result is, so far as we are concerned, that some of our investigators are compelled to drop work in Chicago and go elsewhere. Yet I am sufficiently optimistic to look forward to the time when the great mass of this material will be here in Chicago, and by the aid of our libraries will be accessible to us all."

Mr. Putnam followed with a clear and detailed statement of the co-operative plans outlined and hoped for by the Library of Congress. He briefly noted the extent and main divisions of its collection, and described the system of issue of the printed catalog cards, now arranged for. He also touched upon the possibilities of securing from large and spe-

cialized libraries order-lists of important books, to serve as purchase suggestions for the national library; upon the desirability of keeping the Library of Congress closely in touch with the contents and work of the other libraries of the country; and upon the propriety of establishing a wide and generous system of inter-library loans under the auspices of the national library.

CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary*.

*LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.*

*President:* Miss M. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.

*Secretary:* Miss Miriam S. Draper, Children's Museum, Brooklyn Institute.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library, Brooklyn.

By an error in the October issue of *L. J.* the name of Mr. C. A. Green was given as president of the Long Island Club. Mr. Green is vice-president.

The next meeting of the club will be held on the first Thursday in December.

*WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.*

*President:* George Stockwell, Westfield Athenæum, Westfield.

*Secretary:* Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Library, Williamsburg.

The regular fall meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held Oct. 18, at Huntington, in the audience-room of the Baptist Church. Representatives of libraries in the following towns were present: Holyoke, Sunderland, Pittsfield, Blandford, Russell, Middlefield, Conway, Adams, Northampton, Florence, East Longmeadow, Ludlow, Brimfield, Westfield, Dalton, South Hadley and Springfield. The principal topic for the morning discussion was, "How to increase the usefulness of the reading-room," opened by Miss F. Mabel Winchell, of the Forbes Library, Northampton. Her points were very practical, such as to make the room inviting with books, pictures and plants. Advertise the room; if hampered by lack of funds, interest some of the townspeople to give their cast-off periodicals, or, better still, to subscribe for some for the library. Get the young people to come in to see the picture bulletins or exhibits—in that way they form the habit of coming, and once having formed the habit it becomes second nature.

The next paper on the subject, by Miss Anna B. Jackson, of North Adams, was read (in the absence of Miss Jackson) by Miss Ida Taylor, of the Springfield City Library. She approved fully of the theory that the best way to help a person is to help him to help himself, not to find exactly the information the reader wants and place it before him, leaving him no better able to help himself next time, but show him how to find it. The

usefulness of the reading-room is also increased by attending to the comfort of those who visit it, and even the care exercised in such prosaic matters as the purchase of tables and chairs is well repaid. This paper was followed by a discussion of the subject, in which Mr. Ballard, of Pittsfield, suggested the need of good light, and spoke of the use of glass ridged in prisms. In carrying out the exhibition idea he would adopt the Japanese plan of having only one fine picture or one bit of choice bric-a-brac shown at a time.

Echoes of other club meetings were given by J. C. Dana, of the Springfield Library, and Miss M. A. Tarbell, of Brimfield. Mr. Dana had attended the American Library Association meeting at Waukesha, and had brought away a very pleasant recollection of a good time in company with delightful people. Miss Tarbell "echoed" delightfully the recent meeting of the Cape Cod and the Bay Path Clubs, giving a résumé of Mr. Wheeler's talk on "Reading for teachers," reported in the account of the Bay Path meeting. The secretary also outlined the recent institute held at Greenwich Village. The club then adjourned to the vestry, where luncheon was served by the women of the church, after which a walk was taken to the top of Laurel Hill, where a wonderful panorama of hills is unfolded, with the Westfield river winding between. On the way back the company visited the town library, which rejoices in a larger appropriation this year than ever before.

The afternoon session opened with business, when H. H. Ballard, of Pittsfield; Miss Dorcas Tracy, of Northampton, and Miss Ida F. Farrar, of Springfield, were chosen delegates to represent the club at the meeting of the Massachusetts Club in Boston, Oct. 31. The first topic of the afternoon session was, "The 100 best books of the year for a small library to buy," a printed list of which, carefully annotated, was placed in the hands of each person present. After a brief summary of each book by the secretary, there was a lively discussion as to the kind of books a library should buy. Should it always purchase those of a high class and seek to raise the people to its standard, or should it come down to the plane of the people with trashy literature, and seek to raise its standard by degrees? Should the library use the method of the saloon or of the club? Books may be standard in two senses: standard because they are good, and standard because they "stand" on the shelves. Get the books the people will read. The list of books was pronounced one likely to be of much assistance to the small libraries.

The subject of "Library helps" was treated by Miss Grace Ashley, of Springfield; Miss Blakeley, of Mount Holyoke College, and Miss Dema Gaylord, of Forbes Library, Northampton. Miss Ashley's paper showed

how printer's ink can be made use of through the newspaper, by advertising new books or pictures and by clippings, telling of local history and of history not local, through the monthly bulletin, special bulletins, bulletins of other libraries, publishers' lists, always taking care to have paper as good as the library can afford and the printing artistic. Miss Blakeley's remarks on indexes were suggestive and practical. Miss Gaylord showed how simple things, those near at hand, can be utilized by the librarians, through book covers posted with numbers attached, newspaper clippings fastened on bulletin boards, collections of books by and about an author whose anniversary is celebrated, on "birthday" tables, with pictures of himself and his home hung above, a nature study table in the spring, a table of the different countries of especial interest at the time, etc.

After a vote of thanks passed to the directors and librarian of the Huntington Library, the meeting adjourned, giving time for the visitors to examine the books which had been brought as representative of the list discussed in the afternoon. *IDA F. FARRAR, Secretary.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

#### NEWS AND NOTES.

On October 30, the Drexel Institute Library School Association held its annual meeting at the Institute. After the business session, a reception to the new class was held.

Miss Anna B. Day, class of '01, will organize the Carnegie Library at Grove City, Pa.

Miss Gertrude P. Humphrey, class of '01, has been engaged as organizer of the Public Library, Lansing, Michigan.

Miss Harriet A. Mumford, class of '97, has been appointed librarian of Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

Miss Emily J. Kuhn, class of '00, has been appointed librarian of the McKeesport Public Library.

Miss Mary H. Upton, class of '97, who has been studying book binding at the Dove bindery under Cobden-Sanderson, returned in September and has opened a bindery in Philadelphia.

Miss Caroline B. Perkins, class of '01, has accepted a position in the West Philadelphia Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Edith F. Pancoast, class of '01, is cataloging a private library in Portland, Maine.

Miss Bessie H. Jennings, class of '00, has been engaged as an assistant in the Bryn Mawr College Library.

Miss S. Alberta Rice, class of '01, is assisting in the cataloging of the Public Library, Hackensack, N. J.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis who addressed the school and staff informally Oct. 11, succeeded in communicating to the audience the contagion of his buoyant spirits and his optimistic attitude towards life. He believes that the people of the slums will read books that are pure and high in their ideals, but confesses that it is very hard to wean them from the "yellow" journals. When asked whether the public library should supply a demand for anarchistic literature he replied—"Keep it out as you would dynamite. It is dynamite."

Miss Katharine L. Sharp (N. Y., 1892), director of the University of Illinois State Library School, gave a paper at the annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae at Buffalo, October 26, on "Library schools and the librarian's opportunities." She was easily persuaded to cross the state to visit this school, where she gave a thoughtful and interesting address. Both in Buffalo and in Albany she took the ground that library schools granting degrees should require a college degree for admission. An informal reception was given to Miss Sharp immediately after her lecture.

Two changes in the curriculum were made in October. The courses in elementary classification and elementary bibliography are given to the junior class at the beginning of the school year, followed November 18 by the course in elementary cataloging. The reference course is transferred from the senior to the junior year, and the work on current topics from the reading seminar to the reference class. A course in advanced reference work will be added.

What is the best way for a public library to make its work known through the local newspaper? The senior class are trying to answer this interesting, practical question by writing in turn a library letter for the Albany *Argus*, covering both the local and general library news of the week. The letter is prepared in connection with the library news report given in the senior seminar. A similar letter is furnished by W. H. Brett for the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and by Miss Hazeltine for the Jamestown *Evening Journal*. The following item is quoted from the *Argus* of November 4:

"The senior class of the New York State Library School gave a Hallowe'en party to the junior class, the faculty and a few other guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, 315 Madison avenue. Many of the customary features in the way of games, decorations and edibles were observed, but other novel games were added, and the weirdness of the whole was heightened by sheet and pillow-case disguises."

The class of 1903 has organized with Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer as president, and Miss Ella R. Seligsberg as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Wyer is a brother of Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.,

class of 1898, librarian of the University of Nebraska.  
SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

*HANDBOOK, 1901.*

The University of the State of New York issues State Library bulletin 66, for September, 1901 (Library School 9), being a "Handbook of New York State Library School, including summer course and library handwriting." It gives full details regarding scope, requirements and features of the school course, and includes several views of the study rooms. An appendix is devoted to the article upon library handwriting, originally printed in *Library Notes* in 1887 and later revised.

*PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.*

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Sarah C. Nelson, '92, has been engaged to catalog the Public Library of Akron, O.

Miss Henrietta C. Bartlett, 1901, has been engaged in cataloging the library of the Lawrence High School, at Lawrence, N. Y.

Miss Susan Clendenin, 1901, has been appointed assistant in the Y. W. C. A. Library of New York City.

Mrs. Metta R. Ludey, 1901, has been engaged for the staff of Pratt Institute Free Library.

*UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.*

NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, visited the school October 6-8. On the evening of October 7 he gave a general address on "The public library movement and the relation of the scholar to it." On Tuesday morning he spoke to the library school on the Library of Congress, and on Tuesday afternoon to the College of Law and the library school on the law of copyright. The visit was an occasion of great satisfaction to the library school and to the university at large.

The director of the library school spoke at Buffalo, Oct. 26, at the annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, on the subject, "Library schools on a graduate basis"; urging a baccalaureate degree for entrance to the schools connected with universities.

The students are now enjoying a loan exhibit of picture bulletins made by the New York State Library School last year.

Mrs. Martha B. Clark is organizing the library of the Steel Works Club at Joliet, Ill.

Miss Caroline Wandell has been appointed cataloger at the University of Texas.

The director had a delightful visit at the New York State Library School, Oct. 28, and the Illinois students appreciated the sympathetic and cordial relation between the schools.

*WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.*

The seventh annual session of the Wisconsin Summer School for Library Training, un-

der the direction of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, was held in Madison at the State Historical Library, July 8-Aug. 31. There were 37 students present, 23 from Wisconsin, and others from Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon and Ohio.

The model library collected for the school was used for the first time, and added greatly to the value of the work. The reference work was done in the fine reading room of the State Historical and University libraries. The students enjoyed the privilege of a tour of the building in company with Mr. Thwaites, prefaced by a talk on library fittings and supplies. Special lectures were given by Mr. Thwaites, Miss Stearns and Miss Bertha M. Brown. For the final examination the class made a complete dictionary catalog of the library, each student cataloging 20 books.

Next year a supplementary four weeks' course will probably be added to the regular course of eight weeks. The plan is to offer some additional work each year, so that summer school students may look forward to more training, and, in the course of a few years, complete the work usually given during the first year in library schools. Only librarians of experience actually employed, or to be employed, will be accepted as students.

It is hoped that at least one person from every library in the state will attend the summer school in 1902. The beginners are expected to take the regular course, those who have already attended may come for the supplementary course, or for the special course in documents.

*A Course in Public Documents.*

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has engaged Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of document department of the New York Library, to give a course of instruction in public documents at Madison, Wis., during the three weeks from Aug. 6-27, 1902. Miss Hasse's work as assistant librarian in the Los Angeles Public Library, as librarian of the Office of Superintendent of Documents in Washington, and in her present position, has made her an authority on the subject of documents. She will put into this course the best results of her ten years' experience.

The work is planned to cover the study of U. S. federal, state and municipal documents, and to occupy the time of the student from 9 to 5 o'clock daily. Only those who have had library school training or equivalent experience in practical library work will be admitted. The tuition is \$10.

The care of documents is a very important part of library work, and one for which the majority of librarians are totally unfitted. It is hoped that many will avail themselves of this opportunity to work under Miss Hasse's direction.

For further information address Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.



## Reviews.

A. L. A. INDEX: an index to general literature, biographical, historical and literary essays and sketches, reports and publications of boards and societies dealing with education, health, labor, charities and corrections; by William I. Fletcher; with the cooperation of many librarians. 2d ed., enl. and brought to Jan. 1, 1901. Issued by the Publishing Board of the American Library Association. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1901. 4+679 p. l. O. \$10, net.

The new edition of wider scope than the old, which has been promised us by Mr. Fletcher, has become an accomplished fact, and is greeted with pleasure by all libraries, large and small, doing reference work. It serves as an analytical subject-index for many most important books of essays, authors' collected works, reports and proceedings of societies. The new edition is fully twice the size of the original one. Not only has the "General literature index" from 1893-99, which appeared in the "Annual literary index," been incorporated, but many books, conspicuous by their absence in the 1893 edition, but of the same general character, have been included, thus remedying the most marked defect of that edition. The abbreviations employed throughout the index are merely contractions of the full titles which one could hardly fail to identify, even without reference to the "List of books indexed" which appears at the end of the volume. Especial care has been taken to make self-explanatory the abbreviations of certain titles, references to which appear in the index, but which are purposely omitted from the "List of books," because no systematic analysis of them has been attempted. Forms of entry in the "List of books indexed" have been revised, *i. e.*, University of State of New York now appears under New York State University. Space has been left between the entries here that call-numbers may be supplied by the library if thought desirable. It is with pleasure we note the addition of several national and state publications. Most notable among them will be found the reports of the U. S. Bureau of Education, labor bulletins and reports of the National Museum. One valuable new feature is the inclusion of the index to bibliographies and reading-lists which has appeared in the "Annual literary index." The principle of indexing only such books as are common in most libraries has been generally but not invariably observed, the rare exceptions being in favor of works of unusual value and interest, readily accessible in the large libraries, although probably not to be found in the smaller collections. No books in foreign language are included. History and travel, representing so exhaustive a field,

may seem to have been a little slighted, but reference to a few of the best books in these classes are found under the names of the important places or events concerned. F. R.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Library bulletins, no. 2: Books on education in the libraries of Columbia University. New York, Columbia University, 1901. 6+435 p. l. 8°.

This large and handsomely printed finding-list is prefaced by a note written by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, acting-president of the university, in which the list is characterized as to a certain degree tentative in "that it will show what the Columbia University libraries possess on education and wherein the collection needs additions in order to be as complete as possible." This statement is an admirable defence of the publication of the list and at the same time indicates a most wholesome spirit of progress on the part of the department of pedagogy of the university and of the university library. It must have taken no small amount of moral courage to expose so unmercifully as this list does the gaps in the collections, particularly in the line of official documents, and also to incur the expense of publishing with minute bibliographical details titles of so many thousand pamphlets. At the same time it must be an occasion for no little pride that the university is able to set forth nearly 14,000 titles in a list of this sort, omitting, however, its entire collection of *Columbiana* and the large collection in the Bryson Library illustrative of the history of text-books.

How extremely difficult it is to secure complete files of the publications of colleges and universities, and how great is the need for careful study of this problem will be evident from a glance at several sections of this list. So few institutions have absolutely complete sets of their own publications, catalogs, and announcements; so great is the difficulty of securing back numbers; and so, apparently, unprofitable is the preservation of this class of printed matter, that too many of our libraries offer the student of educational problems either no material at all, or sets with gaps at exactly the vital spots. The publication of this list and its wide dissemination should lead to numerous gifts to Columbia to fill vacant spaces, and should cause many another institution to overhaul its files to see in what condition they are.

To criticise in detail a list covering 403 pages of two columns each is impossible in the space allotted. Certain remarks may, however, be made without attempting to do full justice to the subject. The first is that the list is not a true finding-list inasmuch as call numbers are entirely omitted. The student must still consult the card catalog to secure his books, although he is aided to the extent of notifying him in which of the two libraries the work is housed. Considerations of expense may well have prompted the omission

of the call numbers, and other possible reasons will at once suggest themselves.

Another observation is that there are decided vagaries of classification in the list, despite the excellence of the general scheme. Exception will probably be taken by most students to the separation of the state universities from other institutions for higher education. This is done on the ground that these universities represent "the highest grade of public instruction" in those states supporting them. This is undoubtedly true, but the convenience of readers would be served by grouping all universities of the country together. It is somewhat strange also to find the University of Cincinnati and the New York University placed under the caption "Cities and towns" instead of that of higher education in the United States, although some justification for this may be found in the fact that the University of Cincinnati receives some income from the city. These and other occasional peculiarities of classification cease to be regarded as difficulties in the use of the list when one consults the author index prepared by Miss Baldwin of the Bryson Library.

It is encouraging and refreshing to find so large a proportion of the books grouped under "Present systems" in the department of History of education, and to observe that the "Study of the classics" has been made a sub-heading under Secondary education, where, of course, it really belongs. It is also a pleasure to note the extent to which analytical work has been done with all collections and composite books. More extensive still is the cataloging of pamphlets. The catalog is very largely the personal work and has been carried through under the direction of Mr. C. Alex. Nelson, reference librarian, to whose careful and painstaking labor it bears notable witness. In the sections devoted to the official and historical side of education over a third of the titles are those of works of less than 50 pages. For example, the total number of works on education in Germany is 248, of which 100 have less than 75, and 84 less than 50 pages. Two singular omissions have been noted. In the section devoted to summer schools there are no titles bearing on the Chautauqua system. Apparently, also, there are no works, catalogs, or circulars in the libraries of Columbia University relating to library schools or to professional training for librarians.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

PARKER, H. W. New system of classification and numbering in use in the Mechanics' Institute Free Library. New York City, 1901... 95 p. O.

This scheme, prepared by the librarian of the New York Mechanics' Institute Free Library (formerly the Apprentices'), is much on the lines of the Schwartz classification, 18 letters of the alphabet being used to designate the classes, instead of 21, as in Mr. Schwartz's

system. Under these main divisions lower case letters are used instead of numerals, giving as the scheme stands, 140 subdivisions.

The author states, in his introduction, that the "system is as nearly mnemonic as possible, intending to aid both the public and library employees."

All logic of arrangement is sacrificed to the intended mnemonic features of the system: thus A is agriculture; B biography, etc. Why not A Arts, fine and useful; or E Europe, as in the Schwartz system, as well as the curious *olla podrida* "Class E, Education, business, language and philosophy?"

All reports and public documents, regardless of subject, are found (or lost?) under R Pamphlets are classed under General works, pamphlets (Gp). Considering the disregard of logic in the scheme, it is not strange that the subdivision here does not parallel the main classification, but pursues a wholly independent course.

Following the classification is the "Numbering system," whereby numerals assigned to certain groups of letters and used for book numbers give an alphabetical arrangement by author.

By Mr. Parker's system the call number of Lossing's "Our country," Hu 359580, is of the same length as by either the Decimal or Expansive classification, followed by the Cutter author number and initial letter of the title.

In putting this system of classification into use, the lack of a subject index would be felt at once.

M. L. D.

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

FOOTE, Elizabeth L. Making the Sunday-school library a success. (*In The Sunday-school Times*, Oct. 19, 1901. 43:679-680.)

This is the first of a series of articles by Miss Foote on the Sunday-school library. In this one is discussed the first steps of reform, the librarian, and how books should be chosen.

*The Library World*, for October, is mainly devoted to the recent annual meeting, at Plymouth, of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. Editorially it considers the Plymouth meeting "on the whole to have been the most practical and valuable held for a long time. We particularly commend the devotion of a session to a single topic, instead of cramming into one morning papers and discussions on many subjects."

THE REPORT OF THE U. S. COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION for 1899-1900, recently issued, contains (v. I, ch. 13) the interesting "Report of Committee of the National Educational Association on the relations of public libraries to public schools." The report in-

cludes a full review of the literary work done, conjointly with public libraries, by public schools, by Sherman Williams; suggestions on supplementary reading, by Robert C. Metcalf; a report of the subcommittee on relation of libraries to normal schools, by M. Louise Jones; papers on "establishing libraries in villages" and "securing libraries for rural schools," by F. A. Hutchins; and other articles in the same field.

#### LOCAL.

*American Congregational Ass'n L., Boston.* The additions for the year 1900-'01 were by a typographic error given as 2187 in L. J. for October (p. 763). They amounted in fact to 3187, of which 1850 were unbound pamphlets.

*Billings, Mont. Parmly Billings Memorial L.* The formal dedication and opening of the new Parmly Billings Memorial Library, the gift of Frederick Billings, Jr., of New York, was held on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 1, in the opera house, followed by a public reception in the library. Miss Mabel Collins is the librarian.

*Boston. General Theological L.* (39th rpt., year ending May 20, 1901.) A short historical sketch traces the development of the library from its organization on April 20, 1860, to its present condition, with a collection of some 20,000 v., in a building of its own. "The last and perhaps most important step in the development of the institution, and one towards which its friends had long been looking, was taken in the year 1900. By vote of the directors, January 15, ratified by the corporation at the annual meeting in April, the library was made free to all New England clergymen. Ministers of Greater Boston may obtain books in person. Others may draw them through their local libraries, which are made distributing branches. Those living beyond the reach of libraries may on application obtain personal cards and have books sent to them."

The secretary and librarian, Mr. G. A. Jackson, touches upon this extension of the library's privileges, and adds, "After an adequate income, the only other requirement to make the library more and more useful is lower postage rates on books. We have been prominent in the national movement to secure from Congress such lower rates." Accessions for the year numbered 256. The circulation was 5110, or "234 per cent. of the last preceding year." It is stated that "already 202 clergymen of Greater Boston have taken out free cards and are using our books. Of the public libraries throughout New England, 94, representing 1065 clergymen, have been made our distributing branches. Above one-fourth of the ministers of New England are thus in one year's time in a position to use our books without cost save for carriage."

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* At the October meeting of the board the matter of selecting sites for the Carnegie branch libraries was briefly discussed. The sites committee was directed to look over the field, decide upon sections of the borough in which it would seem desirable to locate branches, and report its findings at a later meeting.

The contract between Mr. Carnegie and Messrs. Boody, Appleton, Devoy and McWilliams, as a committee representing the library board, was formally signed by the latter on Oct. 7.

The sinking fund commissioners on Oct. 30 refused to authorize the removal of the Bedford branch of the library from its present quarters, 26 Brevoort Place, to Avon Hall, on Bedford avenue, on the ground that the premises selected were undesirable for library purposes.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L.* Another step in practical bibliography has been taken by the library, in the shape of a course in works of reference, for high school teachers. The class has begun with 13 enthusiastic members, meeting one hour a week for 10 weeks. Only those books are characterized and discussed which are especially valuable to teachers and their classes; there are no tests or examinations, no recitations, and only as many problems given as can be dealt with in the hour.

The Astral Branch of the Pratt Institute Free Library was transferred Sept. 15 to the Brooklyn Public Library. It will be continued as a branch of that library.

It has been decided that the annual report of the library will hereafter appear as the *Library number of the Pratt Institute Monthly*, in December. Its issue in the small pamphlet form, previously adopted, is thus discontinued.

*Chattanooga (Tenn.) L. A.* The library will be removed Dec. 1 from its present quarters to rooms in the Masonic Temple building, on Cherry street.

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* An abstract of the report of the librarian for the year ending May 31, 1901, gives the following facts: Added, 21,854, of which 18,910 were purchased; total 272,276. Issued, home use 1,772,741 (fict. 45.20%; juv. fict. 28.64%); total circulation (ref. dept., bound newspapers, branch reading rooms, etc.), 2,318,579. The number of delivery stations was increased from 60 to 65; the home circulation through these stations amounted to 1,164,320, "comprising nearly 66 per cent. of the entire home circulation." The average cost for each book circulated through the stations was 1.65 cents.

In the reference room 121,709 visitors were recorded, to whom 336,103 v. were issued from the stacks; no record is kept of open shelf use. Of books for the blind, 858 were circulated for home use and 122 were used in

the library. The total cards issued during the two years ending May 31 was 80,616, of which 41,967 were issued to males and 38,649 to females; the number of "live" cards is given as 75,109. There are now employed in all departments of the library's service 208 persons, with an expenditure for salaries of \$135,678.76.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* The library was formally opened to the public in its new temporary building on Wood street, on the evening of Oct. 29. The library had been performing routine work in its new home for some time, but no formal exercises had been held. A general reception was arranged as a "house-warming," and addresses were delivered by Judge J. C. Hutchins, President C. F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, and others. The rooms were attractively decorated, there was a good musical program, and a large gathering of interested visitors made a thorough inspection of the new building.

*Dallas (Tex.) P. L.* The handsome Carnegie building of the Dallas Public Library was formally turned over to the city on Oct. 29. The exercises, held in Carnegie hall of the new building, were largely attended, and a general reception and inspection of the building followed. Mr. Carnegie's gift for the building was \$50,000. The site cost \$9525, largely raised by public contributions; and the library has an annual income of about \$5000, of which \$4000 is city appropriation. About \$8000 have been spent on books, furniture and equipment.

The building is of the classic type, of Roman pressed brick and gray Bedford stone. Entrance is made by broad steps and a marble portico to a handsome rotunda, at the end of which, in the center of the building facing the main entrance, is the delivery counter of marble and oak, from which the attendant may see and control the entire interior. Provision is made for a children's room, art room, reading room, assembly room, and other departments. The stack room has an ultimate capacity of 100,000 v. The shelves, now in position will hold about 21,000 v., and 9852 v. are already installed. The librarian is Miss Rosa Leeper, formerly on the St. Louis Public Library staff.

*Durham (Ct.) P. L.* The cornerstone of the new library building was laid on the afternoon of Nov. 2.

*East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L.* The cornerstone of the \$50,000 library building given to East Orange by Andrew Carnegie was laid with simple exercises on the afternoon of Oct. 29.

*Fort Worth, Tex. Carnegie P. L.* The library was formally opened to the public on the morning of Oct. 17, when about 250 card-holders were registered. The equipment is not

yet complete, but about 8000 v. are available for use.

*Fresno, Cal. Carnegie L.* The conditions of competition for the \$30,000 library building given to Fresno by Andrew Carnegie were made public on Oct. 8. All drawings must be submitted by Dec. 1. The new building must provide for at least 10,000 v., with an ultimate capacity of 25,000.

*Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L. A.* The directors of the library association have accepted the building plans submitted by Eames & Young, of St. Louis. It is hoped to begin active building operations by the first of the year. The site chosen is the northwest corner of Tremont street and Sealy avenue. The building will cost approximately \$160,000.

*Greenville, O.* The cornerstone of the new Carnegie Library building was laid on Oct. 30.

*Illinois State Historical L., Springfield.* (6th biennial rpt.—period ending Dec. 24, 1900.) Added 1940, "of which 796 are U. S. government publications, the remaining 1144 books and pamphlets of a general nature"; total 12,031.

This interesting report is a comprehensive sketch of the history of the library, of the difficulties encountered, largely due to crowded accommodations, of the impetus given by the recent state appropriation of \$600 a year for the "publication of original matter relating to Illinois history," and of the hopes and plans of the librarian, Mrs. Weber, for collecting and arranging state and county histories, maps, newspapers, portraits, etc. By far the most important of the five publications so far issued by the society is the catalog of the library. "The subject 'Illinois' as the fundamental subject and object of the library has been cataloged in chronological order. Matter relating to Illinois begins with the early French explorers, through French and English ownership of the Mississippi Valley, through Illinois as a county of Virginia, as a part of the Northwest Territory, of Indiana Territory, of Illinois Territory and the State of Illinois. The material has also been classified under many sub-divisions, and may be said to, in a way, itself portray the growth of the state." There is also a card catalog which supplements this printed record.

The library is now endeavoring to increase its collection of Lincolniana, hoping to make it the best in the country. For the old and frail original Lincoln papers a specially designed case has recently been purchased.

The librarian urges not only increased accommodations, but also additional assistance to carry on the growing reference work.

*Louisville, Ky. Polytechnic Soc. L.* Contracts have been signed for the erection of a new six-story building for the Polytechnic Society. The library will occupy three floors,

and there will be a lecture hall seating 500 persons. According to the contract, the building is to be ready for occupancy not later than Sept. 1, 1902.

*Ludlow, Vt. Fletcher Memorial L.* The handsome memorial library building, given to Ludlow by Hon. Allen M. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, was dedicated on the afternoon of Nov. 1. The exercises were largely attended, the afternoon being practically observed as a holiday. The shops were closed, and time for attendance was granted to all the workers in the mills. The presentation address was made by Mr. Fletcher, and the response on the part of the library trustees was made by Governor Stickney. The chief speaker of the day was Rev. M. H. Buckham, president of the University of Vermont.

The library building stands on a beautiful site, at the head of the park on Main street. In plan it is in the form of a Latin cross, at the head of which is the vestibule opening into the delivery room, which is at the crossing, with a reading room on either side, forming the arms, while directly in front or in the foot of the cross is the stack room. The librarian's room is in the angle formed by the stack room and the right hand reading room. The interior plan of the vestibule is a square, elongated by semi-circular ends, in one of which is the staircase leading to the basement. The walls are of white marble with Ionic pilasters. The floor is of marble mosaic decoration worked out in green, white and red marbles. The ceiling is also of mosaic in similar colors, the portions over the semicircular ends being flat while that over the central portion is a barrel vault.

The delivery room is square in plan with a vaulted stucco ceiling. The walls are of white marble with Doric pilasters supporting the arched openings to stack and reading rooms and vestibule. The floor is of colored marble mosaic of an elaborate design. The reading rooms have vaulted stucco ceilings broken by beams and panels. The walls have a wainscot of dark oak, pilastered and panelled, running up a distance of ten feet to the spring of the arch of the round headed windows. In either reading room is a massive mantel of Caen stone, with a richly carved coat of arms—one of the Fletcher family and one of the state of Vermont. The rooms are furnished in dark oak. The stack room is simply treated, and is fitted up with light oak bookcases.

The building is in the style of the later English Renaissance. The exterior walls are of red brick and buff Bedford limestone, with a Milford granite base. The roof is of green slate with copper ridges. The front of the library is a free adaptation of the Winchester School, at Winchester, England, and consists of a central pavilion crowned with a pediment, on either side of which are wings containing the reading rooms, each with three

round-headed windows enclosed in a frame with brackets and cornices.

The entrance is in the central pavilion and has rusticated Doric pilasters supporting a broken pediment containing the Fletcher coat of arms, and above this and corresponding to the carved panel over the windows is a panel flanked by festoons with the name and date of erection. Fehmer & Page, of Boston, were the architects.

There are about 8000 volumes in the stack room, and free access to the shelves is permitted. Miss Martin is the librarian.

*Manitowoc (Wis.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1901.) Added by purchase 700; by gift 648; total 5133. Circulation 40,526 (fict. 75%). New registration 976; total 3000.

It is interesting to note the provision for readers of various nationalities and the corresponding circulation, as follows: German books 271, with a circulation of 3452; Polish 134, circulation 681; Bohemian 63, circulation 516; Norwegian 440, circulation 284; French 4, circulation 5; total for foreign books 912, with a circulation of 4938. Some of the wealthier citizens have started a fund for the erection of a library building which it is hoped may be obtained through local enthusiasm and support rather than through outside benefaction.

*Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L.* The work of reorganizing the library, undertaken when the present librarian, Charles D. Johnston, assumed charge three years ago, is now fairly completed. When Mr. Johnston was appointed librarian the books were not classified, and there was no catalog except the accessions book and a partial author catalog, typewritten on sheets. The circulation was less than 25,000 a year. Since then steady progress has been made, and the circulation this year will be about 65,000 v. An author, classified, and separate fiction and juvenile card catalogs, are complete. The library, indeed, has reached the stage where it can plan for "missionary work," and it is hoped within the next year to establish a branch for negroes, several delivery stations, and to get into closer contact with the schools. As a means of bringing its resources clearly to public notice the library prints from time to time lists of accessions in the local *Scimitar*. These are printed without charge by the paper, which also permits the use of the linotype slugs by the library for striking off extra copies of the lists.

*Missouri, Libraries in.* The "circular of information" issued by the University of Missouri committee on approved schools contains a synopsis of the state law affecting libraries and suggestions for the purchase of books. The law of March 19, 1901, makes it mandatory upon district boards of directors to set aside not less than five nor more than 20

cents per pupil enumerated in the district each year, to be devoted to purchase of books, the first hundred volumes to be from a list selected by the state library board. The suggestions in the circular are made in view of this provision of the law, and "with the hope of stimulating the growth of the high school libraries throughout the state and directing that growth in the right direction." A selected classed list is given, including textbooks and general works in the main subjects of school instruction, and this is followed by a reprint of the short reference list on Bible study, prepared by Dr. Lyman Abbott.

*New York Historical Soc.* At a meeting of the society held on Oct. 1, plans were adopted for a new building to cost \$1,000,000. The architects selected are York & Sawyer, of New York.

The building will be erected on land which the society has owned for several years, on Central Park west, including the entire block between 76th and 77th streets. The building space is 204 feet long and 125 feet deep. The new structure will be three stories in height, but from the exterior will appear as only two stories, the upper story consisting of arched windows, divided by marble Ionic pillars. The building will be erected by wings, and the central portion will be the first begun. It will be the largest of the three sections, and will contain the principal rooms for lectures, the library, the portrait and art galleries, and the museum halls. Beginning on the ground floor, reception rooms and committee rooms will be on either side and in the rear, beyond a broad hall, will be the lecture hall, capable of seating 530 persons.

On the second floor a circular reading room, modelled upon that of the British Museum, will be found directly over the lecture hall. Book alcoves will be ranged on the outer edges of the circle. About 200 persons can use the room comfortably, and for students on special research there will be two or three smaller rooms. The stack rooms in the central section will furnish shelving for 134,000 volumes. When the two side wings are finished, in addition to the stack room in the basement, there will be shelf room for fully 250,000 books.

President Hoffman, of the society, in reviewing the plans, said: "It is estimated that the portion first to be erected will cost about \$400,000, and we have about \$100,000 in cash subscribed. With the value of the present site, owned outright by the society, we can safely say that about half the amount needed to begin work is in hand."

*New York P. L.—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, '01; in *Bulletin*, October, p. 395-425.) The notable events of the year reviewed were, of course, the completion of the Carnegie contract for branch buildings, and the consolidation with the New York Free Circulating Li-

brary, "thus ensuring a broad and comprehensive library system for the city." The details of both these events have been already fully recorded in these columns. Another important undertaking was the establishment in June of general reading rooms in four public school buildings, under authorization and with the aid of the board of education. This system of school branches forms a part of the circulation department, and will be extended to additional selected schools as soon as practicable.

Statistics of accession and cataloging work are given for the central reference library as follows: received 32,971, of which 17,404 were gifts; pamphlets 44,669, of which 31,112 were gifts. "The total number of volumes on the shelves and available for use at the end of June, 1901, was 538,957, and of pamphlets about 182,370."

