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CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS,

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 1

THE year 1906 was not especially noteworthy in library annals, although the conference at Narragansett Pier brought together an attendance second only to the previous New England meeting at Magnolia. At the 1906 meeting, however, an increase in membership of the A. L. A. of over 600 was reported, making the year 1905-06, in this respect, the banner year of the Association, this result being stimulated by the ensuing advance of the first year membership fee to \$3. The Association at that meeting received with regret the resignation of Mr. Gardner M. Jones as treasurer, after his many years of patient and efficient service in that post of self-sacrifice. An important A. L. A. event of the year was the establishment, in pleasant rooms and under happy auspices, of the long-proposed official headquarters, in Boston, under charge of Mr. E. C. Hovey, furnishing also adequate space for the work of the Publication Board under charge of Miss Nina E. Browne. The Association now looks forward to the conference at Asheville, N. C., for which the date has been provisionally fixed at May 23-29. The cost of transportation is likely to be such as to give remarkable opportunity at a very reasonable price for a journey from West, North or East to the Southland, at the most beautiful time of year in the North Carolina mountains. The post-conference trip will include a rest-stay in the lake region among those mountains and a sight of the Jamestown Exposition soon after its opening days.

IN the extension of library associations, 1906 saw the beginning of two national organizations—in France the Association des Bibliothécaires Français, and in Denmark Danmarks Folkebogsamlinger. In each case the association has devoted itself so far chiefly to practical problems of library finance—the French in an attempt to raise salaries, and the Danes in an agreement with the booksellers as to discounts to libraries. The latter association has its own periodical, *Bogsamlingsbladet*, a quarterly. In the United States the American Association of Law Librarians has

been added to the list of specialist organizations in the library profession. A state association has been organized in Montana—making a total of thirty-six state organizations—and at least three local clubs have been formed, in Massachusetts the Southern Worcester Library Club, making four local organizations in the banner library state, in Minnesota the Twin City Library Club, and the Iowa City Library Club in that city. The associations previously in existence show continued vigor, and the amount of time required for meetings seems to grow constantly greater. The Library Copyright League was also organized with the specific purpose of emphasizing the interest of libraries in the pending copyright measure. There has been extension, too, in organized opportunities of library training, 1905 contributed the Southern Library School and the Indiana Library School; 1906 adds the Wisconsin Library School, besides a number of new summer schools, most of them conducted by state commissions, some by colleges and universities. This increased supply responds to an increasing demand, but a glance at the map shows that the schools are clustered in two groups rather than distributed to meet local or district needs. This is, however, not unusual with educational and professional institutions, and objection on that score is perhaps more academic than real.

THE increase in number of libraries and also in circulation and effectiveness continued at a good pace; and especially notable has been the increasing demand for books in the Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs of Greater New York, caused by increased supply through Carnegie branches. Library experience, indeed, reverses the adage of economics that demand produces supply. Mr. Carnegie's gifts have not been as many or as large in 1906 as in previous years, but they nevertheless aggregated the substantial sum of \$3,063,176, distributed among 266 libraries and colleges in this and other countries that had not previously received money from him, with increases in 74 previous gifts.

THE year has not been notable in bibliographic productivity, except for the publication at the very end of the year of the great "Portrait Index," on which the Publication Board of the A. L. A. has been at work for so many years and which has at last been issued in excellent shape through the Library of Congress. This enterprise was one of the earliest suggested as possible developments of co-operative work, since it could scarcely be undertaken otherwise than through association and co-operation of the widest sort. Mr. W. C. Lane is entitled to especial credit for the steadfast devotion with which he has stood by the helm of this great enterprise, and Miss Nina E. Browne for her admirable executive work and patient handling of its vast detail in practical management. Mr. J. D. Brown, of London, added an important system of subject classification to library literature, and Mr. E. A. Savage made a beginning in a new field in his manual of annotation. The third part of "State publications" covering the far West, including the Pacific coast, was published. A new volume in the United States catalog series included not only the new material for the years 1902-1905, but also changes and corrections from the data of the preceding main volume.

THE library profession lost by death in 1906 the most beloved and foremost of English librarians in the passing of Dr. Richard Garnett, so long associated with the British Museum—a sorrow tempered by recognition of the enormous productive value of his long and active life. The death of Mr. John Philip Edmond, of Edinburgh, was also a loss to our English brethren. In the American profession we mourn the loss of Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, of Buffalo, who had the respect and affection of his colleagues, not only for his long record of useful work during the days of his wide activity, but also for his manful fight in these later years against illness and approaching death. Serious illness has deprived us for much of the year of the companionship and co-operation of Mr. F. M. Crunden, of the St. Louis Public Library, whose many burdens—culminating in his large activity and delightful hospitality at the time of the St. Louis Exposition and conference—overloaded his strength, and

of Miss Electra C. Doren, head of the Western Reserve Library School, who also has been overburdened by close devotion to library interests. It is gratifying, on the other hand, to note the return to library activities of Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, to whose services in the pioneer library school the cause of library training owes so much, and who is happily in renewed health and vigor, beyond her former measure, and the convalescence of Miss Helen E. Haines, whose work as managing editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been suspended since library week at the Catskills, by illness resulting from nervous overstrain, and who is now recruiting health and strength at Atlantic City in the hope of early resumption of her post.

THE copyright hearing last month, which is reported in full elsewhere, so far as it concerns libraries, emphasized the differences of opinion which exist regarding the pending copyright measure. The fear of certain librarians that the phraseology of the bill might result in limiting the circulation as well as the purchase of books by libraries, which the advocates of the bill declared to be unfounded, was happily set at rest by the statement of the chairman of the committee that no language having that effect would be reported. The official position of the A. L. A. delegates who had assented to the proposed compromise was met by the protest through the Library Copyright League of a large number of libraries, undoubtedly among the most important in the country, which produced a considerable effect upon the minds of the committee. There has been little disposition to object to limiting the privilege of importation to incorporated institutions, the restriction to one copy in each invoice and the prohibition of importation of unauthorized editions; and the question at issue is chiefly the clause denying any right to import foreign editions of books by American authors unless the American edition is out of print. The Treasury Department considers this last proviso unworkable in practice, and it seems probable that the committees in reporting the measure to their respective houses will reach a conclusion which, though not entirely satisfactory to either side, will not be entirely unsatisfactory from either point of view.

SOME NOTES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BOOKBUYING
FOR LIBRARIES*

BY ISABEL ELY LORD, *Librarian Pratt Institute Free Library*

I.

It has long been recognized that the librarian of a public library is in the unusual position of a professional man who must at the same time be a business man. If he be a business man only, he may through admirable administration succeed in a measure; yet he will fail to accomplish what can and should be accomplished through a public library. But, again, if he has the other qualities of love of books, love of people, knowledge of books, knowledge of people—if he has these without business information and business ability, he will fail to do all that he should do, since he will fail to make the best use of the funds at his command. The librarian, with the director of a museum, is alone in requiring commercial knowledge in acquisition, where there is no commercial measure for the use to which he puts the material acquired. The library exists only by the constant expenditure of money, with no possibility of return in kind. This means that the administrator of such an institution must constantly consider the financial side of his work, while he must gauge results by service to the community. This last is true also, of course, of the administrators of school, college, university, and charitable institution; but the librarian deals in a constant and detailed expenditure of funds that, in its variety and variations, calls for much more time, thought, and experience than that of the heads of such institutions.

Now I suppose that we all agree that the ideal librarian is born, and cannot be made by any training of man. This is surely true as to what we justly consider the higher qualities; but it can hardly be so for the business side. Doubtless, business men are born, also, and, in addition, made, as are all the greatly successful men in any calling; but the born business man is not likely to turn to a profession where the money reward is always small, and business ability can be used only

*Alumni lectures delivered before the New York State Library School, June, 1906.

in a limited way. It would seem, therefore, that there must be a good deal of training in the business side of library work, in order that its ends may be more effectively gained.

Any training in business habits; in accuracy, attention to detail, proper subordination of detail, calculation of ultimate loss and gain—any training of this sort, wherever had, can be turned at once to the profit of library work. Almost all of the men who have been most successful as what we call "real" librarians, and have, at the same time, been good administrators, have received no business training applied especially to the library except as they have gained it in practice. But it is quite possible to lay down certain general directions and to state certain general principles so that they may be of service to the novice in the work. That is what is attempted, in a modest way, for the subject of bookbuying, in this paper. It cannot claim to cover the ground or to exhaust the subject, but its statements are founded, in every detail, on experience, and for that reason may have a certain value.

ATTENTION PAID TO BOOKBUYING

Before beginning on the present state of things, let us glance at the attention that has been paid to the subject officially, so to speak, by librarians. When the 1876 conference of librarians was held at Philadelphia, the first attempt by the booktrade to fix the retail price of books was being made, and only 20 per cent. discount from the list (net) price was allowed to librarians. The conference of librarians passed the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Poole:

Resolved, That the discrimination against libraries in the rules of the American Booksellers' Association, which forbids the trade from supplying libraries with books at a greater discount than twenty per cent., is unjust and impolitic, and is a rule which no librarian is bound to respect.

A committee was appointed to deal with the publishers; but the next year they reported

that action had become unnecessary, as, to quote the *Publishers' Weekly* of February, "Reform has become a mockery, the *American Book Trade Association almost a myth, the twenty per cent. rule a thirty per cent rule" — by which is meant no rule at all. In the pages of the LIBRARY JOURNAL there is little as to bookbuying from 1876 to 1901. In 1884 there is an editorial on the subject (9:99); in 1893, at the Chicago conference, Mr. Gardner M. Jones had a paper (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 18:234-235) on the "Accession department" that touched on the subject and brought out some discussion; in 1897, at the Philadelphia conference, Mr. Ernst Lemcke had an admirable paper (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 22:C12-16) on the "Librarian and the importer." Then, in 1901, the net price rule established by the newly-formed organizations, the † American Publishers' Association and the ‡ American Booksellers' Association, brought the subject to the fore. The discussions at the Waukesha conference, 1901 (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 26:C31-37; C134-137), the Magnolia conference, 1902 (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 27:C142-146; C153-156), and the Niagara conference, 1903 (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 28:C135-150) were supplemented by discussions and resolutions in state and local clubs, and at the bistrate Atlantic City meeting, 1902 (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 27:I34; I42).

At Waukesha in 1901 was appointed the first A. L. A. committee on the relations with the booktrade, and the dealings of this committee with the publishers are to be found reported in the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The accusation was almost publicly made that the committee did not accomplish what it might have; but it is yet to be proved that another committee could have done more, and it is highly probable that the hesitancy of the American Publishers' Association to adopt the net fiction rule desired by the American Booksellers' Association (to which reference will be made later) is due to the representations made by the American Library Association committee. The truth seems to be that the publishers wish to try for themselves "what the traffic will bear," and that they will do this regardless of any body of customers.

*Organized in July, 1874.

†Organized July 25, 1900.

‡Organization completed March, 1901.

In 1904 the name of the A. L. A. committee was changed to Committee on bookbuying. This committee has devoted its energies to the publication of a compact bulletin which had been begun by the committee under its old name—a bulletin appearing irregularly, whose object is to suggest to librarians different economies in buying. It has published lists of dealers in second-hand books whose catalogs will be useful, the English and American prices of books it will pay to import, warnings and suggestions of all sorts. Twenty-nine such bulletins have appeared since December, 1903. Mistakes have been made at times, as to facts of price, and certain libraries have attempted to import, urged thereto by the recommendation of the A. L. A. committee, but without the knowledge necessary to make importation a saving. But the mistakes have not been serious, and the very sharpness and promptness with which they have been criticised and corrected shows how much attention is paid to the bulletins. And they have done much to educate librarians in economy of bookbuying. No librarian can afford to ignore them. Bulletin 19 appeared in the *A. L. A. Booklist*, December, 1905 (v. 1, no. 8), in which number may be found an Index to Bulletins 1-19. Most of the bulletins are also printed in *Public Libraries*, and a few appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the *Publishers' Weekly*; but a complete set is obtainable only in the separate form. Since 1901 there have been more articles on the subject of bookbuying in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Public Libraries* and the commission publications.

It is a fact worthy of attention that the latest formed of the national library associations, that of Denmark, organized in November, 1905 (Danmarks Bogsamlinger), has as its chief and almost its only object the gaining a library discount from the Danish Booksellers' Association. It is worth noting, also, that it was immediately successful, and that all members of the association get a discount of 25 per cent. All orders must be sent through the association office and there stamped, a matter simple enough in a country with one publishing center. The Danish Library Association undertakes to discourage the buying of second-hand books, as some offset for the increased discount. All this is

significant. It is hard to realize what a difference there is in such an association whose reason for existence is primarily a commercial one, and the American Library Association, whose aims are education and friendly help toward the end for which the means of library work—and among the means book-buying—exist. It is not likely that any one would prefer to change our own association into the more business-like body, nor does it seem probable that the A. L. A. will ever act as a compact and effective business organization for any such definite purpose as that of our good friends the Danes.

The statement regarding the Columbia College School of Library Economy, made by its founder at Buffalo, in 1883, contained no mention of bookbuying as a subject to be taught; but in the prospectus of the school, issued in 1884, this subject is brought out. It has not, however, so far, proved practicable in any of the library schools to give detailed instruction in the subject, with practice.

BOOKBUYING AND BOOK SELECTION

It is impossible to separate the question of bookbuying from that of book selection. The amount of money available for the purchase of books is always inadequate to the possibilities of purchase; and in order to use the library funds to the best advantage, certain decisions must be made as to the actual books that shall be bought, and whether these, if books of the day, shall be bought on publication. This last is perhaps the question that one must consider first. Shall new books be bought damp from the press, or is it advisable to wait for any part of them?

NET PRICES

This brings us at once to the question, so important to bookbuyers, of net prices. In May, 1901, by an agreement between the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association, a rule was adopted which is still in force. By it the retailers bind themselves to give, for such books as shall be published "net," to ordinary retail buyers no discount from the net price to be fixed for each book by its publisher. To special classes of people and to certain institutions, of which the library is one, the retailers may give a discount of 10 per cent. The net price rule must hold for each book for

one year after publication, after which time the retailers are free to give any discount they choose. It was understood that fiction, books known as "juvenile," and school books should not be published net; but it was the publishers' stated intention to publish other books at a net price. Feb. 1, 1902, an addition was made to this rule by which copyrighted fiction should be sold at no discount greater than 28 per cent., except that a special discount of 33 per cent. might be given to those entitled to the 10 per cent. on non-fiction. This is commonly spoken of as the "protected" price in fiction. It is not a net price, as fiction, which is almost invariably listed at \$1.50, is sold everywhere at a greater or less discount. The practically universal price to private buyers is, indeed, \$1.08, giving the full 28 per cent. discount. Jan. 1, 1904, "juveniles" were included in this fiction rule. When the first of these rules was established, it was greeted by librarians generally as a reform, since under the old rule, or lack of it, the booksellers were being rapidly driven out of business in all except the great cities. This was chiefly because the dry goods and department stores sold books, as an advertisement, at no profit, or at one so small that no bookseller could compete with them and make a living of any sort. These "cut rates" were a great loss, as they were adopted by firms that treat books as merchandise, to be sold by clerks ignorant of any of their qualities except their price, and make no attempt to keep in stock the best books of all time or of the day, when the ephemeral and well-advertised favorite of the moment is easier to handle. The publishers stated that they would lessen the list price of books so that the net price would be a fair compensation for the loss in discount. A book now published at \$1.50, they said, and sold to the average library at \$1, would be listed net at \$1.25, so that with the 10 per cent. discount the library would pay \$1.12½. Although even this increase in price was a serious one to libraries, with their limited funds, it was accepted as fair and, in view of helping the bookseller, desirable. Whether, in these commercial days, there is any body of men who, having a monopoly—for copyright is, of course, such—and an iron-bound agreement by which retail prices are fixed by the manufacturer, could refrain

from using this fortuitous combination for their own gain, it is difficult to say. That the publishers are not such a body of men was proved very soon. The continuations of series published at \$1.50 were published at \$1.50 net; those at \$1 were now \$1 net, etc. Statistics of such advances have been compiled by librarians, committees, etc. and an advance of at least 24 per cent., by and large, has been proved (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 27:27). The publishers, when their attention was called to this, replied—though neither reply nor retort has been made officially—that there were several causes for this advance, three of which were the increased cost of binding, which is now expected to be ornamental, the increased cost of illustration, and the increased advertising demanded by the authors. To the librarian's retort that a plainer binding and no illustrations would vastly improve most books, and that if advertising increased the expense of a book, it would seem economy to stop it, there has so far been no reply. The *Publishers' Weekly*, in an editorial Feb. 20, 1904 (65:637-638), presents the causes for advance in price. The publishers have replied to criticism that the association has nothing to do with prices—each publisher setting his own—but is concerned only with the maintaining of the prices when fixed. This hardly affects the result, as it is the protection that enables the publisher to raise prices. No facts and figures have been given to prove that the cost of production has increased 24 per cent.—or any other definite amount—since 1901.

The *Publishers' Weekly** will be spoken of later, as a tool for the librarian in making his list of new books, etc., but it has another value that is not always appreciated. It represents the American booktrade, and in its editorials and its articles can be found the expression of the attitude of the trade at a given moment, with trade information and advice of value to the librarian as well as to the bookseller. All this matter should be read regularly, as a part of the knowledge necessary to intelligent buying. The *Book and News Dealer* was the official organ of the American Booksellers' Association, and contained the proceedings of that body, a complete list of net books, a list of the members

of the American Publishers' Association, and editorials and notes of interest, but ceased publication in April, 1906.

EFFECT OF THE NET PRICE

The great increase in the cost of books of recent publication has made libraries generally hesitate as to their purchase. It is true that numerically considered the proportion of books published net is still small, but books that are "new" in the ordinary sense—new matter—are practically all net. There are published every year certain books of such value and character that it is undoubtedly for the best advantage of the library, in its service to the public, to secure them immediately. And if such books are to be bought, if, indeed, any net book is to be bought before the term of protection has expired, it should be bought as soon as it is published. There is no money advantage in delay, and there is a serious disadvantage of moral effect. Those whom the library serves like to have the books that are being reviewed and talked about; and if such books are worth buying at the advanced price, they should be bought at once.

The great question in the selection of books to-day comes in the question of inclusion in this class. If a good book of African travel is published now, when there is no special cause for interest in that country, is it desirable for the library to buy it, when a book on the same subject, quite as well-written, as authoritative, and as interesting, was published three years ago and may be had at at least 25 per cent. less than the new book? It can often, indeed, be bought second-hand at 50 per cent. less. Is there an advantage in the newness of the book that makes it worth two equally good in every other way? This is a question that each librarian must decide for himself and for every book. It is quite evident, from their reports, that many of the large libraries of the country have very greatly reduced the proportion of their new books since the net price rule was established. Many of them, also, are even buying more books now with the same money, since they have been forced by the net price rule to buy second-hand books and to import. This is a distinct advantage to the libraries, not only as to the number of books added, but also and chiefly because the quality of the additions is

*\$4 a year.

bettered. Formerly many more ephemeral books were added than now, when hesitation about cost brings a delay that enables the librarian to get a better perspective of the book in question. Waiting for a book to be reduced in price may mean finding that it is not worth even the lesser cost, and so the library is spared a waste of money. It contains less dead and dying wood.

Since the publishers themselves admit that they venture on the publication of many books that they would refuse if they did not count on the library trade, it is probable that they considered the net price as what is known in the picturesque language of the trans-Mississippi region as a hold-up. Free public, and especially municipally supported, libraries, they seem to have argued, must buy what the public wants, and they must buy at any price, short of an obviously outrageous one, that the publisher fixes. The publishers would certainly deny that they reasoned thus, whether consciously or unconsciously, but that they did would seem only a logical deduction from the facts known to us. If they expected this, however, they have been partially disappointed. A sale of fifty copies less of a \$4 book makes an appreciable difference in the profits of the edition, and it is certain that the loss has been as great as that in many cases. It seems clear that the libraries in great part, and for the better books, create as well as supply a demand, and that they are now able to create the demand for good books over twelve months old, as they did before for those under that. Publishers create a public demand that is imperative to a library only by advertising enormously, and even then the book must come up to a certain standard. Now there are very few books except novels that bring profit enough to pay for much advertising. And the demand that comes for the more expensive books, as a rule comes from people who are quite open to the argument that it is advisable for the library to get two books instead of one by waiting a little. All this would seem to mean hurting the publication of those books that every good publisher—and most of them *are* good—desires most to see on his lists. Whether this has really happened, it is too early to see. Some publishers and booksellers certainly complain of a falling-off in library trade. And

it seems to librarians that there have been more remainders of good books in the market than there used to be. But all this is a question that will settle itself in time.

There has never been any serious intention on the part of libraries of hurting their own interests, even temporarily, by establishing a boycott on net books, but if the present prices are maintained, administrators of public library funds must let their selection of books be affected by the advanced cost of new books. Fewer new books can be bought for the same money, and the purchasing power of the library in this class of books will be diminished. This will have several good results: it will lessen the amount of ephemeral literature bought; it will give time and funds to fill in the valuable books of the past; it will take the libraries out of the position of encouraging the Athenian desire for the new because of its newness.

To mention the practice of certain libraries of giving out the list of the books most asked for in the library for the week or month—the “most popular” books—may seem a stepping aside from the subject of bookbuying, but as a matter of fact it is not. By thus advertising further the much-advertised “best sellers” the library creates a further demand for them, and the necessity of expending more of the library funds to meet this demand for what in nine cases out of ten is ephemeral. That comes down to one side of bookbuying.

The American Booksellers' Association has asked the American Publishers' Association to publish the ordinary novel, now \$1.50 “protected,” at \$1.20 net. If the price of fiction is thus advanced, it will give many a librarian an argument for doing what he has long desired to do—namely, to stop the purchase of new fiction. No librarian can look with pleasant feelings on a row of twenty copies of “When armor was in fashion,” idle on the shelves now that the advertisements have ceased. In their place he might have bought twenty volumes that would be serviceable to the end—if he could stop buying new fiction. Whether many libraries will decide to do this if fiction goes up to \$1.08 or \$1.17 can be told only when this happens, but every librarian would find a certain relief in doing so.

[After this paper was in type the American

Publishers' Association, at a meeting Jan. 9, 1907, repealed all the existing rules and regulations of the association having any reference to the prices of books, by passing a resolution covering the matter. This plan (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 32:20) recommends the same discounts that hold at present, but all agreements of the sort in the future will be made between the individual publisher and the dealers whom he supplies. This change was made because of the trend of recent judicial decisions as to combinations "in restraint of trade," the one nearest applicable to the book-trade combination being that as to the drug trade combination, declared illegal by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Dec. 3, 1906.

How much this will change the discount to libraries will be determined by the rules of the individual publishers and by their ability to enforce them.]

THE QUESTION OF SELECTION

Each year there is printed a large number of books, and even the smallest library must buy some small proportion of these at once. After this selection for immediate purchase, there remains a mass of matter which can be sorted into classes:

1. Books to be bought as soon as the price is lowered, whether by increase of discount or by second-hand buying.
2. Books to be bought only if obtainable at second hand.
3. Books that may be bought at "remainder" prices.
4. Books that will be accepted as gifts, but not bought.
5. Books that will not be added under any circumstances.

For this last class it is not necessary to keep a full list, though it is advisable to make one for any book that may "sound well," but has been discovered to be valueless. A slip list is, of course, the only possible method of having constantly at hand one's recorded knowledge of such books. How full this list shall be depends on the number and kind of books the library buys, the good memory of the person buying, that person's knowledge of books and authors, and the use of the list. If a librarian who knows exactly what is in the library, can trust his memory for additions, and uses the list

himself, he needs to make slips simply for books that he knows only from reviews. But if some one else is to check the list with second-hand catalogs, etc., or if the record is to represent the needs of the library, useful to any one, then all books desirable for the library must be added. For example, the librarian knows perfectly well that he has not the new edition of Grove's "Dictionary of Music," and he does not need to make a slip for his own use, if he has decided to wait for a second-hand copy; but if the list of desirable books is checked by an assistant, Grove should go in, unless the librarian re-checks all lists. From this large and ever-increasing number of titles, additions are chosen as rapidly as they are obtainable advantageously. Such a list is necessary, as a supplement to memory of the possibilities of addition; but if the librarian does not know his library thoroughly, he cannot even use this to advantage, since it is not possible to collate every catalog that comes in as to every item, nor would such a practice pay.

METHOD OF LISTING THE SELECTION

The formation of the list is easier than the selection from it. Every librarian should read the annotated list of the books of the week in the *Publishers' Weekly* as diligently as does the library school student under compulsion. The initial checking for American books should be done there, and the slips made and filed.

The *Cumulative Book Index* also lists all new books, and in a dictionary form, so that a book may be found under title and subject as well as author, but gives no descriptive notes. It cumulates all entries into one alphabet at intervals, which average three months. The *Publishers' Weekly* cumulates quarterly, semi-annually and annually. Both publish "books wanted" lists, elsewhere referred to. The *Publishers' Weekly*, whose value has already been stated, gives also lists of auction sales and trade notes. The Library of Congress galley sheets are of value to the large library, but are too expensive for any other. They record a complete list of copyrighted material, and much other matter, but with few notes that aid much in the selection of books.

If the library can afford the *Cumulative*

Book Review Digest, additional information gleaned from that should be added to the slips each month. This periodical gives extracts from the notices of books published in the well-known literary reviews. We all know that book reviews are too laudatory, and in running through the columns of the *Cumulative Book Review Digest* one finds few quotations that are unfavorable, but the extracts often give information about the book that has not been gained from the *Publishers' Weekly*. The *A. L. A. Booklist* brings its added and more valuable information regarding a carefully chosen selection from the new books, and some check should be adopted—as a letter A—to mark a book approved therein. The literary reviews add their quota. The publishers' lists and announcements come in daily, though most of them are of small value if the other sources are used. There is an advantage, however, in having the books grouped by publishers, as they are nowhere else except in the "Order List" of the *Publishers' Weekly*, and, for some publishers, in the *Cumulative Book Index*, as such a grouping enables one to discover the general character of the publications of a given house. Soon the librarian using all these means has an impression of some sort, valuable even when vague, as to the character of every book he has listed. For technical books he generally relies on special reviews and on the "men who know"—when he can find them. He includes in his list all notes of desirable editions of standard books. He enters here all notes of out-of-print books or expensive old books that would increase the value of his collection. He has, in short, one single file to consult when he wishes to order a book that he has not.

The library within my knowledge that has the most perfect system of such listing is the John Crerar Library, of Chicago. Mr. C. W. Andrews, the librarian, has been good enough to furnish the following description of the system.

"Titles to be considered are drawn from three sources:

"(1) The examination of 11 book lists (especially Library of Congress, English, French and German trade lists, and *Natura Novitatis*) by the librarian.

"(2) The reading of 102 journals for reviews by the staff.

"(3) Requests of readers. The selection is mainly by the librarian, but all titles not selected for purchase by him are subsequently examined by the reference librarian. The results of the examination are noted as follows (each slip being marked with a number):

"1. Selected for purchase.

"2-1. Out of print; buy at any reasonable price.

"2. Await further information (used for books on the border line, and for new editions—having less than 10 per cent. increase—of books within our field; also, for dissertations and similar pamphlet material.

"2-3. To be bought at reduced price.

"3. Within our field, but not wanted at present.

"4. Will accept as gift.

X. Not wanted at all (used for mere reprints, misleading titles, and trash, but not for books evidently outside the scope of the library).

"All but class 1 are filed in the official catalog as soon as they can be classified and indexed roughly. As soon as any order is given from class 1, a blue slip giving author and brief title and order number is placed in the official catalog and remains there until the book has been received, cataloged, shelf-listed, etc., when it is replaced by the completed order card.

"It will be seen that if the work of ordering were up to date, it would not be necessary to look in more than one place for the information in regard to any title, but at present it is necessary to look also in the file of titles selected for purchase.

"The general trend of review notices is indicated by abbreviations as follows:

"f. favorable.

"v. f. very favorable.

"unf. unfavorable.

"f. res. favorable with reservations.

"+ — balanced.

"abstr. no opinion, but considerable excerpts.

"One or two other details are of some importance in our library. Under the heading "Estimated cost" is given the price which the librarian expects to pay for the book. The placing of this price on the card is an

instruction to the assistant in the receiving room to approve a charge of that amount or less. This removes the necessity of an inspection by the librarian of more than a very small percentage of the charges. It is hardly necessary to add that this limit is not sent to the agents.

"Another item is the fact that on the order slip the date is that of the bill and not the date of receipt at the library or of the actual accessioning. We have found that this simplifies very greatly reference to the treasurer's records."

It will be seen that this list is an official catalog, including not only books considered for the John Crerar Library, but books received and cataloged. It is therefore the single official collation list, and, as Mr. Andrews says, if the orders up to date were filed, it would be necessary to look only in this one list to collate any book. Such an accumulation of material, even when on slips, is rather appalling, yet the John Crerar official catalog is by no means difficult to use, and the ease with which one can ascertain whether a book is in the library or if not, how desirable it is, is such as to tempt any librarian to undertake a similar one. Such elaboration would indeed be foolish in any but a great library, but a modification of it may be used even for the smallest collection. The greatest immediate expense is for a filing-case; but catalog card boxes can be used when economy in such matters must be practiced. The amount of time spent on such a list must be justified by its value to the library, and this relation of the two must always be settled by the judgment of the librarian.

REPLACEMENTS AND DUPLICATES

So far only books that are new to the library have been considered, but they are by no means the only books added. The replacement of worn-out copies and the addition of needed duplicates make an important part of the business of the order department. Among these the same distinctions can be drawn as for new books. If the worn-out copy is the only one in the library, it comes in for the same consideration as a new book. If it is desirable to replace it, but not desirable to pay the price for a new copy, purchase may be delayed until the opportunity comes to get

it cheap. But in that case the cards for the book should be taken from the catalog, and this means time and trouble that may make up the difference in the cost of the book, new or second-hand. And if the book has ever appeared on any of the printed library lists, it should be replaced promptly if at all. It is hard to consider every case of replacement, but it is a fact that it is always a choice between another copy of the book worn out and some book the library has never had, which might be bought with the same money. It is a counsel of perfection to say that every replacement should be as carefully considered as every addition, but one should do one's best to live up to it. A help in this is the liberal use of the "Not to be replaced" stamp on the shelf-list *before* the book has been discarded, when it can be examined and judged easier than after the discarding.

Another help is to stamp the shelf-list card for every book in the "A. L. A. catalog," "A. L. A.," to show that it should be replaced without further consideration. Where it has proved undesirable to replace such a book, the "Not to be replaced" stamp can be used in addition; but, generally speaking, a library desires every A. L. A. book as a permanency—or until the next "A. L. A. catalog" is issued.

The matter is much simpler if there is another copy of the book in the library when the worn-out copy is discarded. Then, unless there is some special reason, one can wait some time for the opportunity of second-hand buying or for importation. If the shelf-list for every book of fiction be marked with the number of copies desirable for the library, and the shelf-list for all other books be marked in the same way, but only for those of which more than one copy is needed, much time is saved in deciding as to replacement. A library buys a number of duplicate copies while a book is very popular, or when it is used in a given lecture course; it also acquires by gift duplicates excellent for replacement of worn-out copies. But in each case there may be more copies on the shelves than will be eventually needed. There are five copies of a novel popular to-day, but by the time these are rebound and worn out one copy will supply the demand. The number 1 on the shelf-list will show this to the person who

discards four of the copies, and no records of these need go through at all for consideration. In non-fiction, if a second or third copy is added, by gift or for a temporary purpose, of a book of which only one copy is to be kept permanently, the person who crosses out one copy will understand this if there is no mark on the card, and again will send through no record. This has the advantage of enabling one to "stock up" ahead with certain books that are sure to be needed, as the chance to get them offers. If an opportunity arises to get Fiske's "School history of the United States" at 40 cents, when the purchaser is sure that a copy of Fiske will be discarded soon, it is an advantage. And if the shelf-list is marked there is no danger of the copy, which this new one is to replace, being again replaced after being discarded. As to the "standard" novels of which more than one copy is kept, it is almost always possible to replace these soon with good editions at special prices. Such books, which are permanently part of the collection and sure to have constant and hard use, should be re-

placed by copies in special library binding, where that is possible. In bulletin 6 the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbuying made the following statement, which should be kept in mind: "The total cost of a book is represented by first cost plus cost of preserving and caring for it during life." It is a good rule to buy what you can of the "standards" referred to, second-hand, and to put in the rest in a special binding.

The greater part of the purchases of the average public library for its children's department are not new books, but replacements and duplicates. These it is not so easy to get second-hand in good condition, and in this department, even more than elsewhere, a special library binding is desirable. The question is too large to enter upon here, but the subject touches closely on that of bookbuying, as the life of the book depends on the way it is put together. Economical buying secures the binding that insures the largest use for a given cost, and that undoubtedly means, in the case of much used books, a special "library binding."

REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1906: BEING THE FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE A. L. A. "GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS"

BY ALICE B. KROEGER, *Drexel Institute Library*

FEWER reference books have appeared during 1906 than for many years past, and but a small proportion of those mentioned are of very great importance. The compiler will be grateful for suggestions of books which may have escaped her notice.

Encyclopedias

"Nelson's encyclopædia" (N. Y., Nelson, 1905-06, \$42 for set of 12 vols.) is the latest general encyclopedia, of which ten volumes have been published. Although it possesses many admirable features, it is not necessary for the small and medium-sized libraries to buy it if they have the "New International," which is the most useful of the recent encyclopedias.

Philosophy

Rand's "Bibliography of philosophy, psychology and cognate subjects" is published

as vol. 3, pts. 1-2, of Baldwin's "Dictionary of philosophy and psychology" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1906, 2 v., \$10), and is also issued separately. It is a classified bibliography, including references to books and periodical articles. There is no author index, which is a defect. It is the most important bibliography of the subject.

Religion

Singer's "Jewish encyclopædia" has been completed, the twelfth volume appearing in 1906.

Science and useful arts

Gannett's "Dictionary of altitudes in the United States" (Wash., Government Print. Off., 1906, free) is issued in its fourth edition as bulletin no. 274 of the U. S. Geological Survey. In this work the arrangement is under states and cities.

Goodchild & Tweney's "Technological and scientific dictionary" (Lond., Newnes; Phil., Lippincott, 1906, \$6) is an English work which aims to give the modern meaning of technical terms used in the arts and sciences. The articles are brief.

The fourth volume of the "Engineering index," covering the years 1901-1905 (N. Y., Engineering Magazine, 1906, \$7.50), continues this very useful index.

Music

Elson's "Music dictionary" (Bost., Ditson, 1905, \$1) is a dictionary of terms containing also a list of composers and artists with pronunciation of their names, a list of popular works in music, and a short English-Italian vocabulary of musical words and expressions.

The second volume of the new edition of Grove's "Dictionary of music and musicians" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1906) also appeared this year.

Literature — Quotations

In Dalbiac's "Dictionary of quotations (German) with authors and subjects index" (Lond., Sonnenschein; N. Y., Macmillan, 1906, 7s. 6d., \$2.50) the German text is followed by translations, usually from some well-known writer. The arrangement is under first word.

Fiction

A new edition, somewhat enlarged and revised, of Bowen's "Descriptive catalogue of historical novels and tales" (Lond., Stanford, 1905, 2s.) has appeared.

Biography

Actors. Browne's "Who's who on the stage" (N. Y., Browne & Austin, 1906, \$3.50) contains in the form of a biographic dictionary records of the careers of actors, actresses, playwrights, and managers of the American stage. Occasionally useful, but of no very great importance.

A similar work for the English dramatic world is entitled "The green room book; or, Who's who on the stage" (Lond., Clark; N. Y., Warne, 1906, \$1.50). It includes some foreign and American names, and contains besides the biographic miscellaneous information regarding the stage. To be continued annually.

American. Two volumes of the "National cyclopædia of American biography" (N. Y., White, 1906, \$10 ea.) complete the work. They are volume 13 and a Conspectus. The Conspectus is "an analytical summary of American history and biography, containing also the complete indexes of the 'National cyclopædia of American biography.'" This volume of 752 pages, which can also be had separately, contains lists of names grouped under a large number of topics and will be found helpful to the reference librarian. There are lists of United States senators, of congressmen, of ambassadors, etc., presidents of religious organizations, presidents of American universities, editors of magazines and newspapers, Americans in fiction, poetry and the drama, and many other lists. The "Personal index" is full and refers to the volumes of the cyclopedia where the account will be found. There is also a topical index and a list of "First American ancestors and their descendants."

The latest volume of "Who's who in America, 1906-07," has been issued.

German. "Deutsches zeitgenossen lexikon" (Lpz., Schulze, 1905, 12 marks) is a biographical dictionary of contemporary German men and women.

Indian. Buckland's "Dictionary of Indian biography" (Lond., Sonnenschein, 1906, 7s. 6d.) is a useful compilation giving information regarding British soldiers and statesmen and others who have been prominent in Indian affairs, as well as of natives who have been distinguished in any way.

Scientists. Cattell's "American men of science" (N. Y., The Science Press, 1906, \$5) gives brief biographical data (in a similar manner to "Who's who") regarding Americans "who have contributed to the advancement of pure science, the term being used in the narrower sense—or because they are found in the membership of certain national societies."

Portraits

Perhaps the most important reference book of the year to librarians is the "A. L. A. portrait index," edited by W: C. Lane and Nina E. Browne (Wash., Government Printing Office, 1906). It is an index to portraits contained in printed books and periodicals. The work includes entries of about 120,000 por-

traits of thirty-five to forty-five thousand persons. There are 6216 volumes indexed. Dates of birth and death and characterizations of the persons whose portraits are indexed are given. The index may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for three dollars.

History

United States. McLaughlin, Slade and Lewis's "Writings in American history, 1903" (Wash., Carnegie Institution, 1905, pap., \$1) is a continuation of Richardson and Morse's "Writings on American history, 1902." It is a bibliography of books and articles on United States history published during the year, with some memoranda on other portions of America. The list is classified, with an author index.

Periodical indexes, lists, etc.

"What's in the magazines" (Chic., Dial Co., 1906, 50 c. per year) is a new addition to our periodical indexes. The first number appeared in June, 1906. It purports to index 45 leading monthlies. There is a classified index to the magazines and the contents pages of the magazines are given. Brief explanations of the character of leading articles are given. This does not take the place of the "Reader's guide" or the "Library index." Of most use in keeping up with recent magazine literature.

The John Crerar Library has issued a second edition, corrected to November, 1905, of the "Supplement to the list of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston." A bibliography (28 pages) of union lists of serials compiled by A. G. S. Josephson is appended to it.

"*Library work*" is an important new publi-

cation for librarians. Three numbers have appeared during the year. It is issued at irregular intervals and indexes current library literature under subjects. American and English library periodicals as well as other publications are indexed. Of special value on account of the descriptions or abstracts of articles. Current numbers sent free to librarians on request. Back numbers 25 cents per copy.

Documents

State. Part 3 of Bowker's "State publications" (N. Y., Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1905, \$5) covers the western states and territories.

United States. Wyer's "United States government documents" (Alb., N. Y., State Education Dept., 1906, 15 c.) is the best available summary of information regarding our public documents. It is divided into sections as follows: Production and nature; acquisition; arrangement and classification; cataloging; use; appendixes; class work, bibliography; index.

Trade Bibliography

American. The "United States catalog supplement, books published 1902-05" (Minneapolis, Wilson, 1906, \$15) is a thick volume of 2034 pages. Library of Congress card order numbers are given.

The third volume of Evans' "American bibliography" covers the years 1751-1764.

English. The seventh volume of the "English catalogue of books" (Lond., The Publishers' Circular, 1906, \$2) includes the author, title and subject entries of books from January, 1901, to December, 1905.

The "Reference catalogue of current literature for 1906" (Lond., Whitaker, 1906, 2 vols., \$5) is even more bulky than usual. The index contains over 160,000 references.

A LIBRARY BY THE SEA

(AT COHASSET, MASS.)

Here twice a day the tidal waters rise
 And flood the green salt meadows with soft foam;
 How fitting, that beside the eternal Sea
 Eternal Literature should have a home!

—JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

LIBRARY COPYRIGHT LEAGUE

THE League now has a large membership, including the heads of the majority of the important libraries of the country. The officers are: president, Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; vice-presidents, Frederick H. Hild, Chicago Public Library; Frederick M. Crunden, St. Louis Public Library; W. H. Brett, Cleveland Public Library; E. H. Anderson, director New York State Library; George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library; George W. Harris, Cornell University Library; Gratia S. Countryman, Minneapolis Public Library; Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*; Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph Public Library; George W. Peckham, Milwaukee Public Library; Charles F. Lummis, Los Angeles Public Library; C. W. Smith, Seattle Public Library; H. L. Koopman, Brown University Library; George F. Bowerman, District of Columbia Public Library; J. C. Dana, Newark Free Public Library; S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids Public Library; W. T. James, Wesleyan University Library; H. C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, W. P. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.; executive committee, Messrs. Steiner, Anderson, Wellman, Hild, Cutter.

The constitution is as follows:

1. This association shall be called the Library Copyright League.

2. Its purpose shall be to prevent copyright legislation abridging the existing rights of libraries to import authorized editions of books.

3. The officers shall be a president, vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer, who shall choose an executive committee of five from their number.

4. This executive committee shall act for the League, except when the League itself takes direct action.

5. No debt or obligation shall be contracted by the executive committee without a vote of the League.

In preparation for the recent hearing on copyright, elsewhere reported, the League issued the following open letter:

SIR: The Library Copyright League has duly authorized its executive committee to present to you the following arguments against certain provisions of Senate Bill 6330, entitled "A Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts representing Copyright."

The signatures on the accompanying protest comprise 220 persons prominent in library work, 120 of these persons being chief librarians. A list of the libraries represented is appended.

The Library Copyright League is opposed to certain provisions of section 30 of said bill, believing that any bill which includes these provisions would be a distinct detriment to the educational interests of the country, and

as such an undesirable piece of legislation. The provisions of which we complain tend seriously to impair the freedom of public libraries to supply the public with good literature; the interests of the public library are of vital importance to all, as the libraries exist for the benefit of all the people.

The present provisions of law under which libraries import books restrict only the number that may be imported in any one invoice, limiting it to two copies.

The proposed legislation further limits the privileges of importation in the following respects:

I. It limits the number to be imported in any one invoice to one copy. This provision is objectionable, first, because it is sometimes desirable to have two copies of a newly issued book, one for reference and one for circulation; and secondly, because it is frequently desirable to procure in one invoice two copies of books bought in replacement of worn-out volumes.