"Reclassification in the reference department has been continued during the year," 36,155 v. and 5033 pamphlets were reclassified, the main work being done in the sections of theology and church history, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, German history, and classical and English literature. In the catalog department 60,308 v. and 39,045 pm. were cataloged. The index catalog, at the close of the year covered, contained about 850,500 cards. "The 'small card' catalog at the Astor building, which contained the author and subject record of books received by the Astor Library between 1880 and 1896, has now been abolished, all the entries in it having been transferred to the official author catalog and to the public index catalog, either on written or printed cards." The author catalog of books added to the Astor prior to 1880 contained in the eight printed volumes of the Cogswell and Nelson catalogs, will ultimately be transferred to cards and embodied in the general index catalog. Dr. Billings states that "owing to want of funds it has been found necessary to discharge the greater part of the extra force which has been employed for the last three years in bringing up arrears of work in cataloging and classification, and this work must now go on more slowly. Of recent accessions there still remain a few thousand books and pamphlets to be cataloged; but unless some large and unforeseen addition by gift should come in, I hope to have all of these disposed of by the end of the next fiscal year. There are still about 100,000 books and pamphlets cataloged by author titles only."

Visitors to the Astor and Lenox buildings during the year numbered 143,972, of whom 101,689 visited the former. There were 605,487 volumes and periodicals issued to readers in both buildings. At the Astor the largest percentage of use (19%) was of books in applied science; at the Lenox genealogy was the subject most in demand. Summaries of chief accessions and general work in special departments are given. The Slavonic depart-

ment now contains 3161 v. In the print department 8763 prints were accessioned, and important gifts included over 400 prints from S. P. Avery, 990 prints from Charles B. Curtis, 628 prints from James D. Smillie, 909 prints from R. H. Storer, and 1763 prints from Japanese artists, by Charles Stewart Smith. Several notable public exhibitions were held.

In making purchases of books for the reference library, in view of the lack of sufficient funds to keep all departments up to date, the following aims have been formulated and followed:

"To maintain and increase that department of the library which is the strongest, which gives it a distinctive character, and in which the scholars and writers of this country take the greatest interest, namely, American history.

"To supply a large group of current periodical literature covering all the subjects in history, literature, art, science, and technology, for the latest information with regard to which there is the greatest demand on the part of readers.

"To add important works of reference in departments of growing interest and importance, but in which the library was relatively weak.

"To buy comparatively little in departments which are well covered by other professional or technical libraries in the city.

"Not to buy high-priced books whose value consists mainly in their rarity."

Statistics for the circulating department (formerly the New York Free Circulating Library) are given only in tabulated appendices. They cover four months only, and show additions of 6789; total 176,199; home use, 584,200.

On Oct. 16 G. L. Rives, secretary of the library board, issued a statement outlining the general policy that is to be pursued regarding the selection of sites and plans for the Carnegie branch libraries. It was announced that one site, at East 79th street and Second ave., had already been selected. "Application will shortly be made to the city for the purchase of other sites. With regard to the planning of buildings, it has seemed best to the trustees that the libraries should be not only built of a distinctive type, but that there should be as much uniformity in the design, use of materials, general character and scale of the different buildings as is consistent with the numerous variations bound to exist in the practical requirements at different places and the dimensions and diversity of sites and their surroundings.

"How to secure the sort of uniformity of type that is desired has been a matter of serious consideration with the trustees. The problem is not unlike that which has had to be dealt with at the great exposition of Chicago and Buffalo, where it has been desired to put up adjacent buildings exhibiting a uni-

formity of type but some individual diversity. It has seemed to the trustees that the best solution of the difficulty would be found, not in competition, but in collaboration. The trustees would not have been satisfied to entrust the entire work of erecting the 42 branches which they are to construct to a single architect. On the other hand, it was plain, that too large a number of architects would not be able to work together in as efficient a manner as a comparatively small number.

"Acting on these general principles, the trustees at their last meeting resolved to invite three firms of architects, viz., McKim, Mead & White, Carrere & Hastings, and Babb, Cook & Willard, to serve the library in designing and supervising the construction of the branches in question, with the single exception of the 79th street branch, which, it is expected, will be constructed from designs furnished by James Brown Lord. The three firms above named are to act in collaboration and decide jointly all matters of common import regarding the designs and construction and other details relating to the various buildings. The designing of each separate building, however, and the supervision of its construction are to be entrusted by allotment to several firms.

"It is the expectation of the trustees that the advisory board will at once take up the problem of designing these libraries and determine upon what may be called a general type of building, and that as fast as the city acquires sites for branch libraries these designs for the buildings will be ready, and the work of construction rushed as fast as possible."

*Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenaeum.* (171st rpt.—year ending Aug. 14, 1901.) Added 440 by purchase, 625 by gift; total 48,696. Issued, home use 17,886 (fict. 68%).

The total no. of v. in the library, as given, includes a considerable number of volumes, chiefly fiction, which have been worn out and permanently removed from the shelves. Besides this, the library has been suffering from theft to a remarkable degree. Most of the losses occur from the stack room, which is open in summer to tourists and visitors as well as to subscribers. Librarian Bliss recommends the complete exclusion of strangers from the stack room except when accompanied by a "proprietor," or subscriber. The extent of losses cannot be determined, owing to incompleteness of shelf list, work on which has been discontinued because of lack of funds.

More stack room is urgently needed, the rapid accumulation of books having forced an overflow of fiction into the reading and delivery rooms, and left no space for new government publications, except on the floor.

*Oakland, Cal. Carnegie P. L.* As a continuation of their former work in the library cause—in providing a site for the new Car-

negie building—the members of the Ebell Society have assumed the obligation of equipping the children's room in the library building. The society is one of the leading women's clubs of Oakland.

*Ohio State L., Columbus.* (55th rpt.—year ending Nov. 15, 1900.) Added 6809, of which 4642 were additions to the travelling library department; total 68,750. During the year 711 travelling libraries were sent out, of which 252 went to schools, 179 to study clubs, and 125 to women's clubs. "The interest manifested in library extension throughout the state indicates accelerated growth and rapidly increasing demand for the help that, under the existing law, the state stands pledged to give." More room for the state library and for commission work is urgently needed. The list of accessions for the year is appended.

An important and permanently valuable feature of the report is the appendix, devoted to "list of newspapers and periodicals in Ohio State Library, other libraries of the state, and list of Ohio newspapers in the Library of Congress." This is practically co-operative work, the list for each library being given separately and compiled by the librarian of the special collection. The immediate criticism that suggests itself is the greater advantage of a single list, giving indication of the various libraries in which the material recorded may be found; but its preparation would, of course, have entailed much more expenditure of time and labor in compilation.

*Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L.* The library *Bulletin* for October contains an interesting report by Meredyth Woodward on the work done in supplying books to children at the summer playgrounds. This was begun as an experiment three years ago, and was continued this summer as a part of the work done by the children's department of the library. "During the initial summer five playgrounds were supplied, the total circulation being about 1600. Last year the needs of seven playgrounds were met, with a result of 1833 in circulation, while the present year nine playgrounds have given a circulation of 3637 volumes, and this during one day in each of six weeks." This day was set apart as "library day," and as many as 117 volumes have been issued in a single playground on that day.

"In these miniature libraries not only do the children become familiar with library regulations, but more judicious and intelligent in the selection of books. At first they choose a book because it has an attractive cover, large print, 'lots of talk' (conversation), or because it is small and soon read. Later they select a book because the title tells of interesting subject-matter, or because a playmate has recommended it as 'grand,' a 'dandy,' or 'a peach.' A popular book often has as high as 10 or 15 reserves on it. Nor are these ab-

sorbing books always fiction. The statistics show that stories of travel, lives of great men, and books on natural history were fully as popular as the fiction. The fiction per cent. of last year was reduced from 60 per cent. to 52 per cent. this year.

"On the whole we feel well pleased with the season's work, although, as is natural, the work done by the two new branches was not so successful as that elsewhere, owing to the fact that the work was new to the district." As a result of previous work in another district 52 children from one playground are recorded as having taken out library cards. "The children are better trained in library usages, and more intelligent as to what they want, often counting from one year to the next upon getting a certain book. Out of this enthusiasm there naturally result the home library groups and clubs which furnish books during the winter."

*Saco, Me.* On Oct. 23 the trustees of Thornton Academy accepted the plans for a library building, to be erected as a memorial to the late Col. C. C. G. Thornton. The new structure will be erected on the academy campus near the main building, and will cost from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

This new building will be a gift from Mrs. Annie C. Thornton, of Magnolia, Mass., widow of the late Col. Thornton, and her daughter, Miss Mary C. Thornton. The work of construction will be commenced early in the spring, and it is hoped it will be ready for occupancy by next September.

*St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L.* (11th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1901.) Added 2146; total 20,088. Issued, home use, 103,274 (fict. 79.61 %). Cards in use 4665, of which 43 are teachers' cards.

The record of a busy year shows increased activity in all departments and a steady preparation for removal to the new building, to be finished, it is hoped, this fall. Work with the schools has included reading lists prepared for class-rooms and greater latitude given in the number of books issued to teachers for school use. In several instances selected libraries of from 60 to 100 volumes have been placed in city and suburban schools.

The "duplicate collection" of popular novels, numbering 78 books and costing \$77.90, has earned \$92.55; but the reduction of charge from 10 cents to 5 cents, recently adopted, will in future undoubtedly eat up the profits.

In the cataloging department the revision of the card catalog has been about completed as well as a new shelf-list made for the reference room. Two additional delivery stations have been established, at one of which, the Wesley M. E. Church reading-room, a collection of 100 books has also been placed. In the line of library publications, the second biennial supplement to the finding list has been compiled from the quarterly bulletins of two



years, and four bulletins of additions have appeared as well as a second edition to the first supplement of the finding list, and selected lists of popular fiction.

Probably the most important event of the year has been Mr. Carnegie's donation of \$25,000 for a branch library in South St. Joseph, followed by a gift of land from South St. Joseph Town Co. and the guarantee of support from the city tax list.

*San Jose (Cal.) Carnegie L.* Plans for the \$50,000 Carnegie library building were adopted on Nov. 4.

*Sedalia (Mo.) P. L.* (6th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1901.) Added 178; total 4027. Issued 37,092 (fict. .761 %; juv. .149 %). New cards issued 1867. Receipts \$4602.94; expenses \$4368.47.

This is a readable and interesting report, giving details of a reorganization so complete as to seem like the organization of a new library. When the librarian, Miss Faith E. Smith, assumed her new duties last November she found everything in dire confusion, and the necessity staring her in the face of getting the library into working order before its removal into the Carnegie building. One by one the books were stamped, prepared for the shelves, and mended, if necessary, then accessioned, and, lastly, classified according to the Dewey system, numbered, shelf-listed, and cataloged, cards being written on the Hammond typewriter. The cards were then arranged in three files, under author, subject and title. During the six months preceding the report 2035 books were thus treated, and it is expected that the whole library will be cataloged within the year. Aside from this work, a loan system has been adopted; periodicals have been put into usable condition, and plans prepared for work with the schools as soon as the facilities of the new building make it possible. It is also under consideration to adopt the two-book system, hoping thereby to increase the circulation. It is perhaps only just to explain that the large expenses preparatory to moving into the Carnegie building have much curtailed the purchase of new books, which in turn has decreased the circulation.

The report of the president of the board tells of the preliminary arrangements for the \$50,000 building offered by Mr. Carnegie; of the architects chosen and of their plans; and of the progress of the work. Accompanying the report is a neat little book bound in stiff blue card board, which contains "The by-laws and rules of the Sedalia Public Library; together with the ordinances of the city and statutes relating to public libraries."

*South Norwalk (Ct.) P. L.* The town of Norwalk celebrated its 250th anniversary in September, and the Public Library had an exhibition of Norwalk literature, some of which

was old and rare; and a collection of photographs and prints of Norwalk scenes was hung in the reading-room. It was the first attempt at making a Norwalk bibliography.

On Oct. 15 Miss Jennette Mathewson presented 100 new juvenile books to the library in memory of her little brother, Edwin H. Mathewson, Jr. A neat book-plate in each volume states the source of the gift.

*Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc.* (40th rpt. — year ending May 7, '01.) Added 6071; total 121,162. Circulation 213,553 (adult and juv. fict. 61.8 %); of these 32,884 v. were issued through schools and branches. It is not stated whether the total circulation figures include books drawn for library use as well as home use, and no specific statistics of reference use are given. "The use per capita of books from the library was 3.3, a ratio not equalled it would seem by any city in the country of the same or greater population, save Somerville, Mass., and Los Angeles, Cal. Nearly one person in every three in the city is a library cardholder."

A new registration of borrowers was begun in July, 1897. "Of 18,000 cardholders nearly 6000 are children. Of all books lent, those for children constitute about one-third. The total number of books for young people now in the library is 7270, or six per cent. of the whole collection." Books have been sent during the year to 21 school buildings, to engine houses, street railway employes' stations, Sunday-schools, and similar places. In the selection of fiction reliance is placed, as in the previous year, upon the verdict of volunteer readers, and offers of assistance in this direction, for fiction or other books, are welcome. In adult fiction there were purchased 1010 volumes, including the works of 49 new writers and 144 different new titles.

The "home delivery" system, begun in April is described. The plan has met with general approval, and "all indications point to its success and continuance, though possibly at a slightly increased charge. One of the very encouraging features of the plan is found in the fact that of the 160 who asked for this home delivery, 80 had never before made use of the library and about 25 had not used their cards for many months and in some cases years." Work with the children receives special attention, and the plans for encouraging "vacation reading," and reference use of books are noted. The need of more space in the children's department is urgently felt.

An important feature of the library's collections is the D. A. Wells Economic Library, for which the D. A. Wells bequest of \$90,000 makes provision. This brings an income of about \$3000 a year, half of which must be expended for "books or other publications on economics, fiscal or social science subjects" for the Wells collection. A brief historical sketch of the library is included, and the

report touches upon other phases of library activity. It deserves to be read in full.

*Syracuse (N. Y.) University.* The college year opened on Sept. 15 with 10 seniors and 14 juniors regularly registered in the course of library economy, conducted by Mrs. H. O. Sibley. This course has existed since 1892, when the librarian, Dr. H. O. Sibley, was appointed instructor in library economy. In June, 1901, he was made professor of library economy. From 1892 to 1896 special instruction was given to some students pursuing other courses in the university. In September, 1896, the first student entered regularly for a two years' library course.

*University of Montana, Missouri.* J. F. Davies, who was engaged by the university authorities as expert librarian, to catalog and classify the collection, has submitted an interesting report of his ten months work. This included shelving, classifying, accessioning, cataloging, indexing, shelf listing, etc. In all about 4000 v. were classified and cataloged, of which some 3200 had been already accessioned. The Dewey system was followed, with a few modifications, and much analytical work was done for important sets and extended works. In connection with this work of reorganization, Mr. Davies conducted a class in library economy and bibliography during the second semester. "Thirteen students, 12 being regular college students and one a special, began this course and nine completed it in a satisfactory manner. The course continued for four months and consisted regularly of one recitation, one lecture and five hours of laboratory work each week. The text-books used were Cutter's rules and the Abridged decimal classification. The cards written by the class in their laboratory work were retained for use in the card catalog. The main purpose of this course was to enable the members of the class to learn the use of libraries and to become acquainted with the principles that underlie the selection of books in connection with their studies and their future needs rather than to fit them for actual library work, though this latter purpose was incidentally observed."

*Vineland (N. J.) P. L.* The newly organized public library was opened Oct. 1 in its rooms in the city hall. The library was established mainly through the work of the local women's club, and its nucleus was the collection of the Vineland Library Association, which was transferred to city control. About 3000 v. are on the shelves.

*Virginia State L., Richmond.* A plan is now under consideration by the state educational committee to bring the state library under the control of the board of education; to utilize the accumulated \$12,000 that stands to-day to the credit of the library, and to divorce the office of librarian and other librarianship positions from politics.

*Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L.* (33d rpt.) Added 857; total 26,409. Issued, home use, 36,430 (fict. and juv. 24,453); lib. use 4656. New cards 434; total cards in use 8548.

This has been a fortunate year in the library annals, including the installation of new stacks that will more than double its book capacity; the completion of the Hunnewell reading-room, and arrangements made for the children's room. All this has involved much arduous work on the part of the staff, including a reclassification of the whole library, on which a good beginning has been made. New finding lists of biography, history, geography and travel are now ready for printing. It is also noted that the printed catalog cards to be issued by the Library of Congress will render welcome assistance in the cataloging department, allowing the staff to "give more personal attention and assistance to . . . readers." There is a gratifying increase in the number of cards issued, partly due, no doubt, to the removal of age limit for children. Home use of books has also increased, with a decrease in reference use, accounted for, however, by the confusion in the building incident upon the many alterations. The Art Club exhibits have been fewer in number simply because of the lack of space to show pictures.

Appended to the report is the "19th supplement to the catalog of 1881," containing most of the additions of the last year.

*Watertown (N. Y.) P. L.* Plans for the Flower Memorial Library building were accepted in August, the successful designs being those of Lansing, Orchard & Joralemon, of Watertown.

*Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum L.* The library opened a training class on Nov. 1. Preliminary examinations were held to test the fitness of applicants, and the entrance requirements include an agreement to give an average of 36 hours a week to the library service for three months. This probationary service is to be followed by six months' apprentice service, averaging 42 hours a week, making the full course one of nine months from the date of entering. A probationer will devote six hours a week out of the 36, and an apprentice will devote 12 hours a week out of the 42 to private study of library economy, history, literature or language, under the direction of the library. There will be daily class meetings, at which subjects relating to library economy will be discussed.

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* The news of the extensive mutilation of books in the library has already been noted in these columns. John H. Rollo, who is accused of the crime, has been captured in Reading, Pa., and brought to Wilmington. His counsel waived examination, but in default of \$1000 bail he was committed to New Castle county

jail awaiting the November term of court. A rough estimate of the cost to replace the books stolen and mutilated is placed at at least \$2500. Mr. Bowerman, the librarian, is said to be in possession of complete and convincing evidence of the guilt of Rollo. There seems no doubt of his conviction and punishment on the double charge of larceny and the mutilation of library property.

#### FOREIGN.

*Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.* According to the *Athenaeum* the Bibliothèque Nationale has decided to keep only about 2000 of the 30,000 pamphlets, etc., on the French Revolution which the trustees of the British Museum handed over to it some time ago. Those which have not been retained were duplicates, and have been placed in the keeping of the Bibliothèque Historique de la Ville de Paris at the Musée Carnavalet, of which M. Gérard is the librarian. This residue fills 30 large cases, and before this sudden influx of 28,000 items can be conveniently stored away a special money grant will have to be made.

*Leeds (Eng.) P. F. Ls.* (31st rpt.—year ending March 25, 1901.) During the year, 12,675 volumes worn out, obsolete or otherwise useless, were removed, so that even with additions and replacements the total number of volumes in the libraries is only 200,244, as against 203,481 last year. This total is distributed as follows: Reference library 63,042 (incr. 3036 over last year); central library 42,460 (decr. 7217); branch libraries 94,742 (incr. 942). There were 126,159 v. consulted in the reference library; 360,365 issued from the central library and 450,327 issued from branch libraries; the total use in all departments being 936,851 as against 844,172 of the previous year. The number of card-holders has increased to 28,147.

The reference library is being reclassified according to the Dewey system and a catalog is under way. Five branch library buildings were planned for or in process of erection and two day branch libraries opened, making the complete library organization at the time of this report as follows: Central library (reference dept., lending dept. and newsroom); seven day branch libraries, 15 evening branch libraries and 23 juvenile branch libraries.

*Sydney, N. S. W. P. L. of New South Wales.* (30th rpt.—1900.) Added 6009; total 149,840. Issued, home use 106,039 (fict. 42.3); attendance in ref. dept. 185,059, an increase of 1299 over that of previous year. Total borrowers 8311, a decrease since last year, largely accounted for, however, by the outbreak of bubonic plague in the city, when one of the officers of the lending library was attacked.

The record of the year seems chiefly notable in what has been accomplished in the cataloging department. Aside from current work.

a subject index has been completed for the 80,000 books received in the reference library during the years 1869-1895, which, added to the current supplement, 1896-1900, gives a complete subject index of the reference department. It is earnestly urged that funds for printing this index be now provided. Various supplementary catalogs of the lending branch for the years 1886-1898 have been combined and a subject index to the 16,000 volumes of this branch also compiled, the government printing office having undertaken the printing of the volume. The recent installation of the Chivers' Indicator is also noted and the consequent necessary renumbering of the whole collection in the lending library. Outside energy of the year is shown in the further extension of the travelling library scheme and "there is abundant evidence that this branch of the trustees' work is highly appreciated by country students, and is productive of good educational results." Great stress is laid upon the necessity for increased appropriations as well as for enlarged quarters in order to adequately meet the demands of the public. A course of lectures on "Hamlet," given in the library in connection with the university extension movement, proved one of the pleasantest events of the year.

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#### Gifts and Bequests.

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*Bolton, Mass.* On Nov. 5 it was announced in town meeting that a gift of \$10,000 for a public library building had been made to the town by Ann Eliza Whitney, of Lancaster, formerly of Bolton, in the name of her deceased sister, Emma Whitney. The offer has been accepted. The conditions are that the town furnish a central site and put in the foundation of the building; that a memorial tablet be placed in the building; and that the town pay Miss Whitney the interest of \$3000 so long as she lives.

*Chicago P. L.* Mrs. T. B. Blackstone has offered to the Chicago Public Library board to erect and equip a \$100,000 library building for the Chicago suburb, Hyde Park. Mrs. Blackstone is the widow of the late T. B. Blackstone, founder of the Blackstone Memorial Library of Branford, Ct. The library is to be known as the T. B. Blackstone Memorial Branch Library.

*Horse Cave, Ky.* On Nov. 5 a library of 500 selected volumes was presented to Horse Cave School, the gift of Miss Helen Gould.

*Middleboro, Mass.* By the will of the late Thomas S. Peirce, of Middleboro, the sum of \$50,000 is left to that town for the erection of a public library building, and an additional \$50,000 is bequeathed for books and equipment.

*Randolph (Vt.) P. L.* Col. R. J. Kimball, of Randolph, has offered to give \$10,000 for a new library building, provided the town will furnish a site without drawing upon the present library fund. There is a fund of about \$4000, the bequest of Mrs. S. J. Crocker, also available for library purposes.

*University of Toronto L., Toronto.* The library has received a gift of \$10,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Smith. No conditions are attached to the gift.

*Westerly, R. I.* By the will of the late Mrs. Harriet Wilcox, of Brooklyn, who died on Aug. 21, the sum of \$150,000 is left in trust to the Westerly (R. I.) Memorial and Library Association, the income to be used in maintaining the building, library, and adjoining park.

*Whitewater, Wis.* By the will of the late Miss Flavia White, of St. Paul, the city of Whitewater receives \$17,000 for a public library building.

#### *Carnegie library gifts.*

The following recent gifts for library buildings have been made by Andrew Carnegie:

*Austin, Minn.* Oct. 17. \$12,000. Accepted Nov. 4.

*Canandaigua, N. Y.* Nov. 4. \$10,000.

*Carrollton, Ill.* Oct. 18. \$10,000.

*Charleston, Ill.* Oct. 30. \$18,000; yearly guarantee of \$1900 required. Accepted.

*Charlotte, N. C.* Oct. 13. \$5000 additional, making total gift of \$25,000.

*Dundee, Scotl.* Oct. 21. £37,000 for branch libraries.

*Elwood, Ind.* Oct. 18. \$25,000.

*Glasgow, Scotl.* Kinning Park. Oct. 29. £5000.

*Green Bay, Wis.* Oct. 14. \$5000 additional, making a total gift of \$25,000.

*Guthrie, O. T.* \$20,000. Accepted by city council.

*Hawarden, Ia.* Oct. 21. \$5000; the \$400 yearly guarantee required had been previously secured through tax levy, by popular vote.

*Islip, N. Y.* Oct. 23. \$10,000.

*Los Gatos, Cal.* Oct. 20. \$10,000.

*Nashville, Tenn.* Oct. 18. \$100,000.

*Neenah, Wis.* Oct. 17. \$10,000.

The sum of \$21,980 has been raised by public subscription to add to Mr. Carnegie's gift, as a public library fund.

*Paducah, Ky.* Oct. 28. \$35,000.

The city council has agreed to furnish the \$3500 yearly appropriation required.

*Revere, Mass.* Oct. 18. \$20,000.

*San Juan, Porto Rico.* Oct. 24. \$100,000. City appropriation of \$6000 annually required, "supplemented by action on the part of the insular legislature, bringing the total up to \$8000 or \$9000."

*Waterford, Irel.* Oct. 7. £5000.

## Librarians.

BACON, Charles A., librarian of Beloit College, died at his home in Beloit, Wis., on Nov. 6. Mr. Bacon was a native of Vermont, and was widely known for his astronomical researches.

BEARDSLEY, Ira L., librarian of the Cleveland (O.) Public Library from 1875 to 1884, died at St. Augustine, Fla., on Nov. 2, aged 82 years. During recent years Mr. Beardsley had been connected with the Standard Oil Company.

BRONSON, James M., for nearly 40 years librarian of the Leominster (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned that office.

BURNET, Henry Duncan, of the New York State Library School, 1898-99, has been appointed head cataloger in the University of Missouri Library.

CAPEN, Edward, librarian emeritus of the Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library, and the first librarian of the Boston Public Library, died suddenly at his home in Haverhill on his 80th birthday, Oct. 20. Mr. Capen had spent the day before at the library, engaged in his usual duties, and his death came as an unexpected shock to his friends and associates; it was due to heart failure. Edward Capen was born in Dorchester, Oct. 20, 1821, the third son of Rev. Lemuel and Mary (Hunting) Capen. His ancestry reaches back in Dorchester to 1630. In his early youth his family removed to South Boston, where he was graduated from the Boston Latin School, with the Franklin medal, in 1838. He entered Harvard, graduating in the class of 1842, and then attended Cambridge Divinity School, class of 1845. He served for one year as minister of the Unitarian Society, at Westford, Mass., but after that his work in the ministry met with little success, owing to his sympathy with the views of Theodore Parker, at that time looked upon askance in the ministry of his denomination. In October, 1847, he secured a position with Dr. John Collins Warren as private secretary, and in 1849 his name was registered as a student at Harvard Medical School. He attended the lectures of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in anatomy and Prof. John W. Webster in chemistry. In 1850 he accompanied Dr. Warren, who was then president of the American Medical Association, to attend its annual meeting at Cincinnati, and in 1851, the year of the first great exposition, he went to London and Paris with him. In January, 1852, he secured the position of secretary of the school committee of Boston. The public library was then open in its quarters on Mason street, and Mr. Capen was appointed librarian on May 12, 1852. Under the direction of the trustees he prepared its first catalog and its first six reports to the Boston city council. The building on Boylston street was soon after commenced, under the direction

of a commission of which Robert C. Winthrop was chairman and Mr. Capen secretary. This building was dedicated in 1858 and the library removed to it. Charles C. Jewett was made superintendent, but for 22 years Mr. Capen continued to hold the office of librarian, and gave himself with earnestness and devotion to the service of the library. In November, 1874, he was elected librarian of the Haverhill Public Library, a post which he held until his retirement as librarian emeritus in October, 1899, when he was succeeded by John Grant Moulton, of Brockton. Mr. Capen was a life member of the American Library Association. He is survived by a wife and one daughter.

CASAMAJOR, Miss Mary, of the New York State Library School, 1899-1900, has been engaged to catalog and organize the Asbury Park (N. J.) Public Library.

GREEN, Miss Lillian P., of the New York State Library School, 1900-1901, has been appointed assistant in the Leland Stanford Jr. University Library.

RANCK-BLACKBURN. Mr. Samuel Haverstick Ranck, assistant librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, was married on Oct. 15 to Miss Judith Anne Blackburn, of Baltimore.

RODGERS, Miss Jane, of the New York State Library School, 1900-1901, has been appointed librarian of the Washburn College Library, Topeka, Kansas.

SHARP, Miss Katharine Lucinda, B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of '92, has been appointed vice-president of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

THOMSON, Miss Frances Danner, Pratt Institute Free Library, class of 1900, has resigned her position in the library of the Y. W. C. A., New York, to accept the librarianship of the Mount Vernon (N. Y.) Public Library.

TRUBE, Miss Bertha O., Pratt Institute Library School, classes 1900 and '01, has been appointed acting librarian of the Woman's Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

WELBORN, Judge Carlton J., has been appointed state librarian of Georgia, succeeding James E. Brown, whose term of office expired Oct. 31. Judge Welborn served a term as state librarian over 40 years ago.

WINDEYER, Miss Margaret, graduate of the New York Library School, class of 1899, has been appointed library assistant in the Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. Miss Windeyer and two other women, just added to the staff, are the first women ever employed in an Australian library.

## Cataloging and Classification.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. Catalogue of the library, June, 1900; prepared by the secretary under the direction of the Library Committee. New York, [1901.] 704 p. 8°.

This catalog, compiled by Charles Warren Hunt, will be interesting and useful to all who have to deal with the literature of engineering and its allied sciences. It represents the classified index of the comprehensive card catalog (author, subject, and classified index) for the collection of the American Society of Civil Engineers, begun in April, 1898, and completed in June, 1900. The classification is devised to cover the various branches of engineering science, and includes 24 main divisions, with letter notation. Entries are fully given with place, date, number of volumes, size, etc. An alphabetical subject index, appended, aids consultation of the catalog.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains an author list of fiction in the Italian language contained in the library. There are over 350 author entries. In the November issue is a title list of the Italian fiction, and a list of translations from the Italian in English, French and German, including also one title in Serbo-Croatian.

DETROIT (*Mich.*) P. L. Netherlands: books and articles in the Detroit Public Library (periodical references not included), 1901. 29 p. nar. O.

A classed list, printed on heavy manila paper.

The FITCHBURG (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for November contains a good short reference list on Shakespeare, covering general works, seven of the plays, and the poems, songs and sonnets.

HACKENSACK (*N. J.*) JOHNSON P. L. Finding list. 1901. 51 p. Q.

The first finding list of this new library is well printed and convenient in form, entry being made under author only, and books arranged in classes according to the D. C., preceded by fiction list and followed by juvenile books. The character of the books included seems essentially up to date, though older standard authors are also represented.

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL L., *Springfield*.

Alphabetic catalog of books, manuscripts, maps, pictures and curios: authors, titles and subjects, 1900; comp. under direction of the board of trustees of the library, by the librarian, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. Springfield, 1900. 363 p. O.

A dictionary catalog, two columns to the

page, with full entries, giving place of publication, date and size. Technically the work might have been improved in details of punctuation, typography, etc., and it shows some crudities in arrangement. Title entries are often superfluous, as in Brooks' "Life and death of Abraham Lincoln," "Life and times of David Zeisberger," by De Schweinitz, and other books which appear with full title entry under "Life" as well as under author and subject. There is, however, much interesting and useful material in the catalog—notably the record of Illinois publications and of the library's valuable collection of Lincolniana.

The KANSAS CITY (*Mo.*) P. L. *Quarterly* for October is mainly devoted to the scientific books and periodicals contained in the library. A list of the former covers 35 pages, in double column, and is arranged in one alphabet, by authors and inverted title or subject word.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, *Division of Maps and Charts*. A list of works relating to cartography; by P. Lee Phillips, F.R.G.S., chief of Division of Maps and Charts. (Reprinted from A list of maps of America, in the Library of Congress.) Washington: Gov. Print. Office, 1901. 90 p. 1. 8°.

About 1000 titles, alphabetically arranged.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L., *Boston*. Catalogue of the laws of foreign countries; prep. by Ellen M. Sawyer, principal assistant. Boston, Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 1901. 75 p. interleaved, O.

Following a short general division of Codes and collections, the laws recorded are arranged alphabetically by names of countries. A thorough and careful catalog, well printed, and interleaved with writing paper for notes.

PHILADELPHIA F. L. *Bulletin*, no. 3: indexes to the first lines and to the subjects of the poems of Robert Herrick; prep. under the direction of John Thomson. August, 1901. 98 p. Q.

A careful and handsomely printed piece of work. The index to first lines covers 36 pages; that to subjects 44 pages in double columns; and an excellent glossary fills eight double-column pages. The references are made throughout to the two-volume edition of Herrick, published by Little, Brown & Co., in their set of "British poets," to which the index will prove a most valuable supplement. Much of the original work upon it was done by Richard E. Wilson, and Mr. John Ashhurst has given careful revision and prepared the glossary.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains five reading lists, dealing with Theodore Roosevelt, Sir Walter Besant, Daniel Webster, Trusts, and Edinburgh.

#### FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

- Arnold, Joseph Alfred (Arnold's guide for business corporations in the state of New York . . .);  
 Barry, James Patrick (Fidistoria);  
 Beeson, Harvey Childs (Beeson's marine directory . . .);  
 Brown, Levant Frederick (Prince Harold);  
 Goodspeed, Frank Lincoln (Palestine: a fifth gospel);  
 Graham, Sarah Melissa Cary Downing, [Mrs. John Ellsworth Graham, *pseud.*] (The Toltec savior . . .);  
 Harris, Joanis Orlando (Colonel Johnson of Johnson's Corners);  
 Holmes, Ellis Proctor (Oakley, the son of his dad . . .);  
 Maire, Frederick (The modern wood finisher . . .);  
 Miller, George Washington (Field book of practical mineralogy);  
 Minor, Raleigh Colston (Conflict of laws; or, private international law);  
 Morton, Henrietta Josephine (Neal) ["Mrs. J. H. Morton"] (Filled hands . . .);  
 Norcross, Frank Wayland (A history of the New York swamp);  
 Oughton, Charles Martin (Crazes, credulities and Christian science);  
 Page, Lorena Maybelle (Legendary lore of Mackinac . . .);  
 Peters, Fredus Nelson (Modern chemistry);  
 Politzer, Anthony Philip (The rabbi of Litzka and the possibilities of Christian science in the twentieth century . . .);  
 Pratt, William Albert (The gold fields of Cape Nome . . .);  
 Prescott, Albert Benjamin, and Johnson, Otis Coe (Qualitative chemical analysis . . .);  
 Putnam, Homer Manley, and Smith, Bertram Garner (1000 questions in review);  
 Rhines, Fayette Wendel (Rhines' progression system for playing the races successfully);  
 Rich, Alonzo Berry (Our new neighbor, the mosquito . . .);  
 Ripley, Nelson Benedict (Cordelia, and other poems);  
 Rye, Amy Louisa, ["Mrs. Francis Rye"] (The beloved Son);  
 Sabin, Oliver Corwin (Christology, science of health and happiness . . .);  
 Sachse, Helena Viola ["Mrs. Samuel Schmucker Sadtler"] (How to cook for the sick and convalescent);  
 Simkins, Joshua Dean (Early history of Auglaize county);  
 Smith, Ella Gertrude (A manual of the treatment of disease by electricity and vital magnetism);  
 Smith, Samuel Harper (Circumvented; or, success despite opposition . . .);  
 Speer, Robert Elliott (Presbyterian foreign missions . . .);  
 Stebbins, John Wesley (The half-century history of Rebekah odd fellowship of the I. O. O. F. . . .);

- Stein, John Frederick (German exercises);  
 Stephens, Dan Vorhees (Silas Cobb; a story of supervision);  
 Stevens, Edward Oliver (The Peguan hymnal);  
 Stine, Wilbur Morris (Photometrical measurements);  
 Stone, George Hapgood (The glacial gravels of Maine and their associated deposits);  
 Symonds, Henry Clay (Abstract of the elements of English grammar arranged in tabular form);  
 True, Alfred Charles, and Clark, Vinton Albert (The agricultural experiment stations in the United States);  
 Van Bergen, Robert (A boy of old Japan);  
 Vane, Isabella Cornelia de (Doctor Carrington . . .);  
 Walker, Clarence Eugene (Speed and legibility: practical hints to students and writers of Pitmanic phonography);  
 Walsh, George Ethelbert (The mysterious burglar);  
 Walton, Joseph Solomon (Conrad Weiser and the Indian policy of colonial Pennsylvania);  
 Williams, William George (Baptism);  
 Willson, Robert Wheeler (Laboratory astronomy);  
 Wilson, William Frank (Wilson's complete digest of Oklahoma . . .);  
 Winslow, Isaac Oscar (The natural arithmetic);  
 Woodbridge, Samuel Isett, *tr.* (China's only hope, by Chang Chih-Tung);  
 Wright, Carroll Davidson, and Hunt, William Chamberlin (The history and growth of the United States census).

### Bibliography.

- BAGPIPE. Manson, W. L. The Highland bagpipe: its history, literature, and music; with some account of the traditions, superstitions and anecdotes relating to the instrument and its tunes. Paisley, Gardner, 1901. Includes a bibliography of bagpipe music; reviewed in *Athenaeum*, Sept. 28.
- DIBDIN, Charles. Dibdin, E. Rimbault. A bibliographical account of the works of Charles Dibdin. (*In Notes and Queries*, Sept. 7; Oct. 5, 9th series, 8:191-193, 279-281.)
- DIONYSIUS of *Halicarnassus*. The three literary letters: the Greek text edited with English translation, notes, etc., by W. Rhys Roberts. Cambridge, University Press, 1901. 13+232 p. 8°. Contains a 12-page annotated bibliography of the scripta rhetorica.
- DRUMMOND, Henry. Lennox, Cuthbert. The practical life work of Henry Drummond: with an introd. by Hamilton W. Mabie.

New York, James Pott & Co., 1901. 22+244 p. 12°, net, \$1.  
 Contains 9 pages of classified and annotated notes for a bibliography.

EDUCATION. Wyer, J. I. Recent educational bibliography. (*In The School Review*, Oct., 1901, 9:534-542.)

A classified and annotated account. 22 titles of educational bibliography are described.

ENGLAND. Cheyney, Edward P. An introduction to the industrial and social history of England. New York, Macmillan Co., 1901. 10+317 p. 12°, net, \$1.40.

Each chapter is followed by a brief annotated bibliography.

ENTOMOLOGY. Howard, Leland O. The insect book: a popular account of the bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, flies and other North American insects, exclusive of the butterflies, moths and beetles, with full life histories, tables and bibliographies. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1901. 27+429 p. 4°, net, \$3.

The classified and annotated bibliographies include nearly 500 titles.

GENEALOGY. Phillimore, W. P. W. Pedigree work: a handbook for the genealogist; with a new date book, 1066 to 1900. London, Phillimore & Co., 1900. 73 p. 8°.

A very useful little guide book telling how to go about getting up a pedigree, with an account of where to look for certain data. Although designed especially for readers in England it is of use in every public library.

HANDEL, George Frederick. Williams, C. F. A. A. Handel. (The master musicians.) London, J. M. Dent & Co., 1901. 11+268 p. 12°.

Contains a 6-page bibliography.

MISSIONS. Barnes, Lemuel Call. Two thousand years of missions before Carey: based upon and embodying many of the earliest extant accounts. Chicago: Christian Culture Press, 1901. 17+504 p. 12°, net, \$1.50.

Contains a valuable selected bibliography of 31 pages, annotated and classified.

NEW YORK CITY. Ulmann, Albert. A landmark history of New York, also the origin of street names and a bibliography. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1901. 8+285 p. 12°, \$1.50.

The annotated bibliography (13 pages) is arranged under the following headings: His-

ories, Descriptive and reminiscent works, Biographies, Fiction.

**POOR (The).** Mackay, Thomas. Public relief of the poor. London, John Murray, 1901. 7+214 p. 12°.

The English poor laws; contains a four-page selected bibliography.

**POULTRY.** Watson, George C. Farm poultry: a popular sketch of domestic fowls for the farmer and amateur. (The rural science series.) New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. 10+341 p. 16°, net, \$1.25.

Contains a 3-page list of important poultry publications—books, pamphlets, and bulletins.

**ROME, Ancient.** Greenidge, A. H. J. Roman public life. (Handbooks of archæology and antiquities.) New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. 20+483 p. 12°, net, \$2.50.

Contains a useful classified bibliography of six pages.

**SAINTS.** Simpson, W. J. Sparrow. The minor festivals of the Anglican calendar. London, Rivington, 1901. 8+470 p. 12°.

Contains a five-page bibliography of the saints commemorated in the English calendar.

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS.** Brown, Mariana C. Sunday-school movements in America. New York, Fleming H. Revell Co., 1901. 269 p. 12°, \$1.25.

Pages 246-257 contain a bibliography of "such books and papers as contribute historical material." The method and arrangement are most unsatisfactory, and it is surprising to learn that the "study of this subject, which is here presented, was offered in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Philosophy at Columbia University." For example the *Sunday School Times* is entered under that name with a reference to a single article on May 30, 1896, followed by "and other articles," without any reference.

**WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.** Warfield, Benjamin B. The printing of the Westminster confession. I: In Britain. (*In Presbyterian and Reformed Review*, Oct., 1901. 12:606-659.)

The brief history of the printing of the Westminster confession of faith (8 pages) is followed by notes toward a bibliography of the confession: 1, British editions. There are 137 editions noted. The annotations are scholarly and extensive. The author ventures to hope that this list includes about half of the whole number of British editions. Sev-

eral editions printed in Australia and New Zealand are included.

**WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA:** a biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the United States. 1901-1902; edited by John W. Leonard. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co., [1901.] 16+1304 p. 12°, \$2.75.

This volume is much fuller in bibliographical items than the edition which was published in 1899. By a very simple scheme the publisher of many books is indicated after the title in the sketch of the author.

#### INDEXES.

**HILL, Edwin A.** On a system of indexing chemical literature, adopted by the classification division of the U. S. Patent Office. (*To be continued.*) (*In Chemical News*, Oct. 25, 1901, 84:203-205.)

This article is from the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society and is most interesting. The index is made on the L. B. standard card no. 33 and the cards are arranged alphabetically, cards reading C, taking precedence of C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> of C<sub>3</sub>, etc. The system of the arrangement of the formulæ is governed by the following general principles:

1st. The number of C atoms in carbon compounds.

2d. The number of H atoms in carbon compounds.

3d. The alphabetical arrangements of the symbols of the remaining elements (including H in other than carbon compounds).

The following is Mr. Hill's general rule for indexing:

"Reject the water of crystallization, and rewrite the empirical formula in the alphabetical order of the chemical symbols, except that in carbon compounds write C first and H second; follow this rewritten formula with the constitutional formula, when given, adding the water of crystallization, if any, but arrange the titles alphabetically by the rewritten formula."

**VIAL, R. C.** Indexing railway maps and drawings. (*In Engineering News*, Sept. 5, 1901. 46:147-150.)

Describes the system used in the drafting room of the Chicago and Western Indiana R. R. The following are the heads described: Decimal outline, card index, method of indorsing and filing drawings, and indexing of survey notes. The method of filing is of particular interest to those who have maps under their care. A system of pasteboard tubes is used for large drawings which must be rolled. These are filed in cases with their ends projecting. They can thus be kept free from dust even in an office which is over the train shed of a terminal station.





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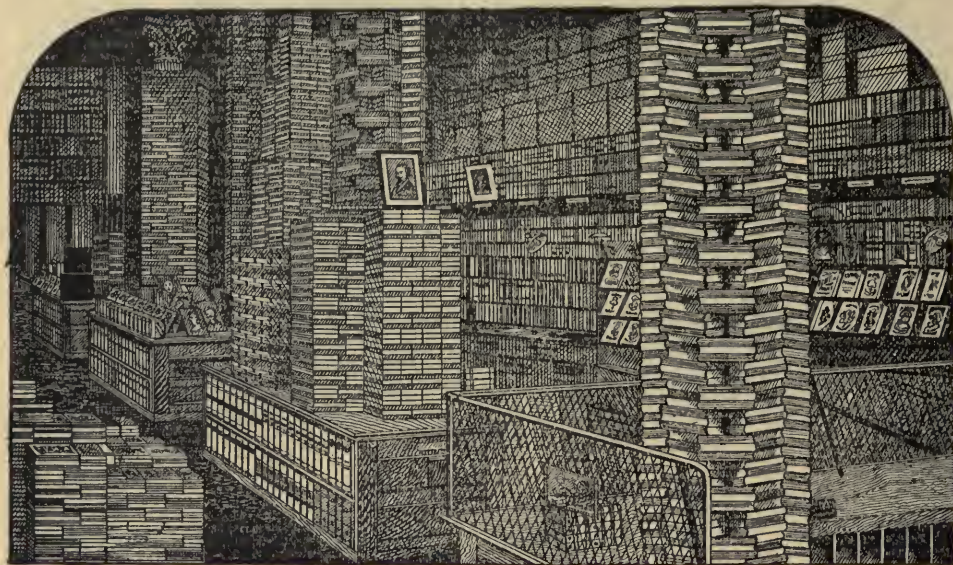
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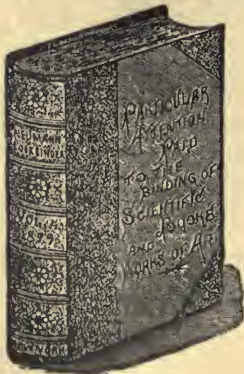
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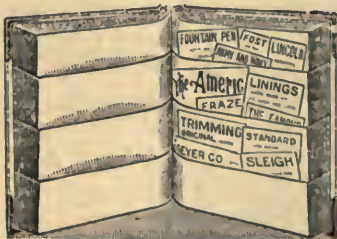
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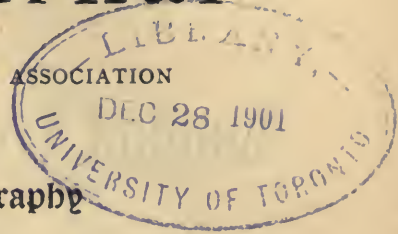
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# Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

## Library Economy and Bibliography



VOL. 26. NO. 12.

DECEMBER, 1901.

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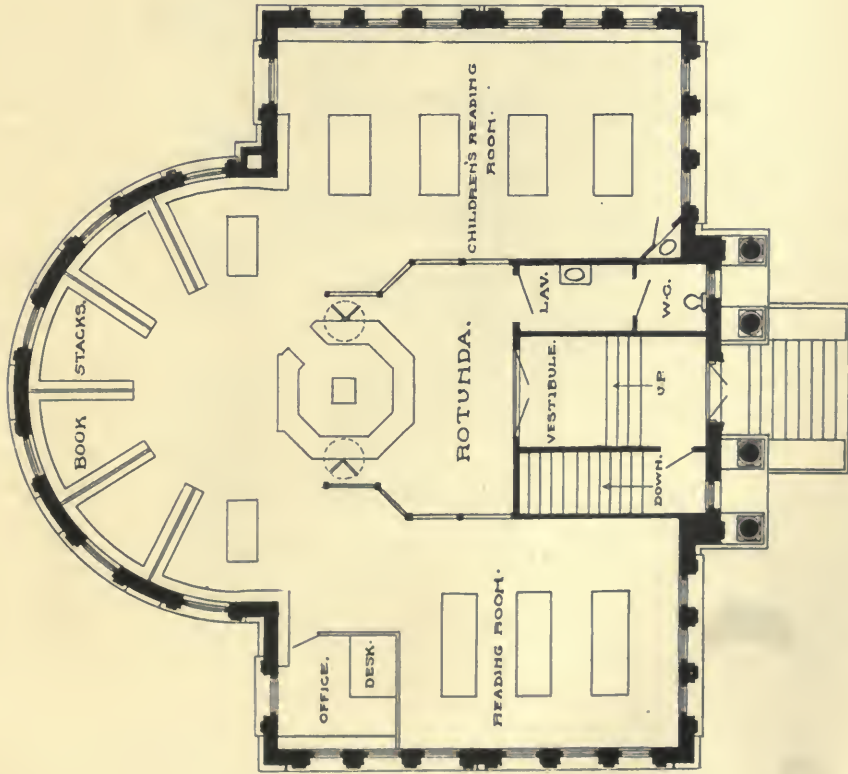
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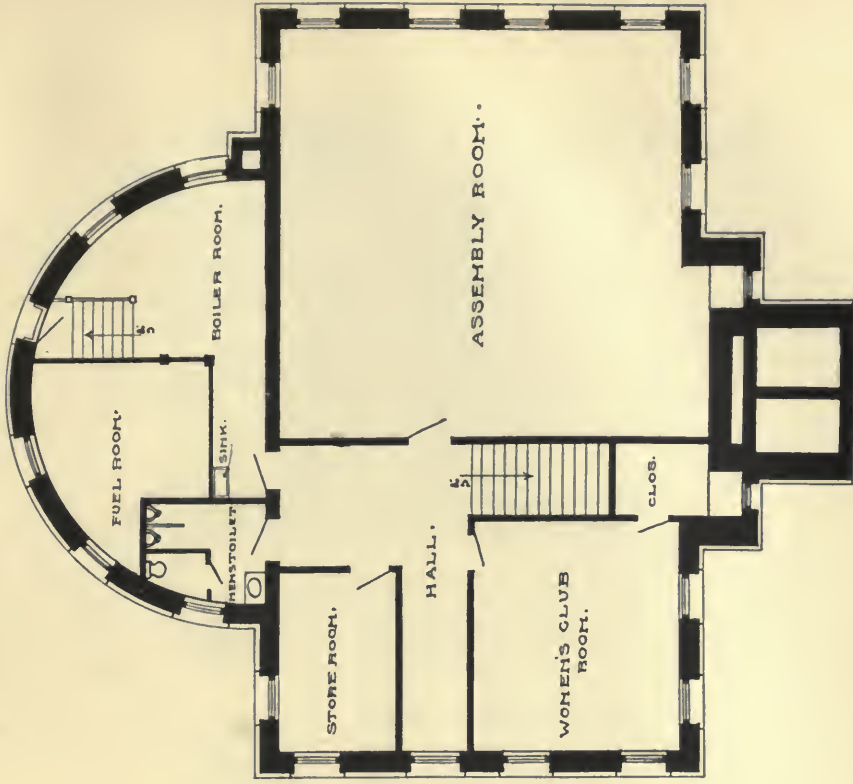
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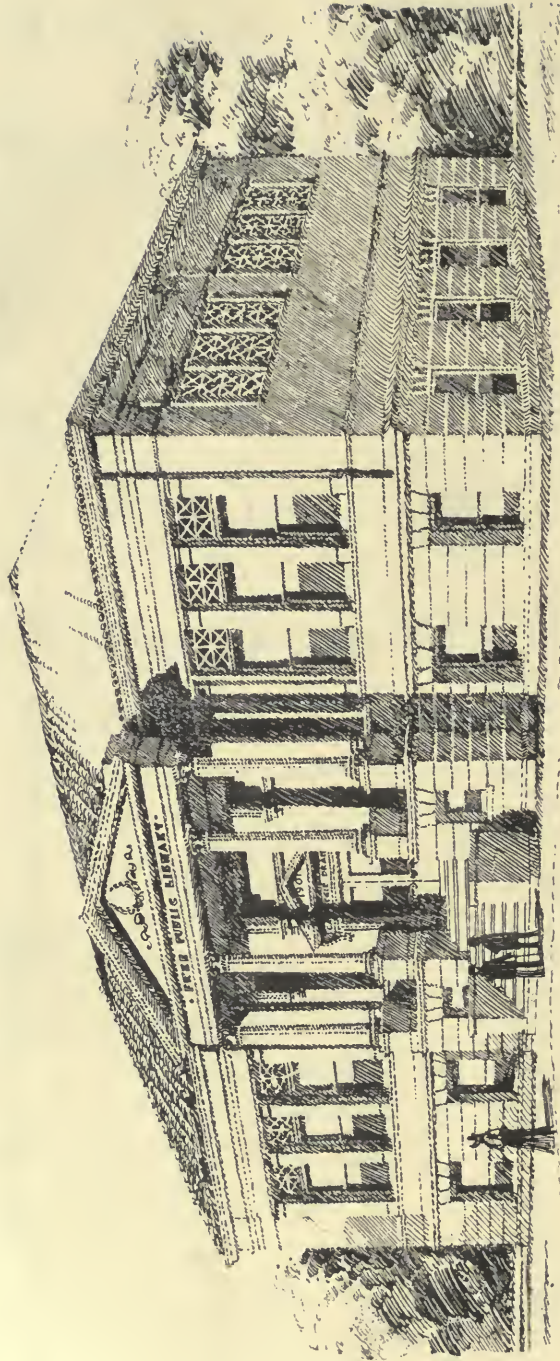


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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 26.

DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 12

THE Library of Congress, housed in the most magnificent library building which the world can show, has become in the natural process of evolution distinctively the national library, and may become—though it cannot expect to match the historic treasures of the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale—one of the most representative libraries, and in its administration the most effective library, in the world. The advent of a trained librarian of the highest executive ability and wide professional experience, thanks to President McKinley's wise selection, has now made possible the early fulfilment of such plans as must necessarily be worked out to make the national library what it should be, and can be. Mr. Putnam has had little time to show results, yet in the short space of two years he has accomplished remarkable things, and he has now to ask Congress to continue and increase the pecuniary support so cheerfully given to the library since it has been housed in the building for which Congress made such generous provision. The Librarian of Congress, at the Waukesha conference of the American Library Association, outlined the plans which he has in view to fulfil the national functions of the library as a center of library progress and development, whose influence and help might be felt by every library in the country; and we have taken opportunity to ask from leading and representative librarians a brief statement of their views as to the proper functions of the national library, how far these are being fulfilled, and how they should be worked out in the future—which we present in the symposium printed in this issue.

THESE articles disclose cordial unanimity of appreciation and endorsement of what Mr. Putnam has already done, and like agreement on the large lines of progress ahead. Naturally, a first thought is that the other govern-

ment libraries in Washington should be in such co-ordination with—which is not absorption by—the national library, as to develop to best purposes the resources of all; and this would also suggest the development of relations with the Washington Memorial Institution or the great Carnegie institution for higher education and research, of which there have been rumors. Next come the relations with the state libraries and the great libraries at centers of population, where there should be full information as to the resources of the Library of Congress, by help of its printed catalogs and cards; it is perhaps doubtful whether suggestions that a third copyright copy should be asked for state libraries comes into the scheme. The printed catalog cards are already making the national library a help to libraries large and small throughout the country, and the bibliographical contributions on topics uppermost in the nation will extend this kind of usefulness. It is further proposed that the national library should become a loaning library to the nation in general; that is, that books which cannot be had locally should be lent to students elsewhere through the guarantee of other libraries. The national library in turn should, by a comprehensive card catalog and by collecting catalogs of all libraries, be able to point any inquirer to the place where books not in its collection may be found. It is impossible to summarize briefly all the possibilities before the national library, and we commend to careful attention the views of the representative librarians who have contributed to this symposium.

IN the past few years, since the considerable advance in the methods of printing and distributing government documents was made possible by the passage of what is known as the printing act, several amendatory bills have been drafted; but all of them have failed of passage and most of them of consideration,

because of the pressure upon Congress of matters of vital national importance. In the present session, which is a long session, it ought to be possible to procure legislation on this subject as well as on other details of administration recently neglected. It is gratifying that most of the amendatory bills have been rather closely in line with the suggestions of the American Library Association, and that there has been every willingness on the part of legislators to consider the views and interests of libraries in the proposed changes. The real difficulty is that this is not an insistent subject, but the very great benefits that would result to libraries and to the library-using public from the greater usefulness of government publications should give it a claim to legislative attention, if sufficiently emphasized.

### Communications.

#### FIRST USE OF CATALOG CARDS.

WHEN were cards first used in libraries for cataloging books? It would be well to have this point settled while those who can answer it are alive.

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#### ANNE MANNING — FURTHER INFORMATION.

F. B. BIGELOW and "Cataloger" will by reference to Rathbone, Hannah Mary, in the "Dictionary of national biography," (edited by Sidney Lee,) find that Anne Manning, author of "Maiden and married life of Mary Powell," and Mrs. Rathbone, author of "Lady Willoughby's diary," are one and the same person. It is therein stated that Hannah Mary, daughter of Joseph Reynolds, married her cousin Richard Rathbone; that "in 1844 she published anonymously the 'Diary of Lady Willoughby,' to which she issued a sequel in 1847. In 1850 she published 'Anne Manning's life of Mary Powell,' which manifestly owed its origin to the success of the earlier work."

C. DALMAS.

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#### SLAVIC transliteration.

SOME further remarks on the report of the A. L. A. committee on transliteration of Slavic languages in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of September, 1900, and the criticism of it in that of May, 1901, may not be out of place.

It is absolutely impossible to devise a system of transliteration of Russian which will assign

a constant equivalent to each letter and at the same time give an English reader some notion of the correct pronunciation. A representation of Russian pronunciation in English letters is at best unsatisfactory. In such a case the only correct procedure is that of the committee, to adopt a consistent system and let the pronunciation shift for itself.

The committee preserves consistency and follows Russian precedent in not distinguishing *e* from *ě*. *Orel* is a perfectly proper transliteration of the name of the Russian town, and of the Russian word for eagle. To be sure, it gives us no idea of the pronunciation, but in that respect it is hardly worse than "Orjol, or'jol." *Aryoll* or *Aryawl* would, I suppose, be the best equivalent of the sound in English, but either of these is grotesque and itself far from an exact phonetic reproduction.

The committee seems to me mistaken in its treatment of *ѣ* and *e*. *ѣ* in Russian ordinarily agrees in sound with *e*, but in Bulgarian is often distinguished from it. I suggest the use of *ě* in Bohemian. This letter corresponds to *ѣ*, and it is the transliteration for *ѣ* ordinarily used in scientific works, such as Brugmann's "Grundriss." There is a loss of consistency, and no appreciable gain, in using *ie* for either *e* or *ě*.

The reason for adopting *ia*, *iu* as transliterations for *я*, *ю* is not apparent. I should much prefer *ya*, *yu*. *Yuriŭ* and *Yakov* as transliterations of Russian Christian names please me more than *Iuriŭ* and *Iakov*; in the former the correct pronunciation of the first syllable in each word is at once clear to an unlearned reader, in the latter it is not. *Ryazan* seems better than *Riazan*, as it is less likely to suggest a pronunciation in three syllables. It may be noted that these transliterations, *ya*, *yu* for *я*, *ю* are used in Mrs. Garnett's translation of *Turgenev*.

The criticisms of J. S. S. on *tch* and *shch* as transliterations of *ч* and *щ* seem to me well founded. *Tch* at the beginning of a word certainly conveys no idea to the ordinary mind. The preference of *tch* to *ch* and *shch* to *sch* is apparently a mistaken following of a transliteration proper to French, not English.

The committee is certainly right in transliterating *v* by *y*. The letter occurs only in Greek words, where it corresponds to the Greek epsilon and is thus properly rendered in English by *y*. These words are so few in number that the question is of no practical importance.

With the changes that I have indicated, and with the use of *zh* for *ж*, *kh* for *х*, *ts* for *ц*, *sh* for *ш*, and ' for *ь*, the report of the committee has been adopted for use in the University of California Library.

GEORGE R. NOYES.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, }  
Berkeley, Cal. }



## THE NATIONAL LIBRARY: ITS WORK AND FUNCTIONS.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past 50 years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over 5000 public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method, and by co-operation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the federal library, which, though still the Library of Congress, and so entitled, is the one National Library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the Western Hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange, and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

Theodore Roosevelt. (*The President's Message*, Dec. 3, 1901.)

If there is any way in which our National Library may "reach out" from Washington it should reach out. Its first duty is, no doubt, as a legislative library, to Congress. Its next is as a federal library to aid the executive and judicial departments of the government and the scientific undertakings under government auspices. Its next is to that general research which may be carried on at Washington by resident and visiting students and scholars. . . . But this should not be the limit. There should be possible also a service to the country at large: a service to be extended through the libraries which are the local centers of research involving the use of books.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress. (*Address at Waukesha, July, 1901; for full text see A. L. A. Proceedings, or Library Journal, August, 1901, p. 9-15.*)

THE idea of making the Library of Congress really national in character, helpful to the other libraries of the United States and to students throughout the country—as outlined by Mr. Putnam at the Waukesha conference of the American Library Association—has appealed to me most strongly. If the Library of Congress could lend to other libraries for short periods books which are used only by an occasional student, the unnecessary duplication of little-used books in these libraries could be avoided, and large sums released for more active educational work. The plan, recently put into operation by the Library of Congress, of furnishing to other libraries printed catalog cards at cost is a practical solution of the problem of co-operative cataloging which has been occupying the minds of librarians for years. Furthermore, the Library of Congress is rapidly attaining such a position as will enable it to carry on bibliographical enterprises of great value to other libraries, and therefore to the country at large, which those libraries can do neither so well nor so cheaply.

In fact, it seems to me that Mr. Putnam is

in a fair way to make the Library of Congress a general bureau which will be of great value to the libraries of the whole country and a powerful influence in our national education. Certainly his efforts should be cordially seconded by librarians everywhere.

EDWIN H. ANDERSON,

*Librarian Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.*

I WOULD submit two suggestions bearing upon this theme:

First, that Congress make haste to remove the present confusion in the public mind as to the scope of our great national library by altering the name to make it fit the fact. With the name changed from "Library of Congress" to "National Library," the public would better comprehend the necessity of the large appropriations which must henceforth be made if the just expectations of Librarian Putnam and the librarians of the country are to be realized. The name proposed fits not alone the fact, but also the dignity of the service for which it stands. A National Library, in fact as in name, would be none the less, but rather more, the Library of Congress.

Again, once assured that we have a National Library in fact and in name, with a librarian at its head who firmly grasps the national idea, the reading and thinking and inquiring public will naturally turn to it when focal library resources fail, and these should not be disappointed. To this end my suggestion would be that the relations of all present depositories of government documents be made more intimate, enabling state librarians and others now receiving government publications to draw on the National Library for temporary loans of books, pamphlets, etc., which may from time to time be needed locally, but cannot be locally supplied, the national librarian to exercise his judgment in every case as to making or withholding the loan requested. I would urge also that the privilege of borrowing books from the National Library be extended to all public libraries in the states and territories, the local librarians being empowered to sub-loan the books to individuals and organizations.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM,  
*State Librarian of Iowa.*

THE paper read by Mr. Putnam at Waukesha was an added evidence that he is the right man in the right place. It showed that he has the broadest vision of the field that the National Library of the United States should cover, the highest ideas of the functions it should fill as the library of the nation. What the institution has already done for the libraries of the country in supplying them with catalog cards at nominal prices is an indication of what can be done if the librarian is supplied with funds sufficient for carrying out his plans.

The clearing house for miscellaneous books, the inter-library loans, which will enable scholars and investigators in all parts of the country to profit by the bibliographical treasures in the National Library without journeying to Washington, must commend themselves to librarians and to students on mere mention.

Just as obvious are the benefits to be derived from the execution of another of Mr. Putnam's plans relating to the exchange of cards between the National Library and the principal libraries of the country. With the adoption of this suggestion, any one who fails to find in the nearest large library the book

he wants can learn at once whether it can be obtained in Washington; and any one remote from all large libraries can ascertain by writing to Washington the nearest library that would supply the sources of information desired. Could there be any greater aid to the scholar and investigator, or the occasional searcher, than this, especially if accompanied by the privilege of borrowing the volume through the nearest library?

It is heartily to be hoped that Congress will furnish Mr. Putnam with means entirely adequate to the accomplishment of his plans for extending the influence and broadening the scope of the National Library. Nothing will contribute more to the facility and economy of scholarship and research.

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN,  
*Librarian St. Louis Public Library.*

THE most hopeful center in the library world to-day is our National Library. We ought persistently to use this name till it displaces the "Library of Congress," which misrepresents its true functions. All recognize that public libraries are growing by leaps and bounds, but few realize that the demands on them are similarly growing. The public now asks of the library, as its right, service which a few years ago would have been thought a Utopian dream. Growth in number and functions of libraries is something like that in uses of electricity. 130 new library laws on American statute books last year and 400 gifts from private sources, aggregating \$16,000,000, are significant confirmations of the prediction that our time will be known to the future as the age of libraries and the age of electricity. There is nothing like it in human history. But the cost of meeting the new demands staggers even the most sanguine. The economic side requires our closest study. Not one library in a hundred has adequate income for the work it ought to do. More money will be given each year both from public and private funds, but it will always lag far behind the needs, so that we must increase our efficiency by finding ways to make each dollar do more. The book differs from most of man's products, because each copy of an edition is an exact duplicate of every other copy, and, therefore, much library work can be done better and more cheaply at a central point. The great work of the National Li-

brary is therefore to focalize all this work in which quality can be improved or cost materially reduced by distributing results from a common center.

Comparatively few Americans can visit the National Library in person, but by telephone, telegraph, post and express, and with the coming cheap book post, its facilities can reach every corner of the nation. Librarians and scholars should turn as naturally to the National Library for help out of difficulties as farmers and students of rural problems turn to the Agricultural Department, or owners and lovers of forests to the Forestry Division. Most of this national work can be done best and most cheaply through print. Not only should we have the catalog cards now at last so happily started on a sound basis, but the National Library should also issue, as fast as practicable, a series of bibliographies and reading lists covering all subjects of immediate interest, available to every person interested, and revised with each reprinting.

Facilities for printing and for sending through the mails post free are great elements in this work. I favor a small nominal charge for all this printed matter, not so much for income as to protect against abuse and criticism. But the essential thing is availability; whether free or at the price of a few cents is a minor question.

While these lists and bibliographies could be prepared by specialists all over the country, the system will naturally lead to the appointment of such specialists on the staff, thus making our National Library the great "faculty library" of the world. Every important topic will in time be in charge of its own librarian, who will be a recognized authority on the books of that subject, and whose expert services will be available to teachers, authors and students of the topic throughout the country. Here, again, to protect against abuse and criticism a small fee should be charged for direct services to individuals by this great staff. No one will begrudge a small payment if he may freely ask help from the best man in the country, surrounded by the greatest collection of books and the most complete bibliographies, catalogs and indexes.

There are a score of things to be done for libraries from this now recognized national center of library activity. I mention here

only co-operative cataloging, printed cards and bibliographies, reading lists, indexes and other publications needed by the National Library, but which should also be made available to every other library and student in the country at trifling cost. The most widely and practically useful work that can be now undertaken is the preparation and publication of reliable, compact notes appended to book titles, to give to readers expert opinion as to the scope, character and value of the work. This is pre-eminently work for the library faculty of book experts.

Every student of these problems recognizes that the greatest gain will come from thus utilizing the labors of the most competent experts, as may be done at the trifling cost of printing and distribution, instead of wasting vast sums of money urgently needed for other pressing work in doing again what has been already much better done at the center. I have said for 25 years that the epoch-making event in librarianship would be the assumption of its proper functions by the National Library. I sincerely believe that with Mr. Putnam's appointment the new era has begun, and that every year we shall lean more and more on the National Library.

MELVIL DEWEY,  
*State Librarian of New York.*

THE proper functions of a national library have been clearly and ably stated by the Librarian of Congress, both in his report to Congress and in public print. First, its primary duty to Congress; second, to the executive and scientific bureaus in Washington; and third, to scholarship at large. It may accumulate material which will draw scholars to Washington if adequate facilities be provided for its use; it may issue publications which will render its bibliographic work of general service; it may constitute itself a bureau of information, ready to respond by post to inquiries involving questions bibliographic as to what material exists upon a given subject, and where this material may be found; it may reach out through other libraries in the United States, through universities and through other institutions which constitute local centers of research.

These functions, personal observation and application for assistance, enable me to say, have been bravely assumed by the present ad-

ministration of the library to the extent of its limited resources. The vast amount of work necessary to make available the material already in the library has been intelligently and resolutely begun, giving promise that the only requisite for its successful accomplishment is ample funds to carry out the plans on the lines started.

In addition the system of co-operative cataloging which has been started should result in a net annual saving to the libraries of the country estimated at a quarter of a million dollars in money alone, not to speak of the benefit of the spreading of knowledge by proper indexing of all collections of books. As a further suggestion in this direction, it is possible that the library may, in time and with adequate support, add a department which would issue with the catalog cards a statement of the scope of each book listed, with an authoritative and impartial evaluation.

H. L. ELMENDORF,

*Superintendent Buffalo Public Library.*

THE "National Library" of the United States may be said to consist of the associated libraries of the government departments and offices in Washington, the Library of Congress being the "central library" and the others "branches." To carry out the idea of a national library, there should be the completest possible co-ordination and co-operation between these branches, of which leading features are the avoidance of unnecessary duplication and the making at the central library of a complete catalog of the whole. It might be said that all the branches should be brought under one administration; this is perhaps doubtful, but it does seem essential that there should be lodged in some board of control sufficient authority over the entire system to insure at least harmonious development and action. That all these collections of books, maps, manuscripts, etc., should be equally accessible to the public cannot be expected, but it may be asked that no undue restrictions shall hamper their fullest usefulness to the cause of learning, especially to the public service in all its branches.

Others who contribute to this "symposium" will probably mention most of the special things that the Library of Congress might be expected to do in the fulfilment of its function as the national library. Let it be my contribution thus to suggest that the first steps

to be taken have to do with organizing the various governmental libraries, numerous as they are, and many of them already of noteworthy importance in their specialties, into the one "Library of the United States"; not necessarily one in location, nor one in administration, but working as one for the public weal.

W. I. FLETCHER,

*Librarian Amherst College.*

NEVER before, probably, since the establishment of our national government have public libraries occupied a position of so much prominence in the annual message to Congress of the President of the United States as in that of the present year. This is but one indication of the marked progress towards the unifying of the library resources of the country, which has marked the administration of Mr. Putnam as Librarian of Congress.