II. It limits the importation to authorized editions, excluding so-called "pirated editions." The league has no objection to this limitation, except as it may delay the entry of other books contained in the same importing package.

III. It prohibits the importation of foreign editions of books by American authors copyrighted in the United States of America. This provision is objectionable for the following reasons:

1. We object to any provision which will interfere with the free public dissemination of the thought of the world to the citizens of our country through the public library system or will cause any delay in placing this printed thought before our readers. English editions of the works of American authors may, according to those provisions of the bill contained in section 16, be published abroad sixty days before the publication in the United States. Further, simultaneous announcement in America and in foreign countries is not required. Works are frequently announced in England weeks or months before they are announced in the United States. It is impossible to predict that a book will be issued by an American publisher until after he has announced it. This provision would therefore delay the ordering of any book from England until 60 days after it is published in that country, and if the book be not published in the United States a further delay will occur before the book can be procured from England. When a work is published as a serial in a magazine, the copyright of the work in such form preserves the rights of publisher and author, and enables them to postpone reissue of the work in volume form to such time as suits their convenience. Thus, a serial story appearing in magazines on both sides of the ocean has been published in book form in England in October and in America

in the end of the following March. If the American publisher had never cared to issue the book in volume form in the United States, and the law be passed as now drawn, it would be practically impossible for the library to procure such a book.

2. It is in many cases extremely difficult to determine whether the author of a book is an American or not. The determination of this fact would require an enormous amount of labor both by the librarian of a library and the officials of the custom-house at the port of entry, and resultant delay in obtaining the books for circulation. In some cases, as in those of new or little-known authors, there are no possible means for a librarian to ascertain whether an author be American or not. There is no definition of the phrase "American author" in the bill, and the subject is greatly complicated, inasmuch as some American authors publish books in England of which there are no American editions, as some Americans are domiciled abroad and as others have changed their citizenship and have become naturalized in foreign countries.

3. It would be difficult to determine whether a book is copyrighted in this country. This would require libraries to determine, by correspondence with the Copyright Office, the existence of a copyright in advance of ordering. No English exporter can determine the fact, as English publishers object to the printing of an American copyright notice on their editions and the proposed law makes no provision for such printing. We are convinced that the customs officials at any port of entry would be incapable of determining the fact, and that therefore the proposed provision would either result in enormous additional work on the part of these officials, greatly increased expenses, and exasperating delay, or would render the law incapable of enforcement. In any event, it would result in serious delay in obtaining the books for circulation. The inclusion of one doubtful book in a case would undoubtedly result in the retention of the whole case in the custom-house until the question with reference to this book was settled.

4. To secure the consent of the American copyright proprietor, except in rare cases, is out of the question; for in the first place, such proprietor may decline to consent; in the second place, it would often be impossible to get into communication with him; and finally, the labor and expense involved in seeking such consent would often be excessive, and would always be so great as to render frequent seeking of such consent prohibitory upon any library. While assignments of copyright must be registered in the Library of Congress, the changes in the address of the proprietor need not be registered there. In the case of a copyright forming a portion of the estates of deceased persons, extreme difficulty or insuperable obstacles would often prevent libraries from obtaining the consent

of the executors, administrators, personal representatives or legatees of such deceased persons.

5. As disbursers of public funds provided by taxation for the education of the people, we object to any provision which would limit our source of supply of books to the members of any such organization as the American Publishers' Association, whose policy has been to control the price of books by limiting the distribution to such retailers as would agree to maintain advanced prices and refusing to supply goods to those who will not so agree. Such limitation of our market is in effect a tax on a public educational institution, to be paid directly to the booktrade of this country, and would make it possible for the publishers to fix the prices of books at any figure, and hence to tax us in any amount. We respectfully call your attention to a monthly publication known as the *Book and News Dealer*, in which is printed, in each number, a list of those dealers whose supplies have been stopped. This publication is the official organ of the American Booksellers' Association, as appears on the front cover of the publication. The agreement between the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association to control prices has been pronounced illegal, as a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law (26 Stat. L., 209), by a decision by the circuit court for the southern district of New York in the case of *Bobbs-Merrill Co. v. Strauss*. (Fed. Rep. 139, p. 155.)

6. The English edition is often a better one for library purposes than that published in the United States, or is different from that published in the United States in certain respects, as, for example, in character of paper or illustrations, addition of appendixes, etc. It is always desirable to obtain the completest and most durable edition for the use of the public who are the patrons of the public library.

7. There is no obligation upon the American publisher or copyright proprietor to keep in print any decent edition of a work. Public libraries are continually wearing out books and are forced to replace them. In procuring these replacements it is frequently found that certain books are issued in the United States only on poor paper with worn plates and in paper covers, while there is a neat, durable, and well-bound edition published in England. Libraries should be permitted freely to procure the best editions in these cases, wherever it may be printed.

8. The privilege given the American publisher or copyright proprietor as to supplying copies of his edition is too vague. If he should state that the book is out of print today, but will very shortly be reprinted, the public library should not be obliged to wait upon his pleasure, and thus the people be deprived of the use of the book for a time, without any guaranty that the publisher may

not change his mind and fail to reprint the book.

9. The Constitution of the United States (Article I, section 8) gives Congress the power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The proposed copyright bill purports to be drawn with this object. But under existing law authors have a right to all the protection that is necessary. They have a right to copyright in other countries under the act of 1891. They sell this copyright, either for cash or royalty, in England as in America. Once that agreement is made they cannot care whether a book is sold there or here.

We are confident that you will, after careful consideration, amend the bill in such a way as will retain for the libraries of this country the privileges which previous legislation has given them. The Library Copyright League, therefore, asks that there be omitted from the bill in the report of the committees the words after the words "United States" in line 25, page 24, of the Senate print of the bill No. 6330, through and including the word "proprietor" in line 5, page 25; and that on line 19 of page 24 the word "one" be stricken out and the word "two" be inserted in lieu thereof.

BERNARD C. STEINER, *President.*

W. P. CUTTER, *Secretary.*

H. C. WELLMAN, *Librarian City Library, Springfield, Mass.*

E. H. ANDERSON, *Director, State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

FREDERICK H. HILD, *Librarian, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.*

Executive Committee, Library Copyright League.

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ON THE COPYRIGHT BILL

THE second public hearing on the copyright bill was held in Washington, Dec. 7-11, inclusive, before a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The section of the bill that concerns importation by libraries is as follows:

Sec. 30. That during the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any foreign edition or editions thereof (although authorized by the author or proprietor) not printed from type set within the limits of the United States or any editions thereof produced by lithographic process not performed within the limits of the United States, in accordance with the requirements of section 13 of this act, shall be, and is hereby, prohibited: *Provided, however,* That such prohibition shall not apply —

(a) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine,

although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages, of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To books in a foreign language or languages, published without the limits of the United States, but deposited and registered for an *ad interim* copyright under the provisions of this act, in which case the importation of copies of an authorized foreign edition shall be permitted during the *ad interim* term of two years, or until such time within this period as an edition shall have been produced from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or by a lithographic process performed therein as above provided;

(e) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor when imported under the circumstances stated in one of the four subdivisions following, that is to say:

First. When imported, not more than one copy at one time, for use and not for sale, under permission given by the proprietor of the American copyright.

Second. When imported, not more than one copy at one time, by the authority or for the use of the United States.

Third. When specially imported, for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, or university, or free public library in the United States; but such privilege of importation without the consent of the American copyright proprietor shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States unless copies of the American edition cannot be supplied by the American publisher or copyright proprietor.

Fourth. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased *en bloc* for the use of societies, institutions, or libraries, designated in the foregoing paragraph, or form parts of the libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries, and are not intended for sale: *Provided,* That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the American copyright proprietor or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

The hearing was opened, Senator Kittredge in the chair, with discussion of musical copyright. The first statement of special interest to librarians was made by Mr. George Haven Putnam, representing the Publishers' Copyright League. Mr. Putnam said, in part:

"Up to 1891 the American author, the only author who could secure copyright, had the absolute control of his books within the territory of the United States. No copies of any edition not issued here, in the United States, under his authority, could be imported into this country excepting by the authority of the author. That is in line with the copyright systems of all other countries. . . .

"In 1891, on the last day of the session, when the law had been put together in such shape as seemed to be fairly congruous and consistent, certain final interpolations were made. . . . Most of these interpolations were inconsistent, incongruous, and this one was particularly clumsy in its wording [referring to the free importation clause of the present law]. . . . It has worked, it is working, increasing injustice to the producers of copyrights—the authors—and to their assigns, the publishers. . . .

"Now, as a matter of fact, the most intelligent people in this country and the largest buyers of books are those who travel abroad and who carry accounts abroad; the largest buyers and distributors, viz., the libraries—four or five thousand of them—the people upon whom authors and publishers, to speak frankly, largely depend for their living, have had this privilege, . . . so that large proportions of important American copyrighted books are sold here, not in the American copyrighted editions, but in editions produced abroad.

"The authors . . . and the publishers . . . have protested against such an opening of the door. They say it is a great injustice to give copyright with the left hand and to take away a large proportion of it with the right hand."

Mr. Putnam went on to say that he had supposed the whole matter settled to the satisfaction of both sides by the conferences preceding the June hearing, inasmuch as the proposed amendment still allowed importation of a single copy in each invoice, and a library could get in from 52 to 104 invoices a year. Mr. Putnam did not think this justice, but it was an adjustment the publishers were willing to accept. He added that there was never any difficulty in obtaining the copyright proprietor's consent to importation, in case an American edition was unsatisfactory.

In reply to questioning Mr. Putnam stated that grave injustice was now done authors in importation of cheap editions. He instanced the Tauchnitz editions, on which the authors get no royalty, and importation of which into England is forbidden by law.

Following this speaker, Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, official delegate of the American

Library Association, spoke also in favor of the proposed measure.

Mr. Bostwick presented the following statement from the delegates of the A. L. A.:

DEC. 6, 1906.

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION TO THE RECENT COPYRIGHT CONGRESS OF THE RELATIONS OF THAT ASSOCIATION TO THE PENDING COPYRIGHT BILL.

We desire to submit the following statement of what we conceive to be the official position of the American Library Association in regard to the proposed bill. The undersigned were delegates of the American Library Association to the copyright conference and are now a committee of that association to watch the progress of the bill and to do what may appear to be necessary for the interests of the association in connection therewith.

At the first meeting of the conference, June 2, 1905, the delegates protested against the proposed exclusion of foreign editions of works copyrighted in this country, and stated that, although no formal action has been taken by the association, the matter would be considered by it at its meeting in Portland, Ore. In reporting this action at that meeting, July 7, 1905, the delegates recommended that the question be referred to the council for consideration and action. Accordingly the council requested the executive board "to take measures for the representation of the association at future conferences on the revision of the copyright laws, and in behalf of the association to protest against the inclusion in the copyright law of the provision prohibiting importation of copyright works into the United States without written consent of author or copyright proprietor, or to secure some modification of the same."

The delegates, having been reappointed, attending the two remaining sessions of the conference, Nov. 1-4, 1905, and March 13-15, 1906, and in the interval had an informal meeting with the representatives of the American Publishers' Copyright League, at which the latter signified their willingness to modify in great measure their demands for the exclusion of foreign editions. Being convinced that the draft of a copyright bill as agreed on by the conference would inevitably contain a clause lessening the present privileges of libraries in the importation of American copyright books, and desirous, in accordance with their instructions quoted above, to secure as great a modification of such restriction as seemed possible, the delegates agreed to accept a clause which differs in no important respect from that now embodied in the bill under discussion. This clause was not finally put into shape until after extensive correspondence and a conference of the executive board with the representatives of the American Publish-

ers' Copyright League, at which the delegates were present. The resulting compromise, which received the unanimous approval and concurrence of the executive board, was presented to the council of the association at its meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., March 10, 1906. At that meeting some members of the council expressed disapproval of the action of the delegates and the executive board, and a number of motions were introduced looking toward specific instruction to the delegates, but no definite action resulted from any of them.

At the close of the sessions and after the last hearing given by the Senate and House committees, beginning June 6, 1906, the delegates again reported to the council at its meeting at Narragansett Pier, July 5, 1906, explaining in full the various steps that had been taken and giving their reasons for the same. The council voted that their report be accepted and their recommendations adopted "and that the thanks of the council be extended to the delegates for their successful efforts."

The undersigned were appointed as a committee to watch the progress of the bill, as stated above, and a resolution introduced to give them specific instructions was voted down by a large majority.

Under these circumstances the undersigned regard their action as beyond doubt the official action of the American Library Association. The Association by every means open to it has approved as a body the part of the present bill affecting the interests of libraries, and any expression of disapproval must be that of individual libraries or librarians and not of the Association as a whole.

Very truly yours,
FRANK P. HILL,
ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Committee of the American Library Association.

The representatives of the Library Copyright League were heard next. Bernard C. Steiner, president of the League, spoke first, presenting the following statement:

We the undersigned members of the American Library Association protest against any alteration of the existing law that will impose restrictions upon the importation for libraries of any books except pirated editions.

This protest had more than 200 signatures, over 150 representing important libraries.

Dr. Steiner asked for the following changes in the bill:

In section 30, provision e, clause third, that the words "two copies" be substituted for the words "one copy," so that the clause should read "when specially imported, for use and not for sale, not more than two copies of any such book in any one invoice," etc.

In the same section, provision and clause that the following words be stricken out: "but such privilege of importation without the

consent of the American copyright proprietor shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States unless copies of the American edition cannot be supplied by the American publisher or copyright proprietor."

This leaves the question of importation where it is now with the two important exceptions that only incorporated institutions may import, and that only authorized editions may be imported. Dr. Steiner presented the printed statement of the objections of the Library Copyright League, printed elsewhere in this issue.

In introducing this statement Dr. Steiner enlarged on the objections and illustrated them, but took up no new points.

Mr. Hiller C. Wellman was the next speaker. In reply to the question of a member of the committee as to why the Library Copyright League, made up of members of the American Library Association, did not control the action of the latter body in this matter, Mr. Wellman said:

"There are various reasons. In the first place, you know how difficult it is in an association that includes a membership from Canada to the South and from the East to the West, to manage an association which is in the hands of an executive board. This is an executive board of five. One member was the delegate who is here, the president of the association. Another member is secretary or recorder, and is connected with various publishing interests. The executive board acted previous to the action of the council of the American Library Association. I attended the first meeting of the council of the American Library Association for the very purpose of pushing this point. It was not a largely attended meeting. I think hardly a dozen persons were there, representing the 5000 libraries of the country. We should have won the point, I think, without any question if it had not been a personal question. The delegates stated that they had been at these meetings; that they had obtained what they thought was the best possible compromise they could get, and had agreed to it, substantially, and that for the council now to instruct them to go back on that agreement would be throwing discredit on the delegates. The president left the chair and explained that in that case he should feel that it was such a reflection on him that he should have to resign; and some of the members said, 'They are awfully good fellows and we would not want to do it. Let us protest individually.' And they did protest individually, almost without exception."

Mr. Wellman then objected to Mr. G. H. Putnam's statement that authors suffer under the present law, saying that authors told him that the allowing of importation is an advantage to them. In reply to questions as to the authors he had consulted Mr. Wellman gave the names of Will S. Monroe and Charles

Bolton. He protested also against the forbidding of importation by individuals, with proper duties.

Mr. W. P. Cutter presented an account of the agreement between the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association, as a preliminary to pointing out that subsection b places a limitation on not only the original sale, but on every sale of a given copy of a book after it is published. That this limitation was not intended by the framers of the bill was shown at once, in reply. The committee had already given assurance that the phraseology of the bill would be made clear as to this.

Mr. R. R. Bowker, speaking as vice-president of the American (Authors') Copyright League, in the course of a general statement in favor of the bill, stated the sentiments of authors with regard to the absolute rights of authors. Mr. Bowker said: "It [the American Copyright League] feels that any limitation of that kind is a limitation on the exclusive right of the author to his property, and it seems a pity that the question should be reopened to the extent of developing further acrimony. I can speak incidentally as a trustee of the library system which circulates 3,000,000 books a year (the Brooklyn Library), and also as president of the Stockbridge, Mass., Town Library, my country home, and so from the library point of view I cannot see how there is any right in the libraries to have any privilege as against the author's right to control his property.

"The right to import seems to be desired by the protesting libraries as a sort of means of control over prices, but it is submitted on behalf of the League that that is not a matter that can come within the purview of a copyright law."

Mr. Bowker was followed by his colleague, Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, secretary of the American (Authors') Copyright League, who spoke further of the question of the fundamental rights of authors, voiced the approval of his League of the greater part of the bill as it stood, and suggested some slight changes he believed to be desirable. Of the proposed bill he said: "We have sent you a copyright bill which is the result of the most careful consideration, of the most catholic conference, to which everybody in this country, every organization in the country which can be presumed by the largest liberty of interpretation to be interested in the subject of copyright, has been invited."

In regard to the question of importation by libraries Mr. Johnson said:

"I beg permission of the committee to say that the position of the American Copyright League in regard to the non-importation clause relating to libraries has been signally misunderstood, and unfortunately the impression has gone abroad among librarians that we were indifferent and were rather willing to leave it to be fought out between the libra-

rians themselves and the publishers with whom they deal. This is not the case. That misunderstanding arose from the fact that we were willing to leave the question to be discussed first by those two bodies, the librarians and the publishers, with a view to ascertaining what these parties, not the most in interest, but the parties most in contact, would propose. But I wish to say here, on behalf of the American Copyright League, that I am heartily in favor of the broad text of the bill as it stands."

Questioning brought out the fact that Mr. Johnson supposed that this would allow importation by libraries of one copy at a time of an American copyrighted book that is also copyrighted abroad.

At a later session C. P. Montgomery, law clerk of the customs division of the Treasury Department, the official who has particularly to do with importations, made a statement of some of the difficulties that would arise in actually applying Sec. 30. He said, in part:

"I would like to state that while the Treasury Department has not the slightest desire to place any obstacle in the way of the copyright proprietor obtaining the fullest protection, yet it is believed that the provision in subsection e first, requiring permission of the proprietor of the copyright before a book may pass the customs, and subsection e third, limiting the privilege of importation without the consent of the copyright proprietor to cases in which the American edition is exhausted, or cannot be supplied by the American copyright proprietor or publisher, will result in delays and complaints.

"Again, if such books are imported through the mails there will most likely be delays of the mails.

"Such requirements are burdensome upon the Treasury Department, and if they are to be enacted into law then the machinery for making them effective should be supplied."

Mr. Montgomery having been asked how the delay referred to could be obviated, the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Why, a great many of these books are imported by book post. Now, if the customs officer did his duty (and he would if he knew the book was copyrighted), he would hold that book up. That means holding up the mails until the permission of the copyright proprietor is granted. The copyright proprietor might live in San Francisco.

Senator MALLORY: I can readily see where the delay would arise. . . . But how do you obviate it?

Mr. MONTGOMERY: If the owner of the copyright, as I state here, will notify the Treasury Department of any importation, actual or contemplated — if he suspects that some person is importing books in violation of his rights, and will notify the Treasury Department, we will send out copies to each of the collectors, and they will take special care to

watch out for that book or whatever the article may be, and will almost surely detect it.

Senator MALLORY: That will prevent the importation of a book that ought not to be brought in; but where a book is brought in with the consent of the copyright proprietor, but the customs officers do not know whether they have his consent or not, they will have to inquire. Why not throw the burden on the injured party to notify the Treasury Department?

Mr. MONTGOMERY: That is what I have suggested here, sir. I have suggested that—that the injured party notify the Treasury Department of his injury. And if he does we will take steps to prevent it. We can do it. But we cannot do it by searching a million and a half title entries. . . . The copyright proprietor is the injured person. You are giving him this benefit, and he ought to be required to help the Treasury Department help him.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION ADOPTED AT A MEETING HELD JAN. 9, 1907

I. THAT the members of the American Publishers' Association agree that all copyrighted books first issued by them after Jan. 1, 1907, (excepting school books, subscription books, and other books not sold through the trade, and, also, if desired, new editions, works of fiction and juveniles,) shall be published at net prices; and it is recommended that the retail price of a net book, marked net, be printed on a paper wrapper covering said book. Each member is at liberty to fix such net prices on his copyrighted books as may seem to him proper. The only purpose of this agreement is that the public shall be informed of the real prices of each net copyrighted book, which otherwise would be difficult.

II. It is recommended to the different members of the Association that each member thereof shall sell his copyrighted books at wholesale only to book dealers and others who will maintain for one year after publication the retail price of his net copyrighted books, and who sell his net copyrighted books, except at retail, to no one who cuts his net prices.

A dealer or bookseller may be defined as one who makes it a regular part of his business to sell books and carry stock of them for public sale.

III. Believing that the interest of each individual member of the Association will be furthered by selling his copyrighted books only to booksellers who will allow no greater discount on copyrighted works of fiction (not net) and on copyrighted juvenile books (not net) than 28 per cent. during one year after publication, it is recommended to each member of the Association that he shall act upon this suggestion and that he carry out the same in the manner above suggested in the case of

copyrighted net books. The conditions governing the sale of fiction are such that the Association only suggests a maximum discount on retail sales which, however, it is hoped may rarely be given.

The purpose of the Association, so far as it can accomplish such purpose by recommendation, is to secure plainly stated prices of net copyrighted books, and to bring the actual selling price of copyrighted books nearer the stated price as far as reasonably and fairly possible; and to avoid special rebates and discounts and to provide for equality in the treatment of retail purchasers.

IV. Nothing contained in the foregoing recommendations shall be considered as applicable to sales made to libraries, although it is recommended that libraries be allowed a discount of not more than 10 per cent. on net books or 33 1-3 per cent. on copyrighted fiction and juveniles (not net). By libraries is meant libraries to which access is either free or by annual subscription. Book clubs are not meant to be included in this description.

V. It is suggested that a publisher of net copyrighted books selling the same at retail should add to his retail price the cost of postage or expressage when books are sent out of the city where he does business.

VI. It is recommended to each member of the Association that he shall not offer nor sell his copyrighted books to any one who offers such copyrighted books in combination with periodicals at less than the trade subscription price of such periodicals, plus the net or minimum retail price of such copyrighted books.

VII. Nothing contained therein shall be taken as applicable to any book after the expiration of a year from its publication.

VIII. Nothing in the above recommendations shall be considered in the nature of an agreement, and no penalty shall attach to a disregard of any of them.

IX. The directors of the Association are authorized to establish and maintain an office and engage a suitable person as manager who shall act as an assistant to the secretary and perform such duties as shall be assigned to him by the directors.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

THE report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1906, is less full than previous reports, covering but 175 pages. But the record of work shows no lessening in accomplishment. The additions for the year were 34,626 books and pamphlets (15,248 purchased), 7,393 maps and charts, 27,158 pieces of music, 30,552 prints, and 1819 miscellaneous items. The number of books and pamphlets in the library (including the Law Library) is given as 1,379,244, the maps and charts as 89,869, the pieces of music 437,510, and the prints as 214,276. The appropriations for the

year (for library and copyright office) were \$589,959.94; expenditures \$587,414.61. Of this \$255,898.89 was spent for library salaries, \$74,536.67 for copyright office salaries, \$97,512.74 for increase of library, \$77,034.86 for care and maintenance, \$32,460.29 for fuel, light, etc., \$39,900.82 for furniture and shelving, and \$2776.51 for Sunday opening. The statistics of use are omitted, for the reasons given in the last report, namely, that they are misleading in their inadequate record of the total use.

Although the accessions of the year were much smaller than for 1904-1905 (34,626 books and pamphlets as against 68,951) there were some important additions. Among these are the collection of Shaker literature made by Prof. J. P. MacLean, of Franklin, Ohio (purchased), and the Shoemaker collection (a bequest), which gives the library its choice of 2020 volumes and 549 pamphlets. The bequest of Samuel Hay Kauffmann, of Washington, offering his collection of books, papers, etc., on the art of printing and allied interests, on condition that the books be kept in a separate room or alcove, was not accepted.

The Division of Manuscripts was greatly enriched during the year. The total number of manuscripts in the library is not exactly known, but the additions for the year are listed in full in an appendix to this report. The most important of these was the gift of Dr. Stuyvesant Morris, of New York, of the rest of the Van Buren collection. This adds to the 860 letters addressed to Van Buren and the printed circulars and broadsides previously given by Dr. Morris, 1700 like letters and political issues. Added to the gift of Mrs. Smith Thompson Van Buren Dr. Morris's gift makes the Library of Congress collection a remarkably full one of political documents bearing upon the middle period of the history of the United States. Other valuable additions are as follows: John Paterson's notes of debates in the Constitution Convention, presented by Miss Emily K. Paterson; a series of 12 diplomas, etc., issued to Chancellor William Kent, 1781-1823, the gift of William Kent and Edwin C. Kent, of New York; 500 letters and documents from the papers of Senator James Brown, of Louisiana, 1777-1810, the gift of Mr. H. P. Scratchley, of Bloomfield, N. J.; 18 letters of Zachary Taylor, the gift of Capt. John R. M. Taylor, of Washington; 18 volumes of copies of manuscripts relating to Florida, New Mexico and California, with some other manuscripts, the bequest of Woodbury Lowery; the papers of the Galloway family, 3000 pieces, relating to the colonial and revolutionary periods (purchased); the papers of Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, 3700 pieces (purchased); one of the annotated almanacs of George Washington, completing the series of such almanacs from 1760 to 1775 except for 1762 (purchased); the correspondence of

Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, 1850-1853, 3000 letters (purchased); and 13 items transferred to the library from the Department of State, including the correspondence of Albert Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury, the John Henry papers, and the Jefferson Davis papers. Additions to the department were given also by Mr. Wendell P. Garrison, of New York. Mrs. A. J. Robertson, and Mr. J. G. Rosengarten.

"The library has obtained the Benjamin Franklin Stevens 'Catalogue index of manuscripts in the archives of England, France, Holland and Spain relating to America, 1763-1783.' This great work, in 180 volumes, was practically the life work of the compiler. For many years Mr. Stevens gave ready assistance to American students of foreign archives, and by means of this 'Catalogue index' opened to them the rich stores in public and private collections. His intimate knowledge of these archives and his close relations with the custodians gave him unusual opportunities for compiling such a list and of putting it in the form best suited to the needs of scholars and investigators.

"No similar index of this material exists in any shape or form, and Mr. Stevens was entirely within truth when he described it as 'the sole key to the American revolutionary documents in European archives.' The utility of the compilation is increased by the manner of its manufacture, and the list is as available for consultation by the person wishing to know of a certain subject or period as by one wishing to know of a certain person or his connection with the public men of his day."

Mr. Putnam points out that of the 302 volumes of the archives at San Francisco, the largest collection of Spanish decrees, memorials, orders, and proceedings extant in the United States, and invaluable for illustrating the history and methods of Spanish rule in their colonial dependencies, not a single volume escaped destruction in the earthquake and subsequent fire. Mr. Putnam had asked in 1903 that the archives be deposited for safe keeping, if only temporarily, in the Library of Congress, but the request was unfortunately refused.

The publications of the Division of Manuscripts are "Journals of the Continental Congress," volumes 4-6, "Calendar of the correspondence of George Washington and the Continental Congress," and "List of Benjamin Franklin papers."

There have been transferred to the library from the Department of State and the Post-Office Department the collections of the documents of the first fourteen Congresses. These have added a considerable number of publications not heretofore contained in the Library of Congress set, which is now probably as nearly complete as it can be made.

"Among the notable accessions received in the Division of Documents during the past year from foreign governments are two im-

portant collections of laws and decrees, from Italy 198 volumes, and from Brazil 135 volumes, which were obtained as official donations through the intervention of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in these countries. . . .

"About 600 volumes of Italian parliamentary papers needed to carry the set in the library back to the beginning in 1848 have recently been acquired by purchase."

Among the accessions to the Division of Prints are especially noted nine engravings by Dürer, added to the Hubbard collection by Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, 67 rare engravings and lithographs presented by the Society of Iconophiles, New York City; 162 photographs of paintings in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, given by the trustees, the collection of prints belonging to the late George Lothrop Bradley (by bequest), the collection of original drawings, prints and books by Japanese artists, given by Mr. Crosby S. Noyes (of which a full list is given in the appendix); 2300 photographs taken by Brady during the Civil War (purchased), 925 photographs of objects in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (purchased), and 7000 photographs of paintings and sculpture in European galleries and of foreign architecture (purchased).

In the Catalogue Division 117,398 volumes were cataloged, an increase over last year of 6625. 707,368 catalog cards were filed in the different catalogs of the division, exclusive of the general union catalog, for which no record is available. The distribution of printed cards increased about 10 per cent. over last year. 156 names were added to the list of subscribers, making in all 764 libraries, individuals and firms who have thus far subscribed. "About 30 per cent. of the new subscribers are public libraries of less than 10,000 volumes." The sale of cards brought \$16,746.97, with \$805.31 more on requisitions obtained from the Government Printing Office, for the libraries of United States departments.

"The demand for cards for books listed in the 'A. L. A. catalog' has been steady, but not large as compared with that of last year. Three complete sets only have been supplied.

"The proportion of orders by card number as compared with those by author and title has much increased. This increase has been largely due to the use of the *A. L. A. Book-list* by libraries as a means of ordering cards for current English books, the L. C. card numbers having been regularly printed in this, by arrangement with the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The *Cumulative Book Index* seems also to have been used to a considerable extent as a means of ordering cards by number.

"The number of cards purchased by publishers in quantity and redistributed for advertising purposes has increased but eight per cent."

A full list of publications for the year is given. Regarding their distribution Mr. Putnam says:

"The library believes in a distinction in distribution between publications which are merely records of administrative activities and those which are general contributions to knowledge. The former it would distribute gratis, and, to institutions at least, freely. For the latter it would exact some charge, which, even if not meeting the cost, would serve to prevent inconsiderate demand and consequent waste."

The progress on revision of the copyright laws is noted, and the "Statement by the Librarian of Congress to the committee at the first public hearing, June 6, 1906" is given in full in an appendix. In regard to the conferences Mr. Putnam says: "The conferences were of interests concerned *affirmatively*—that is, in a broader or more definite protection; and the relation of the Copyright Office to them was that of organizer and interpreter. Demands for a revision of the copyright laws had been numerous and from various sources. The office undertook to organize them and give them expression in a form convenient for the consideration of Congress. But this was the limit of its undertaking. It aided in the framing of a bill, but it had no authority to make a *law*. It did not deliberately include in the bill any matter inappropriate to a copyright law, but it included particular provisions as to whose justice or expediency it could itself offer no assurance to Congress. Its duty was to insert these in their logical place in the bill, calling them to the attention of the committee as specially distinguishable from the more general provisions, and emphasizing that their presence in the bill was based upon *ex parte* representations alone, the negative being yet to be heard. This it did. The effect was to reduce these provisions to the status which they would have occupied if presented to Congress in a separate bill, as was quite within the power of the interests concerned in them."

In closing his report Mr. Putnam reviews his recommendations of last year as to needed legislation, adding a request for authority to transfer to the Department of Commerce and Labor the records and letter files of the Industrial Commission, deposited in the Library of Congress by a resolution of Congress Feb. 21, 1902.

The report of the Register of Copyrights is summarized in Mr. Putnam's report, and given in full in an appendix. It shows receipts \$80,108; expenditures \$75,592.56. The total number of entries was 117,704, the number of deposits received 211,138.

The current expenses of the offices are more than met by the current receipts. The work is kept admirably up to date, as is shown by the statement that at the close of business July 5, 1906, notwithstanding the intervening Sunday and holiday (July 4), the titles for record in all classes had been dated, classified and numbered to July 3, and all titles had been indexed up to June 30.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1906

UNITED STATES

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---|-----------------------------|
| Durango, Colo. | \$12,500 | Presque Isle, Me. | 10,000 |
| Findlay, Ohio | 35,000 | Sea Cliff, N. Y. | 6,000 |
| Kearny, N. J. | 25,000 | Raymond, N. H. | 2,000 |
| Madison, S. D. | 10,000 | Orange, Conn. | 6,000 |
| Monticello, Ind. | 10,000 | Baltimore, Md. | (20) 500,000 |
| Auburn, Neb. | 10,000 | Dewitt, Neb. | 3,000 |
| Eldorado Springs, Mo. | 10,000 | Great Bend, Kan. | 12,500 |
| Farmington, Ill. | 5,000 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | (Homewood). 150,000 |
| Bessemer, Ala. | 10,000 | Pocatello, Idaho. | 12,000 |
| Casper, Wyo. | 10,000 | Stuart, Iowa. | 6,000 |
| Downers Grove, Ill. | 7,500 | Tecumseh, Neb. | 6,000 |
| Martinsville, Ind. | 12,500 | Hickman, Ky. | 10,000 |
| Oxnard, Cal. | 12,000 | High Point, N. C. | 15,000 |
| Rushville, Ill. | 5,000 | Lander, Wyo. | 15,000 |
| Saybrook, Conn. | 5,000 | Marysville, O. | 10,000 |
| Talladega, Ala. | 12,500 | Olean, N. Y. | 25,000 |
| Crown Point, Ind. | 12,000 | Red Oak, Iowa. | 12,500 |
| Hollywood, Cal. | 10,000 | Riverhead, N. Y. | 5,000 |
| Sheldon, Iowa. | 10,000 | Zumbrot, Minn. | 5,000 |
| Derby Neck, Conn. | 3,400 | Humboldt, Iowa. | 10,000 |
| Gilroy, Cal. | 10,000 | Moultrie, Ga. | 10,000 |
| Pacific Grove, Cal. | 10,000 | Onarga, Ill. | 5,000 |
| Fort Smith, Ark. | 25,000 | Paso Robles, Cal. | 6,000 |
| Havelock, Neb. | 6,000 | Pelham, Ga. | 10,000 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 50,000 | Petersburg, Ill. | 8,000 |
| Montezuma, Ga. | 10,000 | St. Charles, Ill. | 12,500 |
| South McAlester, I. Terr. | 10,000 | St. Helena, Cal. | 7,500 |
| Arkansas City, Ark. | 16,000 | So. Pasadena, Cal. | 10,000 |
| Colton, Cal. | 10,000 | Willoughby, O. | 12,500 |
| Des Plaines, Ill. | 5,000 | Leominster, Mass. | 27,500 |
| Hiawatha, Kan. | 10,000 | Sparta, Ga. | 5,000 |
| Biggs, Cal. | 5,000 | Ritzville, Wash. | 10,000 |
| Eureka Springs, Ark. | 12,500 | Bellingham, Wash. | 20,000 |
| Gardner, Ill. | 5,000 | Atlanta, Ga. (2). | 30,000 |
| Goldsboro, N. C. | 15,000 | Norfolk, Va. | (Branch) 20,000 |
| Hibbing, Minn. | 15,000 | Total 96 Library Buildings, including 23 Branches | \$1,514,500 |
| Plattsburgh, N. Y. | 17,500 | | |
| Valparaiso, Ind. | 15,000 | | |
| Vinalhaven, Me. | 5,000 | | |
| Winchester, Ind. | 12,000 | | |
| Jefferson, Tex. | 7,500 | | |

ADDITIONS TO ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES, 1906

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Delaware, Ohio | 1,500 | Ontario, Cal. | 2,000 |
| Emporia, Kan. | 2,000 | Kewanee, Ill. | 5,000 |
| Fergus Falls, Minn. | 1,000 | Robinson, Ill. | 1,000 |
| Celina, Ohio | 2,000 | Adrian, Mich. | 5,000 |
| La Salle, Ill. | 5,000 | Highland Park, Ill. | 2,000 |
| Maywood, Ill. | 1,000 | Marion, Ohio. | 3,500 |
| Fowler, Ind. | 500 | Sauk Centre, Minn. | 1,000 |
| Great Falls, Mont. | 1,700 | Santa Rosa, Cal. | 6,900 |
| Sullivan, Ind. | 1,000 | Redwood, Cal. | 6,000 |
| Silverton, Colo. | 2,000 | Los Gatos, Cal. | 400 |
| Turners Falls, Mass. | 1,000 | Clyde, Ohio. | 2,500 |
| Albany, Ga. | 700 | Greensboro, N. C. | 445 |
| Waupun, Wis. | 1,653 | Hayward, Cal. | 1,750 |
| Anderson, S. C. | 2,500 | Warren, Ohio. | 1,385 |
| Evanston, Wyo. | 1,000 | Seattle, Wash. | 20,000 |
| Harvey, Ill. | 1,000 | Dodge City, Kan. | 1,000 |
| Moorhead, Minn. | 2,000 | Columbia, Ga. | 5,000 |
| Perth Amboy, N. J. | 450 | Frankfort, Ind. | 5,000 |
| Rochester, Ind. | 5,000 | Russell, Kan. | 800 |
| San Pedro, Cal. | 375 | San Antonio, Tex. | 20,000 |
| Norwood, Ohio. | 3,000 | Stoughton, Mich. | 3,000 |
| | | Tama, Iowa. | 1,000 |
| | | New Orleans, La. | 25,000 |
| | | 44 Increases. | \$156,056 |

GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, 1906, CANADA

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Dresden, Ont. | 8,000 | Wallaceburg, Ont. | 11,500 |
| Milton, Ont. | 5,000 | Kincaidine, Ont. | 5,000 |
| Perth, Ont. | 10,000 | Kemptville, Ont. | 3,000 |
| Picton, Ont. | 12,000 | Hanover, Ont. | 10,000 |
| Bracebridge, Ont. | 10,000 | | |
| Gravenhurst, Ont. | 7,000 | 11 Library Buildings. | \$93,500 |
| Oshawa, Ont. | 12,000 | | |

INCREASES TO CANADA, 1906

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Orangeville, Ont. | \$2,500 |
|---------------------------|---------|

GIFTS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1906, ENGLAND AND WALES

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Blackpool. | £15,000 | Costessey. | 195 |
| East Stonehouse. | 3,000 | Tyldesley. | 4,000 |
| Lewisham, (London). | 4,500 | Liverpool. | 8,000 |
| Kendal. | 5,000 | Llandrinod. | 1,500 |
| Plymouth. | 15,000 | 10 Library Buildings. | £59,695 |
| Warrington. | 3,500 | | |

INCREASES TO ORIGINAL GIFTS, ENGLAND AND WALES

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------|
| Tottenham (London). | £5,000 | East Ham. | 5,000 |
| Stamford. | 100 | Gravesend. | 300 |
| Teddington, S. W. | 857 | Rawmarsh. | 71 |
| Castleford Yorks. | 307 | Shipley. | 750 |
| Kings Lynn. | 118 | Wrexham. | 300 |
| Southall Norwood. | 350 | Worthing. | 500 |
| Southend on Sea (Essex). | 1,374 | Littlehampton. | 152 |
| Northampton. | 9,500 | Wakefield. | 567 |
| Westhoughton. | 250 | Bolton on Dearne. | 45 |
| Benwell and Fenham. | 1,500 | Chadderton. | 541 |
| | | Fulham (London). | 310 |
| | | 21 Increases. | £27,892 |

GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, 1906, SCOTLAND

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------|------------------------------|--------|
| Coalsnaughton. | £500 | Irvine. | 2,500 |
| Etrick. | 150 | | |
| Dyce. | 800 | 5 Library Buildings. | £4,050 |
| Dunrossness No. 2. | 100 | | |

INCREASES TO ORIGINAL GIFTS, SCOTLAND

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Fraserburgh. | £630 |
|----------------------|------|

GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, 1906, IRELAND

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Downpatrick. | £2,000 | Rathdown, R.D.C. | (2). 1,200 |
| Killorglin. | 2,000 | Lismore (4). | 3,000 |
| Lismore (4). | 3,000 | 8 Library Buildings. | £8,200 |

OTHER GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, 1906

| | |
|---|---------|
| Mildura, Australia. | £2,000 |
| New Plymouth, New Zealand. | £2,500 |
| Dannevirke, New Zealand. | 2,000 |
| Hamilton, New Zealand. | 2,000 |
| Timaru, New Zealand. | 3,000 |
| Hastings, New Zealand (Increase). | 500 |
| | £10,000 |
| Georgetown, W. I. | £7,000 |
| Kingstown, St. Vincent, W. I. | 2,000 |
| | £9,000 |
| Vryheid, Natal, S. A. | £1,500 |

TOTALS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1906

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| U. S. and Canada. | 107 library bldgs. | \$1,608,000 |
| " " " " | 45 increases. | 158,556 |
| United Kingdom. | 23 library bldgs. | 359,725 |
| " " " " | 22 increases. | 142,610 |
| New Zealand. | 4 library bldgs. | 50,000 |
| Australia. | 1 " " " " | 10,000 |
| West Indies. | 2 " " " " | 45,000 |
| South Africa. | 1 " " " " | 7,500 |
| | 139 Buildings. | \$2,080,225 |
| | 67 Increases. | 301,166 |
| | Total. | \$2,381,391 |

In addition Mr. Carnegie has added to his

beneficences to colleges and universities in giving as follows:

LIBRARY BUILDINGS GIVEN TO COLLEGES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1906

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Univ. of So. Dakota, Vermillion, S. D..... | \$30,000 |
| Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa..... | 50,000 |
| Midland College, Atchinson, Kansas..... | 15,000 |
| Hastings College, Hastings, Neb. (Library and Science Building)..... | 20,000 |
| Wm. Jewell College, Liberty, Mo..... | 30,000 |
| Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ky., Lexington, Ky..... | 20,000 |
| Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas..... | 25,000 |
| Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls, Iowa..... | 10,000 |
| Ewing College, Ewing, Ill..... | 10,000 |
| Ga. School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.... | 20,000 |
| Hamline University, Hamline, Minn..... | 30,000 |
| Judson College, Marion, Ala..... | 15,000 |
| Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss..... | 15,000 |
| John B. Stetson Univ., De Land, Fla..... | 40,000 |
| Wiley University, Marshall, Texas..... | 15,000 |
| Agnes Scott Institute, Decatur, Ga..... | 25,000 |
| Mercer University, Macon, Ga..... | 20,000 |
| Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y..... | 25,000 |
| State Univ. of N. D., University, N. D..... | 30,000 |
| University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.... | 30,000 |
| Denison University, Granville, Ohio..... | 40,000 |
| Victoria College, Toronto, Ont..... | 50,000 |
| Univ. of Denver, Denver, Colo..... | 30,000 |
| Redfield College, Redfield, S. D..... | 15,000 |
| St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va..... | 10,000 |
| Ga. Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, Ga..... | 15,000 |
| Perkiomen Seminary, Pottsville, Pa..... | 20,000 |
| Total..... | \$655,000 |

INCREASE IN AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY GRANTED

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Agr. and Mech. College, Normal, Ala.... | \$3,540 |
| Wilberforce Univ., Wilberforce, Ohio..... | 2,950 |
| University of Maine, Orono, Me..... | 5,000 |
| MacPherson College, MacPherson, Kansas.. | 2,000 |
| Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis..... | 4,000 |
| University of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C..... | 5,000 |
| Cedarville College, Cedarville, Ohio..... | 4,295 |
| Total..... | \$26,785 |
| Total for year 1906: | |
| 27 College Library Buildings..... | \$655,000 |
| 7 Increases..... | 26,785 |
| Total..... | \$681,785 |

This makes the sum total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for library buildings in 1906 \$3,063,176, as against \$3,952,294.14 in 1905.