Mr. Putnam's success in this and other directions is apparently due very largely to the fact that he embodies several inestimable qualities which are not always found in one person. These are distinguished scholarship, exceptional executive ability in organizing and developing his own institution, and unerring tact in his relations to the outside agencies which so largely control its welfare. The recent announcements by Mr. Putnam, extending the use of the card catalog entries of the Library of Congress to libraries throughout the country, supply the successful solution of a problem which has been long and anxiously debated by the American Library Association.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER,

*Librarian Providence (R. I.) Public Library.*

It has long been a problem how to save the cost of duplication of cataloging and indexes in a large number of libraries by having the cards of the catalogs and indexes made at one center for all the libraries. The matter was considered of prime importance by the librarians who joined in the Conference of Librarians which was held in Philadelphia in 1876, at which the American Library Association was formed.

Now the librarian of the Congressional Library comes forward with a plan for furnishing at a low price to such libraries as will adopt it cards for current additions of books. After studying the plan the officers of a large number of libraries have made up their minds that it will work well, and are ready to join in making it effective.

Of course there will be many libraries which will, at first certainly, find difficulties in the way of joining in the experiment. But as time goes on and the plan is improved in details it is not unlikely that a constantly increasing number of institutions will see their way clear to join in the new movement. It is by co-operation in sympathetic trials of experiments that many of the great improvements in the libraries of the United States have been brought about.

It seems to be a legitimate work for the Congressional Library to help along the work of cheapening the cost of catalogs. The work which that library is undertaking is for the benefit of libraries all over the country. The Congressional Library is the natural center for work of this kind to radiate from. At a comparatively small expense (a large portion of which is borne by the librarians themselves) the different members of Congress will save a good deal of money for the libraries in their respective districts. Well devised experiments like the one under consideration should be heartily encouraged. They often lead to great good.

In the first number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* I advocated inter-library loans. The library with which I am connected was then and has been ever since borrowing and lending books. This kind of work was afterwards systematized by Dr. Billings, when he got together in Washington the best medical library in the world, and it has since been easy for physicians in any part of the country to borrow books from the library of the Surgeon-General's office through local libraries. College and public libraries in cities continually lend to one another and to smaller libraries books needed in study.

It has been thought by some persons, and especially by an expert whose opinion I prize highly, that a great central library, established, perhaps, in New York, by some philanthropist like Carnegie, would serve best as means for making a large collection of books to be lent to other libraries in parts of the country where students are found, but where too great slenderness of fortunes exists to make it possible for the libraries near them to buy books needed by them in making investigations.

But why should not the Congressional Library do this kind of work, whether such a library as I have spoken of should be estab-

lished or not? Other libraries are doing it. One of the libraries of the United States Government is doing it. It would be a graceful thing for the Congressional Library also to engage in it. The librarian would be glad to aid in sending books asked for to all parts of the country when needed by students. This kind of work is legitimate work, it seems to me, for a national library such as the Library of Congress is developing into.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN,  
*Librarian Worcester (Mass.) Public Library.*

It is difficult if not quite impossible for one outside of an institution to make any declaration of value as to the mission of that institution. Lack of familiarity with its legal as well as its financial limitations affords great opportunity for absurd blunders. And since Mr. Putnam has already projected greater work for the Library of Congress than most of us had even faintly imagined, it seems doubly presumptuous for any of us to attempt to so much as even suggest to him.

I can, however, suggest one plan that the progressive state librarians would like carried out, and one in which the Librarian of Congress can give us almost absolute aid and such as can come from no other source. In this I refer to beginning in a very comprehensive manner the building up of state bibliographies for the future, the past being largely beyond our reach.

Every progressive state library desires to collect every publication published by an author in the state to which the library belongs. Since the copyright record is the nearest a complete record of the published works to be found anywhere, why could not the law governing the deposit of copies be so amended that three copies instead of two be demanded from the author, and one of these copies be sent to the state library of the state in which the author resides? Such a plan would add immensely to the interest of the state library collection and would be of little cost or inconvenience to any one.

W. E. HENRY,  
*State Librarian of Indiana.*

THE importance of Mr. Putnam's address at the annual meeting of the American Library Association last July can hardly be overestimated. He outlines a program for the Congressional Library magnificent in its

scope and yet thoroughly practical. While his proposition represents an innovation from one point of view, from another and more important viewpoint Mr. Putnam is simply endeavoring to carry out the obligation that the Library of Congress took upon itself when it agreed to become the depository for a copy of every book published under the copyright law of the United States. At that moment the Library of Congress ceased to be merely a library for Congress, while retaining of course the important function of supplying the members of the national legislature with the material necessary for their work.

It is one thing to have a large collection of books and another to make the best possible use of that collection. The innovations proposed by Mr. Putnam may all be grouped under this one head — the desire to make the best possible use of the collections and of the opportunities afforded to the Congressional Library. Of the three directions in which Mr. Putnam proposes to extend the usefulness of this library, (1) the distribution of printed catalog cards to other libraries, (2) preparation of bibliographical material, and (3) making the material of the library more accessible by sending it, under certain conditions, to scholars and students, the first is at present of the most direct interest. Its importance will become clear as the work of printing the cards for the books in the Congressional Library advances; and, while it may be true that the example of the British Museum cannot be imitated in every particular, it is certainly of fundamental importance that the Congressional Library should supplement the copyright books by extensive purchases of foreign works, without which scientific research in any field is impossible. Speaking for university libraries, which are the natural centers for research in this country, the assistance that will be rendered them when the Congressional Library will be able to supply them with the printed cards for the kind of books that are at present in university libraries and that are likely to be ordered for them, will enable these institutions to utilize their library force for purposes which only the privileged few can at present carry out, and even these few only to a limited degree.

MORRIS JASTROW, JR.,  
*Librarian University of Pennsylvania.*

THE wisdom of President McKinley's selection of Mr. Putnam as Librarian of Congress has long since been fully demonstrated. We are accustomed to measure a man by the results he accomplishes considered in connection with his difficulties and facilities. It would be hard for one, who is acquainted with the condition of the national collection before Mr. Putnam took charge, with the many varied and important changes he has inaugurated, and with the number of bibliographical publications issued, to specify any additional labor that he could have undertaken in so limited a period, even with so loyal, able and enthusiastic a corps of assistants.

The first and chief requisite in a national library is an attitude of sympathy, cordiality and helpfulness. And that such is the relation it will maintain, no librarian who heard, or who has read, Mr. Putnam's remarks at the last conference, can have a doubt. Indeed, his own clear and comprehensive statement, and tacit acknowledgment, of the duties practicable or possible of the National Library, must have aroused feelings of liveliest satisfaction and gratitude in the hearts of the older librarians, who remember the former helpless, and perforce unhelping, Washington collection of books.

We are on the eve of the golden age of American librarianship. Let the dawn of this new age be signalled by a new name, adequately expressive of enlarged functions — the "National Library." J. C. ROWELL,

*Librarian University of California.*

MR. PUTNAM, in his inspiring address at Waukesha, so luminously and convincingly outlined "what may be done by the Library of Congress as the national library" that it would seem an impertinence to attempt to supplement that statement. Yet, perhaps, it may strengthen his hands were it appreciated by the members of Congress that the librarians of the country most heartily endorse the attitude of the Librarian of Congress, and, in the cause of scholarship, wish him full measure of success in his efforts to make of the Library of Congress a national library indeed.

The recent happy consummation of the much-discussed project of co-operation in the

preparation and printing of catalog cards is a long step forward in showing what a national library may do for the other libraries of the country—each of the latter representing a wide and important constituency of scholars, in and for whose interests Congress may fittingly legislate. But it is only a harbinger of other things to come. There is no reason why all of Mr. Putnam's dreams—and they are the dreams of American librarians everywhere—may not in time come true. No reason why the staff of the great library in Washington, of which we are all so justly proud, may not be made a staff of specialists, highly trained and properly compensated, to give advice and execute bibliographical work in each and every important field of research; no reason why the Library of Congress may not become the center and inspiration of practically all bibliographical enterprises undertaken for the public or collegiate libraries of the country; no reason why it may not be the mainspring in nearly every branch of library co-operation, mechanical or intellectual. It should, I think, lend freely to scholars, through the agency of state, municipal and collegiate libraries, such books as cannot well be supplied by the smaller institutions. Our country is so vast in extent that the great collection at Washington is practically sealed to the majority of American investigators; if the Library of Congress is to be a truly national library, it must surely lend its treasures to applicants in the most distant states. The Library of Congress should be possessed of an abundant purchasing fund; it should in every department look to the time when its collection shall be unequalled—particularly so, and that as speedily as possible, in the department of Americana, if for no other reason than that it is the national library. If, as Mr. Putnam properly suggests, a full set of its own printed catalog cards is to be furnished to each prominent library of research throughout the country, then it may well ask in return a copy of the catalog of such favored library, to the end that the individual searcher at Washington may know where material can be obtained, or the bibliographical expert in the Library of Congress may give definite information to correspondents. And having located the needed book, co-operation need not be one-sided; the library in San Antonio—

to use Mr. Putnam's example—might properly be asked to loan its rarity to the reader in the Library of Congress.

In such ways as this may the Library of Congress be made the National Library in truth.

REUBEN G. THWAITES,  
*Secretary and Superintendent State Historical Society of Wisconsin.*

THE outline which Mr. Putnam has given of the possible service the Library of Congress may render to the American people is one which should command the attention and the approval of both houses of Congress. It is a far-sighted and practical plan, some of the details of which, it is true, must be tested by experiment; but as a whole, it is safe, wise, and eminently progressive. While its full fruition will require generous appropriations, the result will command the admiration of the future. The one vital point is to make the large number of books owned by the nation most easily and effectively useful to all the people of the nation. All details should tend to this end. It involves, besides the expense, the broadest, most economic and prompt methods of administration. Fortunately Mr. Putnam has admirable administrative gifts and a thorough appreciation of the practical necessities. He should receive the approval and support of all who are interested in library administration, and be trusted by Congress with the power and the means to evolve and carry out the plan he has so wisely indicated to make the Library of Congress useful to every American citizen.

C. B. TILLINGHAST,  
*State Librarian of Massachusetts.*

To the Library of Congress, with its greatly increased facilities, have come new opportunities and responsibilities. As the library of the nation, it will obtain every publication issued in this country, as well as the best books of other nations. Other libraries may confine their collections to their own sections of the country or to special subjects; the Library of Congress must be universal in scope. As far as it can be done, under proper safeguards, its books ought to be placed within the reach of scholars everywhere—that is, its scholarly books, those which are outside the range of ordinary public libraries. Such a distribution might take place through local

libraries, as books are now distributed in certain localities, through the system of inter-library loans.

The plans of the librarian are even more far-reaching than this. He would help other libraries, where they are generally weakest—that is, in their catalogs, furnishing them, in place of their own titles of books, cataloged under many disadvantages and copied with a pen, more compact, legible and accurate titles in print.

This generous offer of the nation will be accepted by libraries with gratitude, and made use of to the fullest extent possible. Whatever it may prove to be from an economical point of view, this undertaking must be regarded as an educational movement of great importance.

JAMES L. WHITNEY,  
*Librarian Public Library of Boston.*

TO-DAY in the United States we are indebted for bibliographical work chiefly to three great institutions, which happen to represent three independent classes of library—the Library of Congress, the New York State Library, and the Public Library of New York City, supported respectively by the nation, the state and the city, and having at their heads men fitted for their high office by experience and learning, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Dewey and Dr. Billings.

Let us consider what bibliographical work can best be done by the Library of Congress in its different departments. It seems to me that the most important is to secure exact verbal copies, and, if possible, photographic facsimiles of every document relating to the discovery, description and history of the continent of North America and especially of the United States in all foreign government archives. Of these the number of copies printed should be large enough to admit of distribution to the great libraries of the world, and especially to libraries in this country. In the copyright department the older copyright registers should be reconstructed by collecting copies of the early copyright books, and gradually carried back till they cover the early history of printing in the United States. Lists of special collections in the Congressional Library might be made useful bibliographies by including in them titles of books or items known to exist in other public libraries in the country. In the bibliographical department the work of Sabin might be taken up and carried to completion, commencing at the letter where this great work has been

stopped and afterwards printing the earlier volumes. The Library of Congress should also publish an annual brief and practical bibliography of bibliographies, showing under 50 headings the principal sources of information on the books of the world under countries and subjects. Thorough subject cataloging of all the publications of the government is urgently required, and an annual bibliographical summary of the work of every department of the government would seem to be properly within the duties of the Congressional Library.

WILLIAM BEER,\*  
*Librarian Fisk Free and Public Library and Howard Library, New Orleans, La.*

THERE are three ways in which the Library of Congress can be of great service at a comparatively insignificant cost to reference libraries. One of these, the distribution of its printed cards, has already been entered upon.

The second way is by making the contents of the library generally available. Here also a good beginning has been made by the publication of special bibliographies. For students of subjects thus treated, on which usually the library is strong, these are invaluable. The deposit of a copy of each title at the great centers of population would be a useful step further in the same direction, but it might not be too much to ask that the Library of Congress should eventually print a complete catalog of its American works, and thus do for our national literature what the British Museum and the Bibliothêque Nationale are doing for theirs.

The third of the ways of helpfulness which especially interest reference libraries is the loaning of books. It seems to me that the Library of Congress would be justified in procuring a second copy of rare and costly works for this purpose alone. The service, even if carried to the widest extent possible, would not interfere with the functions and development of the other libraries of the land, while it would be of the greatest usefulness to the smaller colleges and institutions of learning.

It is a great pleasure to feel that the committee of Congress in charge of the library have recognized some of these possibilities, and that under Mr. Putnam's able management we may hope to have them realized.

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,\*  
*Librarian John Crerar Library, Chicago.*

\* The contributions of Mr. Beer and Mr. Andrews were received too late to be given in alphabetical order.



## COMPILING A BIBLIOGRAPHY—II.\*

BY GEORGE WATSON COLE.

HAVING secured all the information the title-page can give, we next look for extraneous information. The number of volumes, if more than one, and size naturally follow the information given by the title-page. I have said that size is an uncertain quantity. To render this information as definite as possible, I give first the apparent size as determined from the fold or signatures. If these are found to be irregular this fact is noted; as "in sixes," "in eights," etc. To place the record beyond any possible doubt the actual measurement of the leaf is also given in centimeters.

Next comes information of an unvarying nature; the size and description of a representative page of the letterpress or text. The measurement of the type should include the tops of the ascenders and capital letters of the upper line as well as the descenders of the lower line. Captions or running titles, catchwords and signatures, as well as marginal or side-notes, unless incut, I exclude from this measurement. The size of the type may easily be ascertained. My method has been to procure a copy of an old Whitaker's Almanac and detach from it the page containing samples of the various sizes of type. This mounted on a piece of bookbinder's tar board and cut quite close to the capital letters which begin the lines makes a very convenient size rule. By sliding it upward or downward near a capital letter in a page of print one is quickly enabled to find its exact size. In foreign languages this information is, of course, only approximate, the size of the English type being selected which corresponds most nearly to that of the foreign type under consideration. Should any one, however, desire to be still more exact, information regarding the names and sizes of the several foreign types and their English equivalents, the point system now in general use in this country, with other interesting information, may be found in Mr. De Vinne's recent book on "The practice of typography" (N. Y., 1900, chap. 2, pp. 52-122.)

The next information to follow is the num-

ber of pages and signatures. Care should be taken that no inserted leaves or starred pages are overlooked and any irregularity in the number of leaves to signatures should be carefully noted.

Then follows the record of illustrative matter. First in order should come plates, maps, tables, diagrams, etc., or matter which has been printed independently of the regular signatures and afterwards inserted and bound up with the work. Following these may be added the number of text illustrations in the following order, woodcuts, etc., facsimiles, and head and tail pieces, if other than conventional.

This in general closes the bibliographical record of the book from a material point of view.

Following this may come as notes, 1st, a list of the contents or a synopsis of the matter contained in the text. 2d, a list of the illustrations in the order above named with titles or description of each, especially if no such list appears in the book itself. And 3d a list of the maps, charts, diagrams, etc. The title, size, and scale of each map should here be given.

So much for a book which treats entirely of the subject. In analyticals the author's name is given, when it can be ascertained, followed by the title of the chapter, part, or article, including the author's name. If it appears at the end of the article, as frequently occurs in periodicals, it should be entered after the word [signed], in brackets. Dropping down a line in parentheses, after the word *In* follows the entire title-page of the volume analyzed. If the title is a long one it is well to repeat at its end the volume number, and in the case of periodicals, I give, in parentheses, the serial number and date of the special number in which the article appears. In most magazines this is ascertained without difficulty. If not given at the top of the first page of each separate number it may sometimes be found at its bottom as a part of the signature, sometimes in the table of contents, and, in one or two cases of the publications of learned societies, which I have in mind, this information is to be found on the *verso* of the title-page. In some cases, though rare-

\* Delivered before the Pratt Institute School of Library Training, March 15, 1901.

ly, this information is utterly unobtainable from the ordinary bound copies, in which the original covers have been discarded; an argument for the retention of such paper covers or wrappers in all cases. Following the number and date, in parentheses should be given the page from first to last inclusive.

The paging of analyticals should always contain the first and the last, as it gives the searcher some idea as to the extent, if not thoroughness, with which the writer has studied his subject. Then follow size, letterpress, type, pages of article and signatures, illustrations, etc., synopsis of contents or notes, etc., as in the case of a book, as already described. By giving the signatures, as well as the pages of analytical matter, the identification of such portions of books or periodicals as have been extracted and bound up separately is much simplified.

The subject I have chosen (Bermuda) is one which is of much interest on account of its maps and charts. Little has been done in forming bibliographies of maps. In this country, Messrs. P. Lee Phillips, of the Library of Congress, Marcus Baker, and Edward B. Matthews have examined and recorded the maps of Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Cuba, etc. There are, therefore, few precedents to follow in such work.

My first experience threw me in contact with a number of early seventeenth century maps which had been extracted from the atlases in which they originally appeared and which bore no marks by which their source could be definitely ascertained. At this period Holland, and particularly Amsterdam was the seat of great activity in the production of beautifully engraved maps and atlases. Rival houses vied with each other, in the amount and beauty of their products. Editions succeeded each other at frequent intervals. The maps in these atlases were usually accompanied with descriptive text, printed upon their backs, in every cultivated European language; special editions being prepared for sale in various continental countries. The culminating point was reached in the magnificent Atlas Major of Johan Blaeu, in 12 volumes published in 1663. It contained 586 maps and stands to-day without a rival in the sumptuous manner in which it has been engraved and printed.

Booksellers have fallen into the way of breaking up odd volumes of these old at-

lases and selling the separate sheets, this having, I suppose, been found more profitable than to sell the volumes entire or to attempt to complete the sets to which they belong. At any rate, such is the case and the markets are flooded with maps of this description which it is almost impossible to identify. Before being collected into volumes many of these maps were presumably issued for sale in sheet form, and it is safe to assume that if a map is unaccompanied by text upon its back and devoid of other evidences of having been bound into an atlas of maps, it was originally so issued. Many of the early maps now found bound up in volumes of miscellaneous maps were doubtless so issued. Others, with text, bound up in miscellaneous volumes, were without much doubt originally prepared for, if not published in atlases, subsequently broken up, and again rebound in miscellaneous collections.

The whole question of maps, either in separate form or bound, as we have seen, is in consequence, full of perplexities and uncertainty.

Maps, of all products of the press, are the most perishable. Their form is against them; if large they are folded, and much use with the creases soon wears them away. They are also the most abused and uncared for of all printed matter, especially as soon as they are superseded by those of a more recent date. But the value of early American maps as historic material is coming to be appreciated more and more and better care taken of the remnants which have been spared to us. Their study by historians is now considered indispensable to a thorough understanding of the advancement of discovery and the early progress in the settlement in this country. Here we probably find a more truthful record, and one in which there is less temptation for the traveller to prey upon the credulity of his fellow-countrymen, than in the marvellous tales he unfolds of his adventures in the printed page. They are besides more graphic, a few lines of the burin being much easier to understand than many pages of printed description.

From what has already been said, it is evident that maps, from a bibliographical standpoint, call for distinct treatment and a more exact description, if that be possible, than we are accustomed to give to books. At the outset some interesting questions present them-

selves. Who is responsible for the production of a map? Its publishers, its printer, its engraver, the traveller or navigator from whose sketches it has been produced, the compiler or draughtsman who puts these sketches into proper form, or the man who bears the expense of the undertaking, be it of the voyage, engraving, printing, or publication? Who indeed? And as maps sometimes bear the name of one, sometimes the name of another, and sometimes of more than one of these, it may readily be seen that numerous difficulties lie in the pathway of anyone who undertakes to make an exact catalog of maps. Two ends should ever be kept in view in describing a map and especially a loose map. First a thorough and accurate description should be given of the map itself and, again, a record should be made of every particle of information which will aid one to identify it and eventually complete the record of its source. For this purpose I have made use of nine headings for the map itself (A) and an equal number for its subsequent identification (B). They are as follows:

- A. 1. Printer, publisher, engraver, or other personal information given on face of map.
2. Title.
3. Place, publisher, and date.
4. Size by metric system. Measurement to be made within the neat line. Much confusion may arise from including the border of the map in its measurement to say nothing of giving that of the entire sheet.
5. Scale, also in the metric system.
6. Print or colors, whether colored by hand or printed in colors, style of engraving, etc.
7. Location on map of following features: title, scale, compass, latitude and longitude if indicated and how, and engraver's name.
8. Border: its style and description.
9. Remarks: extent of territory covered, etc., etc.; in very old maps insertion of sea monsters, vessels, form in which water is represented, method of projection, etc., etc., should be indicated

For the eventual identification of maps, a description of the text upon its back should include:

- B. 1. Title—language.
2. Pagination, if given.
3. Size of leaf.
4. Size of type and letterpress.
5. Number of columns, if more than one, and number lines of type.
6. Signatures.
7. Catchwords, of every page.
8. First and last lines.
9. Remarks—marginal notes, etc., etc.

Spaces should be left on sheet for future insertion of new information when found, thus saving rewriting.

Returning now to the consideration of the general subject: it will inevitably follow that some of the references which have been made in the preliminary card list cannot be verified with the book in hand. When at last it is decided to cease research and to publish what has been collected, this material may be utilized by inserting it in the form of notes or as quotations, appended to the entries of the works, from which the references were taken. This will show that the work referred to was not unknown to the compiler or overlooked by him.

As the sheets which are written from the books themselves accumulate, it becomes an important matter to decide how they may best be arranged or filed for easy reference. It by no means follows that such an arrangement as is most serviceable while the work is progressing is the best for its publication. As the work goes on, occasion will frequently arise to consult the material on hand to see if such or such a work has not already been seen and recorded. There are several methods of arrangement which may be employed. The alphabetical by authors and titles, is probably the best for ready reference. Another is by titles of works analyzed. This I have found convenient, and from the need of such an index to supplement the author and title arrangement, arose the list which was published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* in 1898, a second series, of which is now being published in the same periodical. Another arrangement is by subjects. This has its good points. It keeps together all the works, for example, on the flora, fauna, geology, and other subdivisions of the subject to be worked up, and indicates its greater or less completeness, and thus helps towards completing the same. Another arrangement, which has much

to be said in its favor, when it comes to printing, and a final form must be chosen, is the chronological. This, however, has little value for ready reference unless accompanied by several exhaustive indexes. It is probably the best arrangement for print provided it is thoroughly indexed. If indexes cannot be given, I think the subject form would probably be the most useful. The same difficulty will be found here as in the classification of books, subjects often overlap or authors treat of more than one; objections which disappear in an author or chronological arrangement.

In my own practice, as material has accumulated, I have, from time to time, thrown it into several arrangements, but in whatever form it has happened to be at any given time, I have often had occasion to wish it were arranged in some one of the others. To obviate this difficulty, I have made several brief indexes which are designed to answer almost any question, no matter from what standpoint it may arise. These indexes are as follows:

1. An author and title index, in one alphabet.
2. Chronological index.
3. Subject index.
4. Analytical index, by title of periodical, compilation, etc.
5. Maps of Bermuda only; 1622—date.
6. General maps depicting Bermuda; 1511-1630. This latter is arranged chronologically with a separate alphabetical name and title index.

If indexes are thought undesirable and too large a mass of material has not been accumulated, I have found the following method of filing my sheets to work very well, as it allows one to easily throw the matter into any arrangement desired. With the book in hand, and before beginning to make my record I write in the extreme upper right-hand corner of the sheet the name of the library in which I am examining the book. Beneath this—of late—I have given the date. It at least shows that on such a date the book was seen and belonged there. When the book has a shelf mark or call number I also record this. The value of this record of the name of the library and shelf number are obvious, should you desire to re-examine the work, and in case of rarity it locates a copy to which inquirers can be referred.

The record is then made as already fully described upon sheets of paper 25 centimeters

in height by 20 centimeters in width. In the upper extreme left-hand corner the date of the publication is given. A word about this date may not be out of place. In periodicals and the publications of learned societies, issued in parts, the date of the part, when it can be ascertained, is given rather than that of the title-page, which often bears a much later date. The former is the true date of publication, so far as that particular part of the work is concerned, and priority of publication, especially in matters of scientific record is often of essential importance. It is needless to say that this date should also appear in the final entry. The date of the reading of scientific papers, which often takes place at greater or less intervals of time before they appear in print, should also be recorded. In arranging by dates, which are inclusive, as 1816-72, arrange under the earlier. To one studying the matter historically or chronologically, the reason for this arrangement is obvious.

I have made use of the Cutter author number as an assistance in alphabetizing my sheets. In case of analyticals I have used this twice; the first, for the main or author heading, I place at the right of the date and on the same line; the second, for the title or name of the work analyzed, is placed below the date on the left-hand end of the first line.

Each sheet also bears, in red ink, I hardly know why in red, the class number of the subject matter of the sheet, in the Decimal Classification.

I formerly indicated at the top of the sheet whether the work recorded contained illustrations or maps. This practice I have not kept up. It may be easily added at any time if desired.

There are a few details, which from experience, I have found convenient to employ. The judicious use of underscoring in red ink is very helpful. In cases where there are many lines of writing, it causes the important words to spring to the eye from the mass of those of less importance. For example, I use it mainly in cases of analytical matter, where the main heading is the author or, if anonymous, the title. The title of the work from which this is taken together with the volume and pages being underscored in red ink help very much in handling the sheets for rearrangement which at times is found to be desirable.

Another wrinkle which I have found to work well is the underscoring of unusual quoted matter, such as misspelled words, square brackets or parentheses, etc., with a dotted line. It reassures one when looking over his manuscript at a later date that the form used was intentional and did not arise from any mistake or negligence. When work so underscored comes into the printer's hands, he, too, will understand it perfectly and for a very simple reason. One of the rules of proof-reading requires that when any correction has been made in the proof and upon maturer consideration it is decided that the type ought to remain as it stands, the word "stet" is written in the margin and the words which it is desired to retain unchanged in the proof are underscored with a dotted line. If the copy goes to the printer underscored in this manner, he at once recognizes that it appears as written with the full knowledge and intention of the author and will not, as many printers assume to do, correct it to suit generally accepted standards. Other check marks and arbitrary signs I need not give, as each person will devise and make use of them as occasions arise for their use.

If what I have said shall cause anyone to become interested in local bibliography and to realize its value as a means of imparting important information to searchers after special information, I shall be glad. If it shall be the means of inspiring any to build up special collections of books and to engage in the compilation of a bibliography of the subject of which such a collection treats, my paper will have fully answered its purpose. No one is more conscious than myself of the difficulty of attempting to describe technical matters in a luminous, and at the same time popular way, especially in the course of a single paper. If I have succeeded in making my meaning intelligible in all cases, I shall be more than surprised. Below I have given a list of articles which it will be well for anyone, who seriously contemplates compiling a bibliography, to read before taking up his work.

A FEW ARTICLES ON BIBLIOGRAPHY TO BE READ.

*Arranged chronologically.*

Walford, Cornelius. Special Collections of Books. (In Trans. and Proc. of Conference of Librarians, London, 1877 (Lond., 1878), p. 45-49.  
*Note.* — Gives an account of his Insurance Li-

brary which now forms a part of the Library of the Equitable Insurance Company of New York.

Wright, William Henry Kearley. Librarians and Local Bibliography. (In L. A. U. K. Trans. and Proc. of the Fourth and Fifth Annual Meetings, Sept., 1881, and Sept., 1882 (Lond., 1884), p. 197-201).

Bradshaw, Henry. Note on Local Libraries considered as Museums of Local Authorship and Printing (*Ibid.*, p. 237-238).

Tedder, Henry R. A Few Words on the Study of Bibliography. (In Trans. and Proc. of the L. A. U. K., at the 7th Annual Meeting, Dublin, 1884 (Lond., 1890), p. 128-131).

Harrison, Robert. County Bibliography. (In the *Library Chronicle*, vol. 3 (1886), p. 49-54).

*Note.* — Gives an account of several bibliographies of English counties.

Madan, Falconer. What to aim at in Local Bibliography. (In the *Library Chronicle*, vol. 4 (1887), p. 144-148).

*Note.* — Practical directions, from the personal experience of the author in compiling a bibliography of Oxford.

Chauvin, Victor. What a Bibliography should be. (In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 17 (No. 3, Mar., 1892), p. 87-88).

Madan, Falconer. On Method in Bibliography. (In Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, vol. 1 (Pts. 1 and 2, 1893), p. 91-102).

*Note.* — Gives "Suggestions of Method, in Outline."

Christie, Richard Copley. Special Bibliographies [with] Discussion. (In Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, vol. 1 (Pt. 3, 1893), p. 165-177).

*Note.* — Purpose of personal bibliography is treated on p. 169-172; of local bibliography, p. 171-174.

Cole, George Watson. American Bibliography, General and Local. (In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 19 (No. 1, January, 1894), p. 5-9).

Hyett, Francis Adams. County Bibliographies; Suggestions for increasing their Utility. (In Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, vol. 3 (Pt. 1, Sept., 1895), p. 27-40).

*Note.* — Valuable, as it gives classes of material to be sought for and their relative importance.

Campbell, Frank. The Theory of National and International Bibliography. With Special Reference to the Introduction of System in the Record of Modern Literature. London (Library Bureau), 1896, 8vo, xv+500 pp.

Hyett, Francis Adams. Suggestions as to the Limits and Arrangement of County Bibliographies. (In Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, v. 3 (Pt. 3, Nov., 1896), p. 167-170).

Petherick, Edward A. Theoretical and Practical Bibliography. (In Transactions and Proceedings of the Second International Library Conference, London, 1897, p. 148-149).

Cole, George Watson. Local Cartography. (In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 23 (No. 3, March, 1898), p. 102-103).

## A NORWEGIAN BRANCH LIBRARY.

THIS is the day of the branch library. Main libraries are organized, and we know almost all about them. Branch libraries are to be organized in America—and in Norway. Small branch libraries in outskirts of large cities, very often in the quarters of the poor, how to build them, and how to conduct them, are the library puzzles of to-day. In the United States, where wealthy citizens compete to show their willingness to serve their fellow citizens, the question is somewhat different from the same question in Norway. We have no Carnegie to pay for our branch libraries, nor other rich men as are to be found in most American cities. My great ambition has been to study the branch library question, to get nearer to the solution of the ideal: the best books to the most people at the least cost.

In the beginning I designed my model branch library and had to give it up, because I had not studied even the rudiments of architecture. The architect of the public schools of Kristiania, Mr. Henning Klouman, became interested in the work, studied the question theoretically at home and practically in England. To my mind he has come very near to the model branch library. I submit his plans for a branch library, proposed by the board of Det Deichmanske Bibliothek, Kristiania, to be erected on the "Place of justice," where the gallows used to stand in the Kristiania of by-gone days.

By glancing at the plan it will be understood that our arrangement is intended to secure the greatest economy with regard to assistants. Entering the hall the visitors will find washstands and cloakrooms. The coats are to be hung on iron crosses with attached chains fitted with locks (the idea being taken from second-hand clothing stores in the United States), and the visitor takes his key into the reading rooms. Of the periodical reading room little is to be said. It seats 28 readers, and is fitted with the most recent type of periodical racks. No newspapers are to be read. The general reading room, with the same seating capacity, has shelving for 2000 selected books on open shelves: encyclopædias, dictionaries, standard reference books and the best possible handbooks in useful arts, history, language, literature, etc. There are to be good, practical catalogs both of the books in the branch and at the central library, from which books can be sent, possibly by street car. The inner, curved plate glass wall of both reading rooms makes inspection easy and protects from noise from the people in line for or leaving the delivery room. The librarian and his assistant overlook the whole library from the "desk," an elevated platform with counter. The turnstile moves by pressing a knob in the floor, the librarian thus being enabled to regulate the access to the delivery room. During busy

hours the librarian has to receive the books. No one is admitted into the open shelf delivery room with parcels; these are taken into custody by the librarian, who puts numbered labels on them and gives duplicate numbers as checks to the owners. The librarian hands the parcels over on the assistant's side (the exit), where they remain until called for, when the visitors pass the assistant on their way out.

Visitors in the open access delivery room are always under the closest inspection from librarian and assistant, and, not least, from the boy, who puts the returned books back upon the shelves. The latter will constantly be occupied arranging books on the table in the center of the room, guiding the visitors, etc. The assistant will charge the books selected by readers. Another turnstile guards the exit. When the charging is properly done and parcels delivered, the assistant presses the knob, and the visitor is allowed to depart.

The library régime will not, however, be quite as automatic as this description would suggest. Under ordinary circumstances the librarian will have plenty of time to walk around and acquaint himself with the wants of the public and the needs of the library. The assistant will be able both to receive and charge the books, except during the Saturday night rush. The library is expected to issue 100,000 books a year for home use without the aid of extra assistants. Situated in a workingmen's quarter, the library will be open from three to 10 p.m., and run by one force.

The rear of the building is set apart for the juvenile department. The room, which has its own entrance, is partitioned by a counter on which bookcases guarded with wire screens are standing. The young folks, who come only to exchange books, are not admitted inside of the counter. The assistant receives their books and puts them directly into the guarded bookcases, where the gilt titles can be read through the wire network. The reading room, seating 42, is behind the counter, where a reference library in miniature, juvenile magazines, etc., are to be found. A glass door connects the open shelf delivery room with the juvenile room.

The building is to be plastered outside and the roof covered with red Norwegian tiles. A hot water heating apparatus will be placed in the basement; all floors will be laid with inlaid linoleum. The estimated cost is \$15,000, exclusive of books.

I am sorry to say, in conclusion, that our plans were not passed by the city council. Nevertheless, I have thought it worth while to present them in detail, believing that criticism from American librarians will open our eyes to recent progress and modern improvements, and make us the stronger for our next fight for the development of the public library in Kristiania.

HAAKON NYHUUS,  
*Det Deichmanske Bibliothek.*







## LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

THE subject of library architecture has recently had consideration from several points of view. From the standpoint of the architect it was presented at the Lake Placid meeting of the New York Library Association by Edward B. Green, of Buffalo, of the firm of Green & Wicks, architects, whose paper is here given in summary.\*

Mr. Green touched first upon the ideal of the library building, and the interest that it excites in the community. A library building, if well and honestly done and built in good taste and with becoming dignity and grace, leaves a lasting effect upon the mind of the public and stimulates its artistic appreciation and civic pride. From the fact of its being a library, the greatest care should be exercised in the design. It stands perhaps for more than any other building in the community, and so should have its purpose clearly set forth and defined in its elevation, in its refinement of detail, and in its well studied plan, for a fine and noble building affects unconsciously the character and intellect of the public. The building should be erected by good, honest, workmanlike methods, with no shams, and no striving to make cheap material represent substantial and costly ones.

The lot, which is an important factor, is often selected before the architect, though there is no one whose judgment or experience can better be relied upon than his in determining the size of the lot, its possibilities for affording an artistic setting as well as future extensions of the building, and of advising on the questions of light and air, and other surroundings. Given a certain sum of money, Mr. Green said that he would rather reduce somewhat the portion set aside for the building and use this portion in getting a larger and better situated lot; for a building of less cost will produce a better result on an appropriate and fitting lot than an elegant building on a small and inappropriate site.

In selecting the building committee, make it small, for the decisions of a large committee are usually a matter of compromise, while a smaller number, even a committee of one, feel the responsibility resting upon them, and are apt to be more direct and businesslike.

In the selection of an architect Mr. Green named the two methods in general use—first by direct selection, and second by a limited competition; and called attention to the fact that the point was the selection of an architect, not the selection of a plan, for the architect is much more important than the plan.

Mr. Green dwelt at length upon the different ways the mind of an architect is affected and stimulated by the two methods of his choosing. By the first method he feels that he is trusted, and goes to work at the design know-

ing that his work is to count for something. He studies the problem with his client, who tells him of his ideals and desires, and there is an interchange of confidence, the good results of which will show in the completed building. The limited competition, on the other hand, really descends into a guessing match, the competitors trying to guess what will please the committee and the expert. There is no interchange of confidence, no consultation as to details, but a working and guessing to win. While he did not claim that competitions are all evil, yet he found little good in them. The architect directly selected "grows up" with his committee, he educates them, and he in turn learns from them.

If a competition must be had, start by engaging an expert to assist in formulating the program and in advising as to the decision. The competition should be limited to a few, each competitor to be paid the same amount, except the one who finally receives the commission. Select as competitors only architects so good that you would be glad to give the work to any one of them. The architect once selected, either directly or by competition, have confidence in him, and show him that you have. Make your wants known, and it is his duty to work them out as far as possible—but have confidence in the architect, or get another.

As to the matter of interior arrangement, the librarian is supreme. In the clothing, or outer structure, the architect should understand that he is alone responsible, and should be given full power. Each building is a problem different from all others. Its cost, its object, its surroundings, and the ambitions of its builders, are all to be considered. It is difficult therefore to state general principles covering the planning of libraries, for each particular one furnishes a distinct and different problem.

"A library building, however well arranged, will be out of date in an amazingly short time, on account of the progressive nature of the work. The stack and open shelves are only late innovations, and who will dare to predict what is to come next? I would, therefore, advise the building, perhaps, of only the exterior walls, leaving the interior to be arranged and rearranged as often as is seen fit. If it were possible, I would suggest putting the stacks on wheels, or the use of some such flexible arrangement; also the use of movable partitions, glass or otherwise, which could be shifted at any time, and entirely change the arrangement, as convenience required."

Library architecture, as a whole, is presented in the compact and comprehensive article contributed by C. C. Soule to the Sturgis "Dictionary of architecture and building."† Opening with the definition of "library" as "any place provided for the keeping and ar-

\* Summary prepared by Miss M. E. Hazeltine, as secretary New York Library Association.

† Soule, C. C. Library. (In Sturgis' "Dictionary of architecture and building," v. 2, p. 749-759. Macmillan.)

rangement of a collection of books, for continual public or private use," a brief survey is given of the historical development of library architecture and of the succession of types of building. The Vatican and the Bodleian may be regarded as typical of library buildings from the 15th to the middle of the 19th centuries, although in 1740 the Radcliffe Library of Oxford gave an example of the central circular reading room, later so familiar. American libraries noted as typical of styles of architecture are Gore Hall (1837), Boston Athenæum (1849), and Astor (1851), the latter setting the model of the first "conventional plan," later followed by the Boston Public, Peabody Institute, and other large libraries. The schedule of requirements approved by the American Library Association is given, and excellent practical suggestions are made for the planning of buildings to meet varying conditions of use. Especially useful is a summary, setting forth 16 "features in which library buildings need special study and treatment," as shelving and book cases, stack, alcoves, delivery room, catalogs, admission and supply of light, etc. Appended is a brief reference list of literature of the subject, and descriptive paragraphs on the Bodleian, Congressional, Laurentian, and Radcliffe libraries.

"The planning of small libraries" was considered by Charles Knowles Bolton in *The Brickbuilder* for August. These ranged from the village library costing from \$5000 to \$15,000 to buildings costing from \$15,000 to \$50,000, and the illustrations given include plans of the Lawrenceville branch of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, the libraries of Champaign, Ill., Plymouth, Mass., and Wayland, Mass., and the Fogg Library at South Weymouth, Mass. In noting the requirements of a small building, Mr. Bolton says: "In the ordinary arrangement of space, the reading room is on one side of the entrance. There is a children's room on the other side, and the delivery desk is opposite the front door. Back of the desk is a stack, which forms an ell or projection. All persons passing to and from the stack must go by the attendant at the desk. In branch libraries, or in libraries having collections which grow very slowly, a semi-circular wing is attractive. The cases radiate from the delivery desk, and the windows throw light between them. The spread of the cases may allow space between their outer ends for small study tables and chairs. The stack itself should have aisles at least 30 inches wide; the top shelf of each case, on which the books rest, should be not over 6½ feet above the floor, although in the alcoves one or two higher shelves may be used to advantage, because a step or ladder will be at hand. A shelf eight inches wide is all that is necessary.

"Provision for a stack should be insisted upon in every library plan, as a means of escape from the pressure which inevitably comes upon a growing collection of books. It may

be unimportant in extent, but it must be capable of enlargement.

"The delivery desk, which is also an information desk and a vigilance station in a small library, is closely associated with every function of administration, and should be a distinct feature of the plan. It should be near the stack. . . . Finally, the person in charge should be able, if the library cannot afford to have two assistants constantly on duty, to see the greater part of every room which is open to the public—the reading room, the children's room, the reference room, and also the card catalog, which must be well lighted and near a table. It will be seen that much is required of an architect in placing the delivery desk. One is amazed to see in some fine buildings a desk dependent upon artificial light, and so placed that secluded corners (even in small buildings) permit children to romp and commit acts of vandalism beyond the eyes of the attendant."

The various features of an up-to-date small library building are noted as a reading room, children's room, reference room, work room and a conversation room, "which may also be the historical and exhibition room, as well as a meeting place for the trustees." For a larger building bicycle room, librarian's office, unpacking room, etc., are requisites, and a department for school-reference work is desirable.

"It is hardly necessary to say that thought should be given to the position which the library is to occupy in the land. It seems inconceivable that one of the best firms of architects in New York could be guilty of placing a building on a lot in such a way that enlargement is possible on one side only, and then to block that side by an enormous old-fashioned chimney and fireplace. The trustees of that library are now facing a problem that these architects have done their best to make impossible of solution."

Provision for the needs of a college library is made in the "Tentative plan," recently issued by the University of California for its new library building.\* This was prepared with the desire of obtaining from librarians opinions as to best size and arrangement of the various departments of the library, and the ventilation and heating of the building as a whole. The premises upon which the plans are based are: "1, the temperate climate of Berkeley, subject to extremes of neither heat nor cold; 2, a light-giving sky of average extent, limited somewhat only in the north and east; 3, a location facing southerly, with ample space for extension laterally or toward the rear, which a rectangular building permits; 4, a fireproof structure; and 5, practically all money and materials necessary for its construction, equipment and administration." The

\* University of California. Library bulletin, no. 14: Tentative plan proposed for a new library building for the University of California. Berkeley, University Press, September, 1901. 6 p.+4 plans, O.

proposed building is 310 feet by 250 feet in dimensions, three-storied, with a basement. "The entire rear and the center are mere shells of masonry, to be occupied by seven tiers of steel stacks from base to top, which will accommodate 1,000,000 volumes." Examination of the plans is essential to a clear understanding of the arrangements, but the main departments provided for may be briefly noted. In the basement the lower tiers of the rear book stacks will be devoted to the bound newspaper collections, and adjoining the stack on the eastern side is a newspaper room, 525 square feet. There are two receiving rooms, a stack room, workshop, bindery and repair room, rooms for men assistants and for women assistants, and a large room (2345 square feet) to be devoted to storage and mailing of the university publications. Ventilating and heating apparatus are to be installed in the sub-basement, over which is the lowest tier of the central stack, the floor of which is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the floor of the main reading rooms. Power and heat will be derived from a central station outside the library. The two courts on either side of the central stack will have a ceiling of cement and glass, and will give storage for duplicates and for unbound periodicals. On the first or main floor cloak rooms respectively for men and women flank a spacious entrance to a vestibule, beyond which is the general delivery counter. "Behind the counter is the terminal of the book-carriers connected with all the floors of the center and rear stacks; an elevator as well as stairs; space for reserved books; and a tier of the central stack for the commonly used periodical sets, to which all persons in either reading room have free access." On this floor are two reading rooms, affording space for over 600 readers, with 140 linear feet for catalogs and wall cases for reference books. The eastern wing is devoted to seminar rooms, and in the southeast corner is a bibliothecal museum for exhibition purposes. The librarian's room is in the southwest corner, and the western wing contains catalog and accession departments.

"An unusual amount of glass is recommended in this construction. The floors of the reading rooms are largely of clear glass. Prismatic glass in the arches collects light in the day time and illuminates the corridors, while at night the same will disperse upward in the reading rooms the electric light from the corridors. The inner walls of the seminars, as well as of other rooms, on all floors, to consist of plain glass from about five feet upward."

The second floor, in addition to seminar rooms, contains a library school room, directly over the catalog and accession departments. The California historical seminar room adjoins that portion of the stack to be devoted to California history and literature. The third floor is also mainly devoted to seminar rooms, with rooms for the university archives

for prints and engravings, and for maps and charts. "The uppermost story of the central book stack may be finished as an integral portion of the stack, or may be floored over and utilized as a lecture room. Space is obtained here for photographic rooms.

"From the floor line of the third story, at a height of about 30 feet, spring the glass roofs over the main reading rooms. Such an expanse of glass might be unwise in a latitude where the snowfall is heavy, or where summer's unrelenting heat would be too oppressive. But in Berkeley a glass-covered court, measuring 100 by 63 feet, in the Mechanical and Electrical building, has proved a success, and this problem here is reduced simply to adjustment of height of ceiling, with a view toward economy of artificial heat, sufficient ventilation, the prevention of echo, and architectural effect." The "tentative plan" is worthy of the careful attention of those interested in library architecture.

#### THE CARNEGIE BRANCH, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

IN developing the plans of the Carnegie Branch Library, special attention was given to the questions of access to everything readable and economy of administration. The building is to be erected in the stock yards district, and will be used almost exclusively by people and children belonging to the working classes, most of whom have never had the advantages to be derived from the use of a library. The contribution of \$25,000 for the erection of the building was secured from Mr. Carnegie by Mr. John Donovan, general manager of the stock yards. This gentleman is also interested in the land company which gave a block of ground 260 x 400 feet on which to place the building. The delay in commencing the building was caused by the failure of the city to establish grades and provide adequate sewerage. These difficulties have now been removed, and the contract for the construction of the building was recently awarded to local contractors for the sum of \$23,050. This does not include book shelves or cork carpet.

The building will be of brick and stone, with slate roof and fireproof construction; steam heat. The plans, given elsewhere, show the arrangement, and are correct with the exception that to the left of the entrance to the rotunda is a locker for the employes.

The basement or ground floor will be five feet below the surface and eight feet above, and is divided into an assembly room 30 x 32 feet, which it is the present intention to use as a men's club room. It is not necessary for one to go into the library proper in order to reach this room. The effort will be to get the men to use this room, in the belief that library use will speedily follow. A pleasant little room for the use of women's clubs or

school classes, as occasion may warrant, is across the hall, being 16 x 18 feet. Adjoining this is the library work room, with shelving for storage of books and periodicals not in use. Under the circular stack are the boiler, fuel rooms and men's toilet. Height of ceiling, 14 feet.

The first, or library, floor will be 32 x 54 feet without the circular stack room, which latter is on a radius of 34 feet. The rotunda is formed by oak and glass railings, extending six feet from the floor. The children's room is to the right, the entire side of the building, with wall shelving, a blackboard being in the center. The tables will vary in height, the little ones being close to the desk. Reading room is on the left, with shelving for certain popular books. The book shelves are in the rear, in circular form. Total book capacity, 10,000 v. As the ceiling in this room is 16 feet high, provisions are made for a two-story stack should use of the library in the future warrant it. The charging desk is octagonal in form, adopted after a talk with Mr. Anderson, of Pittsburgh.

The charging desk contains a card catalog, opening toward the books in the rear, while inside arrangements are made for everything for which a use can be found at this place — supplies of all kinds, application cards and register, charging tray in the center, and the other little things which are looked upon as time-savers if convenient to the hand.

The library has an annual maintenance fund of \$2500. The contract calls for the building to be completed Aug. 15, 1902. This is the first branch library building, erected specifically for such use, to be built in Missouri.

P. B. W.

#### A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.\*

AMERICANS are popularly supposed to maintain a peculiar and somewhat touchy interest in the printed opinions of foreigners concerning their country and its institutions. Whether the popular belief is well founded or not, American librarians cannot fail to be interested in the report of a highly trained scientist who has made a special, albeit confessedly hasty, study of their chief buildings. In the summer of 1899 Dr. A. B. Meyer, director of a museum in Dresden, was commissioned to visit the United States and to study museum and library buildings with a view to securing helpful information for the erection of a new structure for the institution over which he presides. The first two portions of his report are now accessible.

\* I. Ueber Museen des Ostens der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord America. Reisestudien von Dr. A. B. Meyer. I. Der Staat New York. 8+72 p. II. Chicago. 6+101 p. Berlin, R. Friedlaender & Sohn, 1900-1901. (Abhandlung und Berichte des Koeniglichen Zoologischen und Anthropologisch-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden. Band 9, p. 1. 72, and Beihft.)

At first glance it will perhaps strike some of us as strange that we have not associated libraries closely with museums in our study of the problems of library architecture. They have only to be brought into mental juxtaposition for the reasonableness of their union from this and other points of view to become at once apparent. It will moreover be plain to the readers of Dr. Meyer's pages that the museums which receive his warmest praise for system of arrangement and indexing are those which have copied closest library methods; while the library buildings which seem to meet his highest approval most resemble in structural details those museum buildings which he commends. There is no little matter for reflection in these facts.

In his preface Dr. Meyer tells us that general and searching criticism of what he has observed is to be made in an appendix to his report; hence we must beware of too great certitude as to his conclusions drawn from separate criticisms. He does state, however, in the preface, that from an architectural point of view American libraries are farther advanced and more noteworthy than American museums, and even surpass those of Europe, which is not the case with our museums. It may be said here that the author's spirit is all that could be asked in the way of fairness and good-will.

In his first part the state of New York is treated. It will be seen that only the larger institutions and those possessing new buildings or those of an uncommon size are noticed. The list of libraries and museums described is as follows: in New York City, the American Museum of Natural History, the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, Columbia University; in Albany, the State Museum and State Library, together with a description of the University of the State of New York; and in Buffalo, the Public Library and the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. The author complains, with reason, of the lack of good photographs of these structures, but carefully gives the sources of the 45 illustrations which accompany his first part.

The buildings of the first two institutions named above are described with scientific details as to manner of heating, ventilating, and lighting, and with careful study of the mode of construction and manner of displaying objects. The last comes in for no little criticism. The New York Public Library receives hardly the attention which its size and importance demands, but the author very properly excuses himself for this on the plea of the unfinished state of the new buildings, whose plans are, however, given in some detail.

As Columbia University is the first American university of which the author treats, he describes for his German readers, with a remarkably clear understanding of the subject,

the character, history, and scope of the American college and university. The library of Columbia is fully treated. Dr. Meyer approves most highly the arrangement of seminar and stack rooms in this structure, and grows enthusiastic over the steel stacks. German thoroughness and the theorists's point of view are shown in the objection made here, and with regard to almost all other buildings, to the wooden furniture and office fittings on the score that by their use the danger from fire is greatly increased.

Steel stacks, steel office furniture, and fire-proof buildings other than museums and libraries, also receive considerable attention in this first part. The structure of these buildings receives no greater attention than the methods of heating and ventilation, the latter of which the author finds generally absolutely wanting. In discussing the institutions at Albany the State Library and the Library School receive the major part of Dr. Meyer's description. He describes at some length the decimal system of classification and the travelling libraries so familiar to us all. The Buffalo libraries also receive considerable space. Eighteen pages of notes, mostly of a bibliographical character, conclude the first part of the report.

It is significant that the city of Chicago occupies the whole of the second part of this study, and receives some thirty pages more space than the whole state of New York. Here also the author has omitted small libraries from his consideration. The Field Columbian Museum, better known, as a building, as the Art Palace at the Columbian Exposition, is the first institution described. Here the want of efficient protection against fire is condemned as vigorously as the admirable system of cataloging material—a combination of card catalog and accessions record in effect, if not in name—is praised. In connection with his account of the museum of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the author takes occasion to give a long description of American steel structures and of the hollow tile system used to insure fireproof walls and floors. He finds the structural details and plan of this building to be the best which he has described in America, both in respect to economy of space and general design. The building of the Art Institute is also described with fulness, and the work of its schools outlined. Its system of protection against fire is warmly commended.

With the building of the Chicago Historical Society the libraries of the city begin to receive consideration. The absolute absence of inflammable material from this building meets with the author's highest approval. He inclines to the view, however, that in doing away with wood the requirements of elegance and lightness in the steel furniture, etc., have not been met.

When the John Crerar Library comes up for treatment the notable compact with the

other large libraries of the city for dividing the field of books in such a manner as to secure the largest possible results from the funds of all the libraries is outlined and highly praised, being termed "as wise as it is rare." In connection with this particular library—perhaps because its building is not yet begun—the system of administration, the printed card catalog, its binding, etc., are described at length. The final verdict will hardly be disputed: "mir imponirte die Organisation der John Crerar Library als ebenso musterhaft wie originell."

The architectural features of the Newberry Library, especially its long interior corridors, resounding floors, and absence of private work rooms for the staff, are unsparingly condemned. So also the defective ventilation and the system of housing books in departments without any general author catalog for the entire library in an accessible place are strongly criticised. The "Rudolph Indexer" in its several forms is described and illustrated.

The artistic and decorative features of the Chicago Public Library, the arrangement of its circulation department, and the general plan of the building appear to have impressed Dr. Meyer most favorably. With his cordial approval of the plans, aside from those of the circulation department, few librarians will agree. He criticises severely the plan of placing the heating apparatus in the structure itself, and contrasts the failure of the ventilation system with its successful manipulation in the building of the Chicago Telephone Co.

This portion of Dr. Meyer's report closes with the best description of the University of Chicago known to me. His account is now two years old, and that means a good deal in the history of an institution which has accomplished so much in a decade. But for catholicity, accuracy, and strictly impartial, though cordially sympathetic, criticism this account is both noteworthy and commendable.

In conclusion it may be fairly said that Dr. Meyer has shown remarkably good judgment and sense in his descriptions. By strictly limiting himself to institutions, with one exception, which have large and fine buildings, which was entirely justifiable in view of the purpose of his visit, he has necessarily shut himself off from much of the freshness, vigor, and peculiar enthusiasm which differentiate library work in our small cities and towns from similar work anywhere else. But at the same time he has performed a signal service to American librarians by recording with painstaking accuracy the details of our larger structures, and showing that in his search for information after the purely material he has found it impossible to neglect the vital elements in our work. We shall await with great interest the two forthcoming portions which will treat of the libraries and museums of Washington and of Boston.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

## DOCUMENT COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.\*

THE wealth of matter which is published by governments — national, state and local — together with the kindred publications of quasi-public corporations, all of which must be considered as documents, perplexes and embarrasses the librarian. So great is the extent of this literature that no library can aim to comprise it all. Few are so free from restriction as the Library of Congress. Yet to attempt to collect every document issued by every government body in the United States alone would drain the resources of the Library of Congress and soon overcrowd its shelves. The place, circumstances and contemplated use of a library must determine the scope of its document collection. For the Library of Congress the determining characteristic has been the fact that it is the legislative library. In the Library of Congress, which of necessity comprises primarily the aim of collecting all material tributary to the work of legislation, the document collections have a wider scope than could be expected elsewhere.

The Library of Congress can hardly "point with pride" to the fact that its collections of documents published by the United States government are extensive and possibly more complete than those to be found elsewhere. For the Library of Congress nothing short of a complete collection of these documents is a fitting ideal. The documents bearing the Congressional number in the familiar sheep-bound sets have been given abundantly to the Library of Congress by law, and apart from a few losses which have arisen through the disappearance of particular volumes the set is quite complete. But the documents issued by the departments, both those which duplicate the Congressional sets and those which were wholly independent of it, have in times past been received by the Library of Congress in a most haphazard fashion. No law existed before March 3, 1901, authorizing the Government Printing Office to furnish these documents to the Library of Congress. These, since 1895 at least, had been furnished to depository libraries throughout the country. The executive departments and offices have been most willing to present their documents and have indeed responded to appeals with the most cheerful alacrity, but those in charge of them have, as a rule, been unaware of the fact that their publications were not currently received at the Library of Congress.

If it be the proper ideal for the Library of Congress to collect all printed matter published by the federal government, it cannot be deemed equally important that all the publications issued by the separate states of the Union should be included within its collections. It has, of course, a primary interest in all legislative matters, and collects the records

of proceedings of the state legislatures and the papers printed by order of the legislature and bound together as collected documents. Of these volumes there are some 7000, exclusive of all duplicates, in the Library of Congress. Separate issues of the states are collected only when they touch upon matters of the first importance, and no attempt is made to have complete collections of the purely administrative reports of state institutions generally.

As we pass from the consideration of state to that of local documents we seem to get further from the immediate purpose of the Library of Congress, and the problem of selection becomes more difficult. In view of the interest in municipal government at the present time, and in view perhaps of the functions of Congress as the governing body of the District of Columbia, the Library of Congress cannot overlook this field of literature, nor can it attempt a collection of all the local documents published in the United States. The present collection, confined almost exclusively to the large states, numbers some 1300 v. Little has, to my knowledge, been done to develop this field of literature or to establish the principles upon which the acquisition of material should proceed. It is one of the problems which we have thus far been obliged to postpone.

The most distinctive feature of the document collections of the Library of Congress is undoubtedly the wealth of foreign material which they contain. Since 1867 a regular exchange of government documents between the United States and foreign governments has taken place. Through the agents of the Smithsonian Institution some 45 sets of the publications of the United States are sent to as many foreign governments, from whom the Library of Congress receives a more or less adequate equivalent. In arranging this exchange it has been deemed important that the libraries of Europe should contain the public documents of the United States, and whether located in large or small countries, with a large or small number of publications of their own, the full sets of the United States Government have been sent. Yet the return which has been made to the Library of Congress does not depend alone upon the number of works published by the different governments, but frequently upon fortuitous circumstances. The regularity of receipts depends much upon the concentration or lack of concentration in the method of publishing documents. Where they are printed by order of the legislature, and numbered consecutively in series, as in the Parliamentary papers of Great Britain, the receipts are large, but where they are printed by several ministries, and where there are several special agents to forget the transmission, the receipts are less satisfactory. Yet the collection as a whole is a remarkable one. The documents which may be classed as legislative documents and

\* Read before District of Columbia Library Association, Nov. 13, 1901.

correspond for foreign governments to our Congressional sets number over 20,000 for Great Britain and her colonies, and the European nations. There is still much unsorted material relating especially to South America in the Library of Congress.

In relation to other libraries it may be stated that the aggregate number of volumes in the Library of Congress, exclusive of duplicates, is about 87,500 volumes. The New York Public Library, where special attention is given to documents, had in 1900 65,575 volumes of this class. The other large libraries of the United States fall much below these figures, so far as their contents can be inferred from their reports.

ROLAND P. FALKNER,

Chief Documents Division, Library of Congress.

#### LIBRARY HELPS—INDEXES.\*

EVERY person with a well-ordered mind classifies more or less closely for himself, and feels the need of indexes as guides to his classification. Indexing then follows close upon the heels of classification. An index made for one person may well include only those topics which are of interest to that person, but an index for the general public should be a guide to every topic in the matter indexed. The indexer must put himself into sympathy with minds of varied interests.

The librarian should have the instincts of an indexer, if she is to be successful in reference work, and should make herself thoroughly familiar with her bibliographic tools. One who knows the scope and arrangement of her reference books, (using the term reference in a broad sense,) can make her library of tenfold more service to the readers than it would otherwise be. Whether the library has many or few indexes and bibliographies, the librarian must be the index of indexes.

The simplest index to consider is that for a single work, in one volume or especially in several. Many readers have not formed the habit of using such indexes. It is true that some are unsatisfactory, but others are of great value. The "Riverside edition" of Lowell's prose works has a very full index to volumes 1-6 in vol. 6, while vol. 7, published later, is indexed by itself. This irregularity should be noted in the volumes on the first page of index, and on the catalog cards. Schouler's "History of the United States" has in vol. 5 an index for the first five volumes, while in each of the other volumes, *i. e.*, 1-4 and 6, there is an index for that particular volume. The worker who becomes familiar with these peculiarities will save much time.

There are some collections which are made very valuable by good indexing. Such a set is Stedman and Hutchinson's "Library of American literature." Its subject side is often

overlooked, because it is classed as literature and its first interest is on the author side, but the general index is worth careful consideration in the small library. The titles of all the poems in the work are given under the head *poetry*; a collection of *noted sayings* is indexed; under *humor* are listed selections from many authors. Such subjects as *slavery* and *temperance*, which are of great interest historically, are brought out by the index. Some of our students are studying, in connection with early American literature, such topics as the New England Divine, Religious sects in New England, Religious dissension in New England in colonial times, etc. We have found some illuminating material here in selections from contemporary writers. There are contemporary documents relating to *witchcraft* which the small library would be unlikely to have in any other form.

Curtis's "Orations and addresses" touch many subjects of general interest, to which there is a key in the index. The same is true of Brewer's "World's best orations."

The "Messages and papers of the Presidents," edited by Richardson, contains an index, so-called, which is really a dictionary of United States history combined with the index proper of the volumes. One finds there in a nutshell the story of the old Northwest Territory; the leading facts and dates in the woman suffrage movement; the provisions of the stamp act, and like material.

The "Old South leaflets," which have brought within the reach of very small libraries the most important documents in the history of our country, have been indexed on cards by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The card index of Massachusetts public documents, prepared by the Massachusetts Library Club, was also valuable.

The indexes already referred to are limited in their range, but almost every subject is included in the periodical indexes. The first and greatest of these is "Poole's," which has been beyond the reach of many small libraries, but now in its consolidated and abridged edition is better suited to their purposes and purses. The several indexes to current periodicals allow a choice of supplements to "Poole." First is the "Annual literary index," which appears shortly after the close of the year; second, the "Cumulative index to periodicals," published monthly and cumulating to the quarterly numbers, covering a smaller list of periodicals than the former, but including authors as well as subjects, in dictionary form. The third, which is new and not yet well known, meets the needs of very small libraries which have only a few periodicals. This is the "Readers' guide to periodical literature," published by H. W. Wilson, of Minneapolis, the publisher of the "Cumulative book index," and costing \$1 a year. Fifteen periodicals are now indexed, and it is stated that the number will be increased to 20 or more before the end of the year. Both authors and subjects are in-

\* Part of talk given before Western Massachusetts Library Club, Huntington, Oct. 18.

cluded. The monthly index in the *Review of Reviews* is useful for those who have no better one. The "Index to *St. Nicholas*," compiled by Harriet Goss and Gertrude A. Baker, and published by the Cumulative Index Co., is proving a great boon to those who work with children. It is a dictionary index to the first 27 volumes of the magazine.

The "A. L. A. index to general literature" represents a vast amount of analytical cataloging by co-operating libraries. The new edition is greatly enlarged, and is a guide not only to essays and monographs on a great variety of subjects, but refers also to reading lists and bibliographies.

BERTHA BLAKELY,  
Mt. Holyoke College Library.

### PRESERVATION AND USE OF NEWS-PAPER CLIPPINGS.

*Henry J. Carr, in Our Journal (Penn Yan, N. Y.).*

DURING the past 30 years I have had experience with and made trial of various methods for utilizing scraps and clippings, and have, as far as possible, learned of all labor-saving devices for that purpose, both patented and others. As a result I am confident that the use of cards or envelopes (or both combined if need be) will best serve the purpose.

#### THE CARD METHOD.

The average single column newspaper clipping is scarcely two and a half inches wide, while column widths exceeding three inches are not numerous. Taking the latter as a maximum, it will be found that a method similar to the card catalog, customary in public libraries, can be carried out with ease and a moderate degree of expense. Standard size catalog cards are cut a fraction scant of three by five inches, and are used standing on their longer edges in drawers or boxes so as to be readily turned forward or back for reading the entries on the face of the cards. A subject name or some leading word of the catalog entry is written at the upper left-hand corner of each card, *e. g.*, "Death penalty," "Future life," "Temperance," "Roosevelt, Theodore."

For filing clippings, if one will procure a supply of like sized cards (and for this purpose they may be of a cheaper quality or material than is at all desirable for library cataloging) it becomes no difficult matter to indicate by a word or more the subject, or topic, of any clippings; and, folding each clipping to a length of a little less than five inches, to place it on edge just behind the card which thus serves as an index guide to it.

Subsequent clippings on the same topic, as they come to hand, are dropped into place in like manner behind the guide, alongside of their predecessors; and those on yet other subjects, behind corresponding cards bearing respective topic word or words. A guide

card once prepared serves its purpose for any number of clippings relating to that particular topic that may be placed in their order behind it; hence the ease of filing is increased with the growth of the collection and extent of the guides previously made ready.

The various indicating cards are arranged in the filing drawers or boxes in due alphabetical order, after the manner of the words in a dictionary or an encyclopedia. Care being taken to select abstract or specific subject headings rather than general or inclusive class names, it becomes possible to decide upon a suitable term, or word, that will serve for both the first filing and later as the head under which to look for it among the guide cards when occasion arises for subsequent use of a clipping.

Should two or more designations, or somewhat synonymous terms, seem applicable, which is not infrequently the case, one can be adopted and a cross-reference to that term entered on another card bearing the diverse heading. One inclined to go into this matter fully would do well to consult the "List of subject headings" prepared by a committee of the American Library Association. For a less elaborate code of headings and cross-references one may refer to and follow the alphabetical subject order of a good encyclopedia, such as Johnson's and others of its grade.

In addition to the clippings as such, notes or memoranda on the subject, or from one's reading, may be made on slips of paper and filed in similar manner behind the cards. The practice of taking all notes of reading on uniform size slips is one to be commended whether they be filed in this manner or kept together in a bunch in alphabetical or other order, and they will usually prove more satisfactory than the use of a book for such purpose.

#### THE ENVELOPE METHOD.

The envelope may be large or small, to meet individual preference, or as may be deemed as best adapted to the size of the respective clippings or articles that are to be filed. Ordinary commercial sizes are always to be had at no more cost than cards if bought in thousand lots, and need not be gummed. In either case envelopes will be best used in much the same way as described for cards; indicating words or terms to be written in the upper left-hand corner of the envelopes, and the latter placed on edge in boxes or drawers. If the clippings are few or small they can be placed within the envelopes. If numerous, it will be found full easier to file and find them behind the envelopes, which then serve as guide cards; and thus the envelopes can be reserved for holding, separate from the clippings, any references to books, or memoranda of kindred material elsewhere, of which it may be thought desirable to make and keep a note.

As regards special clippings of extra size, or illustrations not desirable to fold, etc., all



such had better be placed in suitable large portfolio envelopes, or else flatwise in drawers; and a memorandum of each showing where placed, filed along with the ordinary clippings, or reference slips, behind the guide cards or envelopes of corresponding topic.

In using envelopes as suggested, some have undertaken to write thereon the title of each clipping filed in or behind it. That practice is not to be commended, as a rule, for it requires additional labor, and labor-saving is one of the objects always to be sought in handling clippings. One should be particular, however, to minute on each clipping the date and name of the publication from which it is taken. Such data may serve to identify or mark the value of authenticity of the clipping afterwards, and yet will take but a moment to jot down when first in hand.

Over-abundance of clippings may prove more of a drawback, at times, than a dearth in the supply. Therefore do not aim to save everything that is valuable, but rather that which probably will be of future use or interest. Clip freely, but do not file the clippings at once. Let them accumulate a bit and "season," as it were; and, at a convenient time afterwards, sort them over and discard with discretion. Later consideration of an article may enable one to derive a more judicious opinion of its value than that formed in the glow of its first hasty reading.

#### A MODIFICATION OF THE BROWNE CHARGING SYSTEM.

IN THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for May, 1899, there appeared an article by L. P. Lane entitled "The Browne charging system; possible improvements suggested," which proposed, as the essential feature, "the substitution of a reader's card for the reader's library pocket of the Browne system, and of a book-charge envelope or card case, instead of the book card of the Browne system"; in other words, the Browne system reversed. Having tested this system by eight months' use, a sketch of its practical workings may be of interest.

The borrower's card, which is held by the library when in use, and by the borrower when not in use, is 7 x 11.8 cm. in size, and bears the number, name, and address of borrower, with date of expiration of his privileges on one side and a few important rules on the other. The book envelope is a common coin envelope (with the flaps turned in) 7.5 x 12 cm. in size, made of the stoutest stock which could be secured. On the envelopes are written the call numbers, etc., as on the book cards of the Browne and Newark systems. Formerly using the latter system, all circulating books were supplied with pockets and dating slips.

In charging a book, the assistant at the issue desk stamps date on dating slip, takes the book-envelope and borrower's card, issues the

book and slips card in the envelope. Before closing at night the envelopes are counted and arranged, and placed in the charging tray, with a tin date guide in front of them. No date is stamped on the book-envelope, unless the book becomes overdue, when the date of issue is written on, or if renewed, it is stamped renewed with date. In discharging, the book-envelope is found by the date on the dating slip, the card is taken from the envelope, returned to borrower, and the envelope placed in book, which is ready for circulation. The card is always returned to the borrower and never held when not in use (except in case of fines, or if left for the reservation of a book). The possession of it by the borrower proves that there are no charges whatever against him.