ATLANTIC CITY LIBRARY MEETING

THE 11th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 15-16.

Railroad rates

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.

For railroad tickets and schedules apply to any ticket agent of the Pennsylvania or Reading railroad.

Hotel arrangements

The headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, at the ocean end of South Morris avenue,

Chelsea, Atlantic City. The following rates have been offered by this hotel:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| One person in a room, without bath, | \$3 per day |
| Two persons in a room, without bath, each, | \$3 per day |
| Two persons in a room, with bath, each, | \$4 per day |

The Hotel Gladstone, which is just across the street from the Hotel Chelsea, at Brighton avenue and the boardwalk, Chelsea, offers the following rates:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| One person in a room, without bath, | \$2.50 per day |
| Two persons in a room, without bath, each, | \$2.50 per day |
| One person in a room, with bath, | \$3.50 per day |
| Two persons in a room, with bath, each, | \$3.50 per day |

Members and friends who wish rooms reserved are requested to write direct to the hotel. Persons desiring to obtain special rates for a week or longer are requested to correspond with the proprietor.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to take part in the meeting.

There will be the usual three sessions, the programs for which will be announced later.

The New Jersey Association will have charge of the Friday evening session, the Pennsylvania Library Club of the Saturday morning session, and the two associations will join in the Saturday evening session.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *President, New Jersey Library Association.*

MARIE LOUISE PREVOST, *Public Library, Elizabeth, N. J., Secretary, New Jersey Library Association.*

JOHN J. MACFARLANE, *President, Pennsylvania Library Club.*

EDITH BRINKMANN, *H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia, Secretary, Pennsylvania Library Club.*

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE fifth meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held in Providence, Dec. 27, 1906. The sessions were held in that Mecca of every American bibliographer, the John Carter Brown Library, and the mingling of bibliographers, historians, economists, jurists and others lent both breadth and interest to the proceedings.

Among the papers presented may be noted one by Dr. Thwaites, entitled "The bibliographical work of historical societies." This paper was supplemented by remarks by Dr. Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, descriptive of the bibliographical work of the Bureau of Historical Research.

The subject of the bibliography of American colonial literature was considered in two papers, one by Mr. Clarence Brigham, of the Rhode Island Historical Society, entitled "The need of a bibliography of American colonial newspapers," the discussion of which was opened by Mr. William Nelson, of the New Jersey Historical Society; the other by Mr. T. L. Cole, of Washington, descriptive of the plans of the Association of Law Schools for a union catalog of American colonial laws. Committees were appointed to consider each of these last two subjects.

The general subject of the history of American printing was the topic of a report of progress made by the Committee on Americana, Mr. George Parker Winship, chairman, and a set of cards illustrating its methods of cataloging early American imprints was exhibited by the Library of Congress. The first session of the Society concluded with a delightful essay by Professor James Westfall Thompson, of the University of Chicago, entitled "Book hunting as a sport."

The second session of the Society was devoted to the subject of an international catalog of the current literature of the social sciences. After introductory remarks by the president of the Society and by the secretary, and the reading of a communication from the British Academy descriptive of its plans for an index to the current literature of the humane studies, representatives of the several societies interested described existing records of the current literature of history, economics, sociology, political science, and law, and desiderata. This discussion concluded with a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to represent the Society in a joint committee of American societies interested in the proposed catalog. In the meeting of the council of the Society the publication of a quarterly journal of bibliography was resolved upon.

With the establishment of a Committee on Americana to represent the interests of collectors, a committee on an international catalog to represent the interests of students, and a periodical for the promotion of the interests of both, the Society should rapidly widen its sphere of usefulness.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

THE NEW EDITION OF A. L. A. "SUBJECT HEADINGS"

THE A. L. A. Publishing Board announced early in December the beginning of work on the new edition of the A. L. A. "List of subject headings," at the same time requesting that all suggestions be sent to the editor, Miss Esther Crawford, at 34 Newbury street, Boston.

Both the editor and the advisory committee most heartily welcome and urge the fullest expression of opinions of whatever nature and from whatever source. The larger and

older libraries already have their codes, and from these many suggestions have been received. *The newer, smaller and medium-sized libraries will be the chief users of this revised code, and their opinions, experiences and suggestions will be what is now most desired.*

As the time is definitely limited, it will be necessary to have all suggestions in Boston not later than Jan. 30. Will you who are interested in this new edition, however small your library, report to me your difficulties with the old edition and your suggestions for the new, as well as your opinions on the following suggestions already submitted from various sources:

Shall we include in the main list?

1. Geographical headings (countries, states, places and buildings, languages, literatures—including anonymous classics and sacred literatures—ethnic races, etc.)?
2. Historical events, legends, myths and an outline of historical subheads for larger countries?
3. Both technical and common names, specifying which is scientific and which popular, each library to choose which it will use? Zoological and botanical terms not to be given below orders except for common, well-known species or genera and then under common name with scientific equivalent? Would 1, 2, 3 take care of college library needs?
4. Names of well-known animals and plants, chemical and medicinal substances, foods, etc.; also names of months, special days (including holidays, feast days and fast days), games, parts of speech, particular virtues and vices, diseases and headings such as Nineteenth century, etc.?
5. Names of books of the Bible; and shall these be arranged (1) in order of books in the Bible, or (2) alphabetically under Bible, or (3) alphabetically under Bible—O. T. and Bible—N. T., or (4) each book in its alphabetic place in the general catalog, e.g., Psalms (Bible—O.T.), with full references? Any other suggestions in regard to the Bible?
6. Definitions of terms where distinctions not apparent, e.g., Manual training vs. Technical education?

Revision of existing headings (add other suggestions)

7. Eliminate those no longer true, e.g., Animal magnetism.
8. Substitute better known or more accurate terms, e.g., Art for Arts, fine; Psychology, physiological for Mind and body.
9. Supply new headings for newly developed terms, e.g., New thought, Psychic research, Radioactivity, Bossism.
10. Make certain *See* references into entry headings, e.g., War, Life, Metaphysics, Horticulture.
- What preferences as to form of headings?
11. Logical subheads or transpositions for large subjects, which must have also form subdivisions? e.g., *Medicine—Practice*, or *Medicine, practice of*? If latter, how alphabet with *Medicine—Study and teaching* or *Medicine—Statistics* (form divisions) and *Medicine man* (title entry)?
12. Adjective phrase or noun with subhead, where the adjective is followed in the alphabet by entries under its noun form, e.g., *Agricultural education* or *Agriculture—Education*? Or shall both noun and adjective forms be used in accordance with the following principle: Use noun and subhead as a rule and when in doubt; but use adjective form when that is the one universally used by the reader, e.g., *Children—Diseases*, but *Child labor*.
13. Logical subdivisions for certain large subjects, e.g., *Agriculture, Animals, Architecture, Botany, Children, Education, Ethics, History, Music* (including scores), *Medicine, Philosophy, Psychology, Religion, Woman*, etc.? (Add others.)
14. Retain both headings, *Animals* (for popular and elementary works) and *Zoology* (for technical and systematic works)? Same for *Botany* and *Plants*.

What preference as to form of references?

15. Present form unchanged?
16. Abolition of *See* and *See also* and substitution of more explanatory and suave language? e.g., "Lytton. For books by this author look at cards under *Bulwer-Lytton*" [and form below.]
17. Distinction of including subject (i.e., upward reference) from co-ordinate and minor subjects (i.e., parallel and downward references) in certain cases, e.g., *Primary elections*. This subject is discussed also under the more general heads: *Elections, Political science, Politics*. . . . Its related and minor phases are discussed under: *Nominations, Caucus, Direct primaries*. . . . [All words not italicized to be a printed form; italicized words filled in by local library.]
18. Can printed form be used to advantage on cards as in 16-17 above; or are catalog cards preferred giving entire heading and list of *See also* references, latter to be underscored or crossed off as needed by local library?

Appendices (add other suggestions)

19. Eliminate Appendix A and substitute complete code of rules for subject cataloging to replace Cutter's Rules for subject entry, 4th ed.?
20. Retain Appendix A, but amplify and bring up to date, especially with clear instructions of how to proceed in writing up and checking *See also's* and *Refer from's*?
21. Appendix B: Revise and reduce number of subheads under country. Send list of those you would retain under country.
22. Appendix C: Ditto, for city.
23. Shall country or state as author be arranged in one alphabetic file with country and state as subject, or separated?
24. Appendix E: Shakespeare. Give definite instructions as to treatment of texts and works about Shakespeare, especially the individual plays, with sample cards. Increase number of subheads for Shakespeare in fuller scheme.
25. Appendixes D and E: Transfer bodily with all references to main list of subject headings, except instructions and sample cards.
26. Appendixes B, C, F, G: Transfer all (with references) to main list, illustrating by one specific country, state, city, language and literature; and under other countries, states, cities, languages, literatures give reference to that one for illustration.

Other suggested appendices (add further suggestions)

27. Synoptical tables for larger subjects, as suggested in Cutter's Rules, ed. 3, section 121.
28. List of approved geographical headings, e.g., England vs. Great Britain; South, The, vs. Southern states, etc.
29. List of references to aids, codes and committee decisions on subject headings.
30. List of form divisions for large subjects: Bibliography, Biography (or Hist. and biog.?), Classification, Collections (or Collected works?), Criticisms, Dictionaries and cyclopedias, Directories, Essays, Exhibits, Fiction, History (or Hist. and biog.?), Maps and atlases, Nomenclature, Periodicals, Poetry, Societies, Sources, Statistics, Study and teaching. Text-books. (These to be exemplified with references, under some appropriate subject in main list.)
31. Sample cards for typical forms of references.

Typographical make-up

32. To avoid confusion in checking, print the *See also* references in parallel column to right of present location, leaving *Refer from's* in left column with subject headings (or vice-versa).
33. Interleave entire book for local library's additions or revisions.
34. Or, provide for expansion by double spacing after *See also's* and after *Refer from's*.
35. Subscription sets of reference cards for catalogs, in accordance with suggestions in Questions 16-17.

The foregoing questions and suggestions are limited to the needs of adult readers. The children's catalog should have separate consideration.

ESTHER CRAWFORD.

American Library Association

President: C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

DATE OF NASHVILLE CONFERENCE

The annual conference at Nashville, Tenn., will be held May 23-29. Full announcement of rates, etc., will be made later.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the Executive Board of the A. L. A., at a meeting held at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, Dec. 22, 1906. Present: C. W. Andrews, E. H. Anderson, F. P. Hill, G. F. Bowerman, J. I. Wyer, Jr., and by invitation E. C. Hovey, in charge of headquarters.

REPORT OF COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE

The following communication was read from the committee appointed at Narragansett Pier to look after the interests of the Association in the matter of pending copyright legislation:

DEC. 8, 1906.

To the Executive Board of the American Library Association:

The undersigned, representing the committee appointed by the Association at its Narragansett meeting to watch the progress of the copyright bill and to do what might appear to be necessary for the interests of the Association in connection therewith, attended a hearing held by the Committee on Patents of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington on Dec. 7, 1906. There were present also Messrs. Wellman, Cutter, and Steiner, representing the Library Copyright League, in opposition to the bill. Your representative presented in behalf of the committee the following statement. [Printed elsewhere in this issue, in the account of the "Second public hearing on the copyright bill."]

This statement was amplified very briefly in a few words in the endeavor to make it clear that the Association had preferred to take part in the copyright conference and to secure in that conference the best terms possible for librarians, rather than to stay out of the conference and oppose whatever changes of the present law regarding importations might be incorporated in the new bill; also that the present features of the bill, so far as they relate to libraries, were arrived at during a conference between the Executive Board and representatives of other interests, at which were present a considerable number of those librarians now opposing the bill. The

librarians present in opposition to the bill presented a memorial against it signed by 300 librarians, most of whom were said to be members of the American Library Association. They opposed the bill chiefly on general grounds, and in answer to a direct question from the chairman of the committee regarding the discrepancy between their petition and the official attitude of the American Library Association answered that this official attitude was largely a personal endorsement of the delegates to the conference, in voting for which members of the Council reserved their right to oppose the bill as individuals. It is probable that this action will make it very difficult in the future for the American Library Association to carry on official negotiations with any other body, which is to be regretted.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

Speaking further for the committee, Mr. Hill emphasized the fact that its members, both as delegates to the copyright conference and hearings and as members of the present committee, have uniformly acted according to the expressed wishes of and instructions from the Association, its Council and its Executive Board, and that their actions have thus represented the official action and position of the Association so far as it was possible for the Association to declare itself. That since the position taken by the A. L. A. Council at Atlantic City, in March, 1906, numerous meetings of the general Association, the Council and the Executive Board have been held, at which the declared attitude of the Association might have been revised or rescinded or its copyright committee retired, altered or instructed, but that no such action has been taken and that the A. L. A. is the only body represented at the several copyright conferences whose individual members have appeared in opposition to the attitude of the Association of which they are members. With the substitution of the word "official" for the word "unanimous" in the phrase "unanimous approval and concurrence of the Executive Board," the report of the committee was accepted and adopted as an adequate statement of the action of the Association to date. The secretary was instructed to notify the chairman of the committee of the action on the report as amended.

REPORT FROM ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HEAD- QUARTERS

The following report was submitted by the Advisory Committee on the conduct of headquarters:

34 NEWBURY ST.,
BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 13, 1906.

To the A. L. A. Executive Board.

GENTLEMEN: As the first quarter of our new venture has closed, we present to you a

first report. In notifying us of our appointment as Committee on Headquarters, you did not define our duties. We assume that no powers have been delegated to us, and that we are only expected to keep an eye on headquarters and to be ready to advise Mr. Hovey or your board when called upon.

We would report that the rooms engaged for headquarters are conveniently located and arranged for our uses, that they have been well furnished at much less than the estimate, and that enough business has developed to keep the office force constantly employed. This force is smaller than we had expected it to be, and less (we think) than will soon be needed. Mr. Hovey's time has been fully occupied in getting things in order, in necessary correspondence, in soliciting plans for our architectural collection, in details of Publishing Board business, and in bookkeeping for the board and the trustees. He has given not only the daytime, but also most of his evenings to this work, confining himself so closely that his physician has ordered him away for a short rest. We cannot too highly commend his intelligence, zeal and devotion to the interests of the Association. Mr. Hovey's necessary absence suggests to us that it might be well for the Executive Board to entrust to this committee the responsibility for his presence or absence at headquarters. When summoned away by the president or your board, he will, of course, go wherever he is needed, but absences required by health, for vacation, or for soliciting money might be left to us to authorize, without troubling your board in every instance.

As to funds, a letter to us from the treasurer shows that we have spent in our first three months, the exact proportion of the "budget" laid out by your board, in the items of Mr. Hovey's salary and of rent; that we have saved, so far, on the items of help, furniture, stationery and postage, but have exceeded a due proportion on the item "travel and miscellaneous." If the board wishes us to supervise expenditures, we would ask that we be allowed to transfer unexpended balances from one item of the "budget" to another, at our discretion. We suggest also that an additional appropriation of \$500 be made for "installation of collections," with special reference to architectural plans, which are coming in so fast as to embarrass us, unless we can mount, case, and index them as they arrive. This additional appropriation would of course be contingent on the raising of additional funds.

The treasurer writes that the balance in his hands, Dec. 1, to the credit of Headquarters Fund, is \$2572, to which we presume should be added \$500, to be paid in on account of rent by the Publishing Board. This \$3072 is \$700 short of the amount appropriated according to the "budget" for the remaining three-quarters of our first year.

It seems to us that our main work and immediate care should be the collection of more funds—enough if possible to carry us through two full years, at our present rate of expenditure, with more, if possible, to provide for increasing work and extraordinary calls. Mr. Hovey has done much work already in soliciting contributions in cities which have not as yet responded at all, or have responded inadequately. It seems to us that he ought to be allowed to follow up these partially developed chances of subscription, even at the risk of expense. In collecting funds for charities, a commission of 10 per cent.—often more—to a collector is considered proper. In our case it would seem that we might venture as much as this in travelling expenses, in order to augment our headquarters fund. Is the Executive Board willing to delegate to us the responsibility of further efforts in this direction? We have already encouraged Mr. Hovey to make two trips, as far as New York, which have added \$600 to our fund. We suggest that no expenses in the line of "travel" or "miscellaneous" be charged by the treasurer to the headquarters fund, unless the expenditure was authorized by us or by your board, for the maintenance of headquarters. If you authorize further soliciting for funds, a further appropriation of, say \$500, should be made for travel. Begging the board to let us know how we can further serve the interests of the Association, we subscribe ourselves, with great respect,

D. P. COREY,
GARDNER M. JONES,
CHARLES C. SOULE,
Headquarters Committee.

The report was accepted and the following action taken on the recommendations and suggestions contained therein.

Voted (1), That the committee be empowered to arrange with the one in charge of headquarters for all absences required by health, for vacation or for soliciting funds.

(2) That in the supervision of expenditures within the budget approved and voted by the Executive Board the committee be authorized to transfer unexpended balances from one item of the budget to another.

(3) That the committee be authorized to solicit funds for the specific purpose of installing the architectural and other collections which may reach headquarters and that such funds when collected and turned over to the treasurer of the Association are by this action of the Executive Board hereby appropriated to such purposes only.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The treasurer submitted the following statement of the condition of the finances of the Association and the condition of the various accounts for which appropriations have been made.

| A. L. A. TREASURER'S STATEMENT, SEPT. 11, TO DEC. 17, 1906. | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Received from G. M. Jones, former treasurer..... | \$5,661.25 | | |
| Receipts: | | | |
| Dues, 1906..... | \$83.00 | | |
| Dues, 1907..... | 54.00 | | |
| E. C. Hovey, subscriptions to headquarters fund: | | | |
| Alexander Maitland..... | 500.00 | | |
| Cleveland H. Dodge..... | 100.00 | | |
| C. C. Soule, treasurer A. L. A. Publishing Board to headquarters fund, 1st quarter..... | 125.00 | | |
| Interest on deposit, Merchants National Bank of Salem, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1906..... | 18.37 | | |
| | <u>880.37</u> | | |
| Gross receipts..... | \$6,541.62 | | |
| PAYMENTS, SEPT. 11-DEC. 17, 1906 | | | |
| Proceedings: | | | |
| Oct. 20, R. R. Bowker..... | 1,560.75 | | |
| Dec. 5, R. R. Bowker..... | 57.42 | | |
| | <u>1,618.17</u> | | |
| Handbook: | | | |
| Oct. 20, Wright & Potter Printing Co..... | 219.60 | | |
| Oct. 20, Carter, Rice & Co..... | 5.00 | | |
| Oct. 20, E. C. Hovey..... | 53.21 | | |
| | <u>277.81</u> | | |
| Secretary's salary: | | | |
| Sept. 20, J. I. Wyer, Jr..... | 50.00 | | |
| Dec. 13, J. I. Wyer, Jr..... | 75.00 | | |
| | <u>125.00</u> | | |
| Secretary's and conference expenses: | | | |
| Oct. 2, Whitehead & Hoag Co.. | 21.00 | | |
| Dec. 13, J. I. Wyer, Jr..... | 26.35 | | |
| | <u>47.35</u> | | |
| Treasurer's expenses: | | | |
| Sept. 21, G. M. Jones..... | 35.95 | | |
| Oct. 20, E. C. Hovey..... | .50 | | |
| Nov. 2, G. F. Bowerman..... | 8.54 | | |
| Dec. 12, Am. Bonding Co.... | 9.00 | | |
| | <u>53.99</u> | | |
| Committees and sections: | | | |
| Oct. 30, E. C. Hovey, half southern trip (Travel Committee). | 40.62 | | |
| | <u>40.62</u> | | |
| Committee on Bookbuying: | | | |
| Sept. 21, A. E. Bostwick..... | 1.88 | | |
| Oct. 20, J. C. Dana..... | 1.59 | | |
| Oct. 30, Baker Printing Co.... | 8.00 | | |
| Nov. 26, B. C. Steiner..... | 10.00 | | |
| | <u>21.47</u> | | |
| Headquarters: | | | |
| Per treasurer's books..... | 1,274.03 | | |
| Advanced for contingent fund... | 100.00 | | |
| | <u>1,374.03</u> | | |
| Total expenditures.... | \$3,558.44 | | |
| Balance on hand Dec. 17, 1906. | <u>2,983.18</u> | | |
| | \$6,541.62 | | |
| STATE OF EACH APPROPRIATION, 1906-07 | | | |
| | Expended. Appropriated. Balance. | | |
| Proceedings.... | \$1,600.00 | \$1,600.00 | |
| Stenographer.. | 150.00 | | 150.00 |
| Handbook..... | 250.00 | | 250.00 |
| Secretary's salary.... | 250.00 | | 250.00 |
| Secretary's and conference expenses.. | 26.35 | 600.00 | 573.65 |
| Treasurer's expenses.. | 53.99 | 100.00 | 46.01 |
| Committees and sections.... | 40.62 | 400.00 | 359.38 |
| Committee on Bookbuying..... | 21.47 | 200.00 | 178.53 |
| Committee on Bookbinding.... | | 40.61 | 40.61 |
| Headquarters..... | 1,374.03 | 5,000.00 | 3,625.97 |
| | \$1,516.46 | \$8,590.61 | \$7,074.15 |
| Balance on hand..... | | | <u>2,983.18</u> |
| Balance required to Sept 1, 1907..... | | | \$4,190.97 |

Possible revenue

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 2000 memberships at \$2..... | 4,000.00 | |
| Three quarterly payments from | | |
| Publishing Board at \$125..... | 375.00 | |
| | | 4,375.00 |
| Possible balance..... | | \$185.03 |

On recommendation of the treasurer it was *Voted*, That the funds collected specifically for the support of headquarters be consolidated with the general funds of the Association and that the budget for headquarters be combined, on the treasurer's books, with the budget for general purposes of the Association and that in future all receipts be credited to a single fund and all appropriations be charged against this fund.

Voted unanimously, That the secretary be directed to spread upon the minutes of this meeting and transmit to the recorder an expression of the sincerè regret which is felt by every one of her colleagues on the Executive Board at her enforced absence from this meeting and her own work; to assure her of their hearty pleasure at the hopeful news of rapid recovery with its promise of speedy resumption of her duties in connection with the LIBRARY JOURNAL and with this board, and to convey to her a very cordial appreciation of the value and faithfulness of her long service to the American Library Association.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION EXHIBIT

On request of the committee on exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition the Executive Board authorized the appointment of a co-operating committee consisting of the superintendents of children's work in the New York, Brooklyn and Cleveland Public Libraries and in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to assist in the collection and installation of the model children's room.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

State Library Commissions

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

The Iowa Library Commission has recently moved into permanent and commodious headquarters in the new State Historical building, opposite the State House. This building, when completed, will give house room to the various library interests of the state with the exception of the law library, which remains in the State House. In planning the Historical Building the ground floor of the east wing was set aside for the Library Commission, which, with its various interests, including the travelling library, requires more room each year for the growth of the work. The new rooms are well lighted, with ample space for the working force and with shelving for the large collection of books in the "open shelf" or subject collection of the travelling library. A large shipping room with shelving for the magazines handled through

the periodical exchange, a private office for the secretary, a staff room, lavatory, etc., are provided, and wall space for exhibits pertaining to library extension.

The provision of adequate rooms for the Library Commission was made necessary by the rapid growth of the work and the development of the travelling library on the study and research side, creating a need for more extended and convenient shelving and other facilities than heretofore. Wall shelving and stacks are provided for a collection of 25,000 volumes.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Bernard C. Steiner, secretary, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

The fourth annual report of the commission for the year ending Dec. 1, 1906, has been issued. It reports libraries established at West River, Emmitsburg, Graceham and Solomon's Island. 71 travelling libraries were sent out during the year, going to 14 of the 23 counties of the state; 178 books for the blind have been lent to 11 blind persons. The expenses of the commission for the year are: drayage and freight, \$72.71; postage, \$11.58; printing, \$73.70; cataloging, etc., \$85.47; binding, \$13; boxes, \$97.50; books \$233.48; total, \$585.44. There is a balance on hand of \$369. Mr. Ross M. Diggs has been appointed field secretary and library organizer.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION:

H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

The commission has issued a leaflet, entitled "Items of interest to the public, the board of trustees and the librarian."

It describes the work of the commission clearly, and for general use. The provisions of the revised library law of 1905 are clearly given, emphasis being placed on the benefits of a library to the taxpayer in return for his share in its maintenance.

State Library Associations

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George H. Thomas, trustee Public Library, McCook.

Secretary: Miss Nellie J. Compton, University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.

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

The 12th annual meeting of the association was held in Lincoln at the City Library, Dec. 27-28. Before the meeting the association was entertained at luncheon by Mr. S. L. Geisthardt, president of the Lincoln City Library Board.

The association was called to order at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday by the president, Mr. George H. Thomas, superintendent of schools,

and member of the board of trustees of the Public Library of McCook. A brief business session was held, after which the program of the afternoon was taken up. The general topic for this meeting being "Co-operation with the schools," the association was particularly fortunate in hearing papers from some of the school people of the state, as well as from librarians. The first paper was "How the public school teacher can help the library," by Mrs. Sarah Brindley, of Columbus. She contrasted the assistance which might be given by the teacher well acquainted with literature and with some knowledge of library methods with the little which could be done by the teacher not so trained. She suggested that the teacher can help most by familiarizing herself with the library of the town, its contents and methods of work, so that she can go to the library with her students and herself show them what is there and how to use it; that she can create a love for good books among her scholars by showing them pictures of authors, telling them of the author's life, reading selections from their works, and then sending the pupils to the library for more. Teachers are famous story tellers, and in this way they would be glad to assist the librarian, especially the one who has no gift in this direction, thus interesting the children in exactly the way the librarian herself would like to do. On the other hand, let the librarian do her share to arouse interest in the library; let her visit the schools if necessary and invite the patronage of the teachers and scholars; when they come to the library, let her explain to them the arrangement, the various lists, and in general how to use it.

Dean Charles Fordyce, of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, presented the next paper on "How the library may serve the school." He urged early training in the reading habit, in the home if possible; if not, in the elementary school. This habit is rarely acquired later than the age of 14, when so large a proportion of American children leave the public schools. The library should contain books supplementary to the courses given in the schools, that these may be rendered broader and more comprehensive; but more important are the books to be read for pleasure as well as profit, in order that the taste for literature for its own sake may be cultivated. The teacher and the librarian ought to work together; their united knowledge of the books and of the children will supplement each other to their great advantage.

Miss Emma Rood, of the Omaha Public Library, read a paper on "How the work has been carried on in Omaha." She gave a detailed account of the methods in use there. They have there a separate collection of about 3000 volumes set aside as a school library, this being supplemented from the main library when necessary or desirable. It is customary each fall to write to the principal

of each grammar school asking what books are desired, and if any subject in particular is being taken up for which special literature is needed. Teachers are urged to come to the library and make their own selection of books if they desire. From forty to fifty books are sent to each grade, making a total of from two to three hundred for each school. A collection of pictures is also circulated.

Discussion of these papers by both librarians and school people was very free and thoroughly interesting.

The Friday morning session was devoted principally to brief papers on library problems and practical work. Miss Fanny Gere, of Columbus, told how she had prepared lists of desirable books for the merchants of her town before Christmas the last two years; how acceptable they had been; how well they had sold and how grateful both merchants and people were for these suggestions. Miss Lois Spencer, of Falls City, explained her methods of covering periodicals for circulation at the least possible expenditure of time and money. Miss Marion Parker, of Fremont, showed samples of mounted pictures as circulated by the Fremont Library, and explained how they were prepared as inexpensively and neatly as possible. From McCook came a report of library extension work unusual in a place of that size. Half a dozen boxes containing about 18 books each are circulated among the rural schools in the neighborhood, the teachers having selected the books they wish for their pupils. "Business methods in library work" was effectively discussed by Miss Alice McKee, of Beatrice. Miss E. Joanna Hagey, of Lincoln, related the experience of the Lincoln Library Board in publishing a printed catalog. The large amount of time and money expended upon it received no adequate return either in effectiveness or satisfaction. Miss Lulu Horne, of the Lincoln City Library, presented a very careful paper upon "Nebraska publications." She listed the more desirable of these, and gave the law concerning distribution. In the course of looking up her subject Miss Horne was able to collect almost complete sets of a good many of the more useful documents, and had these ready for inspection by any one interested.

The general topic for the Friday afternoon session was "With and for the trustee." Miss Edith Tobitt, of the Omaha Public Library, presented the subject "What the librarian may expect from the trustee" in a paper so helpful and practical that there was an instant request for its publication for the benefit of other librarians' trustees. She said that the trustees should form the highest authority in the library, and should be looked upon as such both by the public and the library employees. The trustees should be firmly convinced that the institution over which they have supervision is a good thing worthy of their support and of benefit to the town.

They should give of their best for the benefit of the public because they believe that in this giving they are doing the best that they can for the public, and unless they have this belief they should not be members of the library board.

The ideal board of trustees is made up of men who have been appointed for their special ability to help in this work and not for the payment of political debts. Members should be selected with the view of supplementing and strengthening the board, the strongest element being the sane, well balanced, well educated business man.

Committees should be few, but those which exist or are appointed should do the work expected of them. A book committee there must be, and because it supervises the expenditure of so large a proportion of the funds it should consist of the best members of the board. The librarian should prepare all book lists and be ready to state why certain books are needed. The committee should act as a sort of balance wheel to the librarian to see that book purchases do not exceed their proportion of the funds, and that no one department of the library is built up at the expense of another.

The policy of the library must be left to the board to determine, but they should look to the librarian for all suggestions regarding administration.

The library board should represent as many interests of the city as possible; should be made up of men possessed of keen public spirit who will use their influence to bring people to the library and this should be expected of them.

There can be no definite rule regarding the relations between the trustees and the librarian. This is something which will develop and change with time. If the librarian has held the office for years and is well known to all members of the board many things will be left to her which would not be left to a newcomer. But the new librarian need not be discouraged and feel that she has not the confidence of the trustees because she cannot always say "The board leaves everything to me." The trustees should not leave everything to the librarian no matter how competent she may be. It is their duty to retain their position as head of the library; they must remain responsible to the taxpayers for the expenditure of the funds, and also the librarian and the public must expect them to at all times maintain a dignified attitude toward the work that the work itself may be dignified.

The discussion of this paper was led by Professor C. A. Fulmer, a member of the Beatrice Library Board, and participated in by Mr. Haller, of the Omaha board, and several other trustees who were present.

Mr. C. H. Meeker, president of the McCook Library Board, who was to have presented the subject "What the trustees may expect of the librarian," was unable to be present.

Another member of the McCook board, Father Loughran, took his place on the program, presenting a brief paper by Mr. Meeker, and adding some thoughts of his own.

This session and the meeting of the association was closed with an address by Professor S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, on "Literature and the community," which was most highly appreciated.

After each afternoon session Miss Hagey and her assistants of the Lincoln City Library, served tea most informally to all present. This proved to be one of the pleasantest and most really helpful parts of the meeting, giving time as it did to get acquainted and to exchange ideas and experiences.

Officers for the next year were elected as follows: president, Mr. George H. Thomas, McCook; 1st vice-president, Miss E. Joanna Hagey, Lincoln City Library; 2d vice-president, Miss Jane Abbott, South Omaha Public Library; secretary, Miss Nellie J. Compton, University of Nebraska Library; treasurer, Miss Margaret A. O'Brien, Omaha Public Library.

The association adjourned to meet in Omaha in October at the time of the meeting of the Iowa Library Association in Council Bluffs, it being hoped that a joint session of the two associations may be arranged.

NELLIE J. COMPTON, *Secretary*.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: John P. Kennedy, State Library, Richmond.

Secretary: Edward S. Evans, State Library, Richmond.

Treasurer: Mary G. Lacy, Polytechnic Institute Library, Blacksburg.

The Virginia Library Association met Nov. 28, in conjunction with the Virginia Co-operative Educational Association, and held three important sessions. The first, at 10 a.m., was devoted to the election of officers, and the former officers were re-elected, as follows: Officers as above, and 1st vice-president, W. H. Sargeant, Norfolk; 2d vice-president, John S. Patton, Charlottesville; executive committee, S. S. P. Pattison, Richmond; J. C. Metcalf, Richmond; Alice B. Dugger, Farmville; Mrs. C. E. Hartsook, Ashland.

At the three o'clock session there were addresses on library subjects from several local librarians, and a very interesting address by Dr. A. R. Spofford, of the Library of Congress. Among the questions discussed were the "Travelling libraries in Virginia," "The benefit of a college library to education," "Some cataloging problems," "Influence of rural libraries in creating a literary spirit," and "Some queer title-pages," the last talk being made by Dr. Spofford.

These different addresses brought out some interesting facts relating to the library situation in Virginia at present, among others showing the great demand for travelling libraries both of a general character and for the use of

the schools, which has grown to vast proportions during the past 12 months, and which has already exceeded the supply of libraries at the command of the state librarian. The system of travelling libraries which is being developed under the supervision of Mr. Francis B. Berkeley is reaching out into the four corners of the state, and offering to rural communities which have otherwise no library facilities a collection of 50 well-selected books. This system has the advantage of the experience of other states and is working with admirable results.

At the meeting held in the evening Dr. Spofford addressed an audience of one or two thousand people on the subject of "The world of books."

The sessions were, as a whole, eminently successful and about 100 members were added to the association.

EDWARD S. EVANS, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, John Crerar Library.

The December meeting was held on the evening of Dec. 13, at the Chicago Public Library.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Roden. Three new members were proposed and voted upon. Mr. Roden then introduced Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Miss Stearns' subject, "Regulate your hurry," was very appropriate for Chicago people. So much has been said about the old style librarian "who really had something to do with books," while it has been openly asserted recently that not scholarship but executive and administrative ability is the first essential in a chief librarian. Miss Stearns holds that scholarship is not necessarily incompatible with business ability, and cited the late Dr. Harper as a splendid example. His untimely decease calls to mind the many instances of breakdown in the library world, warning us that modern librarians are going the pace that kills. Miss Stearns emphasized the necessity of relaxation and sleep, the importance of vacations and exercise in the open air and cautioned librarians not to neglect the social side of their lives, and to "regulate your worry as well as your hurry."

The paper was given in Miss Stearns' inimitable style, and was full of that clever fun which makes her so widely popular.

Mr. Roden expressed to Miss Stearns the club's appreciation of the paper. The attendance at the meeting was 59.

ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Secretary*.

IOWA CITY LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Harriet Howe, University Library.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Helen McRaith, Public Library.

A library club has been organized at Iowa City, Ia., the members being the staff of the University and Public Libraries, the board of trustees of both institutions and other persons interested in library work.

The club met Nov. 20 at the home of Miss Howe, drew up a constitution and elected officers as above and vice-president, M. G. Wyer, University Library.

The meetings will be held the first Tuesday of each month except August and September. The program for each meeting will deal with subjects related to library progress.

HELEN MCRAITH, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUBS.

A joint meeting of the two clubs was held on the evening of Dec. 6, in the hall of the Long Island Historical Society, Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. The society was represented by Dr. St. Clair McKelway, and by Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, a member of the board of trustees. Mr. Bergen welcomed the clubs, and introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. George McLean Harper, of the English Department of Princeton University.

The subject of Dr. Harper's address was Sainte Beuve and his connection with the schools of Classicism and Romanticism, and was of exceptional interest.

He gave an account of the different definitions of classicism and romanticism that have been offered by various critics, pointing out the flaws or the inadequacy of each, and offered a tentative one of his own, which he explained at length. The attitude and influence of Sainte Beuve were defined and stated, with his remarkable qualities and his limitations.

The audience were invited as guests of the Long Island Historical Society to assemble for a social hour in the library above the hall, and refreshments were served there. About 125 members of the two clubs were present.

MILDRED A. COLLAR,

Secretary Long Island Library Club.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. W. Folwell, State University Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, State Public Library Commission, St. Paul.

The Twin City Library Club met at the State University Dec. 10, with an attendance of 50 persons active in library work. After dinner together, the members heard a lecture by Professor Jenks on "The ethnology of the Philippines," illustrated with stereopticon views. Following the lecture the members of the club inspected the university library.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The work of the autumn term has been devoted largely to technical subjects, including ordering and accessioning, classification and library handwriting, also a course of lectures consisting of discussions and practical problems in making out annotations for children's books. This course is also used as a means of developing in the students a standard for the selection of literature for children. Instruction in story-telling has also formed an important part of the work of the first term.

On Dec. 5 the students had the rare treat of hearing the Irish folk-lore, Mr. Seumas MacManus, tell Irish folk-tales with inimitable Irish humor. He also gave an account of story-telling in Ireland. Mr. MacManus is a native story-teller, and his story-telling before the students was invaluable as interpreting true folk-lore spirit and as an example of the genuine and simple story-telling of the folk.

On Dec. 6 the students had the privilege of hearing Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, of the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., who gave two interesting lectures on technical processes used in book illustration—"The older methods of engraving" and "Modern photo-mechanical processes"—particularly interesting because of the collection of beautiful engravings which Mr. Wellman showed to the students and which he contrasted with the modern cheap prints.

From Dec. 10 to 20 Miss Marie L. Shedlock gave her usual course of lecture on story-telling. The students had personal interviews with Miss Shedlock, receiving suggestions from her which might be useful to them in the future.

Beside attending lectures and preparing problems the students have been required to do practice work, 21 hours per week, in the children's department of the library, also at the branch loan desks. The latter is required in order that the students may become familiar with the business routine of a library.

FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The library school received as a Christmas gift the entire *ex-libris* collection of Mr. John Starr Stewart, of Springfield, Ill., numbering 850 specimens. These represent different styles of book plates from the simple stamp or stencil name as mark of ownership, through the armorial to the modern pictorial designs. The collection is mainly the work of modern artists, but there is one Harvard University plate by Nathaniel Hurd. Sherborne, French and Spenceley have each several examples. Work from the United States,

England, France, Germany, Spain, Hungary and Russia is shown.

The collection is on 8 x 10 gray mounts, one plate to a mount, numbered and loose in six cases, each holding 150 mounts. Each mount has a descriptive label on the back. A card catalog formed a part of this valuable gift. This is arranged alphabetically by owners of the plates, each card referring by number to the mounts. The cards are of different colors to classify the items as follows: Individual plates, American, white; England and British possessions, buff; Continental Europe, cherry; clubs and other organizations, state and city libraries, lemon; schools and colleges, blue; plates of musicians or with musical subjects, salmon; plates of University of Illinois faculty, alumni and students, green. There is also a list of representative modern designers of *ex-libris* with the numbers of their work in this collection.

Mr. Stewart was formerly a student at the University of Illinois and his home is in Champaign, but for several years he has held positions in state offices at the capitol.

Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, is to lecture before the library school Feb. 4-9 on "Problems of the small library." Miss Tyler comes as alumni lecturer through the generosity of the Illinois Library School Association. All former students who can arrange to attend the lectures are cordially urged to do so. The library seniors will begin their field work Feb. 11, having leave of absence from the university for one month. They are to have experience at the loan desk, reference desk and in the children's room in the public libraries of Bloomington, Danville, Decatur, Evanston, Galesburg, Jacksonville, Joliet, Oak Park and Rockford. The visit to Chicago libraries will follow before returning to the university. Beginning Jan. 14, the university library will be open from 2 to 6 on Sundays during university sessions. Reserve books may be drawn out from Saturday to Monday as before, but periodicals will be kept in. This will double the hours of opening since the library school entered the university, the hours now being from 7.45 a.m. to 10 p.m. six days each week and from 2 to 6 on Sunday.

PERSONAL NOTES

Ethel W. Azbill, 1900-02, was married Nov. 20 to Mr. Louis E. Schramm, of Cleveland, O.

Marcia B. Clay, B.L.S., '05, has been appointed catalog assistant at the University of Illinois.

Olive E. Davis, B.L.S. '06, has been substituting for the librarian of the business house of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

Christina Denny, 1904-05, spent two months before the holidays with A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Edith E. Harper, B.L.S. '05, is librarian at Escanaba, Mich.

Georgetta Haven, B.L.S. '00, has returned to Cincinnati after two years' residence abroad.

Helen T. Kennedy, B.L.S. '03, is reference librarian at the Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Library.

Rena A. Lucas, B.L.S. '04, is spending the year abroad.

Leora E. Mabbett, 1900-01, is librarian of the public library at Edgerton, Wis.

Martha E. Moles, 1903-04, was married Feb. 23 to Dr. James H. Fairchild, of Jervais, Ore.

Elizabeth F. Simpson, 1893-94, has resigned as librarian of the Stevens Point (Wis.) Normal School to become assistant librarian of the Ypsilanti (Mich.) Normal School.

Florence S. Smith, 1903-04, has resigned as librarian of the Beatrice (Neb.) Public Library to become librarian of the public library at Walla Walla, Wash.

Ann D. White, B.L.S. '04, has resigned as catalog assistant at the University of Illinois on account of ill health.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director.*

WINONA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class of 1906 has just issued an "Annual," printed at the Winona Technical Institute. It contains a list of lectures, an article on "The art of bookbinding," "What the Winona Library School of Indianapolis stands for," and a number of brief articles, some verse, etc.

The statement regarding the school includes the following: "The library school stands for as great a compensation to its graduates as is commensurate with their qualifications, but it also recognizes the needs of the smaller tax supported libraries which are entitled to efficient librarians' services, but unable to pay the salaries demanded by college and library school graduate librarians. Quality of service is the essential part of what the library school stands for. The question of remuneration is an economic question to be settled by local financial conditions. Greater than self interest is the interest of the institution which the graduate librarians are called to serve. The service thus rendered will bring some rewards not counted in coin."

Reviews

PELLISSON, Maurice. *Les bibliothèques populaires à l'étranger et en France.* Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1906. 220 p. 12°.