The advantages of this system are of course true of the Browne system, if the borrower carries the pocket when not in use; but the substitution of the small card, which can be easily carried in a purse or card case, is a great convenience to borrowers. Like the Browne, this system is speedy, and is so simple that the chances of error are very slight; there is a great saving of time in having the borrower's cards at hand for the notification of overdues, and for the changing of addresses; and also a great saving of stationery and of time formerly used in renewing this stationery. Of course some dating slips will have to be renewed; and it cannot be said that some of the envelopes will not wear out, but from the present outlook it seems that these will last the lifetime of the ordinary book.

One must be careful in taking a book-envelope from the charging tray for any reason, as they are not dated, and could be easily misplaced. This could be called a disadvantage, but constant practice will make one cautious. Another feature of the system which might be considered a disadvantage is, that although the number of issues of a book may be found by the dating slip, there is no record of the borrowers to whom it has been issued; but, as suggested by Mr. Lane, this could be had by adding the borrower's number on the dating slip. However, it is believed that this record is not worth the additional labor, especially in an open shelf library, where, in case a book is found mutilated or injured in any way after it had been discharged, it would be a difficult matter to place the damage where it belonged. Of course, a rule holding the last borrower responsible unless reported would to a certain extent overcome this, but as yet such a rule has not been necessary.

As it may seem strange that a library such as this (*i.e.*, with small income, long hours, small force, etc.) should change from one of the best-known charging systems, to a new system which required an envelope for every circulating book, and new cards for all borrowers, it may be well to add the reasons for changing.

At the time the changes were made the library numbered nearly 20,000 v. The work in all departments was increasing, and there was much to be done in the way of extending the library's usefulness. The cataloging was incomplete; a re-registration of borrowers and an inventory of the library were needed. Naturally, essentials had to be studied, and efforts made to eliminate all work not absolutely necessary.

In using the former charging system, it seemed that the time spent in the writing of numbers could be used to much better advantage, as the record they gave us was of but little service. With that system our work was increased by holding borrower's cards when they were in use; but this was worth while in order to correct irregularities in the borrower's register. I mention this, for it demonstrated the many advantages of having these cards at hand, and led us to favor a system incorporating that feature. Naturally, when the plans for the re-registration and the inventory showed how easily a change from the old system could be made, the opportunity was immediately embraced.

The re-registration of borrowers had been put off at different times, but could not be delayed longer. It had been the custom of the library to issue cards with no time limit, and as might be expected the register was filled with what might be called "dead cards," though in reality they were not. Many errors had crept in, and in addition there were many protests from guarantors who were called on to reimburse the library for the failure of some one for whom they had endorsed years before.

The inventory was much needed, as it had been some time since one had been made. Our shelves were open to all, and probably with less safeguards than in most libraries. We wanted to know if additional safeguards were necessary. To make this inventory the accession catalog would have to be used, as the shelf list was not yet complete. It seemed that the speediest way of doing the work would be to number (with the aid of an automatic numbering machine) a slip for every book accessioned, and after comparing these with the books on the shelves, charged out, condemned, etc., the remaining slips would show the missing books.

Now, as a slip for every book was necessary, we simply substituted envelopes in their place; and as new cards would have to be written for the majority of borrowers, the size of the cards was changed, and new cards written for all. In considerable less time than was expected the inventory and re-registration were completed, and with but little additional labor a simple, accurate, speedy charging system put in operation. We are pleased with its workings in every way, and consider it a decided improvement over the one formerly used.

CHARLES D. JOHNSTON,  
*Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.*

## AN EXTENSION OF THE PICTURE BULLETIN.

"You are invited to view a collection of North American Indian curios and pictures in the reference room of this library. This collection has been loaned by several friends, and is designed to give the boys and girls of the public schools a clearer conception of the Indians and their manner of living than is usually obtained from books." In red ink on the card of invitation appeared the words teepee, loom, costumes, blankets, weapons, games, pictures, books, baskets, pottery and canoe model.

At this season of the year a great many children are obliged to study the early history of our country, and incidentally about Indians. To interest children, and to give reality and life to the historical work, it was decided to have in the Webster Free Library of New York City a little collection of things Indian. The work of gathering and preparing the exhibit was given to the junior member of the staff, Miss Eva L. Boggan, to whom all credit is due. Miss Boggan immediately put herself in touch with persons interested in Indians and Indian affairs—authors, artists, anthropologists, ethnologists, librarians, Indians, merchants and publishers. All were very kind and helpful. Private collections of considerable value were gladly loaned, and in some cases personal assistance was given in arranging the exhibit.

On entering the main room the casual visitor is startled by seeing a regular buffalo hide teepee. This teepee was used by the Sioux Indians about the time of the Wounded Knee fight, and in it is the war sheet of Rain-in-the-Face, and also several blankets. On the outside is a buffalo calf skin with curious pictorial decorations. Various storage baskets, moccasins, etc., are included in the little enclosure made by a horse hair lariat supported by snow shoes and lacrosse sticks. On the woodwork of the corner is arranged a collection of casts of American prehistoric implements, donated by the Smithsonian Institution. The stairway is draped with blankets of brilliant hues. The mass and warmth of color is, perhaps, the first thing to strike a visitor on entering the reference room. From the picture moulding to the floor the walls are completely hidden by Indian blankets of many kinds and colors. Above the blankets is a frieze formed of baskets, cooking baskets, mealing baskets, carrying baskets of various kinds and a papoose basket. On the blanket background are arranged in various interesting positions portions of many buckskin costumes, a bow and a quiver full of stone and steel tipped arrows, flint-lock muskets, and many water colors, originals of the Deming illustrations. A nearly finished blanket is still in the loom, which is set up in a corner ready for use, just as it once was in New Mexico, with wools and implements awaiting

the Navajo weaver. The head dress of eagle feathers has been placed well out of reach, for its preservation's sake. On six book-cases sheets of glass have been temporarily screwed, and behind the glass are the many small and unusual objects—the silver tribal brooches, doll papooses, bead work, ornamented war clubs, games, toys and relics. In the center of the room one show case contains an exhibit designed to show method and material necessary to produce fine Indian pottery. Other cases contain books and manuscripts in the language of the Micmac, Seneca, Mohawk, Sioux and Cree tribes.

Some weeks before the opening of the exhibit all books in the library which related to Indians were set aside, and a good many more were purchased for the occasion. These books, for circulation, are placed on a table in the middle of the room under a sign in large type, suitably displayed, which reads: "Books about Indians. Stories, very entertaining; charming biography; really interesting histories." The sign is under a large canoe model, and is supported by flint-head hunting arrows. It is hardly needful to say that the table is nearly empty.

In accordance with the views of the New York Library Association on the subject of publicity, invitations were sent to the city papers, teachers, librarians, library school students and the trustees of the library.

Perhaps a word as to the results of this exhibit may not be out of place. At this writing it is impossible to give all results, as the collection has been on view only three weeks, and it will continue three weeks longer. However, in the three weeks about 2200 children have been required to write compositions on the subject of this collection, and about 500 must make drawings of Indian things for illustrations to use in their "Hiawatha" lessons. Six thousand persons have visited the library, and on two occasions it was necessary on account of the crowds to refuse admittance to many children. The local press has treated the effort kindly; teachers, trustees and librarians have come in numbers to help and to hinder, to praise and to criticise. The circulation of books is very largely increased, and the reference work was never so great.

This library is situated on the great East Side. It is an East Side crowd which has been and is coming here. The objects are partly under glass, but mostly open for inspection. Many of the things are costly and some very fragile. Nothing has been lost, stolen or broken. Voices are instinctively lowered, and, considering the crowds, the atmosphere is one of quiet and order. The ready response to confidence placed in the public during the past few weeks cannot but cause one to marvel that the feasibility of the open-shelf system should in some minds be still a matter of doubt.

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD,  
*Librarian Webster Free Library.*

## LIBRARY APPROPRIATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE municipal appropriations made for 1902 for library purposes in New York City are \$65,180.50 in excess of the amount granted for the year 1901. A table showing the appropriations in comparison is as follows:

	1902.	1901.
New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.....	\$85,650.00	\$81,850.00*
Aguilar Free Library Society.....	38,000.00	32,350.00
Webster Free Library.....	6,800.00	5,300.00
Cathedral Free Circulating Library.....	17,275.00	13,150.00
Free Library of the University Settlement Society...	4,500.00	5,750.00
Washington Heights Free Library.....	5,500.00	4,500.00
Maimonides Free Library of District No. 1 of the Independent Order of Benai Berith.....	10,000.00	9,500.00
Young Women's Christian Association Library.....	5,900.00	5,500.00
Harlem Library.....	3,300.00	7,750.00
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York.....	6,150.00	7,000.00
Tenement-house Chapter Library.....	950.00	1,020.00
Public Library, Brooklyn... Queens Borough Library.....	150,000.00	100,000.00
For maintenance of established free circulating libraries when acquired as branches.....	\$17,500.00	15,000.00
	2,500.00	
	20,000.00	
New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind.....	677.70	455.80
Young Men's Benevolent Association Library.....	4,025.00	2,060.00
Tottenville (S. I.) Library.....	1,116.10	727.00
	364,843.80	

The total amount granted for 1901 was \$214,779.30, including appropriation for the St. Agnes Library, later merged with the New York Public Library.

## THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTED CATALOG CARDS.

THE Librarian of Congress has issued a second circular regarding the issue of printed catalog cards to libraries. Information regarding the ordering of cards, price, etc., is again fully given, and further details of the proposed method are touched upon. It is stated that "the classification scheme of the Library of Congress, in so far as it is finished, viz., for Bibliography (including Library science) and American history, will be printed by the end of 1901 and a copy furnished to all subscribers for cards who desire it. An advance edition of the A. L. A. cataloging rules, as far as revised by the advisory committee of the Association and approved by the Publishing Board, will be printed by

\* Granted to the New York Free Circulating Library, not then merged in Public Library.

the Library of Congress for distribution to subscribers to catalog cards. The cataloging rules of the Library of Congress agree with these in all essential points. Variations will be pointed out. These rules will be ready for distribution, it is expected, in the early part of 1902."

The clipping of cards from the 33 or "standard," to the 32 or "index" size must be done by the subscribing library and will not—at least for the present—be attempted at the Library of Congress. "It is believed that a satisfactory cutting and punching outfit for doing the work by hand will be found comparatively inexpensive and a desirable acquisition for any library."

"The demands for the proof sheets of catalog cards in the course of printing at the Library of Congress have been so numerous and urgent that it is very probable that, in addition to the copies distributed to libraries subscribing largely to the cards, other copies will be issued at a subscription price. Possibly the whole distribution, except by way of exchange, may have to be placed on a priced basis. The arrangement for subscriptions cannot be effected at once, but will probably be by the first of January next."

Orders for the cards have already been invited, but it is pointed out that there is likely to be delay in filling early orders, "which must not be regarded as necessarily incident to the system of distribution." Full directions and sample forms for ordering are given and in the case of titles not yet printed orders will be held if desired and filled when cards are issued. A tabulated statement is given of the series of catalog cards now in print at the Library of Congress.

#### LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

THE plan to establish a "model library" exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903 is taking definite form, in accord with the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Missouri Library Association, and committees are being formed with the purpose of interesting prominent men in the states included in the Louisiana purchase. It is expected soon to secure the indorsement of the St. Louis Commercial Club, and similar steps will be taken in all the large cities. The resolutions signed by the committee, together with all the other signatures, will then be sent to the executive committee of the exposition at St. Louis. General Milton Moore, of St. Louis, is chairman of the first committee, the other members of which are Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary and superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Edward Wilder, trustee of the Topeka, Kan., Public Library; Purd B. Wright, librarian of the St. Joseph

Public Library, and James I. Wyer, librarian of the Nebraska State University.

The stipulations are that the building shall not cost less than \$50,000, and shall afterward be used as a branch library. It is to contain not less than 5000 volumes and there shall be a competent librarian in charge of it. The equipment and books are to be given to the library at the close of the exposition. It is hoped that the Library of Congress will make an interesting loan exhibit of maps, charts, and documents relating to the Louisiana purchase and the history of the region.

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#### American Library Association.

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*President:* Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

*Committee on Library Training:* A. E. Böstwick has accepted the chairmanship of the committee on library training, *vice* Mrs. Elmendorf, resigned.

*Committee on Relations with the Book Trade:* H. L. Elmendorf has accepted membership upon the committee on relations with the book trade, *vice* R. R. Bowker, resigned.

*Registrar:* Miss N. E. Browne is reappointed registrar.

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#### State Library Commissions.

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NEW JERSEY P. L. COMMISSION: H. B. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

The commission has issued an excellent "Handbook" for the current year, devoted to "Libraries and library laws of the state," and similar in form and arrangement to the "red book" which preceded it. It contains an account of the duties and objects of the commission, simple directions for establishing public libraries, the library laws in full, tabulated library statutes for the state, and descriptions of New Jersey libraries, accompanied by illustrations. There are 102 libraries in the state, of which 51 are entirely free; 38 are subscription libraries; five are school libraries, three are college libraries and one is a seminary library; three are society libraries, while one is both free and subscription; 37 own their own buildings; 59 use a card catalog, though not all are complete and modern; of the 95 which report on the subject, 77 permit public access to their shelves in whole or in part.

The next publication of the commission will probably be a list of books recommended for purchase by small libraries.

## State Library Associations.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* F. A. Crandall, Office of Documents.

*Secretary:* Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

*Treasurer:* F. E. Woodward, 11th and F sts., N. W.

The 58th regular meeting of the association was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, at eight o'clock. Thirteen persons were elected to membership.

The program of the evening consisted of a paper by Dr. Roland P. Falkner, chief of the Documents Division of the Library of Congress, on the "Document collections of the Library of Congress (*see* p. 870), and a discussion on "Subject catalogs versus bibliographies," opened by Mr. W. S. Burns, of the Public Documents Library.

The discussion on "Subject catalogs versus bibliographies" had been postponed from the March meeting. Mr. Burns, in reopening this discussion, presented the same arguments as at that meeting. The discussion was entered into by J. C. M. Hanson, W. D. Johnston, David Hutcheson, Miss Alice Fichtenkam, Thomas H. Clark, Bernard Green and B. P. Mann.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30. There were 85 present. HUGH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* E. H. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

*Secretary-treasurer:* Miss H. P. James, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre.

The first annual meeting of the state library association of Pennsylvania, organized at Atlantic City in March last, under the name of the Keystone State Library Association, was held at Harrisburg, Nov. 13 and 14. It brought together an attendance of about 75 and proved in every way enjoyable and satisfactory. Sessions were held in the state library, the state librarian, Dr. G. E. Reed, the first president of the association, presiding.

The meeting opened with a reception at the state library on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 13, tendered by the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission. The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. Reed, and Mr. John Thomson, and there was delightful music, after which the party adjourned to the newspaper room, where supper was served and speechmaking was indulged in.

The business session of Thursday morning was opened with an address by Mr. Thomson, setting forth the reasons for the formation of the Keystone State Library Association, showing how necessary it is for libraries to come in touch with each other, and that the design of the association is to bring, if

possible, all the libraries of the state into sympathy and co-operation. The meetings of the society are limited to one a year, to be held at such time and place as the executive committee shall appoint. By this arrangement it is hoped that all the libraries will be represented and those in charge of the 150 or 200 libraries of the state be enabled to gather together annually and discuss some of the important problems that are continually arising in the conduct of libraries.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, followed with an address on the proposed distribution to libraries of printed catalog cards from the Library of Congress. A committee on nominations was appointed, and then arose an interesting discussion on the quality of the fiction which it is the duty of libraries to furnish, or to refrain from furnishing. Some were in favor of Howells' recent dictum that all works of fiction should wait a year before being placed upon the library shelves, thus eliminating the great amount of sensational trash which is heralded one year as phenomenally good, and the next sinks down to its own level. All were in favor of a careful examination of works of fiction before admitting them to the library.

At the afternoon session officers were elected as follows: President, Edwin H. Anderson, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; vice-president, Miss Isabel Ely Lord, librarian at Bryn Mawr College; secretary-treasurer, Miss Hannah P. James, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre. Executive committee, H. R. Hartwick, assistant librarian, State Library, Harrisburg; Miss Wolle, trustee of Public Library, Bethlehem.

A paper on "The differentiation of fiction" was read by John Thomson. He said that at present libraries note in their tables of circulation the broad classes of religion, sociology, fine arts, biography, travels and so on, all the rest being put in one lump figure as fiction. This gives no idea of the real character of the reading pursued by patrons of free libraries. Mr. Thomson stated that he had notes prepared on nearly 2000 volumes of fiction, indicating their value as preliminary reading on historical matters. Of these he had caused 650 to be more closely analyzed and arranged in 23 classes. In these were found admirable accounts of revolutions, sieges, battles, discoveries and expeditions, colonial life, customs, biography, reformations, inquisitions. Before dealing with these finally the accepted authorities in English, French and German were consulted to verify the principal points brought out by the writers. He therefore suggested that statistics of the different kinds of fiction circulated be kept, as for example, standard, historical, descriptive, sociological, etc., in order that the large per cent. given in the yearly reports may not be classed as trash by the public, and especially by the city fathers. An interesting discussion ensued, and the subject was referred

to a committee of three to be appointed by the president, who were requested to report on the whole matter of fiction in public libraries at the next meeting.

The question of the place for the next meeting was informally discussed, the general sentiment being in favor of some summer resort as near as possible to some of the smaller libraries, rather than in a large town. A paper by J. G. Rosengarten describing a visit to some of the great European libraries, which in Mr. Rosengarten's absence was read by Mr. Thomson, closed the session, and the members adjourned, feeling that the meeting had presaged well for the library interests of the state.

#### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

*Secretary:* Miss Margaret C. Upleger, Mt. Clemens.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. Margaret F. Jewell, Public Library, Adrian.

The 11th annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Adrian, on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 8 and 9. The Adrian Public Library, Mrs. Margaret F. Jewell, librarian, occupies the entire first floor of the city hall, and the meetings of the association were all held in the council chamber in the second floor of the same building.

The first session, on Friday afternoon, was called promptly to order, and Mr. G. Milo Dole, a member of the Adrian library committee, in a most graceful address, cordially welcomed the association to the city and to the library. He urged most earnestly three points: 1. All librarians should feel and maintain their dignity; 2. Avoid ruts; 3. Guard the position of librarian in its responsible office as a moulder of public opinion.

Mr. Henry M. Utley, president of the association, responded. Thanking Mr. Dole for his very kind and pleasant greetings, Mr. Utley stated the object of the meetings to be always in line with the remarks of welcome, to discuss the problems which daily confront us in our profession, which we believe to be a noble and holy mission.

Ex-Governor Luce, president of the state library commission, was called upon for a speech, and urged with his wonted zeal the work of the commission, which in such large measure owed its organization to the efforts of the state association.

The regular program followed. Miss Rosenberg, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, presented the "Problems of a reference librarian"—the selection of books, their arrangement, and the constant vigilance and endless patient research which alone can make their contents available through the librarian to the public. The necessity for a bibliographical sense, and the qualities and characteristics necessary to right and successful work, among which must rank endless pa-

tiency, sound learning and high ideals, were, in brief, the points touched upon. Mr. F. L. D. Goodrich, of the State Normal College Library, Ypsilanti, gave a five-minute talk on "Public documents in small libraries," emphasizing the necessity of discrimination in their selection and their inestimable value, suggesting their being cataloged and classified like other books, and placed on the shelves beside others of their kind, and not relegated to a limbo unknown and unknowable to the patron of the library; and specifying some of those indispensable to the smaller library. Miss Swartwout, of the Three Rivers Public Library, followed with another five-minute talk on "Winning the public to the library." Among other very practical methods was that of personally enlisting the interest of the mercantile, manufacturing and professional men of the community (speaking particularly of small towns), and emphasizing what physicians and clergymen could do to suggest reading to many whom they minister to.

Mrs. Priddy, of the Adrian Woman's Club, gave the last talk of the session—on "Woman's clubs and the library," and between her sound sense and keen satire little was left behind. Much discussion followed each paper, "short papers and much discussion" being the rule of the meeting.

The Friday evening session, following precedent, was social rather than professional. The Rev. H. P. Collin, of Coldwater, read a layman's paper on "The library and the librarian as an organ in the social organism," and then followed in the library and reading room a delightful reception, with music and refreshments.

Saturday morning Miss Mildred Smith, of the Ypsilanti High School Library, gave an admirable address on "High school library work," speaking of small libraries, her own numbering about 5000 vol., well classified and cataloged. The catholicity of library work was constantly manifest in that the methods of most diverse libraries seemed adaptable to one another.

The final paper, "Fads, fallacies and faults in library work," was by Miss Corwin, of the State Library, Lansing. With delicate humor and sound judgment Miss Corwin scored those librarians who lose sight of their work in the multiplicity of methodic detail; whose tools are perfection, but are of little absolute service; who, in seeking after signs and symbols, forget the broad outlook and the strong mental grasp necessary to the larger meaning of our high calling.

The question box was of unusual practical interest.

The final session at two o'clock was given over exclusively to business. Reports were read. Officers were elected as follows: President, Henry M. Utley, Detroit; vice-presidents: H. O. Severance, University Library, Ann Arbor; Miss Phoebe Parker, West Bay City; secretary, Miss Margaret C. Upleger,

Mt. Clemens; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret F. Jewell, Adrian.

The next meeting is to be held in Detroit, in October, 1902.

In addition to a vote of thanks for the cordial local hospitality received, the association passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Michigan Library Association, on the suggestion of ex-Governor Luce, president of the library commission, recommend to the commission that they make as easy terms as possible to district schools by which they may receive books from the state library, and that they send printed circulars of information, stating the conditions under which books may be received, to all the county school commissioners to be distributed by them to the district school teachers in their respective counties.

*Resolved*, That the Michigan Library Association ask for a library section in the State Teachers' Association.

*Resolved*, That the Michigan Library Association recommend to the State Board of Library Commissioners that they prepare and publish a paper, or booklet, on the condition and progress of the libraries of the state to 1902.

*Resolved*, That we favor the enactment by Congress of legislation authorizing books belonging to and circulated by public libraries to be entered as second-class mail matter when addressed from or to a public library. That would give us a rate of a cent a pound. And that a marked copy of this resolution when printed be sent to each of our Representatives and Senators in Congress."

MARGARET C. ULEGER, *Secretary*.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: S. L. Wicoff, Sidney.

*Secretary*: E. C. Williams, Cleveland.

*Treasurer*: Miss Grace Prince, Springfield.

The vice-presidents elected at the annual meeting at Sandusky in October were as follows: 1st vice-president, Martin Hensel, Columbus; 2d vice-president, N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; 3d vice-president, Mrs. I. F. Mack, Sandusky.

### Library Clubs.

#### LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

*President*: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

*Secretary-treasurer*: R. F. Morgan, Grosvenor Public Library.

A meeting of the Library Club of Buffalo was held in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, Nov. 20, 1901. Miss Mary Campbell resigned her position as chairman of the home library committee because of failing health. Mr. Walter Brown was chosen to succeed her. The committee on library institutes made a gratifying report. After the reading of the reports the club was entertained by a literary and social program.

RICHARD F. MORGAN, *Secretary*.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

*Secretary*: C. R. Perry, Public Library.

*Treasurer*: C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.

The meeting of the Chicago Library Club,

held Nov. 15, was wholly a business meeting. Mrs. John M. Grant, Miss Evelyn H. Walker, Miss Metta Loomis and Miss D. B. Crandall were elected to membership. Mr. Andrews presented a report of progress from the committee on the distribution of the union list of periodicals. The total cost of publication was \$588, divided as follows: John Crerar Library, \$238; Chicago Public Library, \$150; University of Chicago Library, \$75; Newberry Library, \$75; Chicago Library Club, \$50. (The John Crerar Library also had guaranteed anything beyond the above total.) The distribution gave to the Newberry Library 100 copies, to the University of Chicago Library 100 copies, to the Chicago Public Library 200 copies, to the John Crerar Library 350 copies, to the Chicago Library Club 100 copies, and 150 copies were set aside for complimentary distribution to the press, committees, collaborators, etc. The revised constitution was a special order, and after much debate and several amendments was adopted. A letter from Mr. E. W. Blatchford (now in England), a member of the club and a trustee of the Newberry and John Crerar libraries, was read by the secretary.

The following resolutions were introduced by Miss M. E. Ahern, seconded by Miss M. E. Hawley, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the club:

*Whereas*, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone has founded the T. B. Blackstone Memorial Branch Library, a gift to the Chicago Public Library, and

*Whereas*, This is the first gift of the kind received by the Public Library of this city, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this club make known to Mrs. Blackstone its high appreciation of her action, and be it further

*Resolved*, That the club extend to the board of directors, and to the librarian of the Chicago Public Library, its congratulations and its hope that the example thus set may be followed by other citizens of Chicago.

CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary*.

#### LIBRARY CLUB OF EASTERN MAINE.

*President*: Ralph K. Jones, University of Maine, Orono.

*Secretary-treasurer*: J. H. Winchester, Stewart Memorial Library, Corinna.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Eastern Maine Library Club was held at the Stewart Memorial Library, Corinna, Oct. 26. Nine libraries were represented in the attendance, and the program proved most interesting. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by the president, Ralph K. Jones. After reading of the minutes prayer was offered by Rev. D. A. Boatwright, after which an address of welcome was spoken by C. L. Jones, one of the trustees of the Stewart Library, to which George T. Little, of Bowdoin College, responded in behalf of the club and the visitors.

A paper on "Some advantages of library training," by Miss C. S. Green, librarian of Bangor Theological Seminary, was followed by general discussion on the following topics:

Should small libraries try to collect local history; should librarians endeavor to answer all inquiries; branch libraries or delivery stations for towns containing several villages, and how to make the library accessible to people in remote sections of the town; should the transfer of books to members of the same family be allowed; should new books be renewed to the same person. The closing paper on the morning's program was by Rev. J. G. Fisher, of Dexter, on "The library as an aid to the pulpit."

A delightful luncheon was served at noon by Corinna hostesses, in the basement of the library building, and an inspection of the beautiful building followed. At the afternoon session papers were read as follows: "The librarian and his duties," by G. T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College; "Types of libraries and their relations," by Miss Josephine Beard, of Fairfield; "The reference and question department of a free library," by Hon. L. D. Carver, state librarian, read, in Mr. Carver's absence, by the secretary. There was informal and general discussion of the work to be done by libraries with schools, the children's department, the preparation of a subject list for the use of the schools of the town, methods of creating an interest in the public library, and town appropriations for the maintenance of the library.

The passage of the usual resolutions of thanks, and adjournment, followed.

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss M. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Free Library.

*Secretary:* Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.

The December meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 3.30 p.m. There was a full attendance of members, about 85 persons being present. The program of the afternoon was so full, and proved to be so interesting, that a portion was necessarily deferred until the next meeting.

The committee on co-operation between libraries and schools reported that seven letters had been received from school principals since the presentation of their report in October, but no new information concerning the library facilities of the public schools was furnished. The committee asked to be released from further service, and suggested that a copy of the tabulation furnished by the committee, together with the papers from which the report was made, should be turned over to the Brooklyn Public Library.

It was voted that the committee be released, with thanks for its efficient service.

The committee on co-operation between Brooklyn libraries reported that the Brooklyn

Public Library board is willing to consider the application of any other Brooklyn library for space in its *Bulletin* for a monthly list of accessions, and that the Pratt Institute Free Library has made arrangements to print its accessions in this way, until further notice.

The subject announced for discussion was "Library regulations," and was opened by Miss Helen E. Haines, managing editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The speaker stated that the information received from about 10 public libraries in answer to certain questions addressed to them had furnished the basis of her notes. The questions covered the ground of how libraries decide upon their regulations, the matters of difference and common agreement, the general practice as to revision, enforcement of regulations, etc. The regulations which affect the public may be divided into three classes: those relating to membership, to the circulation of books, and the reference use of books. In each case the object should be to obtain as full a degree of security of books and ease of administration as is consistent with the convenience of the public. Until recently nearly all public libraries have required each borrower to furnish a guarantor as security for books withdrawn, but this provision is gradually being abolished. Some libraries require the name of a responsible person as reference, while at least one simply requires the filling out of an application by the borrower.

The question of "lost cards" is a perennial source of vexation to borrowers and to librarians. There is always a penalty attached to the loss of cards, but it varies in different libraries. Most libraries will not permit a borrower to make an exchange of books on the day of taking; as mistakes are frequently made when the selection is made from a card catalog, this regulation seems to demand frequent exceptions.

The form in which library regulations are presented to the public varies from little book-marks, containing a few simple statements of notes and suggestions, to little leaflets of information; while other libraries issue a sizable pamphlet of "Rules and regulations." A more responsive attitude on the part of librarians towards those who object to library rules would make the atmosphere of a public library more sympathetic and agreeable.

The discussion of the paper brought out many interesting points. One speaker suggested the advantage of a library starting with a few simple rules, which could be modified and added to as occasion demanded. Another speaker replied that this course had been pursued in one city, and that the frequent loss of books necessitated a more strict code of rules. Another suggested the use in reference rooms of printed guide cards which would enable readers to quickly ascertain in what part of the room the books on different subjects were shelved. One point on which all the speak-



ers agreed was that the rules adopted by public libraries should be made as simple as possible. The persons taking part in the discussion were as follows: Miss Hawley, Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Rathbone, Pratt Institute Free Library; Miss Burt, Des Moines (Ia.) Library; Mrs. Hartich, Bushwick Branch Brooklyn Public Library; Miss McMillan, South Branch Brooklyn Public Library; and Miss Pospishil, Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library. Miss Weeks, of Pratt Institute, Mrs. Wm. M. Thornton, and Mr. Hermann Meyer made suggestions from the standpoint of the public.

A letter was then read by the secretary from Mrs. Elmendorf, secretary of the New York Library Association, on the subject of districting the state in the interest of libraries. Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, and chairman of the committee, was called upon to present the subject more fully to the club. Owing to the lateness of the hour and another engagement, he asked to have his remarks postponed until another meeting, which was granted.

It was voted, that a committee be appointed to consider the districting of Long Island in accordance with the general plan suggested, this committee to consist of the executive committee of the club, with power to add two or three to the number. The meeting then adjourned.

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, *Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Aguilar Library.

*Secretary:* Miss E. L. Foote, New York Public Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held in the Y. M. C. A. building, 4th avenue and 23d street, Nov. 14, 1901, about 200 being present.

The meeting was called to order at 3:10 by the president. Minutes and reports of the executive committee were read and approved. The committee also announced that cards of invitation to the regular meetings of the club would be sent to all librarians in the vicinity whose names can be secured by the secretary.

The treasurer's report was read and approved, showing a balance of \$346.71.

The following letter from Mrs. Elmendorf, secretary of the New York Library Association, was read and a motion to refer it to the institute committee carried:

"For a long time the New York Library Association has realized that it gathers into its membership too few of those who are interested in public libraries throughout the state. It is only through the cordial interest and intelligent co-operation of all library workers in the state that the association can help to bring to every citizen of our great common-

wealth that happiness and intelligence of which well administered public libraries are reservoirs.

"The association also realizes that it is very difficult for many library workers to come to its annual meetings, and that many of those who find it almost impossible to come most need the encouragement and stimulus which we all gain from a sense of companionship in the ideals and difficulties of our work.

"The work of the association is inadequate and incomplete so long as it unites only the great libraries of the state. For its own sake, the association needs to be in touch with every library. After a most interesting discussion, following the report on library institutes made by the executive board, the association voted, at its recent meeting at Lake Placid, to begin a definite co-operative movement for the assistance and advancement of public libraries in all parts of the state. For the current library year, the matter was placed in the hands of the following committee: James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, New York City, chairman; W. R. Eastman, state library inspector, Albany; A. L. Peck, librarian of the Free Public Library, Gloversville; and, *ex-officio*, the secretary of the New York Library Association, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, 319 Norwood avenue, Buffalo.

"The general report on the subject, under which this committee is working, contemplates a division of the state into not less than six, nor more than 10, districts, exclusive of the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, and the country naturally tributary to each. In each of these several districts it is planned to gather, once a year, all local library workers who are, or can be, interested, for a meeting which, for the present, will be called a library institute. During these institutes, which will be held under the auspices of the state association, through its committee, there will be offered to the local librarians not only conference and suggestion, but definite instruction along practical lines; and one public evening meeting, in the interests of general library intelligence and enthusiasm, will be held. The first institute will be held not earlier than April, 1902, which will allow ample time to complete all preliminary arrangements.

"In all districts save those formed about the three cities mentioned above the committee will appoint local secretaries, through whom it hopes to work, but in these cities it is the policy of the association to leave all co-operative work of this kind to the strong and efficient local library clubs.

"The district which the committee hopes that your club will cover consists of New York, Richmond and Westchester counties.

"The association's committee will gladly co-operate with your club at any time, upon request; and, in any event, hopes to have full information as to your work, by correspondence or otherwise."

The committee on institutes reported that it is inexpedient at present to hold public meetings in Greater New York. The work will be limited to instruction and aid given to such individuals as request it, and circulars are being prepared to send to librarians in Greater New York, stating the plans of the committee and inviting such requests. In Westchester county outside city limits such institutes may be held, and to that end a circular will be sent to librarians in that district.

Announcement was made that the next meeting, Jan. 9, 1902, will be held by invitation of the Grolier Club, at their rooms, 29 E. 32d street.

Mr. Eastman then gave his illustrated lecture on library buildings, to the enjoyment of all present.

Mr. Bostwick reviewed progress of plans for Carnegie libraries. No definite plans of buildings are as yet completed. Moreover, many delays occur in the technical details of securing sites. It is recognized that the most desirable plans have all the rooms on the ground floor, but the price of land in New York City necessitates the piling of rooms one above another in a narrow lot. The general plan will be reading, delivery and children's rooms on three separate floors. The drawing of plans is at present in the hands of the following architectural firms: Carrere & Hastings, McKim, Mead & White, Babb, Cook & Willard. In regard to the selection of sites, no general plan has been formulated, as such a plan would have to be revised continually. The order of acquiring sites is as follows: General regions are marked out and referred to experts, who report on lots and prices. Lots are then recommended by executive committee to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Sites may be acquired by condemnation process, if necessary, but this should be avoided on account of the delay. Only one site has been approved, namely, the one previously purchased by the New York Public Library at 79th street, between Second and Third avenues. Five others have been recommended to the board and six more are under consideration.

After completion of the program, a general social hour was enjoyed.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary.*

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* George Stockwell, Westfield Athenæum.

*Secretary:* Miss Ida Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

Charlemont was the center of a library institute under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Library Club on Nov. 9. Teachers and library trustees were present from the towns of Buckland, Colrain, East Charlemont, Conway, Heath, Rowe, Shelburne Falls and West Hawley. Members of

the club were present from Springfield, Northampton, Amherst, Westfield, Williamsburg and Sunderland. One teacher drove alone seven miles over the hills in order to be present. Dinner was served by the women's society in the town hall, and after looking over the well-selected library in the same building, the people assembled in the audience room above for the meeting, which was very informal in its nature.