M. Pellisson has given us a most useful volume, comprising more information as to the history and present condition of American, English and Continental libraries than can be found elsewhere brought together and unified. He begins his account with the United States, to which he gives 30 pages. He sets forth here the principles and theories of library work as generally accepted in this country, with an understanding and a per-

spective certainly not surpassed in any foreigner who has heretofore studied the subject. There are, to be sure, minor inaccuracies. One observes in running through the pages an occasional misspelled name (e.g., Newburg for Newberry). The publishing section of the A. L. A., which was founded in 1886, did not issue the 1882 edition of Poole (p. 11). The A. L. A. does not maintain or support (as a body at any rate!—the word is *soutient*) the Library Bureau (p. 12). M. Pellisson's dates are not always the latest one might expect. Mr. Carnegie's gifts are recorded to 1900, the entrance requirements to the New York State Library School (changed to the B.A. degree in 1902) are given as high school graduation and the equivalent of two years' college work. The number of volumes in public libraries is given no later than 1900. Wisconsin, as well as a number of the states less important in this work, is omitted from the "travelling libraries" list. Some of the statements are too sweeping, as that "public libraries are open to the public from 9 in the morning until 10 in the evening," and the definite statements about boards of trustees. It is perhaps unjust to criticize the statement that free town libraries are "rich for the most part." And in all cases the mistakes are of detail, while the spirit of the work in general is admirably caught and admirably set forth. More attention might have been given to work with children, and some should certainly have been accorded the "free lecture" system in connection with libraries, but despite these (minor) faults M. Pellisson's book will be a convenient reference book for American libraries, as well as for foreigners.

England is given 30 pages, Germany 33, Austria-Hungary 7, and a few pages each go to Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Russia. Italy and Norway might have received a little more space, perhaps, and it seems a pity that Australia and New Zealand should have been omitted.

France is dealt with in 56 pages, giving in detail history and present conditions. The "propositions and conclusions" at the close present a carefully considered plan for bringing the work of public libraries in France up to the standard of that in America and England.

"It is high time," says M. Pellisson, "to give up resolutely the idea that made the public library a philanthropic institution. Doubtless philanthropy is a good and beautiful thing, but its domain is large enough; let it not trench on that of education. What we must see above all in the library is a tool of culture, a means of elevating the people."

M. Pellisson's plan is well considered and most interesting. It includes the establishment of "cantonal" libraries, an arrangement like that that has proved successful here and there with us in county libraries. The

book cannot fail to aid much in the progress of the library movement in France, in which the author shows such interest and about which he expresses himself so wisely.

THE RECORDS OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON: The Court Book, from the manuscript in the Library of Congress; edited, with an introduction and bibliography, by Susan Myra Kingsbury; preface by Herbert Levi Osgood. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1906. 2 v. 636+611 p.

Three manuscripts of great interest and historical value, which were formerly owned abroad, have most fittingly found resting places in this country. These are the *Columbus Book of Privileges*, the *Court Book* of the Virginia Company of London, and the *Autobiography* of Benjamin Franklin. The first and last of these, thanks to the labors of the late B. F. Stevens, of London, and the Hon. John Bigelow, of New York City, were rendered accessible to the public in printed form, in 1893 and 1868, respectively. Though the publication of the *Court Book* of the Virginia Company has been repeatedly urged since 1858, it has been almost a complete half century before it has at length appeared in print. The history of this manuscript is of the highest interest. As a result of the controversy between the two factions of the Virginia Company, in which accusations of mismanagement arose, King James, on April 17, 1623, appointed a commission to investigate its affairs. Its records and other papers were on demand delivered to the Privy Council. Nicholas Ferrar, foreseeing the danger, both politically and commercially, which would arise from the seizure of these valuable records, caused them to be copied under his own supervision. This was done none too speedily. The attestation at the end of the second volume is dated June 19, 1624. A week later, June 26, an order was issued by the Privy Council ordering him to surrender "all patents, books of account, and invoices of the late corporation and lists of people in the colony, to be retained by the Keeper of the Council Chest till further order." Ferrar carried the copies to the Earl of Southampton for safe keeping, in whose possession they remained until his death in 1667. They were secured by the Hon. William Byrd, of Westover, Virginia, some time between 1667 and 1687, from the Earl's estate, and remained in possession of himself and his descendants for a century. From their hands they passed into those of Colonel Richard Bland, and later into those of Thomas Jefferson. These, with other papers, in three volumes, were acquired by the Library of Congress in 1815.

The *Court Books* of the Virginia Company contain the minutes of its transactions, and in them were kept the discussions and de-

cisions in regard to the plantation, the granting of land, and all financial policies and plans for developing the enterprise and increasing the income. Of these there were originally four volumes, covering the periods, Jan. 28, 1606, to Feb. 14, 1615; Jan. 31, 1615 to July 28, 1619; April 28, 1619, to May 22, 1622; and May 20, 1622, to June 7, 1624. The original volumes are not known to be extant and the third and fourth volumes are only known by the certified Ferrar transcripts. What the first two volumes contained can only be surmised from the scope of the contents of the last two, the accuracy of which, except for such minor inaccuracies as would naturally arise in the process of transcription, is attested by a comparison with other records now in the Library of Congress and elsewhere.

The value of these records, covering as they do such an early period of our colonial history, needs only to be mentioned to be appreciated. They are justly considered to be among the most precious manuscript treasures which have found a resting place in the United States, and every student of our early history is under obligation to the Library of Congress for the careful and scholarly manner in which they have been edited and printed.

The character of the Virginia Company, and the classes, nature and value of its records, together with the location and contents of existing collections of documents relating to the company, are fully described in the introduction, by Miss Kingsbury, which occupies the first hundred pages of the first volume. This is followed by a "List of records," including all the documents, letters, publications, and other records of the Virginia Company between 1616 and 1625, and all of those previous to 1616, which are not published, or cited by Alexander Brown in his *Genesis of the United States*, a work which covers in a very able and exhaustive manner the early history of the Virginia colony from 1607 to 1616. Great value is given to this list by the fact that it locates, wherever possible, every one of its 764 documents, in numerous public libraries and private collections in England and this country. Whenever a document has been published, reference is made to the work in which it may be found. The remainder of the work of over 950 pages is taken up with the text of the "Court books," which is followed by an excellent index of about 70 pages.

Special characters have been made to represent the signs and abbreviations used in the original manuscript, the difficult chirography of which is amply shown by facsimiles of the different kinds of handwriting of which it is composed.

The editorial work of Miss Kingsbury has been done with great thoroughness, and American historical students can take pride in the fact that at last, after having waited for near-

ly 50 years, the records whose printing they have so long been urging have appeared in these two fine volumes.

GEORGE WATSON COLE.

RIVERSIDE, CONN.

SAVAGE, Ernest A. *Manual of descriptive annotation for library catalogues.* Lond., Library Supply Co., 1906. 164 p. 8°, 5s. net.

If the first feeling of either the lay or the library reader of this book be wonder that 18 chapters and 150 pages are required merely to tell how to add a few words of descriptive information after book titles in library catalogs, such thoughtless one will meet swift and sure disillusionment herein.

Librarians, and we fancy bookbuyers and sellers as well, have long appreciated the real value of annotated lists, and more or less annotation of varying quality has been done on both sides of the Atlantic. This has been chiefly by libraries and in bibliographic work, while as Mr. Savage indicates (p. 62-66) formal instruction and drill in just such work is given in two or three American library schools. Yet it must cause something of a start to the hitherto methodless and random, though perhaps very effective, annotator, to come all at once upon this elaborate crystallization of his work, to find it of a sudden enrolled among the fine arts, to be confronted with (p. 2-4) a formidable and perhaps somewhat over-elaborate nomenclature, to discover (p. 50-62) minute practical directions for manufacturing annotations as a part of the cataloging process, followed by 60 pages (p. 90-150) of "rules" illustrated by many specimens of good and poor annotations. The result is a thoughtful, extremely suggestive and really useful manual. Nothing at all like it has before been printed and that some satisfactory statement of principles and method is sorely needed is evidenced by the considerable volume of indifferent and often ridiculous annotations, which has been induced by the growing and wholly commendable tendency to emphasize and increase this sort of work in libraries.

Mr. Savage speaks only to and for popular libraries (those that in this country are known as "free public"), and he follows very strictly the limitations suggested by the word "descriptive" in his title, leaving to Mr. Ernest A. Baker, in what is perhaps the best chapter in the book, to suggest the importance of critical evaluation, to explain the inevitableness of some degree of this sort of work and to point out its limitations and dangers. Mr. Baker is the foremost advocate of critical annotation in England, though even he allows that for library purposes it can be merely relative or suggestive, such as is implied, for instance, in the very selection of certain titles for annotation, or the comparing of a book with others on the subject, or the commending it to special classes of

readers. Beyond this, habitual attempts at evaluation (as distinct from annotation) in library catalogs by librarians, very few of whom, in the nature of things, can be competent to attempt independent critical estimates, Mr. Baker rightly holds to be a very risky thing.

The best book annotation cannot be done by rule of thumb. It is not a matter of metres and bounds. It is not merely the extension of book cataloging (p. 3). For the purpose of the best or even of really good annotations, books cannot be treated in "batches" (p. 52 and 55), nor put through the mill at the rate of 10 per hour (p. 61). These observations suggest our chief objection to Mr. Savage's book, which seems to us the apotheosis of the mechanics of annotation, and tending to formalize the work and to cast it in grooves. The author himself recognizes in his preface the danger of sacrificing the utmost conciseness and lucidity to the mechanical following of rules, but aside from this brief allusion in the preface, the book itself is altogether in the direction of machine work. It is undoubtedly true that the results of the best annotation in the past may be profitably indicated by rules and that these rules may furnish a useful and necessary guide to future workers in this field. On the other hand, there are, not occasionally but frequently, books that will defy all conventional rules, where annotation may best ignore many or all of the formal canons, where it may properly assume a style or flavor almost incompatible with mechanical manufacture, where the intimate, personal note may well be sounded, and where above all it may be necessary to read the book from cover to cover. This is an obvious and informing process not anywhere suggested for *any* books so far as the reviewer can discover, certainly not in par. 78, where "the most copious sources of information" are given as "The title-page, preface, contents, page heads, first chapter and last chapter."

Now the thoroughly appreciative and skillful annotator who can see and feel beyond the formal foundations laid by the processes described by Mr. Savage, will not overlook these points, but they are not sufficiently insisted upon in his book. Perhaps in view of the author's modest prefatory disclaimer of finality or completeness they should not be strongly urged, yet it is to be regretted that, the work having been carried so well to a certain point, beginners (and nearly all of us are but beginners here) are left with what must surely be an impression of a mechanical process and nothing more.

American work in annotation has been frequently mentioned and with appreciation. It is pleasant to see the achievements, enthusiasm and generosity of Mr. George Iles specifically recognized. The work of the New York State Library School on "reader's an-

notations" is entirely misunderstood, the forms printed in par. 81 being merely suggested standards or criteria for judging books of the general classes named, and having no connection whatever with the actual material for or preparation of the reader's annotation, which is made up after no set form or program.

The many specimen notes in Part 2 add much to the usefulness of the book.

J. I. W.

SHARP, Katharine L. Illinois libraries. part 1. (University of Illinois Studies, vol. 2, no. 1.) Urbana, University of Illinois, 1906. 96 p. 8°, \$1.

Miss Sharp's entire treatise was ready for publication when this first part was printed, but the extent of the work made it necessary to delay the publication of part 2. Part 1 contains the general statement; part 2 will give the historical sketches and statistics of individual libraries.

Eighty-four pages of this number of the university studies are given to "Illinois libraries," and these include the general figures and facts arranged in several ways. The list of public libraries is given first by counties, then by towns. Lists of subscription libraries, special libraries, college libraries, private school libraries, district school libraries and high school libraries follow. For all libraries the date of founding and the number of bound volumes reported at a date given (ranging from January, 1898, to March, 1905) are recorded, and in some cases the income.

The history of library legislation of Illinois is given in detail, occupying 31 pages. "Travelling libraries," "Gifts," "Depository libraries," "Associations" and "William Frederick Poole" are further headings. The frontispiece gives a library map of Illinois.

It is to be hoped that the second part of Miss Sharp's work will be published shortly, and that like valuable contributions to library history may be made for many other states. For the whole work on "Illinois libraries" Miss Sharpe has been awarded the degree of M.L.S. by the New York State Library School.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

CANFIELD, James H. Library extension. (*In Columbia University Quarterly*, Dec., 1906. p. 29-34.)

On specialization in libraries. A rapid review of the libraries of Greater New York, with a statement as to special collections or unusual strength in given subjects.

— The modern college library. (*In Education*, Nov., 1906. p. 129-135.)

CANFIELD, James H. The need for specialized libraries. (*In Independent*, Nov. 15. p. 1155-1157.)

After pointing out the specialization that has already taken place, Dr. Canfield urges further co-operation in this direction, with liberal support from those especially interested.

Ceska Osveta, the Bohemian library organ, devotes the whole space of its August number, the initial part of volume 3, to Dr. Z. V. Tobolka's article on Austrian bibliography. Since there is no bibliography in Austria except the Bohemian, published by the Ceska Akademie cis Frantiska Josefa I. in Prague, Dr. Tobolka asks that the university libraries, being the copyright depositories, should issue their annual accessions. The September issue of the periodical contains a paper on the Library of the Museum for Useful Arts in Prague, by Z. Wirth; others on the Free Public Library in Louny, by F. Sramek; the classification of books, by L. T. Zivny; library statistics, by J. M. Vlcek; and the second series of J. Zima's "A librarian's notes about readers." There are also the proceedings of the library section of the Svaz Osvetovy at Prague.

DANA, John Cotton. Many-sided interest: how the library promotes it. (*In School Journal*, Dec., p. 563-565.)

The paper read by Mr. Dana at the Social Education Congress.

Folksbiblioteksbladet, v. 4, no. 4, contains an interesting article by Gurli Linder on reading for amusement by the coming generation.

GAUSS, E. F. L. Systems for the professional man: the selection and cataloging of books. (*In System*, Oct., 1906. p. 439-442.)

With illustrations of cards.

HULLEY, Rev. Lincoln. The library as an educational factor. (*In Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union-Citizen*, Dec. 29, 1906.)

Full report of an address before the Florida Educational Association.

LA FONTAINE, Henri. Les bibliothèques américaines. (*In Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, 1906. fasc. 1-3. p. 5-19.)

LARNED, J. N. The education of a reading public. (*In Detroit (Mich.) Free Press*, Dec. 28, 1906.)

Report of an address before the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

LEGLER, H: E. The library extension movement in Wisconsin. (*In Detroit (Mich.) Free Press*, Dec. 28, 1906.)

Report of an address before the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

The *Library Association Record* for November prints in full the two papers on "Education of the librarian," read at the Bradford conference. The "Elementary stage" is dealt with by Henry D. Roberts, the "Advanced stage" by E. A. Baker. Both papers deserve to be read with care by all who are interested in library training.

The *Library World* for December contains an article on "The juvenile library," by J. B. R., a comment on "The book war," by Horace Barlow; "Oversize books," by J. D. Stewart, and notes.

Minerva, the journal of the Stockholm Public Library League, appears with number 1, December, 1906, as a "festnummer," to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the league. It is to appear quarterly, and its subscription price is 85 öre, or about 25 cents. The first number contains an interesting account of the league, with portraits, and there are articles on Swedish travelling libraries, the Deichmanske Bibliothek, by Herr Nyhuus; Danish public libraries, by Herr Steenberg, and Swedish public libraries, by Axel Hirsch. A picture of Herr Nyhuus and Herr Steenberg talking together will interest many who know them here.

TRIPP, George H. The free public library. (In *New Bedford (Mass.) Standard*, Dec. 31, 1906.)

An address by the librarian of the New Bedford Public Library before the Men's Union.

URBAN, Gertrude. Life in a children's library. (In *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, Jan. p. 231-238.)

With illustrations by Ivanowski.

The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for November-December contains a most useful article entitled "Suggestions for anniversary and holiday bulletins. The number has also "The child and the book," by George W. Peckham, and a number of brief articles.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for December opens with an article on the new building of the Münster university library, by P. Schwenke. Floor plans and views of the exterior are given, and both are fully described. The plans are of especial interest. C. Van de Vorsts' "Verzeichniss der griechischen handschriften der Bibliotheca Rossiana" is concluded, and there is a further note on the bibliography of Ernst Moritz Arndt, by P. Trommsdorff. There is an account of the late Dr. Förstemann, by Hans Paalzw.

LCCAL

Bloomfield, N. J. *Jarvie Memorial L.* (4th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1906, mss. report.) Added 974; total 9639. Issued, home use 33,718 (increase over last year 10 per

cent.). This is a subscription library, with a total registration of 565.

Boston, Mass. The children's librarians of the vicinity of Boston have formed a Round Table for the informal discussion of subjects pertaining to work with children. Meetings are held bimonthly at the Boston Public Library.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. One of the assistants in the library was arrested recently, charged with the infraction of the Sabbath law in giving out books in one of the branches on Sunday. The case was of course a test one, and the court (at a special session) held that the public library work was a charity, and the assistant in question was therefore not violating the law.

A new branch has been opened in North Cambridge, on the second floor of the remodelled city building.

The mayor has asked the library trustees to assign space in the branch libraries in outlying districts for a public information bureau, where a representative of the administration may have a desk to receive complaints regarding department affairs and give information regarding city affairs desired by citizens who are unable to give the time to come to the city hall.

Brooklyn, N. Y. *Institute of Arts and Sciences, Children's Museum L.* (Rpt., 1905, in rpt. of museums.) Total number of readers was 30,427, an increase of 3528 over the previous year. On election day the attendance of readers was so large that two children were obliged to sit in each chair. There were 326 visits of teachers, 103 being accompanied by their classes; and 270 students in the training school and high schools came for special reference work. Miss Draper says in explaining the scope and aims of this adjunct to museum work:

"This 'Nature Library' has been gradually developed from the small nucleus of about 500 books with which the library started in 1900 to a good working collection of 4000 of the best popular and children's books upon natural history, in the widest sense of the term. A careful inspection of new publications insures the selection of the most reliable and attractive books as soon as issued, and thus keeps the library well up to date in furnishing the best nature books, which are placed upon open shelves, where they may be freely consulted by all readers."

Collections on other branches of sciences are similarly complete. Volumes added during the year were 586; total number Jan. 1, 1906, 4117 vols. In addition to the routine clerical work of the staff, several lists of special books were prepared at the request of out-of-town libraries, and 16 lecture bulletins for children's museum use. Altogether this is a readable, suggestive and inspiring record.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Institute of Arts and Sciences Museum L. (Rpt., 1905, in rpt. of museums.) Added 481; pm. 260; total 15,636.

Most important in the year's history has been the centralization of library interests in a room formerly called the trustees' room. Wall cases and shelving at either end of the room leave space in the center for reading tables and librarian's desk. The books of this collection are now housed in this room and in three storerooms in the building—a vast improvement on former conditions. Nevertheless Miss Hutchinson urges larger quarters, where books may conveniently be brought together; and she also begs for more books, especially back numbers of periodicals and publications of societies, so constantly in demand for reference work in a specialized library of this kind.

A somewhat more elaborate charging system has been adopted to keep pace with the increased use of the books; a list of popular books in natural sciences has been made and hung in the natural science rooms; the subscription cards of such bibliographical helps as the Concilium Bibliographicum have been received and filed, while a large amount of clerical work has been done in connection with museum publications.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (19th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 5984; total 85,869. Issued, home use 155,613 (fact. 59 per cent.), of which 31,513 were issued in the children's room. New registration 4713.

The great change of the year has been the conversion of the whole first floor of the stack into an open-shelf room. The stack was not built for general access, as is plainly seen from the fact that the shelves run parallel with the counters and desks, thus making supervision very difficult, and from the fact that the stacks stand close together, thus giving greater storage room but less easy use. None of these disadvantages, however, could seem decisive against the imperative need for allowing the users of the library to examine for themselves the books as they stand on the shelves. It was therefore decided to throw the stack open, regardless of difficulties. One stack in the center, across all three tiers, was taken out to give better light and supervision, and the two lower shelves left empty to avoid difficulties of access. The shelves already open in the delivery room, with this new shelving, give space for over 30,000 books.

Miss Lord states that even if it were feasible to open the second story stack, she would consider it inadvisable to give access to the whole circulating collection, as there are certain classes, and often large classes, of books that it is not desirable to leave with the books accessible to every one. The detailed list of these classes, and the exact method of indicating books not kept on the open shelves are given. "Books for younger readers" occupy

one corner of the delivery room, and boys and girls are not allowed in the stack without permission.

There has been an increase in circulation of 14,110, and one reason for it is undoubtedly the new rule as to the number of books that may be taken at one time. In February the former limit of two books was changed to "several," provided only one is fiction. This means in practice as many as any one desires, if there be no special reason against taking certain books. It has always been the department rule that any one having a special need for more than two books should be allowed to take more, but often those who needed the books most did not ask for what they felt to be a privilege, and so in some way personal. At present there is no question of discrimination, and no questions are asked unless the books taken are much in demand.

There is again a slight decrease in the use of the reading room (30,295), which is attributed chiefly to the discontinuance of the Pratt Institute High School, whose students used the room a great deal.

The use of the reference room was 16,887, that of the art reference room 12,014, and that of the applied science reference room 10,615. The account of the work of this last department is of interest in these days of awakening to the need of industrial and technical books. An industrial map was made of the three wards where the manufacturing interests are greatest among the wards lying near the library. It includes details of 63 factories, and will undoubtedly be useful in developing the work of the department.

The children's room shows an increase of use, and the usual exhibitions, bulletins and story hours varied the work. Sets of bulletins were lent to three other libraries and to two meetings of state associations.

The classification of books on chemical analysis was revised, as was also that of 621.19, a subdivision of electrical engineering. The classification of individual biography was abandoned, the biographies now being arranged alphabetically under the names of the people written about, by the book number (Cutter number). The old numbers are disregarded in arranging books on the shelves, as far as the class number is concerned. The class numbers are being removed from the books as fast as they come up for binding, and so forth.

Early in the year the decision was made to give all medical books in the library to the Medical Society of the County of Kings, whose library is free to every one. It is stated that it is impossible for a general library to keep up with medical literature, and difficult for its administrators to discriminate as to the proper persons to use such books, and that it therefore seemed best to make no attempt to answer the demand here. A few general reference books were kept, and all good books on hygiene.

There was the usual exhibit of books recommended for Christmas gifts.

The library has suffered serious losses this year in the resignation of three heads of departments. That of Miss Annie Carroll Moore, for 10 years children's librarian, is recorded with an expression of deep appreciation for the work Miss Moore has done. Miss S. Frances Worthington, head of the circulating department, and Mr. Herbert L. Cowing, head of the applied science reference department, have also left the library staff during the year, and their service is commented on as of much value. Miss Agnes Cowing was appointed in charge of the children's room, Miss Agnes M. Elliott in charge of the circulating department, and Mr. E. M. Jenks in charge of the applied science department.

Besides the usual monthly bulletin, the library has published during the year an annotated list of 260 books on electricity and an eight-page folder giving information about the library.

Calumet, Mich. Calumet and Hecla Mining Co. P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1906; in local press.) Added 2638; total 23,243. Issued, home use 120,973. Reading room attendance 26,361; children's room 29,697.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. In commemoration of the birthday of Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Cambridge, who reached his 83d year in December, and in recognition of his diligence, both in speech and in writing, as an advocate of reasonable reforms and general right living, the city of Cambridge has placed a bronze tablet at the entrance to one of the alcoves in its public library, which indicates that it will be known as the "Thomas Wentworth Higginson Alcove," and in it will be contained all the published works of the eminent preacher, soldier and author.

The library issues a pamphlet containing a chronological and an alphabetical list of the author's publications, a list of books and articles on Colonel Higginson, and a brief biography.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) P. L. (2d rpt. — year ending Oct. 1, 1906; in local press.) Added 4636; total, 10,221. Issued, home use 56,789. Total registration 4084.

During this second year of the library, and what is less than the first year of the circulating department, 3109 volumes were given the library. The report shows commendable activity in every department.

The privileges of the library are hereafter to be open to Hamilton county, if the county court will make the proper appropriation.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. The library is receiving many good bulletins from one of the Cincinnati high schools. With the opening of the present school term a course in original

designing based upon the making of bulletins for the library was planned by the head of the Art Department of Woodward High School. The library suggests the subject and general plan of the bulletin, and the students carry out the suggestions. The fact that the bulletins are used in the children's rooms of the library has increased the students' interest in the course, and the results have been gratifying to both institutions.

Columbia University L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906; summary issued to press.) Added 15,998; total 391,523.

The report tells of a great amount and variety of valuable work accomplished in the catalog department. Of the work of the shelf department, it is said that "literally tons of material found in all manner of corners and out-of-the-way places of this building have been examined and properly cared for, either by acceptance or rejection. There is absolutely nothing at present in dark corners, nothing regarding which we are not adequately informed, and nothing which is not available, except the Thomas library and the Seidl library, both of which will be cared for before the close of the summer vacation."

Dr. Canfield presents the following interesting figures:

"In April I sent a circular letter to seven somewhat neighboring universities having typical libraries, stating that it would be interesting and possibly helpful to know what proportion of their total annual expenditure goes for their libraries, and what proportion of their library expenditures covers personal service. . . . As no two institutions use exactly the same forms of bookkeeping, it was not possible to make either the reports or the comparisons with the utmost accuracy. But the details of each report were studied with care, and the proportions or per cents. are reasonably correct. . . . Of its total annual expenditure (except permanent additions to plant), Princeton devotes 9.2 per cent. to its library, Harvard 9.1 per cent., Columbia 7.6 per cent., Yale 5.5 per cent., Cornell and Chicago each 4.6 per cent., University of Michigan 4 per cent., and Pennsylvania 3.4 per cent.

"Of its total library expenditure (except as above), Columbia pays for personal service 53.9 per cent., Chicago 52.6 per cent., Harvard 49.9 per cent., Pennsylvania 46.6 per cent., Yale 46 per cent., Princeton 45.7 per cent., Cornell 45.3 per cent., and Michigan 41.6 per cent."

In connection with some comparison of salaries paid by university libraries, note is made of the fact that a somewhat new field is opening, in large cities at least, for women with library training, who have also those other qualities which make success in the business world at all possible. It has long been the policy of Columbia to assist members of the library staff, at any time, to find more desirable positions elsewhere. In the last six years

at least 15 women of the staff have left the library, most of whom have secured much more lucrative business positions, which are also satisfactory in other respects.

An important addition has been made to the library during the year in 150 autograph letters of Pierre Bayle, the author of the "Dictionnaire historique et critique." The letters cover the period 1670-1706. Another important acquisition is a collection of papers, pamphlets, magazines, and all sorts of printed matter relating to the Russian revolution.

The report of the Avery collection, by Mr. Edward R. Smith, details the reasons why Columbia should develop a general art library.

Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 1023; total 16,318. Issued, home use 45,191 (juv. 15,567). Total registration 5356. Receipts \$6636.18; expenditures \$5704.27 (salaries \$2020.28, books \$657.25; periodicals \$260.43, binding \$315.50, janitor \$540, fuel \$442.51, lighting \$266.06).

Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1906; in local press.) Added 1488; total 47,104. Issued, home use 73,880 (fict. 66 1-3 per cent.). Reference room use 5591; visitors to art gallery on Sunday 3369. Receipts \$8392.31; expenditures \$8392.31 (salaries \$3358; books \$1907.33, periodicals \$279.86, binding \$366.95, janitor service \$931, light \$478.59, coal \$359.41).

The total library valuation, as appraised by the assessors, is \$165,365.

Under "recommendations" Mr. Nutting suggests the establishment of deposit stations in stores at West Fitchburg, South Fitchburg, Cleghorn and Traskville.

Frankfort (Ind.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new building to be built with the \$22,500 received from Mr. Carnegie was laid on Nov. 28. The Grand Master of Indiana Masons performed the ceremony, and the principal speaker was Dr. Robert J. Aley, professor of mathematics in the State University.

Gadsden, Ala. Carnegie L. The formal opening exercises were held on Dec. 21.

Geneva (Neb.) P. L. The formal opening of the library took place on Jan. 2.

Hadlock (Wash.) P. L. The library building was burned to the ground Dec. 22, the books and furniture being saved.

Hoboken (N. J.) F. P. L. (16th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1906.) Added 1976; total 30,596 (4387 German). Issued, home use 125,844 (12,005 German; 41,367 juv.); ref. use 13,752. Visitors to reading room 48,640. New registration 1593; total cards in use 9541. Receipts \$12,736.85; expenditures \$12,713.75 (salaries \$6502.15, books \$1719.04, repairs \$1417.85, binding \$597.45; papers and magazines \$528.44, coal \$489.85, light and water \$540.33).

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. A new room has been added to the library museum, whose name of "Colonial room" explains its purpose. A few gifts for the room have been received, and a number of interesting relics have been lent for exhibition.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. (25th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906; in *Public Library Quarterly*.) Added 5013; total not given. Issued, home use 219,346 (fict. 110,998; juv. 65,400). There are library substations in 21 schools, with a circulation of 58,986 books, an increase over last year of 11,650. Total registration 39,200.

This year completes the 25th year of active service of the librarian as well as the first quarter of a century of the library's history. It has been a period "of steady growth; of rise and progress; no retrogression or adversity has been felt in the history of the Kansas City Public Library," a fact attributed by Mrs. Whitney to the broad co-operation of the Board of Education, which governs the library as well as the schools. Reports are made under heads of various departments. In the reference room enlarged use by societies and professional workers of books and bibliographies is noted, while the newspaper clipping bureau of the library is called into service not only by local societies, but also by far distant towns of the United States and Canada.

The duplicate pay collection of popular books has well attested its usefulness, inasmuch as statistics show an increase of 2441 books rented in the past year. While its additions have cost \$934.95, the sum of \$817.90 has been received from rentals.

The work with children has gone on apace along approved lines, and the circulation, largely increased in the suburban districts through the substations, indicates a steady movement of population out of the crowded sections of the city. Interesting notes are appended on the daily happenings in a "live" children's room, where all colors and nationalities mix in democratic equality. There are also comparative tables of reading by grades among the white and colored children.

Library of Congress. The Yudin collection of 80,000 volumes on Russia has been added to the library. Mr. Putnam says of it:

"The acquisition ranks as a purchase, but it is still more a gift, as the owner practically presents two-thirds of it — that is to say, nearly two-thirds of what he himself actually paid for it. The owner is G. V. Yudin. His business interests are in mines, but he is an accomplished bibliographer and has published three volumes of a bibliography of Russian literature. He has travelled much, and has spent over 20 years in acquiring this collection, which now numbers some eighty thousand volumes. The printed material is Russian and Siberian. The collection is strong in

Russian history, Russian literature, Russian art and archaeology. It includes some two hundred manuscripts relating to early American occupation.

"Mr. Yudin is now somewhat advanced in years and appears to desire to see his collection placed where it will be useful and gain distinction. The idea that it should be here in our national library was a strong inducement to him, which showed itself in his liberality and his willingness to contribute to the transfer considerably more than the amount paid. He believes that here the collection would not merely be practically useful, but would promote a better understanding of Russia and her institutions."

Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Carnegie having offered the city \$50,000 for a building, with the usual conditions, the matter was taken up with enthusiasm and energy by many of the leading citizens. At a public meeting of professional and business men, held Nov. 23, it was voted that \$100,000 was necessary for an adequate building for Little Rock. It was understood that Mr. Carnegie was ready to give this, but the city administration declared itself unable to pay \$10,000 at present, though it could be done later. A committee of 25 was therefore appointed at this meeting to raise \$40,000, \$20,000 payable on the completion of the \$100,000 building and \$5000 a year thereafter for four years. On Dec. 17 the committee reported to the city council that \$25,608 had been pledged, and the council passed an ordinance appropriating the sum of \$10,000 annually toward the maintenance of a public library. The question of the site is now under discussion.

Louisville (Ky.) P. L. The trustees of the library early in December offered seven prizes of \$5 each for competition by pupils of the public schools. Four were to be for compositions "devoted entirely to matters connected with the first English settlement in America," and three were for drawings of Daniel Boone's fort. All compositions and drawings received are to be bound for preservation in the library. 607 compositions and 143 sketches were passed upon by the judges, and the awards were announced Dec. 21.

Lyndonville, Vt. Cobleigh P. L. The new building was formally dedicated Dec. 29. It is the gift of Eber W. Cobleigh. The building is of brick with granite trimmings, and is 52 x 52. The capacity of the stack is 10,000. There are at present 3000 volumes in the library, which was begun in 1896. The building is well equipped and decorated. The gift was \$16,500. The giver was present at the ceremonies. The address of acceptance was made by Mrs. E. J. Blodgett, on behalf of the trustees.

Mayville (Wis.) P. L. The city council has refused any further assistance to the li-

brary, and the board of trustees appointed by the mayor, having no money with which to carry on its work, has resigned and turned the library back to the original organization, the Mayville Free Public Library Association.

Monmouth, Ill. Warren County L. Assoc. The association has refused the offer of the heirs of Dr. Henry Tubbs, as stated in L. J. for November, p. 797, on the ground that it is against the policy of the association to canvass for funds, and that so much money has recently been asked from the community that the task of raising \$10,000 for the library would be fruitless. The association "gives expression to its earnest wish that the honored name of Dr. Henry Tubbs be permanently identified with the library." The association has accepted the offer of Messrs. McQuiston to sell one-half of their frontage on the public square for \$5000, the sellers to join the library association in building a library not less than two stories high, to be completed in 1907.

New Haven (Ct.) P. L. The gift of \$300,000 from Mrs. Hoadley B. Ives, for a new building, having been unanimously accepted by the aldermen, the question of the site arose. That suggested by Mrs. Ives has finally, after much discussion, been decided on, and on Dec. 10 the board of aldermen voted to purchase it. The land is known as the Bristol property, and is on the corner of Temple and Elm streets. Its cost is \$75,000, for which the aldermen ask in the appropriations for this year.

New Jersey State L. (Rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1905.) Added 3417; total 71,057.

"The State Library is now in better condition in every respect than at any time in its history. . . . A new and complete manuscript catalogue of the law library has been made, and during the year the dictionary card catalogue of the reference department has been practically completed."

A list of important purchases and one of the givers of important additions are included in Mr. Buchanan's report.

New Orleans (La.) F. P. L. The city and the purchaser of the old library building have been in complicated dispute over the transaction, and the courts must settle the matter. Although this may delay the clearing of the site, it does not interfere with the new library building, which is to be placed elsewhere. The old site is to be occupied by the United States postoffice.

The library has adopted the Browne charging system in modified form.

New York P. L. The Lenox Library plot, covering the Fifth avenue block from 70th to 71st street, has been sold to H. C. Frick. A part of the land was left with the condition that it should be used only for library purposes, and a bill must be passed by the state

legislature to authorize the sale, but it is stated that the heirs to the property have given a release allowing the sale. The purchase price is said to be \$2,400,000. Possession will be given, of course, only when the new building at 42d street is ready to receive the Lenox collection.

There is at present in the Lenox Library an exhibit of the etchings of Dr. Leroy Milton Yale.

Olean (N. Y.) F. P. L. The Forman Library has been turned over to the new free public library, which has received its charter.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. There has been issued an illustrated pamphlet of over 20 pages entitled "Some facts about the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., to be dedicated in its new building on Thursday, April 11, 1907." It was prepared "for distribution among the distinguished Europeans who have been invited to attend the dedication, . . . and also for the information of newspapers and magazines outside of Pittsburgh." The statement about the library occupies a page.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 2159; total 11,851. Issued, home use 63,898 (fict. 57.3 per cent). New registration 961; total registration 4028. Receipts \$7480.14; expenses \$5146.11 (salaries \$2248.75, books \$1335.52, binding \$458.10, periodicals \$204.58, light and power \$139.90, heat \$145.38).

Providence (R. I.) P. L. The Sprague House branch was formally opened Dec. 15, there being exercises in the afternoon for the children and in the evening for older people.

Queens Borough L. The Flushing (Carnegie) branch was opened Dec. 17, without formal ceremonies. The building is of red brick, with buff limestone trimmings. It is 86 x 53, and cost \$27,000. The old building has been sold for \$250, and the money is to be used to improve the grounds about the new one.

Riverside (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 1188; total 16,714. Issued, home use 70,452. New registration 937; total registration 4525. Receipts \$9214.53; expenses \$7280.13 (salaries \$2583.45; books \$1377.92, rebinding \$117.20, periodicals \$72.28, light and power \$400.85, heat \$214.95).

A musical department was added to the library during the year.

Santa Rosa (Cal.) P. L. The handsome library building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and rebuilt since the April disaster as the result of his generosity, was reopened Nov. 30.

Westport (Ct.) P. L. Without special previous announcement, the cornerstone of the new \$80,000 public library given to the town of Westport by Morris K. Jesup, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was laid on Dec. 15.

Gifts and Bequests

Bridgeton (N. J.) L. Assoc. The library receives \$500 by the will of the late Percival Nichols.

Bristol (Ct.) F. P. L. Dr. Frederick H. Williams has given the library his collection of Indian implements and arrowheads, which took a prize at the Chicago World's Fair.

Brown University L. Mrs. John Hay has given the library 500 volumes from the library of the late Secretary of State.

Danielson (Ct.) P. L. The sum of \$500 was left the library in the will of the late Shubael Hutchins, of Providence.

Great Neck (L. I.) F. L. Roswell Elbridge has offered to give the library a building costing \$15,000. The plans are being prepared.

Greenfield, N. H. By the will of Abbe Stephenson the town receives \$6000 for a library building in memory of the parents of Mr. Stephenson.

Harvard University L. The library has received from Henry Arthur Jones a copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer on vellum.

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. The will of the late Isaac S. Taylor bequeaths to the library all his books, maps and charts pertaining to Arctic voyages and explorations.

Monson, Mass. Flynt and Packard L. The library receives \$1000 by the will of Eudocia C. Flynt, of Monson.

Newark (N. Y.) F. P. L. Mrs. Landon has given to the library the medical works of her late husband, Dr. Newell E. Landon, a collection of some 700 volumes.

Onawa (Ia.) P. L. Judge Addison Oliver has offered to give \$20,000 for a more substantial library building. Judge Oliver gave the present library to the city.

Somerville College, Oxford. The library of John Stuart Mill has been presented to Somerville College by Miss Helen Taylor, his stepdaughter. Among these books are many volumes associated with Mill's friendships, as those given him by Carlyle.

Sterling (Mass.) F. P. L. David Fanning, of Worcester, formerly of Sterling, has given the town \$1000, to be known as the Rosamond Dawlers Fanning memorial fund. The income is to be used for the purchase of books, for the increase of salary of the principal of the Sterling high school, or for the aid of a student of either sex domiciled at Sterling at either Clark University or the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Tulane University L. Mrs. Frank Bryant has presented to the university her husband's entire library as a memorial to Mr. Bryant, who died some time ago. The collection is

one of the most valuable that the university has received. It contains 400 volumes, including a number of works on natural history and political history.

Recently Mrs. Christian Maitre gave to the library her husband's collection of books on botany, comprising 353 volumes and pamphlets, many of which are in German.

University of Pennsylvania L. The library has received as a bequest from Dr. D. B. McCartee his library on Chinese and Japanese literature.

Carnegie library gifts

Atlanta, Ga. The gift of Nov. 28 for two branches, noted in December L. J., was \$15,000 each, a total of \$30,000.

Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C. Jan. 1, \$750,000 for building, part of which will be library.

Charlotte, N. C. December, \$15,000 additional for hall and lecture room.

College of Physicians, Phila. December, previous offer increased to offer of \$100,000, to provide new home, which shall include library.

Humboldt, Ia. December, \$10,000.

Lander, Wyo. December, \$15,000.

Leominster, Mass. December, \$27,500.

Norfolk, Va. December, \$20,000 for branch at Brambleton.

Pocatello, Idaho. December, \$25,000.

Ritzville, Wash. December, \$10,000.

St. Charles, Ill. December, \$12,500.

St. Helena, Cal. December, \$7500.

San Antonio, Tex. December, \$20,000 for addition to building.

Sea Cliff, L. I. December, \$6000.

South Pasadena, Cal. December, \$10,000.

Willoughby, O. December, \$12,500.

Librarians.

AUSTIN, Thomas M., has been appointed to the curatorship of the Erie (Pa.) Public Library Museum, to succeed the late Charles F. Laurie.

BALLARD, Charles Rollin, for ten years librarian of the public library of North Easton, Mass., died suddenly at his home in Middletown Springs, Dec. 9, at the age of 79. Mr. Ballard retired from active work in 1892.

BUMPUS, Miss Amelia L., has resigned the post of librarian in the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass., after having served in that capacity for over three decades. She became assistant librarian when

the library was established in 1871, and five years later she advanced to the position which she has since held. In accepting her resignation the board of trustees expressed its appreciation of her faithfulness, and congratulated her upon her approaching relief from her daily work.

CHAPMAN, Miss Grace D., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1903, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library at Lorain, O., to take a similar position at Lima, O.

DRESSER, Miss Annie S., of the New York State Library School, 1904-05, has been appointed assistant in the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.

FÖRSTEMANN, Ernst Wilhelm, died in Charlottenburg, the suburb of Berlin, on Nov. 4. The "Nestor of German librarians" was 84, and for the last six years had retired from active work. He was born in Danzig, Dec. 18, 1822, and became a university student there at 17. He studied also at Berlin and Halle, taking the degree of doctor of philosophy at the latter university. In 1851 he was appointed *collega quartus* at the Wernigerode lyceum, and librarian of the Gräflisch Stolbergisch Bibliothek. He built up the library by a wonderful amount of hard work. In 1865 he was appointed to the librarianship of the Royal library at Dresden. In 1887 he resigned this position, where he had worked much and effected much for 22 years, and was made private librarian to the king and head of the "Prinzlich Sekundogeniturbibliothek," posts which he resigned in 1899. Dr. Förstemann was one of the most able, most diligent and best known (personally) of German librarians, and he was held in the highest esteem by his co-workers. His scholarly work took printed form many times, the most important of his works being the "Alt-deutsches namenbuch." The Berlin librarians held a memorial meeting for Dr. Förstemann on Nov. 20.

GOODRICH, Mr. Francis L. D., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1906, has resigned his position as assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar Library to become assistant in charge of accessions in the University of Michigan Library. Mr. Goodrich begins his new duties February 1, 1907.

HATCH, Azel F., a prominent Chicago lawyer, died Nov. 27. Mr. Hatch served on the board of trustees of the Chicago Public Library from 1890 to 1893 and from 1894 to 1900. He acted as president of the board from 1897 to 1899.

HAWKINS, Miss Enid, Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has been appointed librarian of the Stevens Polytechnic Institute, Hoboken, her work to begin January 1.

ROGERS, Mrs. Ida F., librarian of the Union Hill (N. J.) Free Public Library for twelve

years, has resigned her position on account of her health. On Jan. 2 the new librarian, Frank Stuke, took charge of the library.