The program was opened by Miss Cornelia Thompson, of Springfield, a district school teacher, who spoke of what the rural school teacher may do to arouse an interest in books in the community in which her work centers. Superintendent George H. Danforth, of Greenfield, continued the discussion along educational lines, putting special emphasis on the necessity of laying the foundation for a love of good reading when people are young.

One of the problems Charlemont faces is as to whether or not it shall have a reading room. Miss F. Mabel Winchell, of Forbes Library, at Northampton, spoke along that line, saying a reading room is useful in every town to keep boys off the street and men from loafing in corner stores. When the farmers come in from a long distance to change their books it is a boon to them to be able to stop and rest and entertain themselves. The room should be made attractive with plants and pictures, which can be obtained at a very slight expense. Special attention should be paid to the children, picture books provided if possible; if not, scrap books may be made. Simple games, such as authors and literature, games which provoke thought and research, may be placed upon the tables. Mrs. A. J. Hawks, of Williamsburg, told of her experience in establishing a reading room, how glad the boys are to use it, and urged librarians to secure the co-operation of the different organizations in town in starting any broad movement.

W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, followed with a talk on the public library in the hill town. This talk was followed by a warm discussion on some of the points made in the afternoon session.

The last institute of the fall was held in Chester, Nov. 22. Mr. O. H. Adams, superintendent of schools in Chester, Middlefield, Becket and Washington, had aroused interest in the town, and teachers under his jurisdiction were present, some of them coming several miles from snow-covered hills. Mr. Adams has been unusually successful in securing college bred women as teachers for ungraded schools away off from centers of population. These women are doing much to instill a love of good literature in the little communities. A member of Mr. Adams' family, Miss Sinsabaugh, has recently reclassified the little town library by a modified Dewey system; the book covers have been removed, new furniture purchased, a new libra-

rian appointed, and consequently conditions were ripe for the institute. Although members of the club were present from Holyoke, Westfield, Northampton and Springfield, and library trustees from Huntington and Otis, the program had been made a special study with reference to Chester. The following circular was distributed very freely as a preliminary announcement.

#### Books.

*"In the Library, the School and the Home.*

"People from Chester and surrounding towns are to meet in the Congregational Church, Chester, Friday, Nov. 22, to talk about the use of books.

"The sessions will be held at 3.45 and 7 p.m. Supper will be served at the church by the ladies of Chester at 15 cents a plate.

"This meeting may be called a library institute.

"Rev. W. S. Walker, of Chester; J. C. Dana, of the City Library, Springfield; Miss Cornelia Thompson, a Springfield teacher, and J. T. Bowne, librarian Y. M. C. A. Training School, will lead the discussion on such subjects as:

"What we can discover in books.'

"The personality of books.'

"The library as the teacher's storehouse.'

"Should a town like Chester have a reading room?"

"All who are interested in the library or who love books are invited to be present and take part in the discussion. Teachers, pupils, parents, librarians and all readers will find something in it to interest them."

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Dana, the secretary spoke on "What we can discover in books." Copies of the library catalog were distributed among the people in the audience, many of whom were children, and attention was called to the best books and why we enjoy them.

Mr. Bowne talked on the "Personality of books," dwelling on the thought that books are our friends, and we would not ill-treat our friends. He read the story told by the Cleveland book mark, slowly and impressively bringing out the different ways in which books may be injured.

Miss Thompson told what a bright, energetic teacher may do, and emphasized the need of making the children independent in their use of books.

Mr. Walker, as one of the town pastors, understood conditions, and led a warm discussion as to the needs of the country town and the possibility of opening a reading room.

Mr. Stockwell, the president of the club, presided in the afternoon, Mr. Adams in the evening, and people took part freely in the discussion during both sessions. Although it takes time to measure results, there can be no doubt but that something of an impetus was gained from the meeting.

IDA F. FARRAR, *Secretary.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

*Calendar for 16th school year, 1901-02.*

School opens Wednesday, a.m., Oct. 2.

Election day, holiday, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Thanksgiving recess begins Wednesday noon, Nov. 27.

Thanksgiving recess ends Monday noon, Dec. 2.

Lectures begin Monday, p.m., Dec. 2.

Christmas recess begins Saturday, a.m., Dec. 21.

Christmas recess ends Thursday, p.m., Jan. 2, 1902.

Lectures begin Friday, a.m., Jan. 3.

Lincoln's birthday, holiday, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Washington's birthday, holiday, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Decoration day, holiday, Friday, May 30.

Summer course begins Tuesday, a. m., June 3.

Visit to New England libraries, followed by American Library Association meeting, Thursday, June 12-Friday, June 20.

Entrance examinations, June 17-20.

School closes Friday, p.m., June 20.

Summer course closes Friday, p.m., July 11.

### 020 Club.

A very successful meeting of the club took place Saturday evening, Dec. 7, Mr. B. A. Whittemore (1902) presiding. About 55 members of the staff and school were present. Miss Florence B. Whittier (1902) read a paper on Roman libraries. Mr. W. F. Yust (1901), assistant library inspector of the University of the State of New York, spoke on library legislation in 1901. The main subject of the evening was the following debate: "Resolved, that the Booklovers' Library is antagonistic to the best interests of the public library." Miss Ella R. Seligsberg (1903) and Mr. W. F. Yust (1901) supported the affirmative; Miss Alice M. Burnham (1902) and Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer (1903) maintained the negative. The Library Glee Club delighted the audience with two musical selections.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

## Reviews.

KOCH, Theodore Wesley, *comp.* A list of Danteiana in American libraries, supplementing the catalog of the Cornell collection. Boston, Ginn & Co., (for the Dante Society,) 1901. 67 p. O.

This work, a reprint from the volume containing the 18th and 19th annual reports of the Dante Society, Cambridge, Mass., is arranged upon the same plan as that employed in Mr. Koch's other Dante bibliographies.

Most of the titles are also accompanied by the name of the library in which each is to be found, the Harvard College Library and the Boston Public Library naturally predominating. The material here contained, though embracing a good many literary curiosities, is in itself mostly of meagre value to the student of Dante. This, indeed, could not be counted a fault, and any list of books is likely to prove unexpectedly useful. Mr. Koch's list, however, shows marks of haste, perhaps even of carelessness. It is, indeed, taken from a card-catalog which he had made for a different purpose, and it has not been revised as thoroughly as it should have been. The notes are rather desultory. Some contain matter but indirectly connected with Dante, and others are decidedly insignificant. Moreover, many articles in periodicals and in proceedings of societies are mentioned without reference to the library in which they are to be found (e.g., Cram, Darling, Ferrai). A goodly number, on the other hand, are referred to one library alone when they are to be found in several, an article by Carducci in the *Nuova Antologia* being referred only to Harvard, one in the *Gentleman's Magazine* only to Harvard and the Boston Public Library, and a poem in *St. Nicholas* only to the Boston Public Library. On the whole, while there is abundant room for improvement, the list is of considerable interest. L. F. M.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, *Division of Maps and Charts*. A list of maps of America in the Library of Congress; preceded by a list of works relating to cartography; by P. Lee Phillips, F.R.G.S., Chief of Division of Maps and Charts. Washington, Gov. Printing Office, 1901. 1137 p. O.

This is a notable catalog in more terms than one, and reflects credit on its compiler, Mr. P. Lee Phillips, if only for the orderly manner in which he has arranged his voluminous facts.

In the first place it is notable by virtue of its 1137 pages with an average of 13 entries to each page, or nearly 15,000 entries in all; but as many of these are in duplicate (and some are even repeated sixfold) it is fair to assume a record of 10,000 original maps referring to this continent, the West Indies and Bermuda. We do not know of so ponderous a work devoted exclusively to maps of this country, though the British Museum map catalog of 1885 contains 4648 cols. in describing approximately 100,000 pieces relating to every part of the world, and the "Ordnance survey of England and Wales" catalog of 863 pages describes clearly and precisely nearly 250,000 different sheets, devoted solely to that region.

In the present work the system of arrangement is strictly alphabetical, and this is the second point that makes this a notable cata-

log; for it is no easy task to classify so large a collection on a scientific basis which is of unquestionable value. For instance, the catalog does not begin, as one might naturally suppose it would, with maps of America as a whole, and then giving its great component parts (as the British Museum catalog does), but its first entry is a modest atlas of Abington, Mass., and America is not reached until another unassuming place is passed, *viz.*, Amelia Harbor and Bar, Fla., which is its immediate predecessor.

Even then, the great component parts of this continent, North and South and Central, do not appear here, but follow on in their regular A B C sequence, as also do the United States, etc. Although this undoubtedly breaks up the geographical or topographical unity, it is probably the better plan, notwithstanding the fact that we have to look for the two Carolinas in two different places, Virginia and West Virginia in the same way, and so on.

That such a vast collection should contain many rare and valuable maps was only to be expected, and under the heads of America, North America, South America, Canada, Louisiana, New England, New York State, and Virginia, most interesting reading will be found. It may be noted that maps of the world are included in this catalog. Of course in so far as they contain a representation of the whole or portion of the American continent, these maps in the early years of the discovery thereof possess a specific interest, otherwise it would seem somewhat out of place to devote 44 pages to a series of maps which would be as reasonably included in collections of maps of each of the other continents. The title page reads "A list of maps of America" only; it does not refer to atlases, charts or views, and yet all of these are described, particularly the former and latter; but only a few charts, with occasional reference to "[United States, Treasury Department, Coast Survey]." No explanation accompanies such reference, nor is any reason assigned for the practical omission of all details of this extremely valuable collection, which assuredly deserves as much notice in this place as the maps themselves. We note also that brief mention is made under the respective states of the beautiful series of maps on the scales of 1, 2 and 4 miles to the inch, produced by the Geological Department of the United States; though the two series—Topographical (of which over 1000 are issued) and Geological folios (of which about 70 or 80 are published, many of them before the year 1897)—will challenge comparison with the best maps of European governments. Perhaps these omissions are intentional and the consultant is supposed to refer to the fully detailed catalog of the two departments mentioned; but if so, a statement to that effect in the preface would have thrown that light on the subject which it at present needs, though even then the pres-

ence of that information would have seemed justifiable and preferable. And one must again express disappointment at the omission of the scale on which the maps are drawn. We have on previous occasions noticed this defect in the otherwise very interesting monographs issued by Mr. Phillips' department, and we cannot but think this a very serious defect in so important a work. One very obvious use of a catalog is to enable the consultant to form a correct mental picture of the article described; how can an army officer, for instance, ascertain without this detail which map here set forth is most likely to meet his requirements? The civil engineer, the bicyclist, or ordinary pedestrian would find the same difficulty. There is also a criticism to be made as to the indication of size. What is the standard of measurement? Do the figures refer to the bare map itself, or do they include also the descriptive notes frequently placed around the margins of maps? Do they include the engraved borders (which are sometimes two inches or more all around) or do they mean the sheet of paper on which the map itself is printed? Neither are we told whether the measurement is to read first across from left to right (as the horizon) or from top to bottom. This is vexatious, and a grand opportunity has been lost of establishing some sort of precedent. It is the more to be regretted as so many different plans are adopted in our own government departments, as well as by those of other governments and publishers all over the world. A great institution like the Library of Congress justifies us in expecting the best possible work from it, and it is therefore distinctly disappointing to find that with a little more trouble and care, it could have produced something infinitely better, and more worthy of its origin.

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing. *Classification, theoretical and practical; together with an appendix containing an essay towards a bibliographical history of systems of classification.* The New York State Library School Association Alumni Lectures, 1900-1901. New York, Scribner, 1901. 14+248 p. 12°.

The two lectures in this book were given before the New York State Library School Alumni Association, on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 last. A synopsis of the first and four-fifths of the second were published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March. The present volume is the outcome of the vote at the Montreal meeting of the alumni that future addresses be printed after delivery.

The first lecture is a philosophical treatment of the order of the sciences, and is a contribution to the theory of library science. Starting with the axiom that the order of the sciences is the order of things, Dr. Richard-

son deals with the nature, kinds, and laws of classification, and ends with the hypothesis that the order of things is lifeless, living, human, superhuman, and the corresponding order of the sciences Hyology, Biology, Anthropology, Theology. The second lecture is on the classification of books, and aims at adjusting the strictly logical order to the requirements of every-day use. A good classification, we are told, should follow as nearly as possible the order of things; be carried out in minute detail; have a notation allowing of indefinite subdivision; and be provided with a detailed and specific index. The remainder of the book (p. 91-236) is a fairly complete enumeration of theoretical and practical systems from Plato to the present year.

Dr. Richardson's work has a four-fold value. It insists, first of all, on the necessity for a scientific attitude on the part of the librarian towards problems of classification. Too little attention is given to the cultivation of such a spirit, and the insistence is needed. Secondly, it forms an historical and philosophical introduction to the art of classification. In our judgment the relations between theoretical and practical classification have never been so clearly shown, nor the distinctions so clearly made. Thirdly, it applies principles in a stimulating manner. Dr. Richardson lays down the theoretical order as the rule by which every application is tested, yet at times he does not hesitate to subordinate this order to the law of use. That he does not overvalue theory we know from his own practice, for in the guide to the Princeton Library issued in May last he says that the evolutionary order of subjects is there "unscrupulously violated wherever practical considerations seem to make it advisable." Finally, the book is a valuable bibliographical guide to the student of classification. Of the 320 systems listed outlines are given of 54, and in every case reference is made to sources where outlines or notices may be found.

Works on the history and practice of classification are numerous and increasing. Nevertheless, Dr. Richardson's essay finds a distinct place, for it is the best short monograph on the subject. A. K.

WIESELGREN, Harald. *Drottning Kristinas bibliotek och bibliotekarier före hennes bosättning i Rom.* Stockholm: P. A. Novstedt & Söner, 1901. 102 p. O. (K. Vitterhets historie och antiqvitets akademiens handlingar. N. F. 13:2.)

The first to be appointed a royal librarian at Stockholm was Lars Fornelius, who was appointed in 1634 by the regents during Cristina's minority to be librarian at "our and the crown's library, both the old and the new." Books were mentioned among the belongings of the kings of Sweden as far back as the 14th century. Gustavus Wasa, al-

though more interested in the destroying of "unsound" literature than in the collecting of books, as the author of the book before us remarks, had a librarian. His sons were among the most learned monarchs of their time, and especially Johan III. had a not inconsiderable library. But most of his books went to Poland with his son, Sigismund. There is not much mention of a royal library during Gustavus Adolphus' reign; this king was more interested in building up the university at Upsala, and presented to the university library in 1620 a collection that seems to have been his inheritance from his father.

Gustavus Adolphus' daughter, Cristina, was highly educated, even learned in the classics, and collected books from all parts of Europe. While one of her librarians was in Stockholm, arranging and cataloging her books, the other was travelling in Holland, France and Italy, collecting books, both printed and manuscript. It was the ambition of the queen to collect at Stockholm an extensive library that would draw to her court learned men of all nationalities. Descartes was there, and died at Stockholm. Isac Voss and N. Heinsius were her principal librarians. Gabriel Naudé and Samuel Bochart were occasionally engaged in the library; Salmasius made a visit to Stockholm. At one time a suite of rooms were set aside for the library, and Bochart worked day and night at the arranging of the books in their new quarters, but suddenly the queen wanted these very rooms for the ladies of her court, and the books were thrown in heaps on the floor and in boxes. Isac Voss had his own books in the palace, and when the queen's library, at the occasion of her abdication and departure from Stockholm, was packed up for shipping, Voss' books got mixed in with them, and he had great difficulties in separating them. Some of them he got back; for others he seems to have been permitted to take books belonging to the queen. From this the story came out that he had used his trust to steal the queen's books. This story is, however, entirely unfounded, as Dr. Wieselgren shows. Cristina had bought his father's — Gerard Voss' — library, and apparently he never received any money for it. And all the librarians had difficulty in getting their salaries paid. The queen was extravagant, and the treasury of the kingdom was soon emptied. Many of the books collected for Cristina were paid for by the librarians from their own pockets, and when the queen could not pay they remained in many cases in the agents' possession.

This book is a remarkable story of extravagance and erudition, devoted fidelity and misplaced confidence. It is an interesting picture of the life among the world of scholars in the 17th century. The 40 pages of letters in Latin and French make the result of the author's labor available also for those who have not mastered the Swedish language.

A. G. S. J.

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

*Association Men*, the magazine of the International Y. M. C. A., for December, is a "book number," mainly devoted to reports and suggestions upon books read by men and boys.

FOOTE, Elizabeth L. A successful Sunday-school library. (*In Sunday-school Times*, Nov. 9, 1901. 43:736.)

This, the second of Miss Foote's series on the Sunday-school library, discusses classification and the mechanical preparation of books for use.

*The Library* for October opens with an excellent portrait of Melvil Dewey and a short biographical sketch. Its contents are of much bibliographical interest, including papers on "Irish provincial printing prior to 1701," by E. R. McC. Dix; "The king's printing house under the Stuarts," by Henry R. Plomer; "Lessing as a librarian," by Archibald Clarke; and "A famous printer, Samuel Richardson," by W. B. Thorne; "Impressions of the Library Association conference," at Plymouth, are, on the whole favorable; and the "notes" and "reviews" are interesting.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

Proceedings and addresses, fourth convention, Waukesha, July 5, 1901. [Chicago, Library Bureau.] 36 p. O.

Reprinted by *Public Libraries* for the association in a neat pamphlet.

The *Public Library Bulletin* for November contains a short sketch of Andrew Carnegie's life, by Mrs. M. E. Craigie, and an illustrated description of the first Carnegie library, at Braddock, Pa.; with the usual reports and miscellaneous notes.

### LOCAL.

*Allegheny, Pa. Carnegie F. L.* (11th rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, 1901.) Added 3435; total 45,181. Issued, home use (nine months) 91,864 (fict. 63.66%; juv. 19.01%); ref. use (nine months) 48,921. Receipts \$18,000; expenses \$16,924.84. Present no. of cardholders is not stated.

"The new reference room was ready for occupancy and the work of removing books begun March 4, 1901, almost on the 10th anniversary (March 2, 1891) of the opening of the circulating department of the library.

"On the 14th of March the room was thrown open to the public, and already a decided increase in the use of books in this department of the library is shown. The room has a seating capacity for almost 100 persons, and a shelving capacity of 5000 volumes, not counting maps, art books, folios and the like, which are kept in special cases."

The report contains an historical sketch of the library, illustrated with numerous views

and plans. It is prefaced by a portrait of Mr. Carnegie.

*Atlantic City, N. J.* At the city elections on Nov. 4 it was voted to establish a free public library. Appointment of five trustees will shortly be made by the mayor, and rooms will be secured in the new city hall. The library now maintained by the Women's Research Club will form the nucleus of the new library.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L.* An exhibition of books suitable for Christmas gifts for children and young people has been placed in the children's room, to remain during December. The books range in price from 25 cents upward, and a full list of them, with publishers, prices, etc., accompany the exhibition.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* At the November meeting of the directors the committee having in charge the matter of Carnegie branches submitted a report of work on sites and methods. It was in part as follows:

"The committee will select and appoint five architects (or firms of architects, each represented by one member thereof) to serve as an advisory commission, to prepare plans and make recommendations with respect to the first five libraries to be erected, and with respect to such other matters relating to the further conduct of the enterprise as may be referred to them. Each of the five will prepare a design for one specific library. Each of the five designs will, however, represent the collective wisdom and judgment of the whole commission, working in collaboration and consulting freely with the librarian and with the professional adviser of the committee [Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia]. The designs will be submitted to the committee with the recommendations of the commission to serve as preliminary and suggestive sketches, to assist the committee in reaching definite conclusions regarding the type or types of the proposed libraries, and in determining as to what features and requirements should be insisted upon uniformly for all the libraries. The committee, with the assistance of their adviser, after studying these designs, will then frame their final instructions and the five architects will then prepare the working plans, each for his respective library upon the basis of these instructions. The committee reserve decision as to whether the remaining 15 libraries or any part of them shall be assigned to the members of the advisory commission, the decision depending largely upon the results of the work of the commission upon the five first erected, and partly also on possible unforeseen contingencies. The rates of compensation will be those authorized by the American Institute of Architects, except that for two or more buildings erected from substantially the same plans the rates will be somewhat reduced substantially as provided

by the agreement between the Manhattan committee and their architects.

"Upon the recommendation of the sites committee of the library the Carnegie committee decided to erect, as soon as possible, five buildings to be located as follows:

"Williamsburgh, included within the following boundaries: Union and Havemeyer streets, Broadway and Grand street.

"Fulton, included within the following boundaries: Oxford and Third avenue, Lafayette avenue and Dean street.

"Stuyvesant, included within the following boundaries: Bushwick avenue and Broadway, Myrtle and Central avenues.

"Carroll Park, included within the following boundaries: Union and Luqueer streets, Hoyt street and Central avenue.

"Bedford, included within the following boundaries: Dean street and Putnam avenue, Franklin and Nostrand avenues.

"In consultation with the chairman of the sites committee, it was decided to ask the board of estimate to secure property, when possible, 100 x 100 feet, in order to have light and air on at least three sides of a building. At a meeting held Nov. 15 it was unanimously voted to appoint the following architects under the proposed scheme; these architects to prepare plans for the first five buildings and act as an advisory commission: Lord & Hewlett, J. Monroe Hewlett, representative; W. B. Tubby & Brother, W. B. Tubby, representative; R. L. Daus; Walker & Morris, R. A. Walker, representative; R. F. Almirall."

The report was unanimously approved. It was recommended that a number of travelling libraries be made up for the exclusive use of hospitals, the books used in connection therewith not to be circulated elsewhere.

The motion adopted at the September meeting of the board, that representatives of the institution—the executive committee and the librarian—should visit at the library's expense such cities as Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo and Boston, with a view of studying the public library systems of those cities, was adopted.

*Chattanooga, Tenn.* The matter of the Carnegie library was brought up at the meeting of the city council on Nov. 20. A letter was submitted from the library committee of the Chamber of Commerce requesting passage of the ordinance approved by that committee for the establishment of the Carnegie library. The ordinance, which was then introduced, recites Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000, on condition that the city appropriate \$5,000 annually for maintenance, and provides (1) for the establishment by the city of a free public library and reading room; (2) for the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer; (3) that a library tax be levied, to realize the sum of \$5,000 for library maintenance for one year, and that the city "ever thereafter make suitable provision for proper support and main-

tenance of the library"; (4) that the library be known as "The Carnegie Library of Chattanooga, Tennessee." The ordinance passed its first reading and was referred to a special committee of three, to report at the next meeting.

*Cleveland, O. Case L.* The removal of the books to the library's new quarters in the Caxton building was begun on Nov. 13. Here the library is established in well equipped rooms, taking up the entire eighth floor, and giving over 10,000 square feet of floor space.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* An opening reception was held in the children's department of the library on Nov. 30, from 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. The room, which is in the basement of the new library building, was decorated with palms and cut flowers, and was visited by hundreds of children, their mothers and their friends. The department contains about 12,000 v., and over 3500 children are registered borrowers. An attractive announcement circular of the reception was issued, containing also a message from the librarian "to the friends of the children," setting forth the aim and methods of the library in its work with children.

*Columbia Univ. L.* The annual report of Dr. J. H. Canfield, the librarian, as noted in the local press, shows that during the year 17,559 books were added, of which 6352 were received by gift, 1258 by exchange, 2151 by the binding of pamphlets and 7645 by purchase. The library now contains nearly 315,000 volumes. During the year 70,624 cards were added to the catalog and 1300 different periodicals were received regularly; 87,848 volumes were issued for use out of the building. The number of persons who borrowed books was 3133, of whom 2023 were undergraduates, 694 graduates, and 404 officers of instruction. A total of 184 volumes were loaned in 35 libraries in 16 different states, and 59 volumes were borrowed by the library from 10 institutions in six states. From the reference department 72,133 books were issued, besides 10,000 volumes which are on open shelves in the general reading room. The aggregate loss of the entire library was but a trifle more than one-third of 1 per cent. of the entire contents.

An experiment is to be made during the current year in the division of history. By the generosity of an unnamed friend of the university, that division will expend between \$3000 and \$4000 in the equipment of a laboratory library in history for undergraduate students. "It is not known that an experiment of this kind and of this magnitude has been made in any educational institution in this country, and the results are awaited with great interest by other departments."

*Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L.* (28th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1901.) Added 2557; total 27,100. Issued, home use 88,533 (fict. 64.4%):

ref. use 22,758; school use 26,018. New registration 2114; total cards in force 4104. Receipts \$15,128.64; expenses \$6503.21.

Much further extension of the library's activities "is seriously hampered by lack of room and facilities for work which are impossible in our present limited quarters. The single problem of shelving our regular monthly accessions of new books is becoming a serious one, and the need of separate children's and adult's reading rooms is growing more and more apparent."

The opening of the library on holidays and Sundays was inaugurated, and has been greatly appreciated. The duplicate collection of popular books (265 v.) installed in October has also been acceptable to the public; its total cost was \$252.67, and the total receipts amounted to \$254.21.

About one-third of the amount required to purchase "an acceptable site" for the new library building offered by Charles F. Grey, of Evanston, has been pledged, and "it is believed that the balance of the funds required will be forthcoming." Separate reports are presented from the librarian, the assistant librarian for reference and school work, the cataloger, and the head of the circulating department.

*Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L.* The library directors have accepted the building plan submitted in competition by Eames & Young, architects, of St. Louis. The building will be of stone, two-storied, in the Renaissance style, furnished inside in marble and bronze.

*Guthrie (O. T.) P. L.* The annual report of the library was submitted to the meeting of the city federation of women's clubs, in Guthrie, in October. The library dates its inception with the organization of the federation, the library committee having been appointed Feb. 14, 1900, at the first meeting of the federation after its organization. During the 19 months of its existence the library receipts amounted to \$1555.01; expenses to \$1275.11. On Sept. 25 the library was formally transferred by the federation to the city of Guthrie, "for the use and benefit of all citizens." At the time of the transfer the library contained 1310 v.

*Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute L.* "The report of the librarian shows that the school is not only creating in our own students a real love for books, and training librarians for other colored schools in the south, but that the immediate community, both white and colored, is availing itself of the library. The school children of Hampton, as well as their parents, have drawn books, and quite a number have come from Newport News. It is desirable that the school's equipment should be thrown open just as far as possible to the people of both races.

"More travelling libraries have been sent out into the country districts, where there is great dearth of books, and where the teach-



ers of the public schools labor under great disadvantages. Our present building is altogether inadequate for this growing department of the school's work. Mrs. Huntington, the widow of the late Collis P. Huntington, who was one of the school's trustees, has offered to give \$100,000 for the erection and equipment of a building to be known as the C. P. Huntington Library. This sum will not only provide a suitable building for enlarged work along the lines already started, but will provide a fund for carrying on such work, so that it shall not be an increased drain upon the school's resources."—*From 33d report of the Institute.*

*Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L.* (8th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 3356; total 20,539. Issued, home use, 64,799 (fict. 67%; juv. fict. 14%). New cards issued 1285; cards in use 3014.

The circulation shows an increase of 13,772 v. over that of 1900, and a decrease of six per cent. in the issue of fiction. A re-registration of borrowers was begun in March. The classified catalog of the library is now complete, with the exception of a few odds and ends, principally public documents. "The completion of this work leaves the library with an author catalog, a classified subject catalog, and separate author and title catalog of fiction and juveniles. These are the essentials."

*Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L.* (24th rpt.) Added 9914; total 126,236. Issued, home use 495,376 (fict. 38.7%; juv. fict. 27.3%). New registration 13,717; total cards in use 26,073.

"During the year 22,541 books were issued 102,564 times by 336 teachers in 45 graded public schools, 1 state normal school, 3 high schools, 1 school for the deaf, 4 parochial schools, 9 Sunday-schools, 1 vacation school and 1 teachers' institute."

From Mrs. Antoinette Keenan the library received the gift of \$10,000, which has been devoted to a special collection of works on literature, kept in a separate room and known as the Matthew H. Keenan Memorial Collection.

*Nashville, Tenn.* At a meeting of the city council, on Nov. 14, a resolution was passed authorizing the mayor to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$100,000 to the city for a public library building.

*New Haven (Ct.) Y. M. Institute L.* (Rpt.) The library contains in its main collection 22,755 v. In addition it has a special loan collection of 144 v. and a delivery collection of 136, the books in the latter department being delivered to members at their homes. The membership is given as 447, and the circulation was 46,590, fiction being about 64 per cent.

*New York, Women's clubs and libraries.* At the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Buffalo in October,

an entire session was devoted to the subject of libraries. A report for the Library Section, made by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, of Brooklyn, was followed by papers on "How to stimulate interest in libraries," by Mrs. Frances Edgerton; "Some suggestions for those starting libraries," by Miss Theresa Hitchler; "The choice of books," by Mrs. S. Stephens; "The value of libraries for the preservation of historical records," by Mrs. S. R. Weed; "Modern progress of the card catalog principle," by Miss M. S. R. James; "Should the public library board include women," by Mrs. I. H. Cary; and "What public libraries might do for boys," by Mrs. M. E. Craigie.

*Richmond, Va.* An ordinance providing for the administration of the Carnegie Library by a board of nine trustees was adopted by the city council on Dec. 2. The library board is to consist of two members from the board of aldermen, three from the common council, the superintendent of city schools, and three private citizens, to be chosen one from each of the three school districts of the city. The ordinance was made effective in January, 1902.

*San Francisco (Cal.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1901.) Added 14,323, of which 3800 were accessions to branches; total 136,395 (24,203 in branches). Issued, home use 711,409 (fict. 41.38%; juv. fict. 12.15%), of which 335,308 were drawn from the branches; lib. use 231,514 (69,739 from branches). New cards issued 17,550; cards in use 33,249. Receipts \$71,839.50; expenses \$61,392.35.

The number of cardholders is 9.7 per cent. of the city's population. "A careful study of the localities represented by the cardholders shows that a majority of the people do not find it convenient to use a library situated at a greater distance than one-half or three-quarters of a mile." An extension of the library system to these outlying districts is therefore regarded as most desirable.

At the branch libraries "a system has been adopted which will permit us to supply a larger selection to the smaller branches than has been possible heretofore. A 'deposit collection' has been formed from which books will be sent to each of these branches. When a given lot has been at one branch for a sufficient length of time it will be transferred to another branch, and another lot will take its place at the first branch. These transfers will be made from time to time, so that eventually all the books in the collection will have made the rounds of the branches."

*University of Texas. Course in library training.* The university has established a course in library science, which opened Nov. 11, 1901, and will end with the college year, June 11, 1902. The course will be under direction of Benjamin Wyche, the librarian, assisted by Miss Caroline Waudell, of the library staff, a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School, who will devote her-

self especially to cataloging instruction. The class this first year will be limited in number, and no entrance examination will be required. The only charges are the annual fee of \$10, a library fee of \$1, and a deposit of \$4, returnable at the end of the year, less the amount of any fines or damages for books lost or injured. Expenses for supplies and text-books will not exceed \$10. Students taking the course will be allowed remuneration for their services to the extent of the matriculation fee of \$10, when they shall have become sufficiently trained. "The course of instruction will be along the lines followed in the leading library schools, and will include selection of books, ordering, accessioning, classifying, cataloging, bibliography and reference work; and will be supplemented by a course of collateral reading, so that students may become familiar with the history of the library movement in this country, and with methods other than those employed in the university library. As proficiency can be attained only by experience, each student will be required to work six hours a week in the various departments of the library under the direction of the members of the library staff."

*Washington (D. C.) P. L.* (4th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1901.) Added 2072; total 22,811. Issued, home use 123,555 (fict. and juv. 97,899). New registration 2871; total registration 13,328.

This report is largely devoted to plans and estimates for work and administration in the new Carnegie building, which it is expected will be open to the public before the close of next year. In its present inadequate quarters the work of the library has largely increased, and its opportunities are many. Urgent plea is made for an appropriation from Congress that will insure its development and usefulness. Interesting comparisons are given of income and expenses of half a dozen of the larger public libraries of the country.

The "duplicate collection of popular books, issued at a charge of 10 cents a week, has proved satisfactory to borrowers, and self-supporting. It is pointed out that the library, for its small size, "is fairly well supplied with general works, language and literature, and has proportionally an excess of fiction; it is very weak in other classes. That it should fall below the average in books treating of the useful arts, such as mining, engineering, electricity, etc., is quite natural, for each library tries to adapt itself to the local needs, and there are probably fewer mechanics in Washington than in any other city of the same size. The demand for books on the social and natural sciences is probably largely met by the technical libraries in the different departments. The library need only provide the more popular works such as would be used by the general public and by school children, and should refer specialists to other sources of information in the district."

*Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Ct.* The university *Bulletin*, no. 29, for November, notes the bequest to the library of \$20,000, left by the will of Mrs. Stephen Wilcox, of Brooklyn, who died Aug. 21, 1901. This "is the most notable gift to the library since the receipt of the Hunt bequest." Additions from June 1, 1900, to May 31, 1901, are given as 2023; "the total number of volumes in the library at the present time is 61,000." "The reclassification work of the past year, done for the most part during the summer, covered general periodicals, church history, and biography, about 6000 volumes in all. The total number of volumes classified is 30,000. Of the 31,000 volumes unclassified about one-half are in urgent need of classification."

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* John Hall Rollo, indicted for stealing books and parts of books from the library, was brought up for trial in the General Sessions Court on Nov. 26, his lawyer withdrawing the plea of not guilty for one of guilty. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Institute Free Library, appeared as witness for the state, and described the mutilation of the library volumes, and the manner in which articles and illustrations were ruthlessly clipped from the books. He displayed some of the volumes offered in evidence, and pointed out how Rollo had constructed a book on "Bibliomania" out of clippings from library volumes. Mr. Bowerman said he understood Rollo had formerly been employed in the library, and was an habitué and constant reader there. He doubted if \$2500 would cover the damage done to library property, and he stated that in most cases Rollo had removed the library imprint by means of acid, and had either sold or kept the books. It was shown that the accused was a man of considerable literary attainments and a close student, but that he had become a mental and physical wreck through continued use of opium. He has been in an enfeebled condition ever since his arrest. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and the payment of \$68 restitution money, and costs.

*Wisconsin, Women's clubs and libraries.* The Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs at their annual convention, at Madison, in October, devoted an entire session to the subject of libraries. The program included an address on "What can club women do for the country schools," by J. W. Stearns, of the State University; the report of the library committee of the federation, by Mrs. R. G. Thwaites, chairman; and addresses by F. A. Hutchins on "What clubs can do for our travelling libraries"; and Mrs. Edward Porter on "The result of one travelling library."

#### FOREIGN.

*Ireland, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.* The department has arranged to aid approved village and workmen's libraries by donations of books on

economic, industrial and allied subjects. The books must not exceed £3 in total value, and are to be selected from a list furnished by the department.