ROOT, Miss Fannie E., librarian of the South Brooklyn branch of the Cleveland (O.) Public Library, has resigned that position to accept the headship of the Lorain (O.) Public Library.

SELIGSBURG, Miss Ella R., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1903, has been appointed assistant in the classification and cataloging departments of Columbia University Library.

SIKES, Miss Laura, Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has been appointed children's librarian of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Public Library.

THAYER, Miss Mary S. The following note has been received from Mr. W. H. Tillinghast, of the Harvard College Library:

"In its obituary notice of Miss Mary S. Thayer, in the December number, the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been misled by an erroneous statement which appeared in the newspapers. It was in Harvard College Library, not in the Cambridge Public Library, that Miss Thayer was employed as a cataloger for 40 years, and this library, as it has enjoyed the benefit of this long service, cannot forego the honor of the record—a lifetime of good work faithfully, loyally devoted to its interests."

WALL, Miss Mary H., for several years reference librarian of the Boston Athenæum, was married Dec. 21 to John Henry Gill, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WARD, Miss Annette P., Pratt Institute Library School, 1904, has resigned her position as librarian of the Woman's Institute, Yonkers, N. Y., and has been engaged to take charge of the Parish Library of the Church of the Ascension, New York, her work beginning with the year.

WOOD, Miss Julia S., has resigned the librarianship of the Hackley Library, Muskegon, Mich. Miss Wood had served for 14 years. The assistant librarian, Miss Lulu F. Miller, was appointed to the headship in Miss Ward's place.

Cataloging and Classification.

ATLET, Paul. De quelques applications non bibliographiques de la Classification décimale. (*In Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, 1906, fasc. 1-3, p. 92-99.)

BOOK PRICES. Book auction records. Lond., Karslake & Co., 1906. 28+630 p. 8°.

Covering the period October, 1905-August, 2, 1906.

CALCUTTA. Imperial Library. Catalogue of books in the reading room. With index. 2d ed. Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1906. 1+146+4 p. 38 col. 8°.

DAYTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Manual, containing a selected list of six hundred of the best books for children to be found in the Dayton Public Library. Dayton, O., Public Library, 1906. 35 p. 12°.

Arranged by grades and annotaed. There is also a list of stories to be told to children under 12, and "Library information" intended especially for teachers.

EAST ORANGE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Books to read in the fourth grade, selected by Bertha S. Wildman, Public Library, Madison, N. J. East Orange, N. J., Free Public Library, 1906. 4 p. 12°.

Similar lists for the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades are issued, and all have been distributed through the superintendent of education to the children of the respective grades in the East Orange schools. The annotations are very brief.

HOLDEN, Edward S. A plan for the classification of military books on the Decimal system. Ed. 2. West Point, N. Y., U. S. M. A. Press, 1905. 48 p. 8°.

"During the past 12 months the scheme has been thoroughly tested at West Point in reclassifying several thousand volumes. . . . In its present form the scheme will be adopted at West Point, and, it is hoped, at other army libraries."

The first edition was issued in 1904.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Class list of best books, 1905-1906. London, Library Supply Co., 1906. 70 p. 8°.

UTICA PUBLIC LIBRARY. Books for home reading: a graded and annotated list based on the course of study and recommended for use in the Utica public schools. Ed. 3. Utica, N. Y., Public Library, Oct., 1906. 30 p. 12°.

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AMERICANA. Buenos Aires, Biblioteca Nacional. Catálogo por orden cronológico de

- los manuscritos relativos á América existentes en la Biblioteca Nacional. Buenos Aires, Bibl. Nac., 1905. 386 p.
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- ASSISI. Inventario dell' antica biblioteca del S. Convento di S. Francesco in Assisi compilato nel 1381. Assisi, Tip. Metastasio, 1906. 45+269 p.
Edited with notes and comparisons with the existing codices in the communal library by the librarian, Leto Allesandra, under the auspices of the Societa Internazionale degli Studi Francescani.
- ATREUS AND THYESTES. Jakob, Franz. Die fabel von Atreus und Thyestes in den wichtigsten tragödien der englischen, französischen und italienischen literatur. Leipzig, A. Deichert'sche verlagsbuchhandlung nachf. (G. Böhlme) 1907. 16+151 p. 8°.
- BALZAC. Brunetière, Ferdinand. Honoré de Balzac. Phil., Lippincott, 1906. 316 p. 12°.
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- BRIDGE. Mottelay, P. F. The bridge blue book. N. Y., Scribner, 1906. 8+152 p. 12°.
Bibliography (6 p.).
- CHIVALRY. Ford, J. D. M. and M. A., comps. The romances of chivalry in Italian verse: selections. N. Y., Henry Holt & Co., 1906. 37+657 p. 12°.
Bibliography (7 p.).
- DOMESTIC SCIENCE. Publications on domestic science and household economics, April, 1906. Boston, Whitcomb & Barrows, 1906. 12 p. S.
Librarians will find this list very helpful as an aid in selecting books on the subject. The firm which publishes books by such authorities as Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln and Miss Anna Barrows has constituted itself a "clearing house for domestic science literature," and in this list they have included titles of nearly 200 books, which embrace the standard literature of the subject. The growing interest in the subject of domestic or household science makes this list of special value to the librarian.
- LIBRARIENS interested in this subject should also become acquainted with the work of the American School of Home Economics, Chicago, which has published some helpful volumes on household science of use in study club work. A. B. K.
- ESCAPES. Special reading list: escapes. (*In Salem Public Library Bulletin*, November, p. 168.)
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- LIBRARY ECONOMY. Hortzschansky, Adalbert, ed. Bibliographie des bibliotheks- und buchwesens. zweiter jahrgang: 1905. xxxi. Beiheft zum Zentrablatt für Bibliothekswesen. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1906. 10+143 p. O.
- A valuable compilation of the books and periodical articles listed during the year in *Zentrablatt für Bibliothekswesen*.
- Library work, v. 1, no. 3. H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Dec., 1906.
- This number contains an article on "The making of trade catalogs," some notes, and the "Bibliography and digest of current library literature" for May to November, 1906.
- LYSER. Hirschberg, Leopold. Johann Peter Lyser. (*In Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*, November, 1906. p. [297]-352.)
- The article includes a bibliography, p. 347-352.
- MOZART. Curzon, Henri de. Essai de bibliographie mozartine; revue critique des ouvrages relatifs à Mozart et à ses oeuvres. (*In Le Bibliographe Moderne*, January-April, 1906. p. [85]-121.)
- MUSIC. Olschki, L. S. Contribution à la bibliographie de la musique vocale italienne du genre profane des xvii et xviii siècles. (*In La Bibliofilia*, October-November, 1906. p. [241]-253.)
- NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sherrington, C: S. The integrative action of the nervous system. N. Y., Scribner, 1906. 16+411 p. 8°. Bibliography (8 p.).
- NETHERLANDS. Smeding, L. H. Algemeene catalogus van nederlandsche boeken uit Norden Zuid; samengesteld ter gelegenheid van het 29ste Nederlandsche Taal-en Letterkundige Congres gehonden te Brussel in 1906. Antwerp, Nederland. Boekh., 1906. 200 p.
- PARKS. Special list on parks and tree-planting. (*In Osterhout Free Library Bulletin*, October, p. 38-40.)
- PRINTING, Utica. Williams, J: C. A bibliography of the press at Utica, Oneida County, New York, from 1803-1838. (*In his An Oneida County printer, William Williams*. N. Y., Scribner, 1906. p. 18-156.)
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- The *Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi* for November-December gives an account of the seventh meeting of the Societa Bibliografica Italiana. Signor Malagola read a paper on the moral and material conditions of Italian archives; Signor Biagi made a plea for a library law, as the result of which a vote was passed asking Parliament to keep its promise of June 27, 1904, by passing a library law, Signor Novati presented a proposition for a bibliography of popular Italian books from the 16th to the 18th century; Signor Olschki spoke on the questions of customs duties in importing and exporting old books, on which subject Signor Lusena also spoke; Signor Fumagalli gave a paper on the books most read by the Italian people; Signora Cavallieri on the free libraries for children in Italian elementary schools. With this number the *Rivista* ceases to be the official organ of the Societa Bibliografica Italiana.
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- The first part of this work, dealing with works of the 16th century, appeared in 1891.
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- STREET CRIES. Savigny de Moncorps, Vicomte de. Petits métiers et cries de Paris. (*In Bulletin du Bibliophile*, Aug. 15-Sept. 15, 1906. p. [309]-328.)
- A supplement to the author's work which appeared in the *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, November-December, 1904. Much bibliographical information is included. The article closes with four pages on "Petits métiers et cries étrangers."
- THEATRE. Nicholson, Watson. The struggle for a free stage in London. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906. 10+475 p. 12°. Bibliography (24 p.).
- THEOLOGY. Brown, W: A. Christian theology in outline. N. Y., Scribner, 1906. 17+468 p. 8°. Classified bibliography (28 p.).
- TURKISH LITERATURE. Browne, E. G. Handlist of Turkish and other printed and lithographed books presented by Mrs. E. J. W. Gibb to the Cambridge University Library. Cambridge, Eng., University Press, 1906. 96 p. 8°.

Notes and Queries

BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING. — Bulletin 29, dated December, 1906, is in the original card form. It asks for suggestions as to "books that ought to be written," recommends a bookbinder who binds from the sheets, gives a statement as to the books that should be reprinted, and reports on the replies of publishers as to poorly made books. It also explains the non-receipt of bulletins 25-27, and offers to reprint them if there is sufficient demand. It remarks too on "Library departments in newspapers."

THE LOS ANGELES "LIBRARY SENATE." — I note in your number for November last, page 792, that the local press refers to the Los Angeles Public Library as "so far as known the first to introduce a Library Republic." I may say that the Los Angeles "Library Republic," except for its extremely impressive name, "Library Senate," and for the elected representation of the general attendants, has been in operation at my own library for a couple of years past. I may add that I stole the idea from the John Crerar Library, of Chicago, where Mr. Andrews has had for years a Consultative Board composed of heads of the various departments.

L. STANLEY JAST,

Central Public Library, Croydon, Eng.

"NOTE ON BOOKBINDING." — The chairman of the A. L. A. committee on bookbinding has received 250 copies of "A note on bookbinding," by Douglas Cockerell. As stated in the annual report of the committee, these will be sent to those who ask for them as long as the supply lasts. Send all requests to

ARTHUR L. BAILEY,

Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.

PERIODICALS FOR THE BLIND. — As a member of the A. L. A. committee on library work for the blind, may I be permitted to correct the statement (on page 789 of the November LIBRARY JOURNAL) that the *Hora Jocunda* is the only magazine for the blind beside the new *Ziegler Magazine*.

There are several more published in this country. A list made by Miss Beryl H. Clarke, librarian for the blind, Brooklyn Public Library, is herewith given:

The Catholic Transcript, published monthly, by the Catholic Free Publication Society for the Blind, 27-29 West 16th street, New York, \$1.50 a year.

The Christian Record, published monthly in New York Point and Braille Point, College View, Neb., \$2 a year.

The Moon Magazine, published monthly by Moon's Society, 104 Queen's Road, Brighton, Sussex, England.

The Point Print Standard, published monthly by Josephine B. Cobb, 44 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2 a year.

The Weekly Review, published by Joseph

Gockel, 834 38th street, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2.50 a year.

As there is a great desire among the sightless to keep well informed on current events by their own efforts, the magazines are a great boon to them. It is to be hoped the *Ziegler Magazine* will not force the others from the field, but will bring about a general improvement among them.

ASA DON DICKINSON,

Union College Library, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE SHAKESPEARE PRESS AGAIN. — As a supplement to the discussion of the business methods of the Shakespeare Press, Westfield, N. J., in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June and July, 1906, I beg leave to call attention to the letter from Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, librarian of the Bodleian Library on "The Shakespeare Society of New York and the New York Shakespeare Society," in the *Athenaeum* for Oct. 20, in which he writes of a circular issued in or about April, 1891, inviting subscriptions to a four-text edition of Hamlet, to be issued in an edition of 150 copies. Mr. Nicholson sent his check for \$12.50, and after waiting between six and seven years he wrote to New York in regard to the matter, and in reply received another circular in regard to a four-text edition of Hamlet to be issued at \$20. A return of the Bodleian subscription was thereupon requested, but the librarian received neither money, reply nor book. Mr. Nicholson then calls attention to the recent circular of the Shakespeare Press announcing its publications for the fall and winter, 1906-07. In conclusion Mr. Nicholson suggests an investigation as to the relation of the New York Shakespeare Society and the Shakespeare Society of New York and the Shakespeare Press of Westfield, N. J.

Early in November the Shakespeare Press, Westfield, N. J., sent us a copy of its reply to the above communication, dated Nov. 1, and printed in the *Athenaeum* for Nov. 24. It hardly answers the criticisms of Mr. Nicholson and is most unfortunate in its tone.

Apparently the Bodleian Library is not the only institution having a claim against the Shakespeare Press. I have recently received a note from an eastern librarian, calling attention to the fact that his library had paid \$12.25 to the Shakespeare Press on the earlier subscription, and had received nothing in return.

THEODORE W. KOCH,

University of Michigan Library.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE: It is to be regretted that it was not practicable to include the Index to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1906 with the December issue, as has been the practice in recent years. The title and index sheets will be included with the February issue, and those subscribers who are delayed in binding the 1906 volume are asked to forgive the necessitated postponement.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 32

FEBRUARY, 1907

No. 2

At the Asheville, N. C., conference — which is not to be held at Nashville, Tenn., as was by extraordinary lapse and inadvertence bulletined under the heading of the American Library Association in last month's LIBRARY JOURNAL — President Andrews and the program committee plan to make the use of books the dominant topic. It is not true, as critics of the modern library system are somewhat apt to say, satirically, that the up-to-date library consists essentially of a card catalog, to which book shelves and books are appended; but it is true that in A. L. A. conferences and other library meetings so much emphasis has been laid upon methods of administration as to obscure the fact that books are the main factor in a library. It is true also that doctors, whose business is to promote health, discuss in their conferences diagnosis and diseases, and that there is always a professional tendency to dwell upon means rather than ends. But means are necessary towards ends, all the same, and there is really no apology to be made for the fact that librarians discuss the means of getting the book to the reader rather than the book itself. Nevertheless, it is well to insist, from time to time, upon the book in itself as the central fact, and to consider that libraries are intended to promote the use of books, and their best use.

THE present issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL also deals chiefly with books, completing the practical papers on book buying from the pen of Miss Lord, whose experience at the head, first of a college library and then of the Pratt Institute Free Library, at once technical and popular, gives her a wide range of practical information, these papers being a revision of her alumni lectures before the New York State Library School. Mr. Jeffers's presentation of the forms and methods used for book buying in the New York Public Library is a useful supplement. Mr. Bostwick's paper on "The love of books" takes a higher flight into a more ideal and less workaday atmosphere, and has an uplift which should always be welcomed in library dis-

cussions. That well-worn apothegm, "the librarian who reads is lost," has become threadbare in application of its letter rather than its spirit, and a presentation of the opposite side, of the fact that a librarian ought to be a book-lover, should be especially welcome.

It is pleasant to note that Mrs. Fairchild proposes to devote her renewed health and strength and her long experience to the development of this same side of library work. She has in plan two courses of lectures, ultimately intended to make two substantial contributions to library literature, respectively on the selection and use of books and the historical development of American libraries. In her library school administration, Mrs. Fairchild had developed to some extent a plan for informing librarians and readers about individual books, which goes a step farther even than Mr. Iles's system of evaluation worked out by Mr. Larned and others. In its ultimate realization this plan would mean a double series of slips or cards, the more detailed one for the use of the librarian, the more general one for the use of the reader, in which the qualifications of the author for his work, the scope and nature of his book and its relations to other books of the kind or to general literature, would be adequately set forth. Mrs. Fairchild has undertaken to give to the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, in an early issue, a general statement of her plan which, it is to be hoped, may be utilized as lectures before the several library schools and ultimately as part of the equipment of the library system of the future.

THERE is increasing complaint as to the bindings furnished by publishers for popular books. In the De Kalb branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, which had its opening in February, 1905, and was stocked with 3000 volumes of adult fiction and 2500 juvenile books, to mention the classes on which binding wear is specially evident, 1500 volumes had to be rebound before the close of the year, and in

the succeeding year nearly 3500 more. These figures, which can be paralleled in too many libraries, tell their own story. One remedy which has been suggested is that the publisher should sell books to libraries in sheets which can be bound for library purposes in library binding, as is already being done. Another remedy has been adopted by a leading publishing firm in issuing books in library bindings at a somewhat increased price. This house, we understand, finds that libraries have not supported its experiment; but in some cases the books so bound were not specially desirable for most libraries. Cloth binding is of course usually case work, and has not the lasting qualities of "extra" work. But publishers might well give both libraries and the public better bindings than are now customary. As we have already pointed out, the advantage of individual binding designs is lost when books are put into library form; and cover designs are really an important feature to-day of popular art. It is gratifying to note that this matter is receiving the attention of the committee on bookbinding.

WHETHER the modification of the plan of the American Publishers' Association, as given in our January issue, will practically affect the relations between publishers and librarians it is too soon to say. The modification was brought about, probably, by a decision from the Federal court in Philadelphia in what are known as the "Druggist cases," that trade combinations, though dealing in articles protected by patent or copyright laws, are in restraint of trade when they go so far as to induce or require one manufacturer, for example, to refuse to sell to a dealer because that dealer has cut another manufacturer's prices. The American Publishers' Association has rescinded its agreements and penalties and apparently given up the "black-list," but it proposes to accomplish the same purpose by a recommendation that each individual publisher should refuse to sell except at retail price to any dealer who does not maintain prices to the public and to libraries on his books. This will scarcely remove the grievance of libraries, which consider that as large, indeed the largest purchasers of books, they should have more than the "recommended" 10 per cent. discount on net books. Possibly this is a good time for the

committee on book buying to renew negotiations with publishers as to more satisfactory relations.

CONGRESS has before it the proposed copyright measure, reported in two bills, one in the Senate and one in the House, different in some particulars, but agreeing as to library importation. The changes from the existing law are that library importations, without consent of the copyright proprietor, are confined to institutions which are incorporated and public or official libraries, and restricted to one book instead of two in any one invoice, such books being of authorized editions only. The books of American authors are not excepted. While the authors, through the American Copyright League, hold to the ground that all importations should require the consent of the author, and publishers are more aggressively supporting this position, it seems probable that there will be no serious opposition to the compromise reached, either on the part of these classes or of libraries. The Library Copyright League has declared itself in favor of the *status quo* of the Act of 1891, but the delegates of the American Library Association are entitled to no little credit for their fight in the conferences. The measure will probably become law if the resultant bill obtains action from both Houses in the crowded short session ending March 4. Congress has also before it the report of the Postal Commission embodying the recommendations for changes in the postal system, but none of these seem to affect libraries. The commission recommends, however, that Congress shall appoint a further commission of still wider scope to take up the whole subject of administration of the Post Office, including postal rates, and the Postmaster-General has specifically recommended that special rates be made for the carriage of parcels on rural free delivery routes from the office of origin, which would perhaps make a useful rural library post. It will scarcely be practicable to obtain a cent-a-pound library post, for all the Post Office authorities are pressing for a restriction of or increase in that rate; but it ought to be possible, in connection with Post Office developments, to obtain within reasonable and practicable lines something in the nature of a library post that would be of general service.

THE LOVE OF BOOKS AS A BASIS FOR LIBRARIANSHIP *

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief of Circulation Department, New York Public Library*

Is the love of books a proper or necessary qualification for one who is to care for books and to see that they do the work for which they were made? First, let us ask a question or two. What is the love of books; and what is there in books that one may love? The same question might be asked and answered of the love of human beings; for between it and the love of books there are curious analogies. Of what, then, do man and book severally consist as objects of interest and affection?

First of all there is the man himself, the ego, the soul — which cannot indeed exist on this earth without its material embodiment, but which most of us realize is in some way distinct from that embodiment. So the book has its soul. The ideas or facts that it sets forth, though dependent for their influence on the printed page, exist independently of that page and make the book what it is. Next we have the material embodiment; that without which the man or the book could not exist for us; which is a necessary part of him or it, but necessary only because it is the vehicle through which man or book may be known by the senses. The body of the book is thus so much, and only so much, of its material part, its paper and its ink, as is necessary to present the contents properly to the eye. Lastly, we have the clothing of man and of book, having the function of protection or of decoration, or both; in the case of the book the protective cover, often highly decorated, and so much of interior elaboration as cannot be said to be strictly necessary to the presentation of the idea. The "body" and the clothing of the book, let it be noted, are not strictly separable as are those of the man. The line between them may be drawn in different places by different people. The same illustration, we will say, may be considered by one reader an absolutely necessary part of the book — an organ of its body — while to another it is but an ornamental embellishment — a decorative gewgaw. In spite of

this vagueness, however, there is here an undeniable distinction between those material parts of the book that are necessary to its existence and those that merely embellish it or protect it.

The book therefore, like the man, is made up of soul, body and clothes. Which of these is the entity that may be loved? Now there are many kinds of lovers and many kinds of love. The belle of the ball may be surrounded with admirers, but if clad in rags and seated in a gutter she might excite no favorable notice. Still more may a pretty face be loved when it has no mental or spiritual qualities behind it. Yet these types of affection are inferior — no one would deny it. In like manner those who love the book merely for its fine clothes, who rejoice in luxurious binding and artistic illumination, and even those who dwell chiefly on its fine paper and careful typography, are but inferior lovers of books. The one loves his book for its clothes, and the other for its bodily perfection; neither cares primarily for its contents, its soul.

Now the true lover is he who loves the soul — who sees beyond clothes and bodily attributes, and cherishes nobility of character, strength of intellect, loftiness of purpose, sweetness of disposition, steadfastness of attachment — those thousand qualities that go to make up personality. All these the book has, like the man or the woman — for is it not the essence of its writer? Your true book-lover would rather have a little old dog's-eared copy of his favorite author, soiled and torn by use, with binding gone, and printed on bad paper with poorer type and worse ink, than a mediocre production that is a typographic and artistic masterpiece.

And yet we call the collector of fine bindings and rare editions a "book-lover," to the exclusion of the one who loves truly and devotedly. The true book-lover wants to get at the soul of his book; the false one may never see it. He may even refrain from cutting the leaves of the rare first edition that he

*Read before the New York Library Association at Twilight Park, September, 1906.

has just bought, in doing which he is like the ignorant mother who sews her child up in his clothes for the winter—nay, worse; for you cannot sew up the child's soul.

Now let there be no misunderstanding. As the true lover would have his mistress beautiful—nay, as she *is* beautiful to his eyes, whatever she may be to others, and as he would, if he could, clothe her in silks and adorn her with gems, so the true book-lover need not be and is not averse to having his favorite author sumptuously set forth; he would rather than not see his books properly and strongly printed and bound; his love for the soul need not interfere with proper regard for the body and its raiment. And here is where the love of the book has an advantage over the affection whose object is a person. In spite of the advertisements of the beauty doctors, a homely face can rarely be made beautiful; but the book may be embodied and clothed as we will; it is the same, however printed and bound, to him who loves it for its contents.

Thus it will be seen that when I speak in general of "a love of books" I mean not a love of their typography, their illustration, or their bindings, but of their contents; a love of the universal mind of humanity as enshrined in print; a love of the method of recording ideas in written speech, as contrasted with their presentation in the spoken tongue—a love of ideas and ideals as so recorded. Such a love of books is pre-eminently a characteristic of civilized man. It is not synonymous with a love of knowledge—the savage who never saw a book may have that; it is not even the same as a love of *recorded* knowledge, for knowledge may be recorded in other ways—in the brain by oral repetition, in sculptured memorials, in mere piles of stone. It is a love of the ideas of men recorded in a particular way, in *the* particular way that has commended itself to civilized man as best.

The very existence of a library presupposes such a love of books. No one who had not an affection for the printed records of his race would care to possess them, much less to collect and preserve them. It would seem, then, that a love of books should be not only a qualification but an absolute prerequisite for entrance upon librarianship. By inquiring

how and why it has come to be regarded as a non-essential or as of secondary importance, we may perhaps learn something.

A young woman comes to me to ask for library work; and when I demand sternly, "Have you training or experience?" she timidly answers, "No; but I'm very fond of books." I smile; you all smile in like case. Why do we smile? What business have we to underrate such a fundamental qualification and exalt above it mere technicalities? The ability to acquire these technicalities exists in ten persons where the ability to love books as they should be loved is found in one. If the love so avowed is real, even if it is only potential, not actual, our feeling in its presence should be one of reverence, not amusement. It should prove the candidate fit, perhaps not for immediate appointment, but for preliminary training with a view to appointment in the future.

If it is real! Candor compels me to confess that, like some other avowals of love, that of a love for books does not always ring true. "What have you read?" I once asked one of these self-styled book-lovers. She fixed me with her eye and after a moment's impressive pause she replied "Deep thought!" I mentally marked her as a false lover. Proud parents relate how their progeny in childhood would rather peruse E. S. Ellis than play and pore over Alger than eat—this as irrefragable proof of fitness for a library career. Consideration of cases like these makes us wonder whether the smile is so much out of the way after all. Does the true book-lover publicly announce her affection in the hope of gain? Does she not rather, like Shakespeare's maid, "never tell her love?" It is to be feared that some of these people are confusing a love of books with a love of reading. They are not the same thing. Some persons enjoy the gentle mental exercise of letting a stream of more or less harmless ideas flow through their brains—continuously in and continuously out again—apprehending them one after another in lazy fashion, and then dismissing them. The result is a degree of mental friction, but no permanent intellectual acquisition. How much of our own reading is of this kind I shudder to contemplate. Far be it from me to condemn it; it has its uses; it is an excellent cure for wakefulness after a busy day; but

it no more indicates or stimulates a love for books than shaking hands with a thousand callers makes it possible for the Governor or the President to claim them all as intimate friends.

A real love for books, after all, is betrayed rather than announced; it shows itself in the chance remark, the careless action, just as another kind of love may show itself in a glance or a word.

I believe this to be the reason why a love for books is so little considered among the modern qualifications of librarianship; it appears in acts, not in words; it cannot be ascertained by asking questions. He who protests that he has it must needs be an object of suspicion. And yet I venture to say that if any librarian has made a conspicuous success of his work, apart from the mere mechanics of it, he has achieved that success primarily and notably through love of books. This I assert to be the case down to the assistant of lowest grade.

To be good, work must be ungrudging. And though other things than love for one's task may make one willing to do it and able to do it well, intelligent interest is always a prime factor in securing the best results.

And love of one's work becomes a very simple matter when there is love of the subject matter of that work. Those who lament that they are doomed to drudgery should remember that drudgery is subjective. All work consists of a series of acts which taken apart from their relationships are unimportant and uninteresting, but which acquire importance and interest from those relationships. It is so also with sports. Think how childish are the mere acts of striking a ball with a racket or of kicking an inflated leather sphere over a cross-bar! Yet in their proper sequence with other acts they may be the object of the breathless interest or enthusiasm of thousands of spectators. And if this may be the case with a mere game, how much more so with an occupation that is part of the world's life! To dip a brush in color and draw it across a canvas is a simple act, yet such acts in their sequence may produce a work of art. Here the workman understands the position and value of each act in the sequence; hence he is not apt to feel it as drudgery. Drudgery is work in which the elementary acts are per-

formed unintelligently, with little or no appreciation of their position in the scheme of things, as when a day laborer toils at digging a hole in the ground without the slightest knowledge of its purpose, not caring, indeed, whether it is to be a post-hole or a grave. But to the man who is searching for buried treasure the digging ceases to be drudgery; he knows what he is about, and every shovelful as it is lifted brings him nearer to possible gold and gems. To change drudgery into interested labor, therefore, realize what you are doing; know its relation to what has gone before and what is to come; understand what it is you are working on and what you are working for. Learn to love that something; and all that you can do to shape it, to increase its usefulness and to bring it into new relationships will have a vivid interest to you.

What could be duller than the act of writing in a book, hour after hour, certain particulars regarding other books, the author's name, the title, the publisher, the size, the price? But if you love those volumes, individually or generically, and if you realize that what you are doing is a necessary step in the work of making their contents accessible and useful—of leading others to love them as you have learned to do—then and only then, it seems to me, does such a task as accessioning become full of interest. And so it is with every one of the thousand acts that make up the daily work of a library assistant. I am saying nothing new; you know and we all know that the laborer who does his work well is he who does it *con amore*. The wage-earner may labor primarily to support himself and his family, but he will never really *earn* his living unless his work is of a kind that can command his whole-hearted interest—unless he likes it and takes pride in doing it well. This is why the love of books—an intelligent interest in literature and in the world's written records—is so fundamental a necessity for a librarian.

It should be emphasized that one may love books even if some of the great masterpieces leave him cold, just as one may love humanity though Alexander and Caesar, we will say, do not happen to stir his enthusiasm. One may even, in a way, love books when that love is expended on what is by nature ephemeral, so

long as it is lovable and excellent. Perishability and excellence are not contraries by any means. Indeed, I heard a painter once, indignant because his art had been characterized as less permanent than sculpture, with implied derogation, assert that all beauty is of its nature perishable. If this be so, a thing of beauty, instead of being a joy forever, is a passing pleasure and the more evanescent as it nears perfection. This thesis could hardly be successfully maintained, and yet I conceive that it has in it an element of truth. There are critics who refuse to admire anything in art that has not in it the elements of permanency. A sunset they will acknowledge to be beautiful, though fleeting, but its artistic portrayal, they say, must be lasting. An idea, a passion, may be fine, even when forgotten in a moment, but if enshrined in literary form it must be worth preserving forever or they regard it as without value. These people are confusing mere durability with beauty. "Is anything that doesn't last three years a book?" asks Mr. Carnegie. We might as well refuse to admire a flower because it fades over night, or turn from our daily food because it is incapable of retaining indefinitely its savor and nutritious qualities. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that a thing may possess beauty and usefulness in a high degree to-day and lose them both to-morrow. That is an excellent reason for discarding it then, but not for spurning it now. What is cast into the oven of oblivion to-morrow may to-day be arrayed, beyond all the glories of Solomon, in aptness of allusion and in fitness of application.

Much of the best that appears in the daily press is of this kind. Along with a good deal that is worthy of long life, there is a host of admirable material in the ephemeral paragraphs that we are accustomed to despise. We may despise them, but still we read; and nothing that is read with interested attention by fifty millions of people is really despicable. The average newspaper writer may well be content to toss off paragraphs for us; he need not care who constructs our leading editorials. The influence of the paragraph is incomparably the greater; it has the raciness of the soil, shrewd wit driven home with our native exaggeration, and the sting of the epigram. And much of that which is bound between

covers has this peculiar aroma of journalism — its fitness to-day, its staleness to-morrow. This sort of thing may be badly done or it may be well done — inconceivably apt, dainty and well-flavored. If it is of the best, why may we not love it, though it be to-morrow as flat as the sparkling wine without its gaseous brilliancy?

To those who have been accustomed to books from childhood, who have lived with them and among them, who constantly read them and read about them, they seem to be a part of the natural order of things. It is something of a shock then when we awake, as we all must occasionally, to the realization that to a very large proportion of our population, supposedly educated, they are a thing apart — pedantic, useless, silly; to be borne with during a few years of schooling and then cast aside; to be studied perfunctorily but never to be read. When the statistics of reading are analyzed I believe we shall be startled, not by the great increase in it, notable and indubitable as this is, but at the enormous amount of progress that still remains to be made before the use of books by our people indicates any real general interest in them and appreciation of them. An attitude toward books that is very general is indicated by a series of cartoons which has now been running for several years in a New York evening paper — a proof that its subject must strike a responsive chord, for the execution of the pictures is beneath contempt. It is entitled "Book-Taught Bilkins," and it sets forth how on one occasion after another Bilkins relies on the information that he finds in a book — and meets with a disaster. This is a trifle, but it is one of those straws that tell which way the wind blows. A presumably intelligent man, a graduate of the public schools, occupying a position under the city, recently remarked to one of our library people that he spent his holidays usually at one of the nearby recreation parks. "Why don't you go sometimes to one of the branches of the public library?" he was asked. He laughed and said, "I've never read a book yet, and I don't think I'll start now." How many are there like him? We are educating them by thousands. They leave school with no interest in books, without the slightest appreciation of what books mean — certainly with no

love for them. To these people books are but the vehicles and symbols of a hateful servitude. Perhaps this is inevitable; if it is, all that we can say is that far from "continuing the work of the schools," as we are often told is our function, we may often have to undo a part of it, which consists in creating an attitude of hostility toward books and reading. Can this be done by those who do not appreciate and care for literature?

I do not want to be considered pessimistic. This lack of interest in books I believe to be noticeable largely because we have changed our whole attitude toward the relationship of literature to the people. Love for books used to be regarded as properly confined to a class; that the bulk of people did not care for literature was no more significant than the fact that they had never tasted *paté de foie gras*. Now we consider that every one ought to love books—and the fact that vast numbers of people do not, no longer seems natural to us. That these people are beginning to show an interest, and that the ranks of the indifferent are growing slowly less, I firmly believe; and it is my opinion that the public library is no inconsiderable factor in the change. Some, it is true, are beginning to care for books by caring for poor and trashy books. These, however, are on the right road; they are on their way up; it is our business not to despise them, but to help them up further. Can we do it without having ourselves a proper appreciation of what is good in books?

But can a love for books be taught? To those who have the aptitude for it, it certainly can. In other cases it cannot. To those who have it in them, however, appreciation for the beautiful may certainly be awakened by precept and example. I have in mind a farmer in the Virginia mountains, dwelling in a lovely region, but among a rural population without the slightest appreciation of the beauties of nature. This particular man had worked for years in and about a summer camp and had thus associated with people from the city whose appreciation of the fine prospects from cliff and summit was unusually keen. In time he actually came to feel such appreciation himself, and he would spend the whole of his rare holidays on a rocky peak 4000 feet above the sea, drinking in the beaut-

ties of the scene and eagerly pointing them out to his tousle-headed children, all of whom he took with him. None of that brood will cease to love nature, I am sure, and their lives will be sweeter and better for it. In like fashion, association with people who appreciate good books will awaken a similar love in many an unpromising mind. Mere contact with the books themselves may do it, and so our open shelves have brought it to thousands, but the additional influence of a sympathetic human mind will hasten it wonderfully. The busy assistant at the desk may have a chance to say but a single word. Shall that word relate to the mechanics of librarianship—the charging system, the application form, the shelf-arrangement—or shall it convey in some indefinable way the fact that here is a body of workers, personally interested in books and eager to arouse or foster such an interest in others?

But how may one tell whether the true love of books is in him? To detect it in another, as already noted, requires more than a brief acquaintance. But to test oneself is easier. What would the world be to you without books? Could you go on living your life, physically and mentally, even as you do now, if the whole great series, from big to little, from old to new, from the Bible and Shakespeare down to the latest novel, were utterly wiped away? If you can truthfully say that such a cataclysm would make no difference to you, then you certainly do not love books. If the loss of them, or of some part of them—even the least—would leave a void in your life, then you have that love in greater or less degree, in finer or coarser quality. Let us pity those who have it not. And as for you who have it, you surely have not only a fundamental qualification for librarianship, but that which will make, and does make, of you better men and women. Let us perfect ourselves in all the minutiae of our profession, let us study how to elevate it and make it more effective, but let us not forget the book, without which it would have no existence. Possibly the librarian who reads is lost, but the librarian who has never read, or who, having read, has imbibed from reading no feeling toward books but those of dislike or indifference, is surely worse than lost—he has, so far as true librarianship goes, never existed.

SOME NOTES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BOOKBUYING FOR LIBRARIES

BY ISABEL ELY LORD, *Librarian Pratt Institute Free Library*

II.

METHODS OF PURCHASE

UP to this point the questions of book selection and of bookbuying have been closely connected, as it was stated at the outset they must be; but now let us turn to the question of actual methods of purchase.

NEW BOOKS OTHER THAN AMERICAN

Nothing has been said of any other new books than those published in America. It is a simple matter to make a general statement as to conditions in other countries; but an attempt to explain the conditions of the booktrade in detail, say for England, France, and Germany, would take a volume. Suffice it here to state a few facts. In England most books are absolutely net, to libraries as well as to private buyers, although some books, chiefly fiction, are sold at a regular discount. In Germany there is the most perfect system of organization of the trade that has been devised or worked anywhere, and one that it is practically impossible to break through. All business of publishers and booksellers is conducted through the *Börsenverein*, and the *Börsenblatt*, the only daily organ of the booktrade in the world, is delivered only to members of the *Börsenverein*. In France there is an association of publishers, but it prescribes no system regarding discounts.

But it is not necessary for any librarian who does not make large purchases in foreign countries—and perhaps not even for him—to try to keep pace with the difficulties in the booktrade. The importers in this country watch them and know them, and any one of the reputable importers can be left to deal with that side of it.

IMPORTATION

Mention has already been made of the increase in importation of books in English since the net price rule was adopted. This is quite natural, since what before was not worth bothering about and waiting for is now worth it, American prices having advanced where English have not. The matter

of importation is complicated by variations in price, such as no one has been able to account for by any rule that can be applied from the outside. A book of American origin is sometimes cheaper in England, sometimes here; a book of English origin is sometimes cheaper there, sometimes here. Again, in many cases, there is no appreciable difference in the two prices. This means that a given book must be looked up in the trade catalogs of both countries to decide whether importation is advisable. But as libraries have the right to import free of duty, no more than two copies of a book at one time, and as the duty on books printed within the last twenty years in English or with English notes is 25 per cent. to the trade, there is usually a money advantage to the library in the importation of English books.

There is a good deal of machinery in the matter of importation. If this is direct from a foreign agent, there must be added to the reckoning the cost of "case and packing," charge for insurance, unless you care to risk the loss of the shipment, ocean freight, and, for a shipment of the value of \$100, a consular invoice, which costs about \$2.50. Then on this side must be put the broker's fee for entry—\$3 is the regular charge—the notary's fee for the oath preliminary to free entry, and transportation to the library from the docks. (There are many "ports of entry" in the interior, and every librarian importing direct should find out the one nearest him, as it is usually to his advantage to use it.) All these charges sum up to a goodly amount, and in many cases it is far cheaper to have shipments direct made through the American Express Company. The only way to be sure whether this will pay, in a given case, is to compare the price for a shipment made in the way first described with the rate of the American Express Company. They will quote a rate per hundred pounds, delivered to the library, including brokerage, and from this can be figured the comparative cost. Shipments by express are quicker, but not very much so.

For small packages the cheapest transportation is by post. Mail goes through the custom house straight to the post-office of address, and there is rarely any question regarding books addressed to a library. This means saving the notary's fee, which in some places is as high as 75 cents. There is no duty on books printed over twenty years, and therefore no need of an oath.

An additional difficulty in importing from foreign agents is with the bills. Some dealers have American agents, to whom bills can be paid, the total of the bill being rendered into American money at the current rate of exchange. For other dealers it is necessary to get a money order or a draft to pay all bills. Money orders are expensive; £1 costs \$4.97, where the usual exchange rate is \$4.88, though it goes as high as \$5. The rate of exchange varies for drafts, and although the difference is never great, the comparisons and calculations necessary complicate the library accounting.

The advantages of importation direct are evident only when the library imports constantly, and buys much second hand. This is the case chiefly with colleges and universities. It is the usual testimony in such libraries that orders from the catalogs of second-hand dealers are better filled by the foreign dealer than by the agent of the importer. The value of the advice and notifications of the foreign book-dealer, who is on the ground, is often great.

But the ordinary public library should deal with the importer. There will be no charges, of all those mentioned, except the notary's fee, and time and money will be saved in correspondence. A fair price, in importing, is to reckon the mark at 22 cents, the franc or lira at 18 cents, and the shilling at 20 cents, or for net books 25 cents. For books ordered from second-hand catalogs an extra charge will be made, the shilling being reckoned at about 27 cents. As the richest field for second-hand buying of everything except the new books is, for the average library, England, this difference must be remembered and taken into account in an estimate.

The oath preliminary to free entry, declaring that the books are imported solely for the use of the library named, and not for sale, must be made, before a notary, for every sep-

arate shipment. The importer must also make oath, on the sheet with the librarian's declaration, that he has imported the books in question solely for said library. In addition, the Treasury Department now requires that a receipt for every lot of books so imported shall be filed within ninety days of entry. This is a bit of red tape that is perfectly useless, and makes additional clerical work for everybody. The oath has been formally made that such and such books are imported for the sole use of such and such an institution, and that they have been so imported. The receipt, not attested before a notary, simply declares that the same books have been received by, for the sole use of, said institution. The official who would sign one falsely would do the same for the other, and the protection against collusion between the librarian and the importer, in bringing in books to be sold, seems as foolish as it is insulting. But the Treasury Department has refused, so far, to rescind the rule, or its application to libraries. At the Narragansett Pier conference of the American Library Association, July, 1906, the Council voted that the Executive Board should prepare and present to the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Council, a resolution asking him to reconsider his decision that the receipt is necessary. It is hoped that this first official action of the Association in the matter will prove effective.

The oath and the receipt, then, are necessary forms in importation unless the books come by post. This must be remembered in ordering, to avoid having books sent singly, rather than in lots, as the former method means the multiplication of notary's fees.

THE COPYRIGHT LAWS AS AFFECTING IMPORTATION

As has already been stated, under the present law free importation is allowed to libraries. For more than a year the copyright law has been under revision. Publishers and authors desire a consolidation of previous legislation on the subject and more adequate protection. The question of importation by libraries was one of those that came up for consideration, and the publishers and authors agreed that such importation should be restricted, so that no book copyrighted in America might be imported without the consent in

writing of the American copyright proprietor, unless it should be out of print in America. This meant practically the forbidding of importation, and of, the consequent saving to libraries. There was instant protest from these institutions, and the Executive Board of the American Library Association promptly appointed delegates to attend the conferences of those interested. They effected a compromise by which the restriction should apply only to copyrighted books of American origin. This was satisfactory to the A. L. A. delegates, but not to the majority of the heads of large libraries in this country, who therefore formed the Library Copyright League, whose object was to protest against any restrictions of the privileges accorded libraries by the existing copyright law, except as to pirated editions. At the second public hearing on the copyright bill, Dec. 7-11, 1906, the A. L. A. delegates appeared in favor of the compromise and those of the Copyright League against it. The law clerk of the customs division of the Treasury Department also appeared, stating that he considered the difficulties of enforcing the proposed law almost insuperable. To expect the customs house officials to find out whether a given book is in print in this country and, if it is not, to inquire whether the written consent of the copyright proprietor had been obtained, is expecting more than they care to undertake. And in each case of questioning the whole shipment would be delayed until the matter of perhaps a single book was settled. Whether in response to the protest of librarians as to the restriction of their privilege to buy in the cheapest market, or in deference to the objection of impracticability on the part of the officers who must enforce the law, the restriction has been withdrawn as the bill is now (Feb. 1, 1907.) recommended to Congress. As it stands the changes over the present law are that only incorporated institutions may import, that only one copy of a book may be brought in at once, and that only authorized editions may be brought in at all.

The controversy over this question may be followed in the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and of *Public Libraries*, as well as in the official reports of the hearings.

So much for the purchase of new books from other countries. To sum up, for the or-

dinary library it is much better to order through an importer. It is better to have the books come in lots, whenever it is necessary to pay a notary's fee for the oath of importation. There is no duty on books entirely in a foreign language, but for English books under twenty years old there is a duty of 25 per cent. At present libraries are exempt from this duty, on no more than two copies at one importation. (A branch library counts as a separate library in the present custom house ruling.) If the copyright bill as at present drafted passes, incorporated public or institutional libraries may import free of duty one copy at a time of any authorized edition of any book in English.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS

To turn to the matter of American books, to be bought new, there are five ways that may be taken here. The first is to buy from a local dealer, the second is to buy from a large city dealer or jobber, the third is to buy direct from the publisher, the fourth is to buy from an agent, and the fifth is to "mix" any of these methods "to taste." The third and fourth of these are easily settled. There is no advantage whatever in ordering direct from the publisher, unless one needs a special book at once that one is sure of getting quicker that way. For net books the same discount is given by a local dealer, and perhaps in ordering from the publisher the cost of transportation must be added. The scattering of bills is also a great waste of time and temper. It may be safely said that nobody orders direct from the different publishers in these days. As to the agent, there is only one rule, never to be violated, and that is to buy nothing whatever from an agent. ("Agent" is here used to mean the solicitor who comes to a library to show his wares. The word is sometimes applied to a man who has a commission shop; but that is rare, and amounts to the same thing as the ordinary bookseller.) It is true that a few valuable books have been published as subscription books, obtainable only through agents. It is also true that these books were sold so outrageously beyond their fair price that it is a duty to discountenance them. No one who has heard from a subscription agent the truthful account of how much money he makes on

a single sale would ever pay public money for a book of the sort. Such books, even when they are worth having, come into the market second-hand in a short time, as they are published in large editions and sold to many people who never wanted them, and soon part with them. It is almost unnecessary to say that the great mass of subscription books are not worth the very poor paper on which they are printed.

The private individuals who come with special lists or with a request to examine books they wish to sell to the library must receive, of course, courteous treatment, but it is not advisable to give much time to them. An excellent method of saving time spent in endeavoring to get rid either of such persons or regular agents, is to have a printed notice, worded somewhat as follows:

"It is the *inviolable* rule of this library that no books will be bought as the result of personal solicitation. The librarian will consider every offer made in writing, and will ask to have sent for inspection any books desired, but cannot give time to conversation on the subject."

Such a notice can be presented to an agent, and a request for an exception met by calling attention to the word *inviolable*.

As between the local dealer and the jobber, or large dealer, the question is a more difficult one. A good bookstore is a public benefit to any town or city, and if the library can foster this by giving its orders through it, without loss to itself, it will, of course, prefer to do so. But when it comes to the question of better prices from the jobber, what is to be done? It is worth noting here that the net price rule has worked to the advantage of the jobbers. Retail booksellers are afraid to "load up" with the net books and so cannot give as prompt service. Also, they do not order enough copies to get the "long discount" from the publishers, and thus lose the profit they might make from that. If there were a system in this country like that of Germany, when at the great Easter Fair all books ordered with that express understanding and remaining unsold, may be returned to the publishers, orders would be given more freely; but as it is, the measure adopted to help the booksellers has in this respect hampered them. As a result, two or three large jobbers are getting a continually increasing proportion of the library trade. They order the number of copies of a

new book necessary to get the long discount, and are ready to furnish it promptly on order. They are also able, through large purchases, to give better discounts on books that are not net or protected. It is doubtful whether the recent change of the American Publishers' Association from the net price rule to recommendations as to net price will make much difference in the discounts local dealers will offer the average library. The large libraries will undoubtedly profit by it, and there is no longer the question of "cut rates" to be dealt with in the same way as before. Then if a dealer offered a library, in any way whatever, a better discount than 10 per cent. on net books, he was violating his agreement with the publishers. Now he is under no such agreement, and can offer the library any discount he finds consistent with his own interests. The jobbing houses do not give us that bookseller of the olden days, when book-selling was a profession, and the bookseller classed with the *literati* of the place. It is this bookseller the publishers wished to protect from extinction and to recreate; but instead they have fostered a great modern commercial distributing center, efficiently equipped and managed. There must be men in such a house who know books, but one does not see them in the shops, where one cord of the latest "best seller" is stacked against two half cords of new juveniles.

The moral of which is, that if the library is to lose money in the support of a local book dealer, its officers must first be sure that he is of the sort that should be preserved, and next that it is well to spend the library money for this purpose. In June, 1884, an editorial in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (9:99) summed up the matter as follows:

"There can be no doubt that the duty of the librarian, public, proprietary, or collegiate, is to get as much as he can with the money intrusted to his charge. It may be expedient to pay something extra for early delivery; it may be economical to pay something for saving his own time, and something to secure honest, trustworthy service; but it is no part of his duty to support the retail bookseller. He should not pay a cent with that object. It is not business. It is not political economy. If the retail dealer supplies a want of the community, he will be sustained; if in the

new conditions of society he does not, no sacrifice that the librarian can make will be able to retain him in existence. It is useless to struggle against the stream of social progress and the course of commerce."

The booksellers affirm that even under the new arrangement there is no profit in supplying libraries. This is a statement somewhat similar to the one of publishers that they find no profit in their business. It may be true that publishers no longer "quaff champagne from the skulls of authors," but certain it is that they are not, as a class, a set of poor men. As to the booksellers, the fact remains that they still handle the library trade, and even ask for it, which they would hardly do if there were not profit of some sort in it. The profit may lie in the greater number of books ordered, which gives better consideration, greater discounts and longer time on bills, rather than in the money actually made on the given books. But advantage there is, or none would serve libraries, while now there are bids from every side for the trade of a library buying any considerable number of books in the year. The fact that there is absolutely no danger of bad debts with the library trade, and that bills are, usually, paid promptly, is another strong item in its favor. The allowance made with the run of customers to offset the losses in unpaid bills and expenses of collecting delayed bills belongs legitimately to the library in the form of an extra discount.

The ordinary discount on books not published net or no longer net, is 33 1-3. On technical books of this class, 20 per cent. is the usual discount. Special books are sold at special prices, which can be learned only through inquiry and experience.

The actual machinery of ordering is not properly a part of the subject, but it may not be amiss to say that it is courteous and wise to consult the dealer as to the form in which he prefers orders. Not all dealers have the same methods, and if the library conforms to that of a particular dealer, the result is better service, as well as a pleasant relation. And one word as to this last. It is always desirable to know personally the dealer with whom one has to do. Nothing in this world makes for real co-operation as much as personal acquaintance. And even when other things are

actually equal, a pleasant relation makes better service, because it oils the wheels of all intercourse.

As to the method of mixing, there is little to be said. It is, of course, easier to get books on approval from a dealer who knows that he gets all the library orders, and it is often advisable to see books in this way before deciding as to their purchase. If the buying of net books is restricted as far as possible, there is less need to examine the books than there is where many books are bought new, before time has brought out their strong or weak points, or the character of their contents has become known to the librarian. It may for local reasons be advisable to divide the orders between a local dealer and the jobber, but it is ordinarily better not to do this. And one thing that is actually unfair is constantly to send lists to several dealers for estimates. An estimate takes time, care and trouble, all of which are money to the bookseller, and only one of the number asked gets anything in return. It is perfectly just to ask for such estimates on a trial order, but after that trust a good bookseller. This will be a gain in the end, as the library will get quite as good prices—probably better—with less time spent on the matter. Ordering only the books on which his bid was lowest from a given dealer is still more unfair, as he may have been able to quote those prices only in view of the whole order. It is well to remember the booksellers' side, both from the commercial and from the ethical point of view. Take the best price that can be had fairly—that is the rule.

FREQUENCY OF ORDERING

The frequency of orders must depend on the conditions of purchase, but in no case should books be put into the library in lots, at long intervals. If it is necessary for economy, as it sometimes is, to buy in this way, the books should be held in a secret place, and put into the library a few at a time, to give the collection constantly that freshening which is so attractive. If it is known to the users of the library that certain books have been bought by it, they should be put into service with the utmost speed, and even when the fact is not known, it is difficult for any live librarian to refrain from putting his

treasures into use at once, but the interest of the collection is certainly increased by frequent additions, and if it is not possible to make these direct from the dealer, it is wise to have a "stock room" from which to add new books with something like regularity at frequent intervals.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

To the buying of second-hand books reference has already been made, in its connection with the selection of books as determined by their cost. It is now time to deal with the methods of such buying, which are, indeed, as various as the people who practice them. Second-hand books may be bought in any one of six ways:

1. From auction catalogs.
2. From bidding in person at auctions.
3. From catalogs and lists.

These may be regular printed catalogs from dealers, clearance catalogs from publishers or dealers, or lists sent by any one desirous to sell certain books.

4. From personal visits to second-hand shops and clearance sales.

5. By sending lists of books desired to dealers in second-hand books.

6. By advertising for a given book or books.

1. The first method, that from auction catalogs, pays best, perhaps, in the matter of expensive art books or illustrated books. Generally speaking, it is not worth while to spend much time on auction catalogs for books published at a low price. This is especially true when the auction includes rare or valuable books, thus attracting private buyers and enhancing the value of all the books at the sale. It would be well worth while, in a library adding any considerable number of books, to take the catalogs of one or two well-known auctioneers of books for a year, bidding on desirable items. But it would be wise to keep account, for a test period, of the amount of time thus spent and the amount of money saved.

2. As to presence at auctions, it is a most exciting and enjoyable occupation, but for the ordinary library does not ordinarily pay. If the librarian is near the auction rooms, and cares to go as a personal matter, he can doubtless get some real "bargains" and a good deal of pleasure, but it is doubt-

ful if the money spent thus is always invested as wisely as it would be if the spending were done in a less distracting atmosphere. But every librarian should go to a few good auctions, as a matter of education in bookbuying. He should check his catalog in advance with the items he would like, placing opposite each item the highest sum he is willing to pay for it, and then he should make a solemn compact with himself not to exceed the item in a single instance. In auctions the price bid is understood to be per volume or piece, so that a three-volume book worth \$2 to you must be bid for at 66 2-3 cents. A bid of \$2 would mean paying \$6 for the three volumes.

3. Buying from catalogs and lists makes the bulk of the second-hand buying of most libraries. The first necessity here is to get the lists. Every dealer is glad to send these regularly to any library that buys from him even occasionally. It is wise to keep a list, on slips, of the names and addresses of such dealers, with comments as to the specialties and the value of their catalogs. In asking for catalogs from a dealer who has not previously sent them, the date of the request should be added, and an O. K. if the request be granted. The names of the dealers issuing catalogs are to be had from other librarians—perhaps the best way of all—from the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and from the casual happening on copies of catalogs any and everywhere. Any importer with whom the library deals will, on request, send sample lots of catalogs. The number of those published in England and Scotland is surprising, and their contents are often delightful. It is not every dealer, however, whose catalogs are worth steady examination. Some deal in books too rare or too finely bound for the library; some have too great a proportion of trash to be worth examination; some exist only to sell "curiosæ" and "facetæ." All these may be stopped by a request, and it is worth while to do this. It is a waste of time to continue to receive any material not of value.

As to the method of dealing with the catalogs that come. The librarian himself must take what Dibdin, in another connection, calls a "fond and frequent glance" over them all. "Frequent" is not sufficient, if the glance be not "fond." He must enjoy reading a catalog

as much as most women enjoy a novel—always provided the catalog be a “good” one. He must compare prices, editions, and bindings in his own mind until he instinctively knows whether the price asked is a fair one. Two or three years of such reading of English and American catalogs of second-hand books and auction catalogs will give any one with a deep interest and a fair memory a knowledge of the book market that is invaluable. The reading of the catalog takes, it is true, time that might be reckoned in money; but, as Mr. Bowerman has well put it, “the librarian frequently has more time to devote to such matters than he has money to spend for books.” And the reading of such catalogs fills odd moments, on trolley cars, waiting for dinner, waiting for a committee meeting—moments of value only to devote to meditation or to something that can be carried about. It is difficult to believe that the habit of looking over book-lists, whether new or old, can be anything but attractive to the lover of books, while the business side of the matter should appeal to whatever instincts of the sort may be aroused in the librarian’s breast.

The method of marking the catalog is simple. A pencil check beside the entry of a book wanted at the price quoted, and a pencil note on the cover of item number or page number, will index the catalog so that comparing with the library catalog is then easy. Where comparing is unnecessary because of the definite knowledge that the book is not in the library, or is needed as an addition, a double check will show that it is to be added without being looked up.

It is hardly necessary to say that orders from such catalogs and lists should be sent at the earliest possible moment, to stand a good chance of success. English dealers give no discount to libraries, and most of the American dealers who print lists give none, but a number of large dealers give 10 per cent. A library that buys any considerable amount from a single dealer can probably get this discount, which, in view of the low price of the books, is a considerable one.

Orders from American catalogs should go direct to the dealer, and the expense of expressage or postage must be reckoned into the cost of the items ordered. If the library

has an agent in the same city as a dealer or dealers from whom he orders second-hand books, such books can be delivered to the agent for forwarding with shipments to the library, but this will rarely happen except for a trade center. Books from English catalogs should be ordered from the same source as English books. It has already been stated that the importer’s charge per shilling for second-hand books is about 27 cents. This may mean landed in the port of entry, in which case the transportation from the port is a matter of private arrangement.

The clearance lists of the large department stores are often mines for the library.

4. Personal visits to the “antiquarian” shop of any size are not within the power of every librarian, but even the smallest shops may prove profitable. The habit of dropping into such a place just to see what the stock is like is a great help in acquiring the general knowledge of the book-market that has such value in the matter of bookbuying. It is usually not worth while to deal with other than “one price” men, unless one has a natural love of bargaining. Some of the best old-book shops have the price of each book clearly marked, so that it is unnecessary even to ask a clerk how much the book is.

5. The practice of sending lists of books to dealers in the hope of obtaining a certain number second-hand has grown within the last few years, and certain dealers make a specialty of supplying books in this way. It is chiefly worth while, of course, for the standard books that are constantly coming in second-hand, and constantly to be replaced in libraries. However, a small proportion of the new books, often review copies, come in from day to day, and a long list of these will bring a certain number of volumes. Whether the number is sufficient to pay for the sending and checking of lists, must be decided in a given case by experiment. Roughly speaking, children’s books are harder to come by than those for adults, and technical books difficult to find. In sending lists of the sort, there should be an understanding as to the ordinary prices. Half off the list price is an unusual discount for net books, though it is to be had; but half off the list price of unprotected fiction means

only the saving on the ordinary \$1.50 novel of the difference between 75 cents and 96 cents which, with transportation added, may mean no difference at all. Any good dealer will allow the return of books for any reason not acceptable to the library.

How to decide what a given book is worth is almost more a matter of instinct than of method to the librarian who has observed and noted new and second-hand prices. "Book prices current" gives annually the record of books of value sold at the English auction sales, while "American book prices current" does the same for this country, for books sold at \$3 and over. But it is very difficult to judge the ordinary market price of a book from these entries. At a sale where there are many famous or rare books, and so a large number of buyers are called together, a book may go at what is known as a "fancy" price, when the book is neither rare nor dear. The binding may enhance the value, or, on the other hand, a really valuable book may be sold at a low price as a matter of chance. If a book appears at auctions year after year at a fairly steady sale price, that is probably its average cost in the second-hand market, but a single entry of sale is of almost no value in deciding what a library should pay for the book in question.

It is hardly necessary to say that the term second-hand books is applied to many books that are to all practical purposes new. Some have been read only once, and the uncut leaves of others show that they have not been favored even so much. No book that is obtainable new should be bought shabby or dirty. No dirty book should be bought at all, but there may at times be an advantage in accepting a book whose covers are in bad condition, if the price is low enough to make it worth while to rebind it. The condition of the book must always be carefully considered, as its life may be enough shorter than that of a new copy to offset the difference in price.

The binding question comes up again here, for it is economy to send most replacements and duplicates bought second-hand to the binder before adding them to the library at all. There are unfortunately no figures available to show the average number of times a

book circulates in publisher's binding before needing rebinding. The A. L. A. committee on bookbuying attempted to get such results (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31: C134), but obtained no conclusive figures. The committee is still working on this important problem, with special reference to a special, but individual, library binding to be supplied by the publishers. The compiling of such data is made extremely difficult by the difference in the "public" of different libraries and perhaps even more by the difference in practice as to the state a book is in when it is considered a fit subject for rebinding. The wisest practice is to send a book to the binder as soon as the wear on the back of the signature begins, and that is as soon as the back begins to loosen. Novels and children's books reach this stage appallingly early, and it is probable that most public libraries in average cities are fortunate if these books are circulated twelve times before this happens. Replacements are chiefly in this class of books. Is it worth while to spend on the book the time to put in bookplate, pocket and card, in addition to the cost of these supplies, for twelve issues? Books sent at once to the binder, if well bound, finish their library career in that dress, are handled but once in preparation, and use only one set of labels, etc. This argument might seem to apply to all books bought new, and logically it does. The serious objection to it is the consequent lack of individuality in the appearance of the books. As one clever critic of library ways says: "Your books make me think of an orphan asylum — all the inmates dressed from the same pattern." Here again a continual compromise leaves some books in their attractive cloth covers and reluctantly sacrifices the original dress of others to considerations of economy. The rule of rebinding at once all books liable to hard wear that are bought second-hand is an excellent one, as of course the wear on such books has already begun and the issues would be even fewer than for new copies.

If second-hand books have imperfections they may be returned. Careful collation of the average book hardly pays, but a hasty running over will usually show any mutilation or defacement. If a book bought second-hand has an imperfection evidently

caused before it was first sold, such as the omission of one signature and the duplication of another, it can be returned to the publisher with as much certainty of redress as if the book had been bought new.

6. Advertising is advisable for out of print books, which are often obtainable in this way. *The Publishers' Weekly* "Book wanted" columns are often undoubtedly the best place to do this. Each subscriber has the right to five lines, exclusive of address, in any issue except the special ones, the total not to exceed one hundred lines a year. Beyond this the price is ten cents a line. The columns are examined by many bookdealers, and any but a very unusual book is fairly sure to be offered. *The Cumulative Book Index* also has similar columns, each subscriber having a right to a hundred lines a year, not more than ten at once, and the extra charge being ten cents a line. *The New York Times Saturday Review* also has a regular department for this. Bookdealers do a good deal of this advertising for libraries, but it is cheaper to do it direct. Only in case the book wanted is wanted very badly should an order be given to buy the book wherever obtainable, and then a limit price should be set. This limit price must ordinarily be paid, and in such a case should be, as the time and difficulty of looking up a book make the process an expensive one.

"REMAINDERS"

Remainders are for library purposes second-hand books. The name is the trade one for the lot of a given book left on the hands of the publisher when the sale has become so slow that it is no longer worth his while to give the book a place in his stock room. He offers them to dealers in new or second-hand books, at so low a price that the dealer can sell them cheap and still make a profit. Many a \$4 book comes into the market at a remainder price of \$1.25, or even less, and remainders are by no means always undesirable books. The best history of Siena in English, an admirably written and printed book, with an abundance of plates, was published in 1902 at \$6 net in America, 25/ net in England, but last winter new copies were to be had for \$2.75. This is not as much of a drop as is often made, but it was one much appre-

ciated by the libraries that waited to get the book at less than \$5.40.

BUYING WISELY

It is a library axiom that no book should be bought because it is cheap, and it is a warning that should be kept especially in mind in buying second-hand books. On the other hand, many a volume is worth 50 cents to a library, because it has use and value, although it was not worth \$1.20 when it first appeared. To the injunction, "Never under any circumstances buy a book you do not want," must be added, "Never pay more than the book is worth to you." How this last amount is to be determined must be left to the individual buying, and it is here that a wide knowledge of the book market must be joined to a lively sense of the needs of the library and a business knowledge of the apportionment of its funds. A further rule may be given, "When you have bought a book at a fair price, and it is worth the money to you, do not waste your time in regrets if you later find the book still cheaper." That is the most foolish sort of crying over spilled milk.

In dealing exclusively with one side of the work of so many-sided a person as a librarian, the side under consideration always seems in a way exaggerated. It might appear, for example, from the discussion here of the principles and practice of bookbuying for libraries, that the librarian's whole life should be spent in acquiring knowledge of the prices of books and then applying that knowledge to the additions to his collection. True it is that a man might spend all his time on this question and still have much to learn, and true also that less than all his time may well prove more than he has a right to take from other things. But a certain amount of his time and energy must be devoted to this question, and in order to use that time and energy to the greatest advantage, he should have as much of this kind of knowledge as he is able to gain. One librarian cannot decide for another what the value of such knowledge is for the library that other is responsible for, but the safe decision here, as in many other problems of life, is to hold the middle way. What the middle way is it will take a wiser than a librarian to define.

A SUCCESSFUL BOOK PURCHASE SYSTEM

By LE ROY JEFFERS, *Manager Book Order Office, New York Public Library*

SOME years ago when I took charge of the work of book purchase and distribution for the circulation department of the New York Public Library, I found the following problem before me: to devise a system capable of in-

definite expansion by which branches, distributed over a territory extending thirty miles north and south, may be given a prompt and accurate book service.

The solution of this problem has involved

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| Author | | | Branch | | |
| Title | | | New | Dup. | Repl. |
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| | | | Rec'd. by Cat. | | |
| Cause of Delay | | | Rec'd. by B. O. | | |
| Charged | | | Sent to Branch | | |
| Ordered | Source | Cost | Ready for Circ. | | |
| | | | Sig. of Lib. | | |

**Send this Recommendation for Purchase to Book Order Office.
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, 209 West 23rd Street.**

Use a Red slip if book is specially desired. Request only one copy on this slip. Indicate as "New" all duplicate slips for a new title.

Book recommended by.....

Remarks on new title.....

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cutting the red tape in usual library methods and applying a practical business system. The service is based on a book order slip which is folded in three easily detachable sections. By the use of carbon paper only one writing is necessary. These slips are filled out by the branch librarians as recommendations for purchase and are forwarded daily to the book order office. They are also written at head-

quarters for purchases to be made from book catalogs, and for new books which are received on approval for exhibition to the librarians.

Slip no. 1 is for permanent record, and contains spaces for the date of each process in the supply of the book from its request until it is ready for circulation. After the book is ordered, this slip is placed al-

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| Charged | | | Rec'd. by B. O. | | |
| Ordered | | | Sent to Branch | | |
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**Order for Publisher from Book Order Office.
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, 209 West 23rd Street.
Telephone 3075 Chelsea.**

Deliver books promptly with bill attached to each package and this slip attached to the bill. A red slip is a request for speedy delivery of book.

If book cannot be delivered promptly, cancel order and return this slip to Book Order Office with reason as follows :

Out of print.....

Publishers out of, and cannot secure elsewhere.....

Not yet published. Give probable date.....

Remarks

phabetically by author in the file of the dealer from whom it is to be secured.

When the book is received the slip is taken from the order file, the item charged on the bill to the branch requesting the book, and the slip placed in the book, which it then accompanies until ready for shipment to the branch. It is then enclosed in an envelope that bears the number of the package and the method of shipment. This envelope is signed at the branch receiving the package and is returned for record. On the day on which the book is ready for circulation the slip is dated, signed and returned for filing at the book order office.

Slip no. 2 is used as an order for the book dealer. When the book is supplied it is returned, attached to the bill that accompanies each package delivered to the library. It is of practical value to the dealer in keeping his orders filled and in reporting on those which he cannot supply. It is a check in preventing the sending of books not ordered, and it is of value in checking them when received at the library. In case the no. 1 slip has been lost, it may be used to accompany the book to the branch; otherwise it remains in the book order office.

Representatives from some dealers visit the library daily to secure and to report on orders. All are in frequent telephonic communication with the office, in order to give prompt reports

and to offer expensive books and sets at special prices. As an aid in the purchase of this class of books a card for each title is kept, showing the price and source of each purchase and of favorable offers.

Slip no. 3 is used as a request for a Library of Congress card. When the title is not new to the branch requesting it this slip is detached and retained as an order memorandum in the branch order file.

By use of a red slip when a book is needed in special haste the immediate attention of all who handle it is secured.

Failure to secure a book promptly, on account of its being out of print or publishers out of, is reported to the librarian by return of the no. 1 slip, bearing the cause of delay. If the book is still desired the slip is noted by the librarian and returned to the book order office for purchase when possible.

All desirable new books are secured on the day of publication and are passed at the weekly meeting of librarians in order that intelligent distribution may be made.

In the practical working of this system over a thousand books a day are often handled, and it is possible to supply a duplicate or replaced title on the day following its request by the branch. Books already approved, but new to the branch requesting them, can usually be supplied within two days from the request.

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| Author | Branch | | | 3 |
| Title | New | Dup. | Repl. | |
| | Check class intended | | | |
| | Pub. | Date | Price | Date slip is sent |

Do not detach this slip from a New Title Recommendation. In other cases, detach and retain as a memorandum in branch order file.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, 209 West 23rd Street.

Request for Library of Congress Card.

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LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY

ARMY

It is interesting to note that every army post or garrison, whether large or small, has its library—of course proportioned, as to number of volumes, to the size of the post. Some of the smaller posts have as many as 200 books. The collections are miscellaneous in quality, and are supplemented by quantities of unbound magazines and papers. Enlisted men have assured me that this reading matter has helped to pass many an hour that would otherwise have been most tedious and heavy. Even the one-company posts, in the far-off Philippines, have their collections. In addition to the books there are games, such as checkers, and many of the rooms used for library purposes are made quite cheerful and attractive—men's clubs, in fact.

The only criticism that has come to me is that the men say that their friends may have taken their intellects too lightly, and sent too much light reading matter, and that they would be glad to have something more solid and substantial. Sometimes, though rarely, the opposite extreme is touched. Major Randall, of the Fifth Infantry, who commanded the garrison at Fort Jefferson at Tortugas during the Spanish war, says that the only thing he could find to read was a volume of Jonathan Edwards's sermons. The major vows that he enjoyed it, although he had to sit in the sally-post of the fort to get a breath of air. However, Major Randall was a Philadelphian, a gentleman of the old school, which accounts for the equanimity with which he faced such a warm combination as Edwardsian theology, desolate Tortugas and an almost equatorial thermometer; and besides, he had spent years in Indian campaigning on the plains, when not infrequently the mercury dropped to minus 20.

The books belonging to the libraries at the different posts and garrisons have, in the past, been purchased usually from post funds, although many books have been presented by individuals. The numbers as here given do not, of course, include the official reports of the various bureaus of the War Department, which are annually furnished. All post libraries are furnished with all of the more important publications, such as manuals of instruction.

No list is kept at the War Department of books purchased from post funds, but reports are made annually from the various service schools, giving lists of books purchased for their libraries, from the specific appropriations of Congress for the schools themselves. No works of fiction are bought with government funds. The use of appropriations made for the purchase of books and periodicals is confined to technical, biographical and historical works.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the largest

garrison in the United States, with nearly 3000 men, and a reservation measuring six miles by two, the post library numbers only 2100 volumes. The appropriation for the fiscal year was \$155, which was expended for magazines, and was not adequate. The librarian is chaplain of the 18th infantry.

The U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School, and Staff College, at the same place, is, on the contrary, admirably equipped. Here there is a military library that is one of the finest strictly military libraries in the world—perhaps the finest. Post officers have access to it, but the enlisted men do not. The library contains at present 18,000 volumes. These books are carefully selected, and are entirely books of reference. They include military history, military, constitutional and international law, fortifications, civil engineering, art and science of war, electricity and its appliances, visual, acoustical and electrical signalling; also, the mathematical publications to be found in any college or university. The entire library is now being classified by the Decimal classification. The library is administered by a board of three officers, two of whom are majors of the faculty or staff, the third, a captain in the 10th cavalry, being secretary.

The library building at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, which was built in 1841, at a cost of \$50,000, was rebuilt in 1900 at a cost of \$70,000, and is of the newest fire-proof material. The collection, founded in 1812, has now over 45,000 volumes and between 5000 and 6000 pamphlets and mss. The annual appropriation is \$3000. Many additions to the library are made by army officers and friends of the academy, and the range of reference books along military and general lines is good. Lt. E. H. Holden, the librarian, has classified the library, according to the Decimal classification, in a way that is the envy and the despair of librarians. He carries out the sub-classification to three decimal places, and thus puts each book absolutely where it ought to be. It is the finest practical demonstration of the well-nigh faultless flexibility and comprehensiveness of the Dewey system that has yet been made.

The library of the surgeon-general at Washington is another example of a masterly bit of cataloging. The index catalog to the 100,000 volumes comprises 13 large quartos, and is a bibliography of every subject found in the library. The indexing was done by Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library. Although he has written a great deal, his fame rests most securely on this monumental catalog. It may be stated on the authority of Dr. Osler that this is the finest medical library in the world.

NAVY

Four kinds of our war vessels have libraries—battleships, cruisers, gunboats, and small vessels. Battleships have regularly

classified libraries, divided into ships and crews libraries. For example, the battleship Maryland in its ships library has 725 volumes, largely technical. In its crews library there are 293 classed books and 572 volumes of fiction, making a total of 1590 volumes on the ship. The books are divided into 28 general classes, running from class 1, general works, to class 28, foreign fiction, and paralleling in its general features the Dewey classification. Neatly printed and bound catalogs are a part of the equipment of these libraries.

Cruisers like the South Dakota, for instance, and gunboats like the Vicksburg, have libraries similarly divided and cataloged, except that the crews not being so large, the number of volumes is less.

Smaller vessels have smaller libraries, and they include very little more than reference books necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the vessels. On all the war vessels the libraries are available for the use of every officer and man aboard.

The libraries at the navy yards are not worthy the name of library, as there is no provision of law authorizing them. They are generally a collection of reference books, necessary for the conduct of the routine work of the yard. At the navy yards and shore stations, where there are receiving ships, the enlisted men have the benefit of these ships' libraries. The enlisted men also have free access to the technical books. There are many miscellaneous books at the marine barracks, and many of the current periodicals.

A small library has been supplied for the island of Guam, which island is under the control and government of the Navy Department.

The naval academy was established in 1846, and soon after it was deemed expedient to lay the foundations of a library which should at some future time be capable of supplying the literary and professional wants of the institution. With this in view, Mr. Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy, transferred to it a few hundred volumes of miscellaneous works, which had belonged to the libraries of our ships of war and navy yards. Small additions were made to this collection between 1846 and 1861, when Congress voted a sum of \$2000 for the increase and support of the library, and this liberal grant has been made yearly up to the present time. In 1861, when the academy was removed to Newport, R. I., the books were placed in boxes and taken to Newport. There, as there was no space available for a library, the books remained in the boxes, with the exception of about a thousand volumes, which were unpacked and made available.

In the summer of 1866 the academy returned to Annapolis. The house that for many years had been the gubernatorial residence of Maryland was bought by the national government, and the first floor was remodelled to receive the library. In 1869 Mr. William F.

Poole, the originator of "Poole's index," was engaged to rearrange and recatalog the books. He started the card catalog, which has been used without material change to the present time.

In January, 1901, the books were removed from the building in which they had been since 1869, and were rearranged in what was the first chapel of the academy, where they will remain until they are removed to the new library, which forms a part of the plan for the rebuilding of the naval academy. The original purpose in forming this library has been steadily adhered to, and the result is that the collection to-day is one of the most complete collections of naval literature in this country. The design is to buy books that relate to the navy and to the profession of the naval officer. The collection is also particularly strong in biography, general history and mathematics. The number of volumes has grown from 4761 in 1856 to 46,841 in 1905.

In 1899 the library received as a gift from three gentlemen a notable collection of electrical works. It includes every original treatise on the subject of electricity, many dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, besides all the important electrical books of modern times; so that the library now is superior in this field to any other in the country, and has few rivals in the world.

It may be said of the libraries in both the army and navy that they contain all the books in foreign languages that are necessary for technical and professional work. The opinion, too, might be hazarded, that the larger warship libraries form a very good model for any small library.

For the facts given in this sketch the writer is indebted to the courtesy of the Army and Navy Departments, and to the librarians at the different posts and garrisons.

FRANK BARNARD HECKMAN,
Free Library of Philadelphia.

ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

IN connection with the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club in the Boston Public Library, Jan. 17, 1907, there was held a meeting of college librarians of New England. There were present 27 persons, representing 12 college libraries. Mr. W. C. Lane, of Harvard, was elected chairman of the meeting and Mr. H. L. Koopman, of Brown, secretary. It was voted to organize an Association of New England College Librarians. Dr. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University, was elected secretary of the association. Great interest was shown in the organization, and a general conviction of the importance of the work to be done. It was voted to hold the next meeting at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in April.

H. L. KOOPMAN,
Secretary pro tempore.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1906

The legislation of 1906 relating to libraries is small in amount, but is not lacking in significant items. Its most general characteristic, perhaps, is the tendency shown in different states to accept principles which have been tried and proved advantageous in other states, a direct effect of the study of comparative legislation, which has of late been especially emphasized. Of distinct innovations there are none, unless the provision in the Ohio law for the establishment of county library systems be claimed as such. As in other years, the matter receiving the most general attention is the state library. While most of the items relating to it are of a routine character, there is evidence even in these that it is receiving each year a better recognition as a part of the state's economy, and in two cases its powers, resources and efficiency are distinctly enlarged. The principle of contract, enabling communities to hire for a specific consideration library privileges from a library not owned by the community, a principle introduced into the laws of New York and Wisconsin in 1897, and which has since been widely adopted, receives further recognition this year in the laws of Ohio and Iowa. The subject of taxation for public libraries receives attention in two states, in one of which the legal rate of such taxation is advanced, and in the other provision is made for issuing bonds for the erection of library buildings. In one state exemption from the operation of the collateral inheritance tax is granted. The state making the most decided advance during the year is Virginia, which doubles the annual appropriation for state library purposes, confers many of the powers of a library commission on the state library board, and appropriates \$7500 for the establishment of a system of travelling libraries.

The following is a summary by topics of the more important acts of the year:

Library commissions. No new commissions are created, but provision is made for enlarged work in Massachusetts and Ohio. In Massachusetts the principle so long maintained, that state aid should be confined chiefly to moral suasion and guidance, seems to have been greatly modified, if not abandoned, and the commission is granted \$2000 annually for the material aid of public libraries. Such aid is to be given chiefly to libraries in towns not exceeding \$600,000 in valuation, and is to include gifts of books, personal visits, instruction in library matters and such other help as the commission may deem advisable. Ohio authorizes and directs the commission to appoint a library organizer whose duty shall be to furnish advice and information to persons interested in library work, to visit the public libraries of the state, to assist in promoting and organizing new libraries and to make an annual report to the commission on the library conditions of the state.

Founding and support. In Ohio, library

boards are authorized to issue and sell bonds to provide for and furnish library buildings, subject to vote of the community. The total issue of such bonds must not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of the district. A tax not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ tenths of a mill may be levied to provide a sinking fund for these bonds. Where a library owned by a private association offers its privileges free to the public, the township authorities are authorized to levy a tax of one-half a mill to compensate the association for this privilege. In case such library shall at any time cease to operate, all books and other property bought with the proceeds of this tax shall revert to the public. The law of 1902 is also amended, enabling boards of education to provide free libraries for townships, as well as for cities, villages and school districts; and extending the provisions of that act to libraries jointly owned by two or more districts. In Iowa, cities or towns of 6000 population or less are authorized to levy a library tax of 3 mills on the dollar, instead of 2 mills, as formerly. An additional tax of 3 mills may also be levied in such communities to provide a library site and building. Libraries which are open to the free use of the public not less than three days a week are exempted from the collateral inheritance tax.

Travelling libraries. New Jersey provides for travelling libraries, to be used exclusively in the penal and correctional institutions of the state, and appropriates \$1000 for the carrying of the act into effect. Ohio, which holds first place in the number of centers reached by travelling libraries, increases the annual appropriation for this work from \$8000 to \$9200. Virginia, in response to a strong recommendation in the governor's message, makes provision for a comprehensive system of travelling libraries under the direction of the state library board. These libraries are to be loaned to any public school in the state under such rules as may be prescribed by the state library board. Books to be used for school libraries must be approved jointly by the State Board of Education and the state library board. \$7500 is appropriated for inaugurating the system, of which not more than \$5000 may be used the first year.

Library instruction. Three states make better provision for library instruction. New York makes its first direct appropriation to the State Library School, amounting to \$7900, plus any part of \$3000 received from its tuition fees. Ohio appoints a special state officer to be known as library organizer, whose duty it is to visit the libraries of the state and to give advice and instruction to any persons interested in library matters. Massachusetts make an appropriation for the purpose of enabling the commission, among other things, to provide for "visits to libraries" and "the instruction of librarians."

State library. New York passes an act providing for the acquisition of a site and for the

erection of a state educational building to house the State Library, the State Museum, and the Education Department. An initial appropriation is made of \$400,000 for procuring a site and architectural plans. For the combined expenses of the State Library, Library School and Educational Extension Department, an increase is made in the appropriation from \$132,720 to \$150,200. The whole of this increase, save \$4000 for public library allotments, was for the State Library and Library School. Ohio increases the annual appropriation to the State Library from \$23,060 to \$24,140. Maryland provides for the appointment by the governor and senate of a custodian of works of reference at a salary of \$720 a year. The governor in his message urged the importance of establishing a department of legislative reference, but no action was taken beyond that just noted. Mississippi creates the office of assistant state librarian, with a salary of \$600 a year. Virginia, in response to a recommendation in the governor's message that a larger compensation be given to the librarian and his chief assistant and that legislative sanction be given to the plans of the librarian for rehabilitating the history of the state, increases the annual appropriation for state library purposes from \$7010 to \$14,690.

School libraries. The only general act on this subject is that of Louisiana, which provides that when \$10 shall be raised by patrons and friends for establishing a library in any public school or grade, an equal sum shall be appropriated for the same purpose by the parish school board; or, when \$5 shall similarly be raised for the enlargement of any such library, the school board shall appropriate not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 for the same purpose. No more than one appropriation a year is to be made to any school or grade library. Books are to be selected from lists approved by the state superintendent of education. The felonious destruction or removal of such books is defined as larceny. As noted under another heading, Virginia provides for the supplying of books to any public school in the state through the system of travelling libraries.

Law libraries. Ohio provides that county commissioners shall provide rooms and book-cases, together with light and heat, for the libraries of county law library associations, at the expense of the county. Iowa increases the annual appropriation to the law department of the State Library from \$2500 to \$4000. Numerous local acts are passed in New York, relating chiefly to appropriations for judicial district libraries. No clear tendency is shown in these appropriations, as they reflect local need or influence rather than any general principle.

Public documents. Massachusetts appoints a committee consisting of the secretary of state, commissioner of public records and the state librarian to investigate the distribution

and use of state documents, and to report to the next legislature. Ohio provides that public documents ten years after date of current use shall be put into the care of the State Library and the State Historical Department; they are to be classified, labelled and calendared; rooms in the new Historical, Memorial and Art building are to be set apart and equipped as a hall of public archives. An appropriation of \$2000 a year for three years is made for carrying the act into effect.

Miscellaneous. A special act in South Carolina is of general interest as indicating a possible solution of the race problem in library legislation. This act provides that in the town of Union, where a Carnegie library has been established for the white race, a library may also be established and maintained for the colored people, in case the latter furnish the means for the building and its equipment. When so built and equipped, "a just and suitable amount" shall be appropriated by the aldermen of Union for its support. Ohio authorizes county commissioners to receive gifts and bequests for the maintenance of county public libraries; to contract with any library organization for the free use of their library to the people of the county, and to levy a tax not exceeding one-half a mill for the maintenance of county libraries or to meet terms of the contract. Iowa enacts that county supervisors, township trustees and city or town councils may contract with the trustees of a library situated outside their civic divisions for the free use of such library by the district they represent; a tax of one mill may be levied for meeting the conditions of such contract. This state also provides that public library trustees shall have entire control of all monies available by gift or otherwise for the erection of library buildings. New Jersey authorizes free public libraries to accept gifts and bequests of art objects, and to meet such conditions regarding the care of such objects as may be stipulated in the gift or bequest.

ASA WYNKOOP,
New York State Library.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION YEAR BOOK, 1906

THE president's report, which opens the "Year book," again emphasizes the greater value of large projects and the greater risk of the smaller ones. President Woodward says: "Briefly stated . . . experience seems to show that the probability of getting anything more than an educational return from miscellaneous applicants who come highly recommended to the Institution is not more than one-half. On the other hand . . . experience serves to show very clearly that if awards were limited more closely to applicants of proved capacity for and of proved opportunity for research the probability of adequate returns would rise to practical certainty. In almost every case, in fact, in which aid has

been given to investigators of such proved capacity and opportunity good returns have been realized. Thus are we confronted by the stubborn realities that there is no royal road to learning and that of the many who feel drawn toward the high calling of investigation few may be chosen with the expectation that they will prove fertile in resources and fruitful in results."

The list of the 19 volumes issued during the year is given (p. 31) and a "Bibliography of publications relating to work accomplished by grantees and associates" (p. 45-52).

Among the reports on investigations and projects the one of most interest to librarians in general is that on bibliography. This records progress on the completion of Sabin's "Dictionary of books relating to America," for which Mr. Wilberforce Eames has received a grant of \$3600; considerable progress on the "Bibliography of geophysics," for which Mr. F. B. Weeks has received a grant of \$1000; and the continuation of the *Index Medicus*, for which Mr. Robert Fletcher received a grant of \$10,000.

AN IMPRESSION OF THE CONDITION OF SPANISH-AMERICAN LIBRARIES

WHOEVER is acquainted with the condition or the care of any of the public libraries or the archives of convents in the Spanish Peninsula, has little reason to be hopeful of a less regrettable state of affairs in the republics of Spanish America. Whereas Spain has been troubled by civil wars, invasions and revolutions which have destroyed a large part of her literary works, Spanish America has been subject to a chronic confusion from time immemorial to such an extent, that the majority of landmarks of most forms of Spanish culture have well-nigh disappeared.