*Northern Counties L. Assoc., England.* The first annual report of the executive committee of the Northern Counties Library Association, presented at the Plymouth meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, is issued in pamphlet form by the honorable secretary and treasurer, J. W. C. Purves, of the Public Library of Workington. The association was organized "to unite all persons engaged or interested in the work of libraries, both public and private; to promote or assist local authorities in bringing about the adoption of the public libraries act; to hold quarterly meetings in different towns for the reading and discussion of papers and subjects; to assist in promoting bills to be presented to Parliament affecting public libraries; and to do something to improve the status and education of assistants by holding competitive examinations." There are 51 members, representing 37 libraries, and the association is formally affiliated with the parent body, the L. A. U. K.

*Vancouver, B. C.* The contract for the \$50,000 Carnegie library building was signed on Nov. 12.

*Workington (Eng.) P. L. and Reading room.* (Rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1901.) Added lending lib. 408; total 7638. At the beginning of the year the ref. library contained 1050 v., but owing to lack of room liberal transfers had to be made to the lending library, the total number reserved for reference being 868 v. New cards issued 389; cards in use 2339. Issued 47,277 (fict. 23,089; juv. 10,537).

Residents of the suburb of Harrington are allowed the use of the library "in return for a subscription equivalent to a half-penny rate on the rateable value of Harrington." 4052 v. were sent to Harrington by carrier during the year. The Workington Book Club, established in connection with the library, is in a way an application of the "duplicate collection" plan, in use in various American libraries. The object of the club is to purchase new books in all classes of literature and present them to the Public Library after 12 months' exclusive use by the club members. Members pay an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. for one volume, 15s. for two volumes, and £1 1s. for four volumes. The books in the club collection are kept on separate shelves during the club ownership, directly accessible to members; they may be reserved for one day by postal notification, and they will be exchanged as often as required during the hours that the library is open. The club has a membership of 55; the subscriptions received during the year amounted to £27 1s., which was spent in the purchase of 241 v., each volume being issued on an average of 22 times.

## Gifts and Bequests.

*Lake Charles, Ia.* On Nov. 20 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give \$10,000 for a public library, on the usual conditions that \$1000 annually be guaranteed for maintenance.

*Meriden (Ct.) F. P. L.* In response to an appeal for aid from the trustees, the library has received the sum of \$4115 in public contributions and subscriptions. Of this amount there were four separate gifts of \$1000 each from George A. Fay, Francis Atwater, J. D. Billard, and Mrs. E. H. White.

*Passaic (N. J.) P. L.* On Nov. 19 it was announced that Peter Reid, of Passaic, had offered to give a public library building to cost \$50,000 to the Passaic suburb of Dundee. This section is almost wholly devoted to mills and factories and their operatives, and the public library has maintained a branch there for two years or more. Mr. Reid's gift is made with two conditions: that the building shall be known as the Jane Watson Reid Memorial Free Library, in memory of his wife; and that "the city shall use and maintain the building for free public library purposes, having suitable rooms for the proper assistance and instruction of the young people in that rapidly growing section of the city." It is intended to perfect all plans for the building at once, and to begin building operations early in the spring.

*Plainfield (N. J.) P. L.* The library has received the gift of a very valuable collection of butterflies from ex-Mayor Alexander Gilbert. The collection, which is valued at over \$10,000, contains in all more than 5000 butterflies, at least 2000 being distinct specimens, varying greatly in size and coloring. It has been arranged by Professor George Franck, of the American Entomological Company, of New York, who classified and labelled each specimen. The rarest part of the collection is that comprising the North American specimens. The New Jersey specimens are exceptionally complete. Six cases are devoted to the North American collection, which is said to be even more valuable and complete than that on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History, in New York. Some of them are natives of Colorado, some of Florida, others of Texas, and still others of the New England states. The collection is arranged in eight cases, and it will later be placed on public exhibition in the art gallery.

*Springfield (Mass.) City L. A.* By the will of the late Charles M. Kirkham the library receives a bequest of \$10,000, of which \$5000 is to be devoted to purchase of books and \$5000 to beautifying the grounds.

*West Swansey, N. H.* By the will of the late George W. Stratton, of Boston, the "Strat-

ton Free Library," of West Swanzey, with its contents and the land on which it stands is bequeathed to Dr. G. I. Cutler, F. L. Snow, Obadiah Sprague, A. J. Day and N. C. Carter, of West Swanzey, to be held by them, and their successors as trustees, as a library and art gallery, for the free use of the inhabitants of West Swanzey, forever. To the trustees is also given \$5000, which is to be invested, the income to be used for repairs to the library building, for rebinding books and for maintenance. The following conditions are included in the will: "Cumbersome books of no interest to the general reader, such as Congressional or Patent Office reports, and the like, and pictures of artists without real talent and education and not in themselves educational, or of general interest to the young people of the town of Swanzey, whom this institution was principally designated to benefit, should not be allowed places in the building; nor should portraits, photographs or pictures of any kind, of people of Swanzey, or elsewhere, who are not distinguished enough to be known out of their own country for learning, talent, good works or services, find a place in the building."

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* The library has recently received several gifts of portraits and photographs. These include a handsome portrait of Longfellow, presented to the children's room; the gift from Howard Pyle, also for the children's room, of a set of photographs of his Washington pictures; and 23 portraits of Delaware jurists, from W. F. Smalley.

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### Librarians.

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ASHHURST, John, assistant librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, has been appointed librarian of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, succeeding John Edmands, for nearly half a century in charge of that institution. Mr. Ashhurst, who is the son of the late John Ashhurst, Jr., of Philadelphia, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, entered the service of the Free Library of Philadelphia, as head of its West Philadelphia branch, in January, 1896, and since 1897 has been a member of the staff of the central library. He is secretary of the Philobiblon Club, and has been a member of the American Library Association since 1897. A dinner in honor of Mr. Ashhurst on the occasion of his appointment was given by Joseph G. Rosen-garten, of the board of trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia, at the University Club, on Nov. 30. Mr. Ashhurst entered upon his new duties on Dec. 2.

BARTLETT, Miss Louise Leffingwell, for ten years past librarian of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Athenæum, has resigned that position. Miss Bartlett was formerly librarian of Atlanta University. During her connection with the St. Johnsbury Athenæum she was one of

the most earnest and effective workers for the library advancement of the state. In 1894 she was appointed one of the original board of state commissioners, and in 1895 was reappointed for five years. She has been a member of the American Library Association since 1892.

DANA, John Cotton, librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association, has been appointed librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., succeeding Frank P. Hill. Mr. Dana came to Springfield from the Denver Public Library in January, 1898, as successor to the late Dr. William Rice. During the four years of his administration the usefulness of the library has been largely developed, and it has been brought into close touch with the public through the establishment of a children's department, circulation of books through schools and from branches, home delivery, and like means. The library has also been a center of helpfulness in the work of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, in which Mr. Dana has been actively interested. Mr. Dana's resignation has been received with general expressions of regret at Springfield, and the library staff in a formal resolution says: "During the four years of his incumbency he has proved himself an able and wise leader in all departments of library work, and a courteous and considerate head to his corps of assistants, treating them one and all as fellow-workers in the great field of education through the 'people's university.' What the loss is to the city of Springfield, time will not fail to show; what the loss is to his fellow-workers in the state and community we deeply realize."

Mr. Dana will enter upon his work at Newark on Jan. 15.

EDMANDS, John, the veteran librarian of the Mercantile Library, of Philadelphia, has been made librarian *emeritus* of that institution, and on Dec. 2 was succeeded in its active administration by John Ashhurst. In June last Mr. Edmands completed his 45th year as librarian of the Mercantile Library, but his library record runs back to 1846, when he became librarian of the Society of Brothers in Unity, in his senior year at Yale, while for six years before he accepted the call to Philadelphia, in 1856, Mr. Edmands was assistant librarian of Yale College Library. At the time he assumed charge of it the Mercantile Library contained but 13,000 v.; at the present time its collection numbers 185,000. Mr. Edmands has always been deeply interested in the bibliographical side of library work, and his "Junius bibliography," his "Bibliography of 'Dies iræ,'" and his "List of historical novels up to 1889" are well-known contributions in this field. In 1877 he devised and put into operation the system of classification, since continued at the Mercantile Library. Mr. Edmands has always been interested and active in library affairs, and is

a fellow of the American Library Association, of which he was one of the earliest members and supporters.

HAYS, Miss Alice Newman, N. Y. State Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed assistant in charge of periodicals at Leland Stanford Jr. University Library.

McCLURE, Miss Margaret J., for 17 years past librarian of the McKeesport (Pa.) Free Library, died at her home in McKeesport on Nov. 23, aged 52 years. Miss McClure had served as librarian ever since the organization of the library.

MALTBIE, Miss Anne L., New York State Library School, 1899-1900, has been appointed cataloger in the Connecticut State Library.

WALRATH, Miss Belle, assistant librarian of the Chippewa Falls (Wis.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of that library, succeeding Miss Maude Early, resigned.

WHITE, Miss Caroline, for 28 years librarian of the Western College for Women, at Oxford, O., and a senior member of the faculty, died at Oxford on Nov. 21.

WILLIAMS, Miss Mary, Pratt Institute Library School, class of '98, assistant in the Hampton Institute Library, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Nee-nah, Wisconsin. The appointment takes effect January 1.

WINCHELL, Miss F. Mabel, assistant librarian at the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., has been appointed librarian of the Manchester (N. H.) Public Library.

WOOD, Miss Harriet A., N. Y. State Library School, 1897-98, assistant in reference department of the Cincinnati Public Library, has been appointed chief cataloger at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

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## Cataloging and Classification.

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CHICAGO (*Ill.*) P. L. Special bulletin no. 2: Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving day, Christmas. November, 1901. 36 p. D.

An unusually full classed list of books and magazine articles, which should be useful in many libraries.

CINCINNATI (*O.*) P. L. Quarterly bulletin, July-August-September, 1901. 22 p. 1. O.

The NEW BEDFORD (*Mass.*) F. P. L. Bulletin for November contains reference list no. 58, devoted to "The whaling industry." It covers six pages, and includes a goodly array of log books, and over a dozen titles representing "whaling fiction."

The NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has issued the first of the short reading lists in leaflet form, as discussed at its Lake Placid meeting. This is on "The United States government and its administration," and is similar to the list on this subject printed in L. J., October, p. 745, except that it contains ten titles instead of eight — these being Dole's "American citizen," Fiske's "Civil government" and "American political ideas," Harrison's "This country of ours," Wilson's "Congressional government," Bryce's "American commonwealth," Goldwin Smith's "United States," Goodnow's "Politics and administration," and "Great words from great Americans." The second list will be on "Debating." These lists will be furnished to libraries at 15 c. per hundred, in any quantity, and may be obtained by application to the secretary of the association, Mrs. H. L. El-mendorf, 319 Norwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for November contains a compact "Check list of American county and state histories in the library," in two lists, arranged alphabetically by states.

OTLET, Paul. Comment classer les pièces et documents des sociétés industrielles: résumé d'une causerie faite aux membres de l'Unité Sténographique de Belgique, dans la Salle des Répertoires de l'Institut International de Bibliographie. Brussels, Imprimerie de l'Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 1901. 40 p. O.

Reprinted from *L'Okygraphe*.

SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. Class list no. 8: Supplement, completing all class lists to August 1, 1901. Salem, Mass., August, 1901. 8+171 p. O.

This, with the preceding five class lists, completes the printed catalog to Aug. 1. 1901.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for November devotes its special reading list to the record of a good collection of short stories.

SAN FRANCISCO (*Cal.*) P. L. Catalogue no. 11: Periodicals, newspapers, and other serial publications, and books in the reference room. San Francisco, 1901. 63+4 p. O.

The list of periodicals and newspapers is alphabetical under class; reference books are arranged by subject, and an author index is appended.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Accessions to the department library, July-September, 1901. 35 p. (printed on one side) O.

## CHANGED TITLES.

"Nanna, a story of Danish love" . . . from the Danish of Holger Draehmann, rewritten in English by Francis F. Browne, Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1901. c. A. C. McClurg & Co., 1901, is the same as "Paul and Virginia of a northern zone" . . . from Danish of Holger Draehmann, Chicago, Way & Williams, 1895. c. Way & Williams, 1895. The introductory note signed by Francis F. Browne is dated Sept., 1895, in the early edition and Sept., 1901, in the later edition. It seems to me this is a particularly offensive example of palming off an old book as a new one.  
W. K. STETSON.

"Dorothy Marlow," by A. W. Marchmont, published in 1900 by Rand, McNally & Co. is the same book published under the title of "Heritage of Peril," by the New Amsterdam Book Company in 1901.

## FULL NAMES.

*The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:*

- Adams, Washington Irving Lincoln (Woodland and meadow);  
 Allen, William Cicero (North Carolina history stories);  
 Bailey, Edgar Henry Summerfield, and Cady, Hamilton Perkins (A laboratory guide to the study of qualitative analysis);  
 Bell, Hill McClelland (Manual of orthoepy and orthography . . .);  
 Benson, Charles Best (Abraham Van Deusen and many of his descendants);  
 Beverley, John William (History of Alabama);  
 Boswell, John Wesley (A short history of Methodism);  
 Bridgman, Arthur Milnor (A souvenir of Massachusetts legislators, 1901);  
 Brown, John Dunwell (Commercial development of Staten Island);  
 Brown, Oliver May, 1826- (Bible chronology);  
 Campbell, Colin Percy (An index-digest of New York court of appeals decisions, 1847-1901 . . .);  
 Candler, Warren Akin (Christus auctor: a manual of Christian evidences);  
 Clifford, Chandler Robbins (Period decoration . . .);  
 Coates, Henry Troth (A short history of the American trotting and pacing horses . . .);  
 Cornman, Oliver Perry (A brief topical survey of United States history, by O. P. Cornman and O. Gerson);  
 Donaldson, Alfred Lee (Songs of my violin);  
 Duffy, James Oscar Greeley (Glass and gold);  
 Dyer, Isaac Watson (Maine corporation law . . . with notes of decisions and blank forms; comp. by I. W. Dyer);  
 Ellis, Joseph Loran (The history of Nevin);  
 Espenshade, Abraham Howry, ed. (Forensic declamations for the use of schools and colleges);  
 Estill, Harry Fishburne (The beginner's history of our country);  
 Frisbie, Henry Samuel (Prophet of the kingdom);  
 Gager, Charles Stuart (Errors in science teaching);  
 Garland, Henry Lastrapes, jr. (Code of practice of Louisiana . . .);  
 Gibson, Robert Edward Lee (Sonnets and lyrics);  
 Goodell, Reginald Rusden, ed. (L'enfant es-pion, and other stories);  
 Gross, William Benjamin (144 new epigrams);  
 Haliburton, Margaret Winifred, and Norvell, Frank Turner (Graded classics. First reader);  
 Harvey, Almon Floyd (The atlas outlines of English grammar);  
 Haskell, Stephen Nelson (The story of Daniel the prophet);  
 Hebbard, Stephen Southric (The philosophy of history);  
 Hotchkiss, Willis Ray (Sketches from the dark continent);  
 Hughes, Robert Morton (Handbook of admiralty law);  
 Huntington, Harry Woodworth (The show dog . . .);  
 Irvine, Leigh Hadley (An affair in the South Seas . . .);  
 Johnson, William Henry, 1858- (A sketch of the life of Rev. Henry Williams . . .);  
 Jones, Allen Bailey (The spiritual side of our plea);  
 King, George Washington (The moral universe);  
 Loomis, Elisha Scott (Original investigation; or, How to attack an exercise in geometry);  
 Macfarlane, John James (Commercial and industrial geography);  
 Marton, Albert Martin (The photo-oleograph process);  
 Massey, Wilbur Fisk (Crop growing and crop feeding . . .);  
 Mayne, Dexter Dwight (The modern business speller);  
 Mechem, Floyd Russell (A treatise on the law of sale of personal property);  
 Mills, Jared Warner (Mills' Colorado digest . . . 2 v.);  
 Morris, Isaac Marion (Footsteps of truth);  
 Peebles, Isaac Lockhart (Spiritualism, or spiritism . . .);  
 Pershing, Howell Terry (The diagnosis of nervous and mental diseases);  
 Peters, Percy Bysse Shelley (Shorthand dictionary . . . Isaac Pitman system, prefaced by P. B. S. Peters);  
 Pickett, Leander Lycurgus (The blessed hope of His glorious appearing . . .);  
 Pieper, Ludwig Reinhold Paul (Der kleine catechismus Luthers);  
 Pitzer, George Calvin (Therapeutic suggestion applied . . .);  
 Polhamus, William Henry Harrison (Cedar Creek: a poem);

Purdy, Charles Wesley (Practical uranalysis and urinary diagnosis . . .);  
 Reading, Joseph Hankinson (A voyage along the western coast; or, Newest Africa);  
 Reed, Eleanor Caroline (Gross) (The battle invisible, and other stories);  
 Reed, Lucas Albert (The scriptural foundations of science);  
 Rhodes, Christian Kline (The stock owner's adviser);  
 Rider, Joseph Benjamin (Rider's little engineer . . .);  
 Rogers, Winfield Scott (Intermediate lessons in Pitmanic shorthand);  
 Shiels, George Charles (Spanish in a nutshell . . .);  
 Sibley, Frederick Orrin (Zanee Kooran . . .);  
 Southworth, Gordon Augustus (English grammar and composition for higher grades);  
 Stewart, William Peter (Concrete identities);  
 Terborg, Johannes Emelius (Der Heidelberger katechismus . . .);  
 Tyrrell, Henry Grattan (Mill building construction);  
 Webb, Frank Rush (Manual of the canvas canoe);  
 Williams, Herbert Upham (A manual of bacteriology . . .);  
 Williams, William Orson (An old dusty's story);  
 Willoughby, Edwin Clifford Holland (Immortality; or, The hope beyond the grave);  
 Wilson, Fred Allan (Bible conundrums);  
 Wohlers, Henry George, *comp.* (The general cotton code for actual cotton and futures);  
 Wyer, Henry Sherman (Nantucket, picturesque and historic);  
 Wyman, Willy Edward Alexander, *tr.* of Bruin, M. G. de (Bovine obstetrics).

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### Bibliography.

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"ALBATROSS" expedition. Chronological bibliography relative to the work of the *Albatross*. (In U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, rpt. for 1900, p. 501-502.)

ARABIAN NIGHTS. Chauvin, Victor. Bibliographie des ouvrages arabes ou relatifs aux Arabes, publiés dans l'Europe chrétienne de 1810 à 1885. tome v: Les mille et une nuits. Partie 2. Liège, 1901. 12+296 p. 8°.

ASSE, Eugène. Les Bourbons bibliophiles; rois et princes, reines et princesses; avant-propos par G. Vicaire. Paris, H. Daragon, 1901. 8°, 4 fr.

BELGIUM. Pirenne, Henri. Bibliographie de l'histoire de Belgique: catalogue méthodique

et chronologique des sources et des ouvrages principaux relatifs à l'histoire de tous les Pays-Bas jusqu'en 1598, et à l'histoire de Belgique jusqu'en 1830. 2me édition. Bruxelles, H. Lamertin, 1901. 8°.

BERMUDA. Cole, G: W. Bermuda and the *Challenger* expedition: a bibliography giving a summary of the scientific results obtained by that expedition at and near Bermuda in 1873. Boston, Printed for private distribution, 1901. 16 p. O.

Mr. Cole says, in a prefatory note: "The principal object in printing these pages separately is to invite criticism in order that a more extended bibliography of the subject, now in hand, may be made as complete and serviceable as possible." A careful piece of work, almost every entry being fully annotated.

*The Bibliographer* is the title of a periodical to be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. early next year. It is to be devoted to scientific bibliography and to notes of interest to book collectors, and will be published monthly, except during July, August, and September.

COLONIES AND COLONIZATION. Appended to a comprehensive survey of colonial administration from 1800-1900, in the October issue of the "Monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States," (No. 4, series 1901-1902,) published by the Treasury Department, is a "Bibliography of colonies and colonization," prepared by the Library of Congress.

FINANCE. Oberlin (O.) College L. Bulletin 5: Trial bibliography and outline of lectures on the financial history of the United States; by E. L. Bogart and W. A. Rawles. Oberlin, 1901.

GAUSSERON, B. H. Bouquiniana. Notes et notules d'un bibliologue. Paris, H. Daragon, 1901. 8°.

GEORGIA. Smith, George Gillman. The story of Georgia and the Georgia people, 1732 to 1860. Macon, Ga., by the author, 1900 [2d ed., 1901]. 20+664 p. 8°. Contains a five-page annotated bibliography.

GIRY, Arthur. Notices bibliographiques sur les archives des églises et des monastères de l'époque carolingienne. Paris, Bouillon, 1901. 110 p. 8°.

The *Literary Collector* begins its third volume, with the October number, under the direction of Frederick W. Bursch, who is now proprietor as well as editor. It is hoped to make the magazine bibliographically use-

ful to librarians and book buyers generally as well as to private collectors, and the issues for October and November contain contributions from W. J. Hardy, H. Pène du Bois, A. W. Pollard, and others. In the October number appears a memoir and bibliography of George Catlin, by W. H. Miner. The *Collector* is published from 33 W. 42d st., New York. Mr. Bursch, its new owner, is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, and has for some time past been engaged in literary work.

MARYLAND. Mereness, Newton D. Maryland as a proprietary province. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. 20+530 p. 12°, net, \$3.

Contains a four-page bibliography relating to the proprietary period.

MILK. Rothschild, Henri de. Bibliographia lactaria: premier supplément (année 1900) à la bibliographie générale des travaux parus sur le lait et sur l'allaitement jusqu'en 1899. Paris, O. Doin, 1901. 6+98 p. 8°.

NAPOLEON I. Lumbroso, Alberto. Dei principali repertori bibliografici per la storia del direttorio, del consolato, e dell'impero. (*In Rivista delle biblioteche*, v. 12, no. 9-10.)

A full and critical survey of the bibliographies of Napoleon and his times.

PALESTINE. Paton, Lewis Bayles. The early history of Syria and Palestine. (The Semitic ser., no. 8.) New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901. 36+302 p. 12°, net, \$1.25.

Contains a classified bibliography of 16 pages.

PROTOZOA. Calkins, G. N. The protozoa. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. 8°, (Columbia Univ. biological ser., no. 6.) net, \$3.

Contains a bibliography, p. 311-314.

PYROMETRY. Le Chatelier, H., and Bondonard, O. High temperature measurements; tr. by G. K. Burgess. New York, Wiley, 1901. 12°, \$3.

Contains a bibliographical index, p. 215-223.

RENOUARD, Ph. Documents sur les imprimeurs, libraires, cartiers, graveurs, fondeurs de lettres, relieurs, doreurs de livres, faiseurs de fermoirs, enlumineurs, parcheminiers et papetiers ayant exercé à Paris de 1450 à 1600, recueillis aux Archives nationales et au Département des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale. Paris, H. Champion, 1901. 11+368 p. 8°.

RUGS. Holt, Rosa Belle. Rugs: oriental and occidental, antique and modern: a handbook for ready reference. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1901. 8+167 p. 4°.

Contains a 5-page bibliography.

SLAVERY. Locke, Mary Stoughton. Anti-slavery in America, from the introduction of African slaves to the prohibition of the slave trade, 1619-1808. (Radcliffe College monographs.) Boston, Ginn & Co., 1901. 15+255 p. 8°.

Contains a chapter on anti-slavery literature after the Revolution, 1783-1808 (p. 166-197), and a bibliography (p. 199-231). For the bibliography no library south of Philadelphia was consulted.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. Pt. 10: Aluminium, concluded. (*In Chemical News*, Nov. 22, 1901. 84:249-250.)

VALUE. Sewall, Hannah Robie. The theory of value before Adam Smith. (*In Publications of the American Economic Association*, August, 1901. 3d series 2, no. 3.) 128 p.

Contains a 3-page bibliography.

#### INDEXES.

HILL, Edwin A. On a system of indexing chemical literature, adapted to the classification division of the U. S. Patent Office, concluded. (*In Chemical News*, Nov. 1, 1901. 84:210-213.)

As the conclusion of his paper Mr. Hill favors a general scheme of indexing current chemical literature, carried out at some future time for the benefit of American chemists, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

#### Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

George Douglas, pseud. of G. B. Brown, "The house with the green shutters" (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Kitchell, Joseph Gray, is the compiler of "American supremacy."

Dexter, Almon, is a pseud. of Dickson, Frederick Stoever. "And the wilderness blossomed."

Fielding, Howard, is a pseud. of Hooke, Charles W. "Equal partners."

Murray, Alice E., is a pseud. of McAleese, Susan Elizabeth. "The ambitions of a worldly woman."

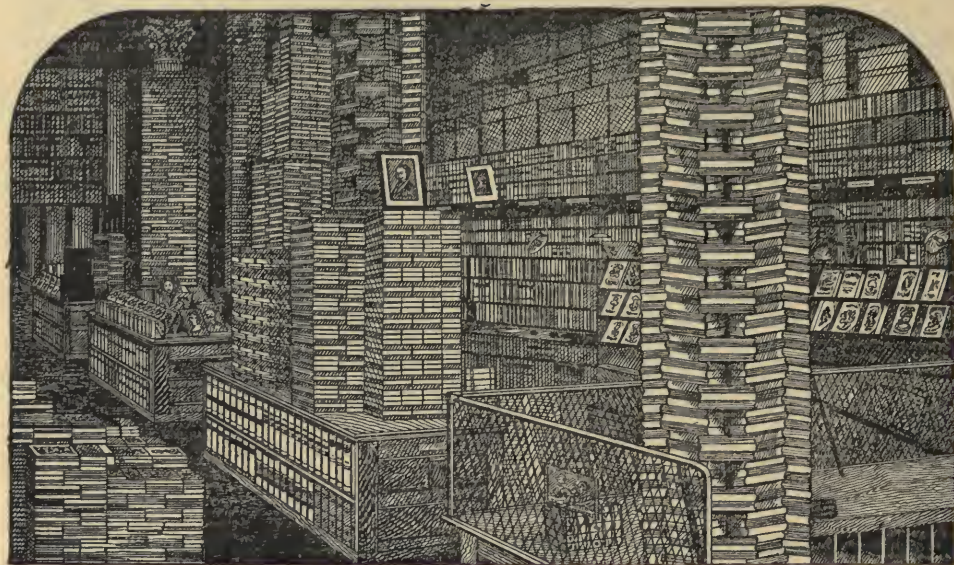
Vere, Percy, is a pseud. of Huddle, John Thomas. "As others see us."





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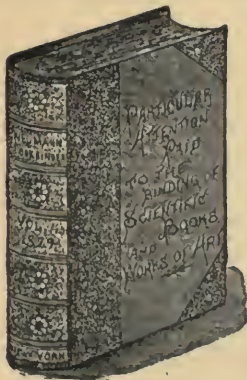
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2 copies *American Machinist*, Nov. 21, 1901.

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Wedmore's Four Masters of Etchings.  
Pickwick, 1st ed., cheap bound copy.  
Mr. Witt's Widow, by Hope.  
Half a Hero, by Hope.

McClymonds Public Library, Massillon, Ohio.

Exploration of the Colorado River of the West and Its Tributaries, 1869-72, by Major J. W. Powell. Pub. by the U. S. Government, U. S. Geological Survey.

Public Library, Peoria, Ill.

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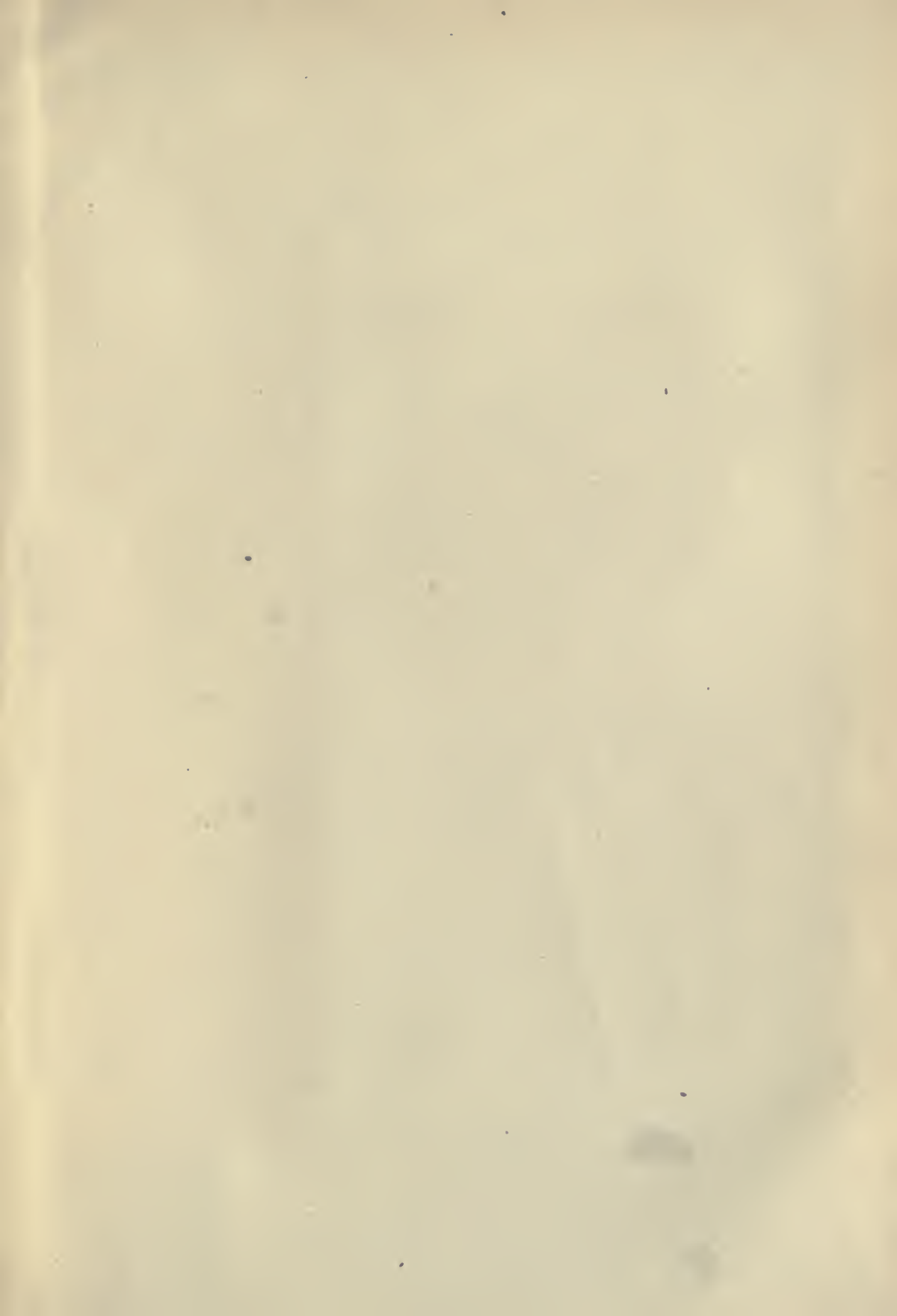
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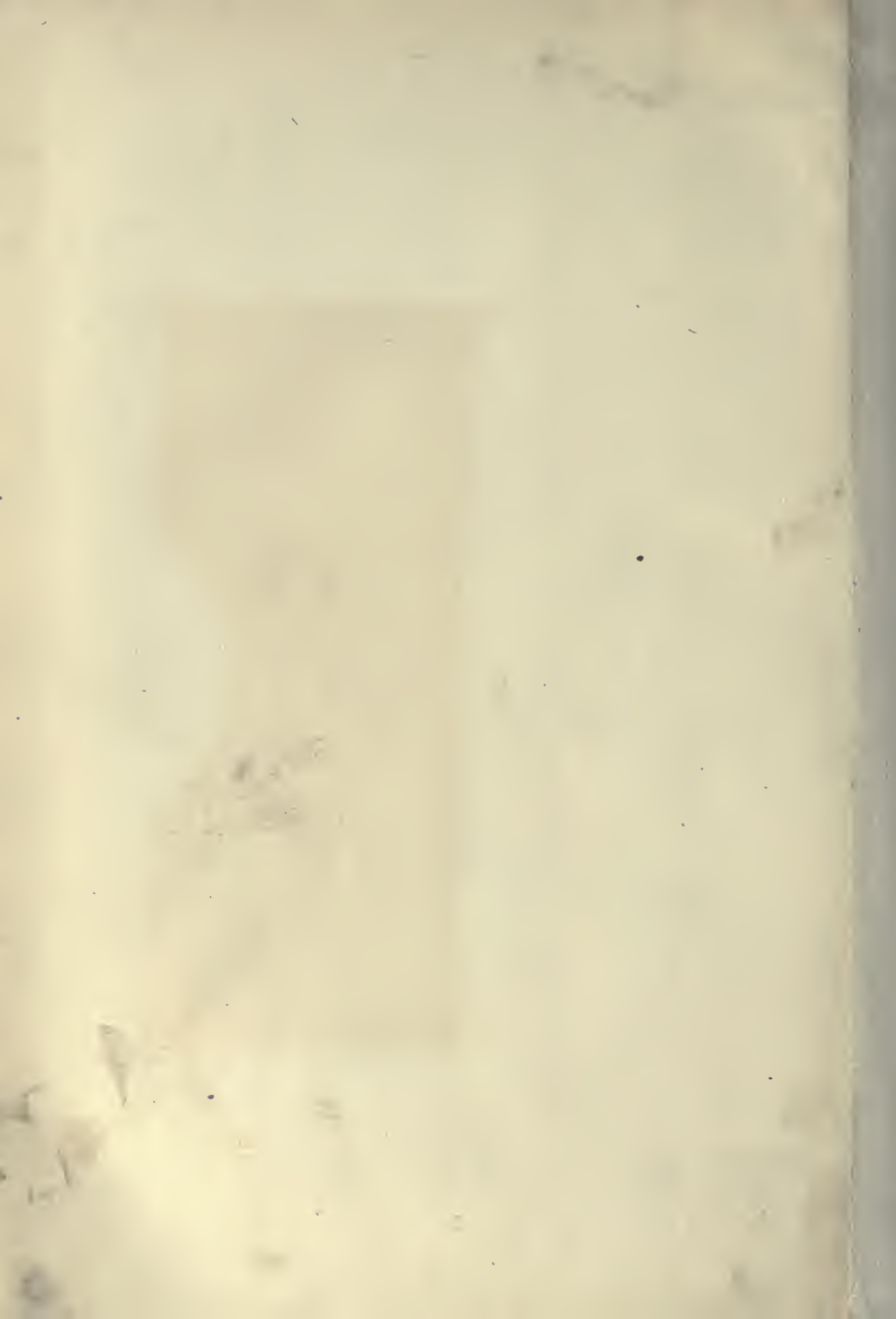
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