A search for libraries in South America is discouraging at the outset for many reasons, among which the chief one is the difficulty in finding out just where they are. The public libraries are, of course, marked on the outside, but private or convent libraries are frequently hidden, or housed in some inaccessible part of the towns. Many people generally know in an indefinite way that so-and-so has a fine library, or that such-and-such a convent is noted for its wealth in old books, but when you have been driven from pillar to post in a vain search for several days, you appreciate the genuine disillusionment of "going out for wool and coming back shorn." Though a visit to libraries in the far South would naturally be planned only as a minor issue of the journey, the natives generally do much toward making it clear that it is folly to entertain such a notion at all, by seldom taking seriously or appreciating, except in isolated cases, an earnest demand for reliable information. The most unfortunate thing that can happen to a visitor is to be told that a certain library

has been moved, since no informant can ever say where it has gone.

The literary works of a profane nature are to be found in private libraries and, in early editions only in a very small number, in the best public libraries, namely, those of Buenos Ayres, Santiago de Chile, Lima and the City of Mexico, and not in the convents, though these are usually very much older. This is due to the fact that the works of famous poets or secular prose writers which have not been recently purchased were carried to the former Spanish colonies in the early days, chiefly by private individuals, from whose possession they have drifted into the public libraries. The religious orders seem to have taken with them from Spain only such books as they needed for their special field of labor, their devotions and the tasks incumbent on a newly-founded chapter. In no other way could the utter absence of books of value in all of the convents which I visited—some 16 in number—be explained. Although one may be regretfully forced to admit from the testimony of those informed by years of experience that the truth of the old Spanish proverb, "the occasion maketh the thief," has become trite through overapplication in the library world of South America, still nothing short of systematic looting would account for the removal of every volume of real worth. Some libraries have been taken *en masse*, some have been merely raided, but the character of all in their actual state is too much the same to permit one to infer that they were ever filled with treasures.

My visit to the various convents resolved itself into an interesting, but unprofitable peregrination through picturesque spots which have retained almost wholly the atmosphere of a distant age. Admission to them was not always easy. Five persistent efforts were needed to open the doors of a convent at Santiago de Chile, which had been described to me by an assistant librarian of the public library as filled with all kinds of valuable books. It appears that a monk who has Eternity ahead has no appreciation of the value of time here below. So after waiting an hour on each occasion, until some one could be found with authority to let me into the libraries, I at last went in despair to the Archbishop of Santiago for a recommendation which might open doors a little faster. He informed me incidentally that the finest library in Chile was that of the Catholic University at Santiago. It was the most meager in my experience, and as far as his recommendation was concerned, the result of my first effort to use it was disappointing. I was frankly told that the archbishop might have authority in his own house, but that the convent had no dealings with him. "*Que el señor arzobispo mande en su casa, aquí no tenemos nada que ver con el señor arzobispo.*"

It is to be regretted that the unfortunate notion should obtain among the monks that modern reprints of old writers are always

preferable to the earliest editions. A view I have frequently heard aired is that modern books are easier to read and have an improved spelling. This attitude, together with the generally prevailing ignorance, either of the presence or of the value of a famous work, is sufficient to account for the disorder and neglect which characterize all convent libraries. Where revolutions have not worked havoc, moisture, dust, and book-worms are doing their part effectively. In the largest convent library which I recall, namely, that of the Franciscan monks at Lima, some of the books are repulsive, soggy masses, and it was evident that no one had entered the precincts for a long time, for the only chair there fell to pieces when I picked it up. In one convent at Santiago de Chile the chief treasures consisted of a large number of *trancos* or mutilated remnants of books of every description, of the origin of which, however, the monks knew nothing.

Any book antedating 1700 is a *rara avis* in these convents. The Orders established the longest usually have the least. Such a thing as a manuscript bearing on Spanish literature does not seem to exist in any convent library. It would be unfair, except in a few cases, to charge the monks with vandalism, but they have figured largely in the revolutions; and by admitting rioters who plundered the archives have made themselves partly responsible for such losses as occurred. One place was called to my attention, in which the monks of a mendicant Order had the habit of wrapping articles of food, cheeses and the like into the leaves torn out of ancient tomes. My interest in the whole problem flagged when I convinced myself by frequent conversation with the monks that they not only took no interest in literature, but had not so much as seen an important Spanish work. It is a curious fact, that, for example, in the field of the drama, the richest of Spanish literature, not a single edition or collection of any playwright came to my notice, excepting the *autos* of Calderon. To my mind this circumstance justifies the belief that a wanton destruction of many manuscripts and printed editions of *comedias* was practiced in the Spanish Peninsula as early as the 17th century.

To turn next to the public libraries, into which a few surviving volumes of profane literature happen to have drifted, notably those of Santiago and Lima, it is easy, but perhaps unfair, to speak too critically of them. They are generally miserably housed and the catalogues are either defective and inadequate, or still to be made. The appearance of the stacks is frequently an index to the history of the country, and rarely is it possible to judge from the small remnant which has survived all manner of vicissitudes what wealth may once have existed. In the arrangement of books little progress has been made over the methods employed in the convent libraries, and only a few administrations have arrived even

at a beginning of scientific management. In several places the old-fashioned distribution under "literature," "poetry," "rhetoric," "mystic writers," "geography," etc., still obtains, together with the most unfortunate habit of putting a book which seemed to defy any classification under the comprehensive head of "Varieties" or "Miscellanea" (*variedades* or *miscelanea*). In some cases you are told that this condition is not the result of any recent classification; nevertheless, the number of books successfully concealed under these heads is in proportion to the inefficiency of the managements. The librarians themselves are usually courteous and good will personified, which always proves an insurmountable obstacle when one is looking for prompt information.

From the standpoint of Spanish literature, the most valuable libraries of Spanish America are the National Libraries of Santiago de Chile and Lima. Their histories are so bound up with each other that it is impossible to describe one without including the other. This relation is suggested when one finds a number of works in the possession of the Chilean library marked "National Library of Lima;" it becomes a certitude when one hears the story of the aged librarian of the Peruvian Library. According to his tale, his library was once a treasure-house of valuable manuscripts and books, but now consists of barely 40,000 volumes saved from the trials and calamities of the war with Chile, 25 years ago (1879-83). When the Chilean army occupied Lima the National Library was turned into a barracks by the invaders, who stabled their horses on the ground floor. The books became the prey of the disorderly mob, which, it would seem, gave them away from time to time for a drink in the wine-shops, whence the present librarian managed afterwards to recover a few. A large number were carried into Chile, where some passed into private hands, and some were delivered to the National Library of Santiago.* Of very many no trace has ever been discovered. The Peruvian archives, or at least part of them, with documents of apparently great historical value, are now also to be found in the library of Santiago.

In some ways this transfer is not to be regretted, for the treatment which many of the remaining volumes at Lima have received at the hands of the aged librarian does not seem to be calculated to make them useful to posterity. Displeased with the old parchment bindings, which, he thought, not only gave his rooms the appearance of a convent library, but also bred book-worms, he had new bind-

*Some years ago the administration of this library, actuated by a feeling of generosity toward the spoliated enemy, began to return some of the books to Peru. In Lima they were promptly stamped "Stolen by Chile," a procedure which made the Chileans reconsider and finally cease sending any more, "so as not to give the Peruvians any further occasions for these renewed insults."

ings put on all the old volumes. During this process—and possibly for reasons of thrift derived from the knowledge that the smaller the book the less expensive the binding—a number of volumes were reduced in size. Now and then the titles are cut away and occasionally the imprint has vanished altogether. The titles appearing on the cover are by no means always an index to the contents. Misspellings are frequent, *c*, for example, having occasionally been put in place of *s* before *e* and *i*, or *s* in place of *c*. In one case two distinct editions of the same work have been bound under the title, “works, volumes I. and II.” In another case, two works by different authors were bound in one volume, the cover bearing the title of one and the date of the other. It brings home to us the inefficiency of catalogue-makers, to find in the public library at Valparaiso a large number of books in English and German indexed under the author’s middle name, this having been taken, according to the Spanish usage, to be the father’s, while the last was imagined to be the mother’s name. Thus Whitney’s works appear under Dwight, while Thackeray (generally written Tackeray) masquerades as Makepeace, and Emerson as Waldo. Cervantes is found both under *s* and *c*, owing to the pronunciation of *c* in those countries.

In Santiago de Chile there appears to be a chance of putting the organization of libraries on a modern basis. This is owing to the more advanced state of education in Chile, the progressiveness of her people, her greater wealth and her superior corps of teachers, many of whom are scientifically trained Germans. In the over-filled library of the City of Mexico, which is the worst-housed of all, the disorder seems very much in need of attention. It is quite impossible even to get at many of the books. There is a printed catalog which seems fairly adequate, but the chief interest lies in the archival resources which are now being classified and are of value for the colonization and independence of the country.

Of all these libraries, however, a common criticism can be made; again and again the observer comes back to the irritating lifelessness in their administrations. Whether it be the imperturbable, happy-go-lucky jog-trot noticeable everywhere in Spanish-speaking countries, coupled with that ineradicable procrastination which shows itself when something ought to be done at once, or only the inevitable decay of time, which is affecting these libraries most, the result is bound to be the same. In either case, what little of value there is left appears to be doomed to oblivion. To apply the words of the noted Jesuit scholar, Guido Dreyes, who has a most thorough knowledge of Spanish library methods, the libraries have by no means arrived at the end of their losses.* He means to say

that just as books have disappeared in the past, so they will continue to disappear as long as careless cataloguers and irresponsible employees exercise their régime of confusion.

In addition to the shortcomings mentioned above, the funds of which the libraries dispose for new purchases are so limited that the necessary scholarly acquisitions cannot be made. Scholars whom I met in Chile informed me that they were compelled to purchase a working library out of their meager income, and that as to the public libraries, when occasional orders at last get filled, the interest in them has long died out. Research work on any other than a limited scale is therefore out of the question.

Though my search through Spanish-American libraries was without reward, and though the hopes which I entertained of the presence of an occasional edition or manuscript were not realized, it was worth my while to have learned the true state of affairs. It would be rash to insist that there is no probability that any work of value will come to light, for there are many convents possessing libraries which no one has ever seen, and there are many unknown shelves in those which have been examined. In either case, no one knows what those places contain, but the chances are that no one will ever know.

RUDOLPH SCHWILL,

in Modern Language Notes, v. xx, no. 5.

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY LIBRARY RULES

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, the elder half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, like other notable figures in the “spacious times of great Elizabeth,” found time for authorship in the quiet intervals between his expeditions on unknown seas. Being asked “how he spent his time in this loitering vacation from martial stratagems,” the knight took his inquiring friend, the poet Gascoigne, into his study and there showed him “sundry profitable and very commendable exercises which he had perfected plainly with his own pen.”

One of these “commendable exercises” exhibits Sir Humphrey in his more scholarly capacity and as a sharer of his famous half-brother’s gifts of practical imagination and initiative. Casting a project for *The Erection of (Queen Elizabethes) Achademy in London for Education of her Maiesties Wardes and others the youths of nobility and gentlemen*, Gilbert made the following suggestions for the library—of interest to us as forecasting some of our modern methods—and penned with a certain quaint unction that is delightful:

“There shalbe one keeper of the Liberarie of the Achademy, whose charge shall be to see bookes there saffely kepte, to cawse them to be bound in good sorte, made fast orderly set, and shall keepe a Register of all bookes in the said Librarie, that he may give ac-

**Analecta Hymnica medii aevi*, Theil XVI (Span. Hymnen); Leipzig, 1894; Vorwort, p. 24.

compte of them when the Master of the Wardes or the Rector of the Achademy shall appointe; and shalbe yearly allowed 26 li. Note.—This keeper, after every marte, shall cause the bringers of bookes into England to exhibit to him their Registers before they utter any to any other person, that he may peruse the same, and take choyse of such as the Achademie shall wante, and shall make the Master of the Wardes or Rector of the Achademy, privy to his choyse, upon whose warrante the bookes so provided shalbe payed for. And there shalbe yearly allowed for the buying of bookes for the said Libery and other necessary instruments . . . 40 li.”

Another clause, anticipating the Copyright Act, requires all printers “to deliver into the Libery of the Achademy, at their own charges, one copy, well bounde, of every proclamacion, or pamflette, that they shall printe.”

Sir Humphrey Gilbert’s manuscript “pamflette” is preserved among the Lansdowne mss. in the British Museum; it was printed in 1869, by Dr. Furnivall, for the Early English Text Society, in a volume entitled “Queen Elizabethes Achademy.”

JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, PA.

ATLANTIC CITY LIBRARY MEETING

THE program of the 11th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, to be held at Atlantic City, March 15-16, is as follows:

First session: Hotel Chelsea, Friday, March 15, 8.30 p.m. Chairman, William Warner Bishop, president New Jersey Library Association.

Address of welcome, Hon. Franklin P. Stoy, mayor of Atlantic City.

Response by the chairman.

THE LIBRARY AS AN EDUCATIONAL FACTOR

A plea for emphasizing the human element in our libraries, the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, D.D., member of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J.

An educational work and the libraries, Miss J. M. Campbell, librarian, Free Public Library, Passaic, N. J.

The library as a factor in training for citizenship, L. Mounier, director of educational work in South Jersey colonies.

The library as the educational center of a town, Arthur E. Bostwick, New York Public Library.

Second session: Atlantic City Free Public Library, Saturday, March 16, 1907, 10.30 a.m. Chairman, John J. Macfarlane, president Pennsylvania Library Club.

Possibilities for work with children in small libraries, Miss Helen Underwood Price, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission.

How shall the library reach the workingman?

Arthur Low Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.

Some problems of library moving, Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge, librarian, Library of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Address, John Thomson, librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Third session: Hotel Chelsea, Saturday, March 16, 1907, 8.30 p.m. Chairman, Clement Walker Andrews, president A. L. A.

Bookmaking among the Germans of Colonial Pennsylvania, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Ph.D., LL.D., superintendent of public schools, Philadelphia.

John Fitch and the Fulton centenary, Alfred M. Heston, member of the Board of Trustees of the Atlantic City Free Public Library.

Relation of the public library and a local historical society, H. E. Deats, president Flemington Library Association, and president Hunterdon County Historical Association.

Announcement of the proposed conference of the A. L. A. at Asheville, N. C., in May, 1907, F. W. Faxon, Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass.

Announcements from A. L. A. Headquarters, Edward C. Hovey, Boston, Mass.

Railroad rates and hotel rates were announced in the January LIBRARY JOURNAL. Meetings of the Executive Board and of the Council of the American Library Association will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, March 15-16.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *President New Jersey Library Association.*

MARIE L. PREVOST, *Secretary New Jersey Library Association.*

JOHN J. MACFARLANE, *President Pennsylvania Library Club.*

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary Pennsylvania Library Club.*

American Library Association

President: C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Executive offices: 34 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

ASHEVILLE CONFERENCE

No definite arrangements have been made with the railroads for the conference at Asheville, N. C. (not Nashville, Tenn., as printer and proofreader made it in the last issue), but it is intended to have a special trip down for the eastern party and another for the Chicago party.

BULLETIN

The first number of the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association appeared in January. Mr. W. C. Lane, chairman of the Publishing Board, says, under the heading

"Our object": "This first number marks, it is hoped, the beginning of a closer connection between the association and its members. The regular issue of such a *Bulletin* five or six times a year, or perhaps oftener if needed, would make it possible for the executive officers to communicate at frequent stated periods with members, and to keep them informed of action taken by the several boards and committees of the association in the intervals between meetings."

After a statement as to the need for such a publication, Mr. Lane urges all members of the A. L. A. to read each number with care, and to comply with requests made in its pages. Besides Mr. Lane's statement this number contains extracts from the proceedings of the Executive Board, an article on membership, statements about the headquarters committee, the architectural committee, the travel committee, the bookbinding committee, the bookbuying committee (including *Bulletin* no. 30), the League of Library Commissions, the Atlantic City meeting and the *A. L. A. Booklist*.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

The principal work of the committee for the present year will be an attempt to get at the number of copies of a given book that will be wanted in a special library edition, and to induce publishers (besides the ten already reported) to adopt the specifications of the committee for the library trade. It will aid the committee greatly if all libraries will send to the chairman of the committee answers to the following questions:

1. Do you order all or nearly all the fiction recommended in the *A. L. A. Booklist*?
2. If not, do you order all the fiction recommended for small libraries?
3. Do you wait until you receive the *Booklist* before ordering, or are most of the books on your shelves when you receive it?
4. If the publishers should issue an edition specially well-bound for the use of libraries, would you order it, provided the cost of the same should not exceed \$1.10 a volume? (Orders to be sent through your regular agents.)
5. Do you duplicate largely, or do you, as a rule, get only one copy of a book?

It is especially important that all libraries send answers to these questions, for the publishers will not agree to issue a special library edition unless they are assured a sale of at least 500 copies.

The committee emphasizes the fact that in re-binding books it is not so much the cost per volume that counts as it is the proportion of cost to the number of times the book circulates before it has to be discarded. The first annual report of the committee states that 75 times is the minimum number of times a book ought to circulate after it has been rebound.

State Library Commissions

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary-treasurer, St. Paul, Minn.

The midwinter meeting of the Executive Board of the League of Library Commissions was held at the office of the Library Bureau, Chicago, Jan. 3-4, 1907. There were present Miss Alice S. Tyler and Miss Margaret W. Brown, of the Iowa Commission; Mr. Henry E. Legler, Miss Mary E. Hazeltine and Miss Katharine I. MacDonald, of the Wisconsin Commission; Miss Merica Hoagland and Mr. Chalmers Hadley, of the Indiana Commission; Mr. E. H. Anderson, of the New York State Library, and Miss Clara F. Baldwin, of the Minnesota Commission.

In addition to informal discussions of many problems of commission work, the most important topic to be considered was the program for the league sessions at the Asheville conference. President C. W. Andrews, of the A. L. A., was present and gave an interesting outline of the general plan of the program committee. The league will be represented on the general program by an address on the larger scope of commission work, and will also have two separate sessions. At the first special session Miss Tyler will give the president's address, Mr. Legler will present a paper on "The library budget," and the report of the committee on state examinations and state certificates for librarians will be given. At the second session, in addition to one or two papers of general interest, there will be round table discussions on the subjects of travelling libraries and summer schools.

The report of the publication committee was presented by the chairman, Miss Hazeltine. The pamphlet on small library buildings, edited by Miss Marvin, is nearly ready for publication. The list of children's books in preparation by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh will be adopted by the league for state use.

The committee reported progress in the preparation of the lists of foreign books recommended to small libraries for purchase. It was recommended that the league should cooperate with the publicity committee of the A. L. A. in securing suitable material for newspaper use in pushing library campaigns and also in urging better support for libraries. Mr. Hadley was asked to compile such material.

Miss Esther Crawford, editor of the forthcoming revised "List of subject headings," presented some of the problems of this work for informal discussion, and Miss Linda Clatworthy, of Dayton, Ohio, represented the O. L. A. committee on simplified cataloging.

Those attending the meeting were the guests of the Library Bureau at a charming

luncheon at the Tip-Top Café, and also spent a delightful evening at the home of Miss Irene Warren.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary-treasurer.*

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Nellie J. Compton, secretary, University Library, Lincoln.

The third biennial report of the commission covers the two years ending Nov. 30, 1906. It opens with a brief review of the five years of progress since the creation of the commission, a record of advance in which surely the commission was a large part, although the report is too modest to state this.

The libraries established during the last two years are at Pawnee City, at Geneva, at Neligh, at Wood River, at Havelock (with a \$6000 Carnegie building), at Norfolk, at Minden and at Fairfield. Many gifts to libraries are reported.

The travelling libraries have gone to 177 different communities, in 69 counties. The 4342 volumes have circulated 32,363 times. 5160 individuals have signed applications for cards. It is recommended that books in German, Bohemian, Danish and Swedish be added to the travelling libraries.

In February, 1906, the commission issued the first number of the *Nebraska Library Bulletin*.

The resignation of Mr. J. I. Wyer, president of the commission, is recorded with expressions of appreciation for his services and regret for his loss. Miss Edna D. Bullock's resignation as secretary is also recorded, with the resolution of the commission in recognition of her fidelity, ability, industry and success.

OREGON LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Cornelia Marvin, secretary, State Library, Olympia.

The first biennial report of the commission, covering the period from its organization in May, 1905, through October, 1906, shows a remarkable amount done in the 15 months of actual work. When the commission was brought into existence, there were but two cities besides Portland (Eugene and Salem) with free public libraries. Five towns had subscription libraries, the colleges had entirely inadequate collections, and most of the school children had access to no books but text books. The state libraries—those of the supreme court, the university, the agricultural college, the normal schools and state institutions—were unorganized. After 15 months' work by the commission there are two new free public libraries (Dallas and Baker City); the first library building outside Portland (at Eugene) is completed and the second (that of the university) is under way; every school district in the state outside the four counties which failed to make the levy has received some good books; 45 places are regular travelling library stations; the libra-

ries of the supreme court and the university are being cataloged and otherwise organized.

There are 70 cities in the state having under 500 population. For these, as for the scattered villages, the great need is travelling libraries. There are 34 cities having between 500 and 1000 population, and here the travelling library can be the experiment station for a permanent public library. It has been the plan of the commission to send travelling libraries to places having less than 500 people, and to those having a greater population only when the town or city paid \$50 toward a library to be added to the system. Four cities have so contributed during the year, and two gifts of money have been received, \$500 from Mrs. Lee Hoffman and \$1000 from Mr. W. B. Ayer, both of Portland. The commission now owns 2579 volumes.

In answer to a demand, the commission has made up a series of "debate libraries," on some 50 subjects frequently chosen for debate.

The commission has charge of the purchase of books for the school libraries to be bought with the proceeds of the county tax of 10 cents for each child of school age, made mandatory in 1905. By wisdom of choice and economy of buying the commission has made the sum (\$11,802.35 in 1906) go much farther than it would have under ordinary circumstances.

The commission has undertaken "legislative reference" work, as there was no other provision for this. In 1906 the commission conducted a summer school with a four weeks' course.

A list of the public and college libraries of the state is given. There is also a list of the commission publications, among the last of which may be noted "School circulars," no. 1-3, "What the school library means," by well-known library workers; "Suggestions on the use of the school library," and "Care of school libraries." All these are clear, practical "tracts" for the use of school authorities. The commission also issues a series of book-marks with quotations and statements about the value of books and of libraries.

There are also two lists of books for school libraries—one for elementary schools and one for high schools.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: James L. Gillis, California State Library, Sacramento.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Alice J. Haines, California State Library, Sacramento.

The first session of the annual meeting of the California Library Association was called to order on the afternoon of Jan. 3 by President James L. Gillis, in the rooms of the Contemporary Club at Redlands. The ad-

dress of welcome was given by Hon. J. J. Suess, mayor of Redlands, who included in his address an invitation to the guests to pick oranges from his orchard during the drive on the following morning.

After responding to the mayor's address and expressing the pleasure of the association in being able to meet in Redlands, the president gave his annual report, embodying the reports of the district presidents. The plan of dividing the state into working districts, which was tried this year for the first time, has been most successful. There were held during the year seven district meetings in widely scattered parts of the state, two special meetings of the whole association, and four meetings of the executive committee. The association has grown from its 10 initial members in 1895 to a membership of 228 individuals and nine libraries, representing 45 trustees, there being a gain of 87 this year.

The report of Mr. David M. Belfrage, treasurer of the association, was then read. It showed the finances of the association to be in a satisfactory condition, there being a balance in the treasury of about one hundred dollars. Mr. James B. Stovall, chairman of the auditing committee, was delayed twelve hours on his train, and unable to present his report until the following day. In the report the committee paid high tribute to the retiring treasurer for the accuracy and neatness with which his work was done, a tribute which was warmly seconded by President Gillis.

The report of the committee on the relations between schools and libraries was presented by Chairman Charles S. Greene, it having been previously read at the meeting of the California State Teachers' Association in Fresno. The report included a general statement of the problem and some recommendations by the chairman, an account of two successful attempts at co-operation between schools and libraries by Miss Mary L. Jones, "The library and the country schools," by Miss Stella Huntington, and "The relation of libraries to public schools from the teacher's standpoint," by Miss Minnie Maher. The library portion of this committee was by vote of the association continued for another year.

The report of the committee on a list of books for children was received too late to be read at the meeting. Mr. A. C. Barker, chairman, requested that the committee be held over for another year, as owing to the stress of other duties it had been impossible for him to give adequate attention to the work of the committee. Mr. F. B. Graves, chairman of the committee on publications, sent a report recommending that the association issue a yearbook on the plan of the yearbook of the American Library Association and that the work be done by the secretary of the association. The recommendation was referred to the executive committee.

The vote on the amendments to the constitution submitted at the special meeting held in Sacramento Oct. 29 was then taken and the amendments adopted. The principal changes are a provision for admitting non-library workers into the association by vote of the executive committee instead of the whole association, and for combining into one the offices of secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Charles S. Greene of the nominating committee presented the following ticket for the ensuing year: president, James L. Gillis, California State Library; vice-president, Melvin G. Dodge, Stanford University Library; secretary-treasurer, Miss Alice J. Haines, California State Library.

The meeting then adjourned until the following afternoon.

The first speaker of the second session was Mr. A. K. Smiley, the venerable founder of the A. K. Smiley Public Library of Redlands. Mr. Smiley spoke of the importance of the work of the public library, which he considered second in importance only to the public schools, and told of the interest he and his brother had always taken in promoting the welfare of libraries. Lake Mohonk was the first hotel to include reference books and reading rooms as one of its regular features.

Mr. Charles S. Greene gave a talk on some impressions of his visit to the Narragansett Pier meeting of the American Library Association. Mrs. Charles F. Schwan, a trustee of the Pomona Public Library, read a paper on "The duties of a trustee."

Vice-president Melvin G. Dodge then took the chair and introduced Mr. Ernest Bruncken of the California State Library, who read a paper on "The work of the legislative reference department of the California State Library."

Election of officers followed. The secretary was instructed to cast a blanket ballot for the ticket presented at the first session.

Mr. Charles F. Lummis, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The California Library Association was invited to visit the city of Riverside as guests of the Board of Library Trustees and the Public Library of the city of Riverside, and was made to feel the bounteous hospitality of the city as represented by its library interests, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California Library Association tender the Board of Library Trustees, librarian and assistants of the city of Riverside a hearty vote of thanks; and

Whereas, The Board of Library Trustees of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, the librarian and her assistants, the ladies of the Contemporary Club, and the Board of Trade of the city of Redlands have made the welcome of the California Library Association most cordial and their entertainment delightful and profitable,

Be it Resolved, Therefore, that the California Library Association tender the Board of Library Trustees of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, the librarian and her assistants, the members of the Contemporary Club, and the Board of Trade of the city of Redlands a unanimous vote of thanks.

Be it Resolved, Further, that the cordial thanks

of the association he tendered the city of Pasadena and its Public Library for the hospitality pledged us to-morrow; and that the thanks of the association be tendered the Public Libraries and Boards of Trade of Long Beach and Los Angeles for their invitations, with sincere regrets that the breaking up of the gathering will make it impossible to enjoy these proffered courtesies.

Whereas, The A. L. A. has thus far held 28 annual conferences all in cities which, though widely separated in miles, share the dominant climatic features of the United States. No conference has ever been held in that enormous area known as the Southwest, which is the American Palestine or Egypt; the New World type of the arid lands in which originated the greatest religion, the greatest architecture, the greatest art, the greatest literature and the beginnings of music; and

Whereas, A conference in Los Angeles would therefore give the A. L. A. an entirely new geographical experience, delegates would pass through what was less than half a century ago known as the "Great American Desert;" through the oldest and most romantic region of human occupancy, historic or pre-historic, in the United States; through a geological relief-map which has no counterpart in the New World; and, at the end, what Charles Dudley Warner called "Our Italy," with its unique wonders and charms. Arrangements could be made for stop-over visits to the ancient Pueblo civilization of the Southwest; the petrified forests of Arizona; the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, and many other things not only interesting, but absolutely unlike the beautiful scenes offered by every other region in which the association has hitherto held its conferences.

Be it resolved, Therefore, that the California Library Association earnestly requests the council of the American Library Association to fix upon Los Angeles as the meeting place of the 30th Annual Conference to be held in 1908, and hereby pledges itself to use every effort to render such gathering the most memorable and useful in the history of the association.

After the adjournment of the general session the meeting of trustees was held. Mr. Kirke W. Field, trustee of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, acted as chairman and Mrs. Beatrice S. Schwan of the Pomona Public Library, as secretary.

Lyman Evans of the Riverside Public Library spoke briefly on "Art in the library." Rev. Charles Pease, president of the Long Beach Public Library board of trustees, told of the division of labor among the members of the board. Charles S. Greene, trustee of the California State Library, advocated inter-library loans and liberal advertising of a library's resources. Mrs. Schwan spoke of the co-operation between school and library in Pomona.

A trustees' section of the association was formed and the following officers chosen: president, Vincent Neale, trustee of San Rafael Public Library; vice-president, Charles S. Greene of Oakland; secretary, Mrs. Beatrice S. Schwan of Pomona.

One of the most interesting and profitable features of the meeting was the illustrative exhibit of library methods, which was arranged by Miss Mabel E. Prentiss, one of the state library organizers. Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck, children's librarian of the Berkeley Public Library, told a story to a group of interested auditors to illustrate the method of conducting the story hour in her library. The

following is a list of the exhibits and exhibitors:

Advertising the Library, Mr. F. B. Graves, librarian Alameda Public Library; Binding, Miss Elizabeth H. Fargo, librarian Los Angeles Normal School; Children's work, Story hour and administration of children's room, Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck, Children's librarian Berkeley Public Library; Selection of books, Miss Mae D. Blanchard, Children's librarian Los Angeles Public Library; Picture bulletins, Miss Clara C. Field, Orange; Documents—their selection and practical use, Miss Mamie Bennett, Principal documents department, Los Angeles Public Library; Economics, Miss Carrie S. Waters, Librarian San Bernardino Public Library; Foreign books in public libraries, Mr. J. E. Goodwin, supervisor of stacks, Stanford University Library; Guides to book selection, Miss Sarah M. Jacobus, librarian Pomona Public Library; How and where to buy books, Mr. L. W. Ripley, librarian Sacramento Public Library; How to order and how to use Library of Congress printed cards, Mrs. Francis B. Linn, librarian Santa Barbara Public Library; Labeling, arranged by Mr. R. C. Woodmansee, assistant, University of California Library, in charge of Miss Jean D. Baird, librarian Fresno Public Library; Local history collections, Miss Nellie M. Russ, librarian Pasadena Public Library; Mending books, Mrs. Henrietta M. Faulder, librarian Covina Public Library; Reference work, Miss Anna McC. Beckley, principal, reference department, Los Angeles Public Library; Work with schools, Miss Margaret E. Dold, librarian Hanford Public Library; California State Library, Books for the blind, Forms and blanks, Furniture and Fixings, library buildings; in charge of Miss Mabel E. Prentiss, and Traveling library, in charge of Mrs. Lillian S. Wells, librarian Glendale Free Library.

The annual dinner was held on the evening of Jan. 4, about 70 guests being present. At the close of the dinner President Gillis announced the appointment of the new district officers as follows: First district, Miss Susan T. Smith, librarian of the Chico Normal School Library; second district, Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck, children's librarian, Berkeley Public Library; third district, Miss Margaret Dold, librarian of Hanford Public Library; fourth district, Mrs. Charles F. Schwan, trustee of Pomona Public Library.

The first speaker of the evening, Hon. J. J. Suess, was then introduced by President Gillis, who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Suess spoke of the pleasure it had been to the people of Redlands to entertain the association and suggested the desirability of forming historical museums in connection with libraries, especially in the newer communities. Mr. A. K. Smiley, the next speaker, gave the desirable qualifications of a librarian. Mr.

Irving B. Richman, trustee of the Public Library of Muscatine, Iowa, was present as the guest of the association and spoke of the need of economizing space in the modern public library, and the danger of accumulating, in the zeal for forming local history collections, almost worthless material to the exclusion of matter of real value. A plea for increased appropriations for the State Library was made by Mr. Charles S. Greene, librarian of the Oakland Public Library and trustee of the State Library. Unless the present legislature grants an increased appropriation the library will not only be unable to extend its activities but will be obliged to withdraw from some of the work it has already undertaken. Mr. Charles F. Lummis, librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, spoke of the benefits derived from meetings of library associations and said that such meetings helped solve the problem of how to be human though librarians. Vice-President Melvin G. Dodge, librarian of Stanford University, enumerated the things, material and immaterial, which he hoped to take with him as the result of the meeting. The last speaker was Dr. George E. Gates, president of Pomona College, who held that the chief mission of librarians in a community was to disseminate true sentiment as opposed to sentimentality. The motion to adjourn brought to a close one of the most interesting and profitable meetings in the history of the association.

The social features of the meeting began on the morning of Jan. 3, when the main body of delegates arrived in Los Angeles and were welcomed at the station by Miss Sarah M. Jacobus, librarian of the Pomona Public Library, and Miss Nellie M. Russ, librarian of the Pasadena Public Library. At Riverside the party went to the Public Library and were received by Mr. H. L. Carnahan, trustee, and Miss Margaret Kyle, librarian of the library. After inspecting the building, one of the most beautiful and artistic in the state, the delegates were taken for luncheon to the Hotel Glenwood.

The evening was devoted to a reception given to the association by the members of the Contemporary Club, of Redlands, in the rooms of their beautiful clubhouse. In the receiving party were Mrs. Harriet Shepard, vice-president of the club; Miss Antoinette Humphreys, librarian of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, and Mr. Charles Putnam, president of the board of trustees. Nearly 200 guests were present, and altogether the occasion was a memorable one.

Those who were privileged to take the drive given the delegates Friday morning by the members of the board of trade will not soon forget the experience. The use of the automobiles was in each case given by the owners, citizens of Redlands. The route selected was over the Sunset Drive and Smiley Heights. The day was an ideal one, and the

sight of orange orchards yellow with fruit, the encircling snow-capped mountains glistening in the sun, the beautiful views at each turn of the winding road, made a combination of rare beauty that perhaps nowhere else in the world could be seen in such perfection.

Saturday morning about 20 of the delegates took advantage of the invitation of the Pasadena board of trade to visit their city, the party being conducted by Miss Russ. Arriving at Pasadena the guests were received by Miss Anna L. Meeker and Mr. J. W. Wood, trustees of the public library, and luncheon was served in the beautiful Japanese tea room of the Kurunaga Café. After luncheon a visit was made to the Public Library, where Mr. Wood made a short address of welcome, and spoke of the pride which the citizens of Pasadena felt in the library and the library staff. It had been the intention of the board of trade to give the guests a drive about the city, but the rain prevented. After enjoying the hospitality of the library the delegates left for Los Angeles, where they separated for their homeward ways, each carrying with him a grateful memory of the hospitality of Southern California.

The Long Beach Chamber of Commerce sent an invitation to the association to visit Long Beach Monday, Jan. 7. It was purposed to give the visitors a trolley ride of 15 miles along the surf, the ride to be followed by a fish dinner. As most of the delegates were obliged to return earlier, it was impossible to accept this invitation, but it was declined with great regret.

The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles sent through Mr. Lummis an invitation to the association to visit the public library and take a trolley ride about the city on Sunday afternoon, but this invitation, too, it was impossible to accept. Mr. Lummis invited the librarians present at the meeting to visit him at his home Sunday afternoon, an invitation which was accepted by President Gillis and several others. A special number of *News Notes of California Librarians* is to be issued in February, in which the papers read at the meeting will be printed in full, together with the new constitution and other material relating to the association.

MARY L. SUTLIFF, *Secretary.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

Secretary: Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: Harold T. Doutherty, Library of Congress.

The 96th regular meeting was held in the lecture room of the Public Library Dec. 12, 1906. The reading of the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer was postponed until the meeting in January. The regular

order of business was abandoned in order to devote all the time to the lecture of the evening on "The Library of Harvard University," by Mr. William C. Lane, its librarian. The lecture began with an account of John Harvard, and of the founding of the university and its library. The development of the library was traced to the present time, with description of the buildings in which it has been located, of its librarians, of its catalogs, of some of the more interesting books of the early times, and of its general policy in connection with the work of the university. Much new information concerning the library in the 17th and 18th centuries was presented. The lecture was illustrated by the stereopticon, the views including pictures of buildings, portraits of benefactors and officials of the library and university, reproductions of documentary material and of the title-pages of early catalogs and characteristic books. Many members of the Harvard Club of Washington were present to share with the association the evening's pleasure.

The following officers were elected for the year 1907: president, George F. Bowerman, librarian, Public Library; 1st vice-president, C. H. Hastings, Library of Congress; 2d vice-president, Miss C. R. Barnett, Department of Agriculture Library; secretary, Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress; treasurer, Henry S. Parsons, Public Documents Library; executive committee, A. F. W. Schmidt, librarian, George Washington University; Miss Sara G. Hyde, Library Geological Survey; W. D. Horigan, librarian, Naval Observatory.

The 97th regular meeting was held Jan. 9 in the children's room of the Public Library, with about 50 present and President Bowerman in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the secretary announced the resignation of the treasurer, Mr. Henry S. Parsons. The executive committee presented the name of Mr. Harold T. Doutherty, of the Library of Congress, and he was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Weeks made a motion, which was adopted, that, upon the approval of the executive committee, the secretary and treasurer should be allowed to engage and pay for assistance in their work, when necessary.

The program consisted of papers concerning the library of the Department of Agriculture and some of its branch libraries, the initial paper being given by Miss Josephine A. Clark, librarian of the department. The library dates from 1839, when an agricultural division was created in the Patent Office, under the Department of State. In 1869, seven years after the formation of the present Department of Agriculture, the library contained about 1000 volumes. In 1871 the library was deemed of sufficient size for the appointment of a librarian, and from then its growth increased until in 1889 it contained 20,000 volumes. During the summer of 1889

Mr. W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, prepared an original scheme of classification for the library, the application of which he superintended for a short time. Mr. W. P. Cutter, appointed librarian in 1893, made the library more available, introduced modern methods, arranged a reading room, filled up fragmentary sets, and instituted a dictionary catalog, so that the library was made "a working laboratory instead of a miscellaneous storehouse." Under Mr. Cutter the various libraries of the several bureaus were brought under the control of the department librarian. Miss Clark succeeded Mr. Cutter in 1901. The library now contains over 93,000 books and pamphlets, about one-third of which are in the branch libraries of various bureaus located at a distance from the main library. The dictionary catalog contains over 160,000 cards. The library has purchased two special collections, Franz Baur's library on forestry and Professor Riley's collection on entomology. The library began to publish in 1894 a bulletin and in 1900 index cards to department publications, and later cards for three foreign agricultural periodicals. The annual appropriation has increased from \$1000 in 1871 to \$25,880 in 1906. At present all publications, with the exception of law books for the forest service, are purchased by the department librarian.

Miss Barnett read Miss Stockbridge's paper on the "Work in the branch Library of Forest Service."

"An interesting part of the work of this library is the care of a collection of 25,000 mounted photographs illustrating forest conditions, forest trees, and the various problems with which the forest service is dealing. Most of these pictures are taken by the members of the service in connection with their field investigations, while many have been procured by purchase, exchange, or donation." The mounted photographs are classified according to watersheds, of which there are 147. Each is then given a letter and number from the Cutter author table, from the name of the place in which it was taken, followed by the initial of the author. The photographs are used for illustrating the reports of the members of the service, magazine and newspaper articles, and lectures promoting interest in forestry, for educational work in school and college, for forest study, etc. During the year ending June 30, 1906, 1677 mounted prints were given away for educational purposes. A collection of about 4000 lantern slides made from the service negatives is kept on file in the library. These are for use of the service, and for persons desiring to use them in lecturing on forestry. Last year the service loaned 3355 slides. Sometimes one-fourth of the collection is out at one time.

Mrs. B. O. Rogers, librarian of the Bureau of Animal Industry, stated that the library

consists of about 8000 volumes and about 260 periodicals devoted to the subjects of veterinary science, medicine, bacteriology, chemistry, and allied sciences. At present articles in about a dozen periodicals and certain marked articles in others are indexed. A comprehensive index to veterinary science and allied subjects has been maintained for many years, including very specific and technical subjects pertaining to the work of the bureau.

The taxonomic section of the branch library in the Bureau of Plant Industry was described by Miss Marjorie Warner, librarian in charge of the collection. It contains about 2800 books and 2500 pamphlets, of which about four-fifths are botanical. About 300 serials are handled. The catalog is designed to incorporate all the titles on botany and related subjects to be found in the libraries of the city, and though by no means complete, there are about 20,000 author cards, including many index entries.

The entomological collection was described by Miss Colcord, librarian in charge. This special library contains about 4000 books and 6000 pamphlets. The subject of economic entomology has a notable representation in this library, it being considered by entomologists the best known. The collection of books on agriculture numbers about 400. The late Dr. C. V. Riley, at one time entomologist of the department, did much in beginning this collection, and after his death his private library was purchased by the department library. In addition to the catalog for books and pamphlets, one is maintained for the special subject of economic entomology, the references being taken from books, periodicals, newspapers or from any source affording information relative to the subject. Another subject catalog consisting of the entomological cards published by the Concilium Bibliographicum in Zurich is maintained.

The branch library of the Bureau of Plant Industry was briefly described by Miss Oberly, librarian in charge. This library contains about 3000 books and pamphlets. As in the other branch libraries, the indexing of special periodicals pertaining to the work of the bureau is considered of first importance. About 40 periodicals are filed in the library and 123 others are received for articles of special interest in connection with investigations in progress by the bureau.

At the conclusion of the reading of the papers, there was considerable discussion in regard to various methods employed. The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

EARL G. SWEM, *Secretary.*

FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George B. Utley, Free Public Library, Jacksonville.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mollie B. Gibson, Free Public Library, Jacksonville.

The annual meeting of the association was

held at St. Augustine, Dec. 28-29, in conjunction with the meetings of the Florida Educational Association. Owing to the fact that two of the library association addresses were delivered before the main assembly of the educational association, only a short session was held as a separate section.

On Friday morning Dr. Lincoln Hulley, president of the Stetson University, delivered an able address on "The library as an educational factor." Dr. Hulley said that the library must not dominate the attention of children to the injury of their school work, even though the books they read be good books, that its use in connection with schools and colleges was very valuable and rapidly becoming more so, that the library method of study was deservedly taking the place of the textbook method. He urged Florida teachers to assist all they could in advancing library interests in their communities.

Saturday morning a paper was read before the main assembly by Miss Mollie B. Gibson, children's librarian in the Jacksonville Public Library. Miss Gibson based her remarks chiefly on experiences in actual library work among the children in the Jacksonville library. She said that children, when properly directed in their reading, could easily be helped in character forming and in being made better citizens of the future; that the librarian was often in a better position to mold the child than the teacher, because the school work was compulsory, and that of the library was voluntary. She gave several excellent illustrations which had come within her experience, where children had become much better readers and more thoughtful students because of the influence of the public library.

Following the general session Saturday morning a brief meeting was held, at which the vice-president, Mr. W. D. Carn, of Ocala, presided. Mr. George B. Utley, librarian of the Jacksonville Public Library, gave a short talk on the subject of "Organizing a small library," urging the teachers to take up the work in their respective sections, and to secure free libraries in the towns wherever possible. The annual election of officers was held, with the following result: president, George B. Utley, Jacksonville Public Library; vice-president, J. W. Simmons, of Orlando; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mollie B. Gibson, of the Jacksonville Public Library. The report of the president had, in the absence of the president from the state, been prepared by the executive committee, and was read at this meeting. This gave a history of the library movement in Florida, and an account of present conditions. Among other things it said:

"It is a mark of progress that we are here met as a library association. For the first time in the history of the library movement this state has a library association meeting, in which a prearranged program is presented, which, although not elaborate, is, we hope, the forerunner of better times and greater activity.

"There has been no phenomenal progress along library lines in the state in the past year, but there has at least been no retrogression, and in some quarters considerable advance has been made."

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Mrs. E. B. Heard, Elberton.

Secretary-treasurer: Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

The Georgia Library Association held its sixth annual meeting in the class room of the Southern Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Jan. 25-26.

The first session was held on Friday afternoon at 3, and was called to order by the secretary, Miss Anne Wallace, who introduced the new president, Mrs. Eugene B. Heard. Mrs. Heard had been appointed by the executive committee to fill the unexpired term of the late president, Walter B. Hill.

Mrs. Heard then presented her address, which set forth in detail the work of the association for the past year, and laid stress on the need for well selected and annotated lists for young people. The program of the afternoon, which was devoted to the history of the American Library Association, and its approaching conference at Asheville, N. C., was then carried out, the following members and visitors taking part in the discussion: Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, of the University of Georgia; Mrs. A. S. Ross, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Margaret Dunlap, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Laura Hammond, of the Georgia School of Technology; Miss Elfrida Everhart, reference librarian, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Mrs. Percival Sneed, of the Georgia Library Commission; Mrs. E. G. McCabe, of the Atlanta Woman's Club.

The association authorized the executive committee to issue circulars advertising the Asheville meeting of the A. L. A. among the Georgia librarians.

Immediately after the afternoon session tea was served by the members of the Southern Library School, and this informal reception in the cosy class-room, appropriately decorated, and by the light of an open fire, was greatly enjoyed.

The second session was called to order by the vice-president, Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, at 10 a.m. Saturday.

The first subject on the program was "The various activities of a modern library commission," and was presented by Mrs. J. K. Otley, secretary of the Georgia Library Commission, who outlined the work being done in other states by active commissions. Mrs. Eugene Heard then spoke of the travelling library system which is being operated by the Seaboard Air Line, and Mrs. Sneed told of the work being done by the Georgia Library Commission. Under the auspices of the commission she is preparing a handbook of the libraries of Georgia, which will also include the Georgia library laws and the his-

tory of the State Association and Commission.

Miss Wallace then conducted a round table on the organization of a small library, and Miss Rankin opened an interesting discussion on technical library work.

Immediately after adjournment the members of the association were entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Elberton, president; Dr. J. H. McPherson, professor of history, University of Georgia, Athens, 1st vice-president; Mrs. J. K. Otley, Atlanta, 2d vice-president; Hon. Elmore Twitty, Brunswick, 3d vice-president; Miss Anne Wallace, librarian Carnegie Library, Atlanta, secretary and treasurer. ANNE WALLACE, *Secretary*.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Henry C. Remann, Lincoln Library, Springfield.

Secretary: Miss Frances Simpson, University of Illinois Library, Urbana.

Treasurer: Miss Jane Hubbell, Public Library, Rockford.

A meeting of the council of the association was held Nov. 30, at the John Crerar Library, the members attending being President C. J. Barr, Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Miss Jane Hubbell, Mrs. Alice G. Evans and Miss Frances Simpson. The council voted to accept the resignation of Mr. Barr, and elected Henry C. Remann, Lincoln Library, Springfield, to the vacant office. Ange V. Miller, Illinois Normal University, Normal, was elected to the office of vice-president, left vacant by the election of Mr. Remann.

The executive board voted to accept the invitation from the Withers Public Library, and the state meeting will therefore be held at Bloomington, Feb. 21-23.

FRANCES SIMPSON, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: George H. Tripp, Free Public Library, New Bedford.

Secretary: Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College, Boston.

The 64th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Jan. 17, 1907.

At the morning session Mr. William L. Sayer, the editor of the New Bedford *Evening Standard*, read a paper on "Improper inducements to read books;" Dr. Horace G. Wadlin, of the Boston Public Library, and Miss Ethelred Abbot, of the Wellesley College Art Library, papers on "How to buy photographs," and Mr. Sam Walter Foss, of Somerville, and Miss Lizzie A. Williams, of Malden, papers on "What the library can do to help the Sunday-school."

It was voted to publish at the expense of the club the information contained in Mr. Wadlin's and Miss Abbot's papers, giving the

names and addresses of firms, both in this country and abroad, from whom photographs and process pictures can be obtained.

At the Round Table in the afternoon the following questions were considered:

Work with children

1. Is it desirable to have an age limit for the children's room? If so, what age?

2. What shall be done with young people apparently too old for the children's room, and yet who do not behave properly in the adult reading-room?

3. Is it wise to keep the children's room open in the evening in a suburban town?

Does it encourage the children to stay out when they should be in bed?

4. Does a lavatory for children work well in a library?

The discussion was opened by Miss Perry, of Fairhaven, who was followed by Miss Newton, of Arlington; a report was also read from Miss Partridge, of Morse Institute, Natick.

Cash accounts

Has any method or system been devised which will keep straight the cash account at the delivery desk, to insure the record of fines, etc., and the giving of correct change?

Discussion opened by Miss Forrest, of Milton.

Charging systems

What is the best charging system for the medium-sized, or larger small library? That is, what are the advantages of the Browne or the Newark pocket system, or any other over the temporary slip system?

The discussion was opened by Miss Brown, of Brookline, in favor of the Newark system; Miss Ainsworth, of Hyde Park, followed, speaking in favor of a modified Browne, and Miss Kirkland, of Lexington, spoke in favor of still another modification of the Browne system.

Inks and shellacs

Has any one found varnishing or shellacing books satisfactory? If so, what material did he use, and did it not crack or spot when wet?

Discussion opened by Miss Keyes, of Lancaster, followed by Miss Perry, of Fairhaven.

Fine notices

How many libraries use postal cards for fine notices?

What forms are used?

How soon is the notification sent and what is the wording of it?

Is a second, sterner notice sent if the book is not returned in a given time?

Discussion opened by Mr. Tripp, of New Bedford, followed by Mr. Jones, of Salem, Miss Williams, of Malden, and many others. From the original questions the discussion led to the amount per day charged for fines, amount of time allowed for return of book, etc.

Work with women's and other local clubs

Methods of work, etc.?

Discussion opened by Miss Wheeler, of Leominster, followed by Miss Sornborger, of Hopedale.

GERTRUDE E. FORREST, *Recorder*.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Granville Stuart, Public Library, Butte.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Elizabeth McCord, Public Library, Bozeman.

The second meeting of the association was held Dec. 26-27, in Butte. The Montana State Teachers' Association was in session at the same time. Some fourteen members met in several interesting sessions. On Dec. 27 the principal address was by President J. M. Hamilton, of the Agricultural College, Bozeman, on "The library interests of the state." There was free discussion by many of the librarians present.

At a business meeting the officers as given in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL were re-elected. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The conference closed with a dinner at the Thornton Hotel, in which librarians and teachers joined, there being 50 present.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: G. H. Baskette, Nashville.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville.

The third annual meeting of the association was held Jan. 16-17 in the Carnegie Library of Nashville. The association was welcomed by Professor H. C. Weber, superintendent of city schools, in an address in which he referred in glowing terms to the benefits of library co-operation with the public schools of Nashville. The response was made by President Baskette. Sessions of the association, which were well attended, were held in the morning and afternoon of each day, and on Wednesday evening a joint session with the Tennessee Public School Officers Association was held. Among the excellent papers read at the meetings were the following: "The library story hour," by Mrs. Katharine P. Wright; "Magazines and newspapers," by Miss Jennie F. Lauderdale; "Reference room work," by Miss Mary C. Maury; "Work of Tennessee women's clubs," by Mrs. W. D. Beard; "The library and the public," by Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval.

At the joint meeting of the public school officers and librarians Miss Mary R. Skeffington, state librarian, read a paper on "Travelling school libraries," Dr. J. B. Wharey, of the Peabody College of Teachers, read a paper on "Modern teaching and the library," and Mr. G. H. Baskette delivered an address on "The democracy of education," emphasizing the library as a means of meeting the broader needs of general education. Bishop Thomas F. Gailor made an eloquent

speech on "Education and the library," and Rev. A. E. Clement read a paper on "The church's help in general education." This meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic.

At the Thursday morning session of the association Mr. John Trotwood Moore, the author, delivered an interesting address on "Southern authorship," and Professor Wycliffe Rose gave a masterly discourse on the "Meaning of education."

At the afternoon session there was a symposium on "Library legislation" and the substance of several needed laws was unanimously recommended for passage by the Tennessee legislature. President Baskette gave an account of the successful formation of a "Department of libraries" of the Southern Educational Association at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 29, 1906, and explained the character and purpose of the organization, which had been approved by so many southern librarians in the preliminary correspondence, and which met with such earnest support by the educators. The library association unanimously approved the movement.

Owing to the regretted absence of Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, the secretary, Miss Sabra Vought, of Knoxville, acted as secretary pro tem.

The following were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year: president, G. H. Baskette, of Nashville; 1st vice-president, Charles D. Johnston, of Memphis; 2d vice-president, Miss Mary R. Skeffington, of Nashville; 3d vice-president, Miss Sabra Vought, of Knoxville; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, of Nashville. SABRA VOUGHT, *Secretary pro tem.*

Library Clubs

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, University of Chicago Library.

The annual social meeting of the club was held on the evening of Jan. 10 in the directors' rooms of the Chicago Public Library. Mr. Roden announced that this meeting was in part a celebration of the 15th anniversary of the first regular meeting of the club, which was held Jan. 8, 1892. He gave a very brief account of what the club had done during these 15 years, speaking especially of Mr. Poole, its first president, and of the club's publications, the "Union list of serials" and the "Handbook of Chicago libraries."

The first number on the program was given by Mr. Barr, who played one of McDowell's sea pieces. It was an unusual pleasure to hear a librarian at the piano, and Mr. Barr's music was warmly applauded. By the time Miss Helen Bagley had sung twice on the

program the club decided that more than one librarian was versatile. Miss Jessie Harding, of the Anna Morgan School, gave a series of delightfully entertaining monologues: An incident of the French market and Women we sometimes meet; In a shoe shop; At the village sewing society, and On a suburban train. Miss Roden very generously played twice, Godard's Fourth Barcarolle Mazurka and two numbers of McDowell's fireside tales. After the program ice cream and cake were served and the hall adjoining was opened for dancing. The attendance was 85.

ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Secretary.*

INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB

Steps for the organization of the Indianapolis Library Club were taken at a largely attended meeting of library workers at the Indianapolis Commercial Club on Jan. 16. It is proposed to organize a club for benefits which will result from the discussion of library questions and to bring the various library interests in Indianapolis into closer touch. A committee was appointed consisting of Mr. D. C. Brown, Miss Jessie Allen, Miss Merica Hoagland, Miss E. G. Browning and Mr. Chalmers Hadley to outline the constitution and prepare the way for a permanent organization. Preceding the business session, Miss Lovina Knowlton, formerly of the Gertrude Stiles Bindery, gave an interesting talk on famous binders and their work. A collection of beautiful plates illustrating famous bindings was loaned by the Newark, N. J., Public Library.

Notable books of the holiday season were discussed by Miss Anna R. Phelps, and a display of attractive new books was made by the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Co. Among the library institutions represented were the Indianapolis Public Library, Winona Technical Institute Library and Library School, Public Library Commission, Indiana State Library, Butler College Library and the Indianapolis Kindergarten Training School Library. There are about 100 library workers in Indianapolis eligible for membership in the library club. It is planned to hold the club meetings monthly.

NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUBS

The second joint meeting of the two clubs was held on the evening of Jan. 10 in the auditorium of the Twenty-third street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The members of the two clubs showed their appreciation of the pleasure in store for them in a paper from Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York State Library, by the large attendance of nearly 200. A brief business meeting for the New York club was held, at which five new members were elected, four resignations accepted, the dinner committee appointed, and for the Long Island Club the appointment of the nominating committee announced.

Dr. Billings then introduced Mr. Anderson, who spoke on "Children and the public library." Mr. Anderson's long experience as head of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, where so much effective work in this direction has been done, made his talk of especial value. After outlining the history of the work and describing some of the methods employed in various parts of the country, Mr. Anderson showed some very interesting lantern slides of buildings, rooms, story hour groups and home library groups.

After a vote of thanks to the directors and officers of the association for their most generous hospitality, the meeting adjourned to the club rooms on the third floor, where the social side of the occasion was greatly enjoyed.

ALICE WILDE, *Secretary N. Y. L. C.*

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

President: John J. Macfarlane, Library of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The second meeting of the season was held on Monday evening, Jan. 14, at the West Philadelphia branch of the Free Library. The president announced that the 11th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association would be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., on March 15-16, 1907, and that the same hotel rates as those secured for 1905 and 1906 had been promised for this year.

Mr. Thomson announced that the bindery exhibit arranged by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., would be brought to Philadelphia and placed on view in the library of the Drexel Institute for about three weeks, beginning Jan. 22. A meeting will be arranged in connection with this exhibition, which will be addressed by Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson, binder for the Free Library of Philadelphia, and others.

Mr. Macfarlane introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss L. E. Stearns, Library Visitor, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who read a bright and entertaining paper entitled "Regulate your hurry." After an amusing sketch of the mad rush of American life, Miss Stearns showed how this unceasing activity has affected the requirements for modern librarianship, inasmuch as the head of a library to-day must be primarily a business man, endowed with executive ability. The record of many physical breakdowns recently reported in the library world moved the speaker to advise her hearers to regulate their hurry, and to arrange for changes of occupation and for leisure periods by which recuperation might be afforded. Miss Stearns's stories and illustrations were apt and amusing, and some of her hits were palpable.

At the conclusion of Miss Stearns' paper a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the speaker. The meeting was then adjourned. A very pleasant half hour was spent in the reception and tea which followed, during which an opportunity was given to inspect the new building of the West Philadelphia branch, the first of those erected through the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to the Free Library of Philadelphia.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

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

The winter term began Jan. 7, 1907. Besides the technical subjects, "Loan systems," "Book numbers and shelf listing," and "Cataloging," a course in "Planning and equipment of children's rooms" has been begun, which includes drawing plans of libraries with especial attention to the needs of the children's room. The course in "Literature for children" is continued throughout the year.

The new year brought much of interest from outside. Miss L. E. Stearns gave six interesting lectures, Jan. 8-12, on the following subjects: "Library spirit," "Library beautiful," "Problem of the girl," "Problem of the boy," "Regulate your hurry," and "Some western phases of library work."

Miss Sara Cone Bryant gave a most delightful story hour on Jan. 16 to 400 little children who came from 10 schools after school hours to the East Liberty Branch Library to hear her. The training school enjoyed this as much as the children, not only for the stories themselves, but also for the simplicity and charm of presentation. Miss Bryant also gave two lectures on the evenings of Jan. 16 and 17 in the Carnegie Lecture Hall on "How to tell children's stories" and "Uses of story telling in grades 1-5." To these, principals and teachers of the city schools were invited.

FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT, *Director.*

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Through the kindness of Mr. John Thomson, an arrangement has been made by which the students of the library school will have practical experience in the new branches of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Each student will be assigned definite time every week for service in the Free Library. The students will thus be given an opportunity to observe the many problems that arise in branch libraries.

The annual reception of the graduates to the new class was held in November in the picture gallery of the Institute. The entertainment was made to center around art. A very enjoyable evening was spent by students,

graduates and staff. Miss Mary Hey Shaffner is the president of the Graduates' Association for the coming year.

The lectures thus far given by outside librarians are as follows:

On Nov. 28, Miss Anne Wallace, of Atlanta, visited the school and talked to the class on the work of the American Library Association.

On Jan. 8, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, class of 1904, visited the school and spoke to the class of her experiences in organizing the library of Juniata College, Huntingdon, which will soon occupy its new building. Her talk was practical and suggestive.

On Jan. 14-15, Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of Wisconsin, gave two interesting talks to the class. Her first talk was on "Some western experiences" and the second on the "Problem of the girl." The students also had the privilege of hearing her address before the Pennsylvania Library Club on "Regulate your hurry."

Miss Kroeger is giving a series of lectures on reference work to some of the assistants of the Free Library and the University of Pennsylvania. There are 22 assistants taking this course.

The binding exhibit which Mr. John Cotton Dana, of Newark, has been so kindly lending to public libraries, has reached the Institute library, where it is on exhibition in the music library. As the students in the class have just completed their study of binding, as given in the course, the exhibit is of special interest to them. On Feb. 8 a round-table discussion of the subject of binding will be held, to which the librarians of the locality are invited.

GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Mary P. Farr, 1895, is organizing the library of the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

Miss Susan K. Becker, 1903, has resigned her position as assistant in the State College Library of Pennsylvania to join the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Helen D. Subers, 1903, is organizing the library of the Sweetbriar Institute, Sweetbriar, Va.

Miss Grace Lindale, 1904, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Mary P. Wiggin, 1905, has been appointed assistant in the Library of Congress.

Miss Elizabeth M. Eggert, 1905, has been engaged as cataloger on the staff of the Public Library, Paterson, N. J.

Miss Edna Swartz, 1906, is organizing the library of the Divinity School, Philadelphia.

Alice B. Kroeger, *Director*.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following detailed specifications for quarters for the library school form part of the program for the second architectural competition for the new Education Building for the State of New York.

Provision will be made for 100 students, as the regular school of 50 and the summer school of sometimes 35 are in session for several weeks each year at the same time.

Provision is made for nine rooms with a total area of 12,100 sq. ft., as follows:

| | | |
|---|------|---------|
| Schoolroom, with space for 100 student desks..... | 4500 | sq. ft. |
| Large lecture room..... | 1500 | " " |
| Smaller lecture room..... | 1200 | " " |
| Offices..... | 1000 | " " |
| Seminar..... | 1000 | " " |
| Typewriting room..... | 700 | " " |
| Room for supplies..... | 400 | " " |
| Conversation room..... | 200 | " " |
| Museum room..... | 1600 | " " |

Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, visited the school on Jan. 18 and 19 and gave two interesting and inspiring talks. Miss Stearns is always a welcome visitor, and in her audiences were several librarians from Albany and vicinity and a number from the staff of the State Library. One of Miss Stearns' talks was called "Regulate your hurry," and in view of the fact that she reached Albany Friday from New York on the Empire State Express, went west 24 hours later on the same train, and delivered two lectures in the meantime, it would seem to be an open question as to whether her practice is in strict accord with her preaching.

ORIGINAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Each senior student is required to compile an original bibliography upon some topic approved by the instructor in that subject, Mr. W. S. Biscoe. It is expected that at least 200 hours will be spent in this work. The chief purposes of this exercise are to furnish a drill in careful, independent work and a larger familiarity with important bibliographic tools. In choosing subjects the design is to avoid duplication of satisfactory existing bibliographic work and if possible to serve some real present need, usually in response to specific requests or suggestions, which are always welcome. The three volumes (40 numbers) of the *Bibliography Bulletin* of the New York State Library which have been issued since 1895, furnish a substantial collection of the best of this student work, while many of the bibliographies have been printed elsewhere. Those still in manuscript at Albany and those now being compiled are freely available for use in any manner anywhere. The subjects selected by the members of the present senior class are as follows:

Bailey, L. J. — Bio-bibliography of printers.

Brown, M. G. — Bibliography of education for 1906. For publication in the *Educational Review*, June, 1907, and prepared in collaboration with Mr. Wyer.

Coulter, E. M. — Holidays: a revised and enlarged edition of the bibliography prepared

- by R. M. McCurdy, 1903. Mr. McCurdy's work appeared in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* and was reprinted in separate form. It has been out of print for some time and the steady demand has resulted in this new edition.
- Dinsmoor, K. E. — Dissertations presented to 32 American universities for higher degrees, 1905-06. There never has been any regular record of the subjects of the dissertations presented for higher degrees in American universities. All the leading European countries have well-established bibliographical records of this kind. It is hoped that Miss Dinsmoor's list may be printed where it will be available to graduate workers and that it may be supplemented each year by succeeding senior students.
- Kildal, A. — Complete annotated list of Norwegian literature as represented in English translations and works.
- Lewis, G. L. — Reference list on Vermont local history. This is to be a companion list to the bibliography of Maine local history by Drew B. Hall, 1901; Connecticut local history by C. A. Flagg, 1897; New Hampshire local history — still in manuscript — by Maurice H. Avery, 1905.
- Merritt, L. F. — Detective stories.
- Metz, C. A. — Selected and annotated list of books for older girls.
- Steffa, J. — Henry Irving.
- Vitz, C. P. P. — Cleveland; its municipal activities, 1880-date.

STEREOPTICON LECTURES

The library school lecture room has just been equipped with black curtains, an automatic stereopticon and all necessary appurtenances for the use of this machine in lecture work. It has been found that the courses in library architecture, in printing and in several other subjects can be made much more useful by this means. The Division of Visual Instruction in the State Education Department will prepare all needed slides.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Vice-director.*

The 19th annual report of the New York State Library School is printed as Bulletin 109 of the State Library, Library School 23. It covers 1904-1905, and reports 17 senior students and 25 juniors, representing 19 states and territories. 37 colleges and universities are represented.

A faculty vote is recorded by which the diploma of the school will be given only to students who have satisfactorily completed the full amount of required practice work.

The record of the year includes the resignations of Mrs. Fairchild, the vice-director, Mr. D. V. R. Johnston, instructor in reference work, Miss Mary L. Sutliff, instructor, and Mr. Dewey, the director.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library Chapter of the Pratt Institute Neighborhood Association has provided some

new work for the students of the library school, in the shape of story telling. A number of the students have volunteered, and two go at a time to the circle, sometimes composed of boys, sometimes of boys and girls. One tells the story while the other assists, finding seats for the children, seeing to the light and ventilation of the room and keeping order, if necessary. The following week the assistant becomes the story-teller.

Since our last report the students have listened to admirable lectures by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, on "The presidents of the A. L. A.;" by Dr. J. H. Canfield, on "The public library from the point of view of the educator," and by Miss L. E. Stearns on several library questions. Miss Stearns favored the school with a supplementary talk entitled "Regulate your hurry," given in the evening, to which the librarians of Brooklyn were invited, and after which there was an informal reception to the lecturer.

The visits to libraries during the spring vacation will this year cover the New England "circuit," and will be made by the majority of the class.

Miss Wood, the special student of the class, librarian of Boone College Library, Wu Chang, China, has finished her work at the school, and is occupying her remaining leave of absence in securing exchanges and gifts for the library, which is planning to do new and improved work for the native students of the college, the government schools, and the general public. The medical course is hereafter to be in English, and English and American medical books are among the library's desiderata therefore. It is very much hoped by those of us who have imbibed some of Miss Wood's enthusiasm and who know of her sacrifices that she may be successful in her quest. An address to which gifts may be sent is Miss M. E. Wood, care Church Missions House, 281 Fourth avenue, New York.

The following appointments, promotions, and changes of position have taken place among graduates of the school since the last announcements made in the JOURNAL:

Mrs. Adelaide V. Maltby, 1900, has recently been appointed head of the Chatham Square branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Helen C. Forbes, 1904, has been made children's librarian of the same branch.

Miss Jessie Sibley, 1906, has been transferred from the East Liberty branch to the main library of Pittsburgh as assistant in the circulating department.

Miss Marcia Dalphin, 1905, has been appointed children's librarian at the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Luella Beaman, 1906, has been engaged as cataloger and general assistant by the Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Public Library.

Miss Alice S. Cole, 1906, has taken Miss Dalphin's place as children's librarian at the Mt. Vernon Public Library.

Miss Laura Sikes, 1900, has been appointed

children's librarian of the Carnegie Library of Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association took place on Jan. 30, as usual at the Chelsea, in New York. There were present an unusually large number of members, 77 in all. The speaker of the day was Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, who spoke on the "Public library in pure literature." Some of Mr. Bostwick's own examples are as follows:

In picking out books for the binder,
Miss A. threw a volume behind her.
Said she: "It's so soiled
It ought to be boiled;
And burning, perhaps, would be kinder!"

A very polite desk assistant,
When a borrower grows too insistent,
Says, "Excuse me, my friend,
We don't *sell* here; we *lend*;"—
And bows in a manner quite distant.

In sternly rebuking her janitor,
Miss B. made her face as hard as granite: her
Gaze was most stern,
She had courage to burn;
She wouldn't have budged if he ran at her.

There was once an A. L. A. member
Who saved up her cash from September
To go to the meeting;
But riches are fleeting—
It all had been spent by December.

A person who owed fifty cents
One day made a rumpus immense;
Said she, "It's too hard
When your overdue card
Isn't left, but just shoved through the fence."

Another, whose fine was one-fifty,
Murmured low, with a look that was shifty,
"Take one forty-eight;
It's a much fairer rate!
I may not be prompt, but I'm thrifty."

A youngster called Isaac Slopofsky
Gave his library name as Slopofsky.
When we said "Dearest lad,
Don't you know that is bad?"
He cried "Oh, I forgot it's Tschaikovsky."

A gay young assistant from Pratt
Filed some catalog cards in her hat.
She'd just had a raise,
And for nearly four days
She scarcely knew "where she was at."

Miss Mary E. Wood, of Wuchang, China, spoken of elsewhere in this report, told the graduates of the library at Boone College, which expects to make an effort to do public library work for the city as well as college library work for the students. If it succeeds Miss Wood said it would be the first public library in China.

As usual, brief remarks were made by the director and Miss Rathbone, and the attention of the graduates was called to the fact that the school had begun a collection, in a case provided by the class of 1906, of the printed works of graduates along professional lines, such as library reports, catalogs, reprints of library articles, specific classifications, indexes and so on.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

BIAGI, Guido. Per una legge sulle biblioteche. (*In Nuova Antologia*, Nov. 16, 1906, p. 207-216.)

The paper read by Signor Biagi before the seventh meeting of the Società Bibliografica Italiana, May-June, 1906. It gives a history of the attempts at library legislation in Italy, and urges the fulfillment of the promise of the government, made in 1904, of a new library law. There are many facts and figures of interest given.

The *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires* for January, the first number of its second year, opens with an account by M. Langlois, the editor-in-chief, of the inception, the hopes, the progress and the results of this enterprise in library publication. Although in France, as elsewhere, such enterprises bring no commercial profit, and little other profit except the consciousness of having done something worth doing, M. Langlois and his collaborators are not discouraged and will go on with the *Bulletin*. In reply to a remark of the LIBRARY JOURNAL that "the *Bulletin* will not touch adequately upon subjects of library technique and administration," M. Langlois points out that conditions in France do not warrant such a publication as yet. The *Bulletin* is a long step in advance, and it will doubtless help to create the need for a periodical covering the ground more fully, and into which it may well develop.

The *Library* for January has as a leading article "The livelihood of the professional writer, circa 1660," by Fh. Sheavyn. There is also a paper by A. W. Pollard on "Gutenberg, Fust, Schoeffer, and the invention of printing," and there are several briefer contributions.

The *Library Assistant* for December had several brief articles, one being on "Collections of illustrations in public libraries," by H. A. Twort. The January number has two articles on annotation, one by J. D. Stewart and the other by W. A. Peplow.

The *Library Association Record* for December has an unsigned article—with tables—on "The present position of London municipal libraries, with suggestions for increasing their efficiency," a most carefully studied presentment of the subject; "The Bradford Mechanics' Institute Library," by C. A. Federer; "On the glazing of libraries, with reference to the chemical action of light upon leather," by A. Seymour-Jones, and "Thoughts on the reference department," by Horace Barlow.

MANDALARI, Mario. Le biblioteche di minis-

teri. (*In Nuova Antologia*, Nov. 1, 1906, p. 122-131.)

This article was suggested to the writer by the fact that in Mr. O. J. Thatcher's "The libraries of Rome," printed in the Yearbook of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, 1902-1903, no mention was made of the libraries of the different government offices. The detailed account of 10 of these is given by Signor Mandalari.

Public Libraries for January appears in a new and attractive cover, the "Contents" having been transferred to an inner page. The number contains the first part of "Library flotsam and jetsam," by W. J. Conklin, M.D.; "The value of the public library to workingmen," by Dr. S. F. Arnold; a review of J. D. Brown's "Subject classification," by J. C. Bay, and the usual brief articles, notes, etc. The editorials review the library history of the year. The February number contains the conclusion of Dr. Conklin's address, "Building up a document collection," by A. R. Hasse: "Book auction sales and second-hand catalogs," by M. G. Wyer, and a number of brief articles.

SIMKHOVITCH, Mrs. Mary K. The library. (*In University Settlement Studies*, Dec., 1906, p. 17-18.)

Emphasizes the need for direction of children's reading, and the value of the use of library assembly halls as social centers.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for January opens with a detailed account, by A. A. Björnbo, of the moving of the Royal Library at Copenhagen to its new building. There is a discussion between Professor Wolfstieg and Dr. Hortschansky as to the advisability of teaching women library school students Latin, and there are two bibliographical articles.

LOCAL

Amsterdam (N. Y.) F. L. (15th rpt.—rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 1025; total 9483. Issued, home use 54,090. New registration 784; total registration (since March 1, 1899) 6935. Visitors to reading room 24,200; Sunday 4583. Receipts \$5487.37; expenditures \$5149.70 (salaries \$1324.52, books \$899.59; periodicals \$118.36; fuel \$187.25, light \$132.22).

Bellingham (Wash.) P. L. (3d rpt., 1906; mss. account.) Added 1230; total 7979. Issued, home use 44,083. New registration 1129; total 4382.

"The year just completed is the third since the consolidation of the Fairhaven Public Library with that of the Bellingham Bay Library Association as the Bellingham Public Library. The conditions are probably unique, the libraries being two miles apart, both under

one management, but each with its own books and share of the appropriation from the city."

A system of exchanges permits any one to reserve a book at one library belonging to the other and get it the next day if it is in, the express car bringing the books over free. The card catalogs represent the books of both libraries.

There are only 4401 v. in the Bellingham Bay Library, including reference books and magazines, and there were 30,861 loans from this library to 3299 people. The work in the Bellingham Bay Library is much hampered by the crowded rooms, and the new Carnegie building will be much appreciated.

Brown University L. (13th rpt.—year ending May, 1906.) Added 6533; total not given. Issued, home use, to faculty 1860; to undergraduates 4779; to others 1749.

Mr. Koopman reports many gifts of books and the Carnegie gift of \$150,000 for the John Hay Memorial Library. The \$150,000 to be added to this has been secured, this to be applied to the endowment. (The facts regarding this are given in the president's report.)

"We have adopted a new system in regard to the books reserved for special class reference. Those that are most in demand have been placed in a locked alcove, and are lent as a rule for not more than two hours a day to one borrower. A book may be applied for two days in advance. Though the system excludes the student from the reserve shelves, it nevertheless gives general satisfaction, as it safeguards not only the books, but also each student's right to the use of them."

Brown University. John Carter Brown L. (2d rpt.—year ending May 1, 1906.) Added 573 (gifts 71).

Of the additions 395 were Americana printed before 1801. Their average cost was \$11.50. The cost for administration, salaries, has been \$4272.37, heating and lighting \$1075.98. The library binding cost \$2116.87.

A list of the more important additions is given, and one of exhibitions held during the year.

California law libraries. The January, 1907, number of *News Notes of California Libraries* contains accounts of the law libraries of the state and of the law books in the public libraries. Private law libraries are included in the list.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The Hough branch was opened on the evening of Jan. 22, with a staff reception. The building is part of the gift of Mr. Carnegie. It is brick with stone trimmings, is but one story in height, and is modelled after the British building at the St. Louis Exposition, which was a reproduction of the orangery at Kensington palace, built by Sir Christopher Wren. A well proportioned hall leads into the circulating depart-

ment, a spacious room 42 x 50 feet, with a pillared alcove 16 x 24 feet in size. Throughout the building the woodwork and furnishings are in dull Flemish oak, the walls a soft sage green and the moldings and ceilings ivory white. Shelfroom for 25,000 books is provided, the library now containing about 8000 volumes.

A public opening of the building was held on Jan. 23, and on Jan. 24 the children came to hear Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomssen tell stories.

Dover, Del. Comegys L. In the fire of Jan. 21 at the St. Jones public school building the Comegys Free Library of 2000 books, nearly all of which were selected and given by the late B. B. Comegys, a Philadelphia banker, was destroyed, except for a few volumes. There was no insurance.

Gardner, Mass. Levi Heywood Memorial L. (Rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 529; total 11,713. Issued, home use 25,813. New registration 269. Receipts \$3362.99; expenditures \$2186.96 (salaries \$645.13; books and rebinding \$613.74, light \$88.45, fuel \$174.81).

The report of the library includes that of the museum, and both are active.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. A branch has been opened at the Sigsbee street school, and has at once been much used. Mr. Ranck recently issued an open letter to young people called "The right start." This is to call the attention of those who are leaving school to the educational advantages of the library. It is printed in full in *Public Libraries* for February. The *Grand Rapids Press* of Jan. 1 gave the greater part of a page to an illustrated account of the library.

Green Bay, Wis. Kellogg P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 1631; total 12,617. Issued, home use 54,778 (current and bound periodicals 300). New registration 1707; cards in force 4169. Reading room use 19,868. Receipts \$6798.68; expenditures \$5479.45 (salaries \$1210.50, books \$1466.70, periodicals \$158.31, binding \$481.86, fuel \$270.17, light \$298.35, janitor service \$359.93).

The increase over last year in the circulation of books was almost 8000. The fiction percentage fell from 82 to 76. Excellent work is done, for adults and for children.

Hagerstown, Md. Washington County F. L. (5th rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1906.) Added 1153; total 16,985. Issued, home use 85,479, of which 60,927 were taken from the main library, 20,917 from deposit stations and 2768 from the book-wagon. New registration 645.

"A second year's test of the book-wagon has demonstrated the fact that as yet no better way of reaching the remoter portions of the county could be devised. Sixteen routes through various parts of the country have been laid out, and 40 trips have been made

by the wagon over these routes during the year, so that each section has been visited very nearly three times, or, in other words, the wagon has covered the ground about every four months. Once in three months would have been a more desirable average, but the expense has been a consideration.

"2768 books have been circulated this year, more than double the number sent out in this way last year. Mr. Thomas reports an increase of interest in every section; often when he goes back over a route he finds that new borrowers have left a message with old ones, asking him to call. Often where parents do not wish the books for themselves they are anxious that their children should have them, and the number of juvenile books needed to make up the proper proportion for the wagon shelves is constantly growing larger.

"There is also a class of people, namely, those who by reason of invalidism, or other fortune of life, are shut in their homes, who are growing greatly to depend upon the periodical visits of the wagon."

The report of work with children and of that with the schools shows steady progress. Miss Titcomb comments on the fact that after the first year of the library the novelty had ceased for Hagerstown people, and therefore the town circulation fell off, but that it has increased slowly and steadily since that time, while the circulation outside of Hagerstown has increased every year from the beginning.

There are some attractive illustrations of the book-wagon.

Hartford, Ct. The Public Library and the Watkinson Library will be greatly benefited by the recent gift of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to the city. Mr. Morgan has bought practically all the ground lying about the original Wadsworth Athenæum property in the square on which it stands, has given this land to the city, and will build on it a new building connecting with the present one on the south, for an art gallery. By a readjustment of present arrangements the Public Library will have the whole first floor of the present building, and the Watkinson Library will add to its area that now occupied by the Connecticut Historical Society. Mr. Morgan's gift is in memory of his father, Junius S. Morgan, a native of Hartford.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. A valuable and interesting collection of books on health and hygiene, gathered together by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is being sent from one city to another for exhibition and use, and is now at this library.

A variety of subjects is included. There are books on physical training, massage, nursing, consumption, invalid cooking, and sanitation, and they have been selected as the best works on these subjects. A few of these books are technical treatises useful to the

physician, but most of them deal with disease from the preventive standpoint and aim to teach the simple hygienic methods that every person ought to know. A large proportion of this material is devoted to tuberculosis, because of the wide interest in the suppression of this disease, and the success of modern open-air methods of treatment.

Jamestown, N. Y. James Prendergast F. L. After several months' experiment in giving users of the library free access to the stack room, it was decided to make the privilege a permanent one. On Oct. 1 the loan desk was set back so as to allow easy entrance to the stack.

Early in January a separate department for children was opened, in the octagonal tower-room hitherto unused. The room is rather small, but is convenient and attractive.

This library is one of those making an exhibit of books suitable for Christmas gifts, an exhibit in which the local book dealers cooperate. Miss Henderson reports that the exhibit is much visited and appreciated.

Mankato (Minn.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1906.) Added 1319; total 13,484. Issued, home use 37,328 (fict. 65 per cent.). Registration, begun in September, 1662. Visitors to reading room 19,683. Receipts \$7899.26; expenditures \$5386.01 (salaries \$1233.52; books \$1415.94; periodicals \$70.29, binding \$348.85, heat \$130.25, light \$187.68, janitor \$480).

"By far the most important improvement in the building this year was the finishing and furnishing of the auditorium, which may prove a perfect boon toward making the library the center of the intellectual development of the community. It is hoped that within the coming year the library may be the meeting place of study clubs and assemblies of a literary or educational nature. A course of six free lectures has been planned with a view toward further popularizing the library."

A guarantor is no longer required in registering, and the number of books taken at a time is not limited, except that only one may be fiction.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has taken from the shelves all of its books on American history and placed them in long rows on tables in the exhibition room on the third floor. They extend more than 300 running feet up and down the room. This gives all who are interested an opportunity to see these historical books, as they never could see them on the shelves of the library's book-storehouse or stack.

An object lesson like this, showing the pupils how important a subject American history is, as indicated by the vast number of volumes that have been written on it, gives them an impression of the history of their country that will certainly be novel and possibly stimulating and useful.

New York City. Church of the Ascension Parish L. The library is being reorganized, and is to be made a more important part of the parish work. Co-operation with the New York Public Library will add to its resources, and the special work of the library will be to foster a love of reading by means of more personal attention on the part of the librarian than is possible in a large public library.

New York P. L. The second branch on Washington Heights, to be known as the Hamilton Grange branch, was opened on Jan. 8 in a new building (the 20th erected from the Carnegie fund), on West 145th street, near Amsterdam avenue. At the formal exercises, which were held at four o'clock in the afternoon in the large assembly room on the basement floor, the whole building was open for inspection, but the work of the branch was not resumed until the following morning, Wednesday, Jan. 9, at nine o'clock.

At the opening, in the absence of President Patrick J. McGowan, of the Board of Aldermen, who was expected to represent the municipal government, his place was taken by Dr. Billings, director of the Public Library, who acted as presiding officer. He received the building from Archbishop Farley, representing the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, and at once turned it over again to the library for administration.

The branch that occupies this new building was formerly the headquarters of the Cathedral Free Circulating Library, and was located for some time on the corner of Amsterdam avenue and 86th street. Its place in that neighborhood will be taken by the new branch opened last March on Amsterdam avenue, near 82d street. The Cathedral Free Circulating Library with its four branches was consolidated with the New York Public Library Jan. 1, 1905, and all are now branches of this institution.

The new building is the largest yet opened as a branch of the public library, having a frontage of 60 feet on Amsterdam avenue and a depth of 80 feet. It has three stories and a basement and resembles the other Carnegie buildings in its large arched openings on the main floor. The entrance is in the center instead of on the side, as in most of the branches. The basement is occupied by a large assembly room, with stage, and by packing, boiler, and toilet rooms. The main floor contains the circulation and reference room for adults, and a collection of works on art, as well as a work room. On the second floor are children's circulation and reading rooms. On the third floor is the reading room for magazines and periodicals, containing also several large cases for exhibitions; on this floor is also a luncheon and retiring room for the library staff. Above this in a partial story are the janitor's apartments, including five rooms and bath.

The building is heated throughout with hot water on a combination of the direct and indirect systems and is lighted with electricity. It is furnished with two small elevators, one for the janitor's supplies, operated by hand, and the other for books, operated automatically by electricity.

The architects are Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. The building, with its equipment, cost about \$95,000, exclusive of the site, which was furnished by the city. The branch will have on its shelves about 20,000 volumes.

New York State L. The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York at their meeting Dec. 13 made the following administrative changes in the work of the New York State Education Department.

The work of the Division of Educational Extension was placed under the general supervision and direction of the director of the New York State Library, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson. The work of this division includes the travelling libraries, the work with study clubs, and the inspection and encouragement of public libraries throughout the state. The collection of pictures and photographs was transferred from the Division of Educational Extension to the Division of Visual Instruction, of which Mr. DeLancey M. Ellis is chief. The latter division also has charge of the collection of lantern slides.

New York State L. (87th rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1904.) Added 29,829; total 532,752 (67,753 of which are in travelling libraries and 157,424 duplicates).

The report for the year ending September, 1904, was transmitted to the legislature Feb. 20, 1905, and is now issued with imprint date 1906.

Mr. Dewey says: "It seems fitting at the close of the first 15 years of reorganization to summarize the conception of scope and functions on which we are working." This general statement occupies the first 12 pages of the report.

There is a full statement and argument as to publication at a nominal cost, or without cost, ending with the words:

"I believe firmly in publishing at public expense scores of things greatly needed that will be widely used and appreciated if issued at nominal cost. I wish every dollar now spent in printing were still devoted to that purpose, but my plea is to substitute for the countless tons of useless matter books of real value to both libraries and individuals."

There is also an interesting statement as to the cost of making up the tables of statistics of the report itself, with a detailed account of hours spent and amount paid for the service. The total is 824½ hours, the cost \$330.50.

"Our classified book notes have been greatly increased by mounting Larned's 'Literature of American history,' comprising notes on

over 4000 titles, Baker's 'Descriptive guide to the best fiction, British and American,' covering 4500 titles, the classified catalogs of philosophy and religion published by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and many notes on general lines, from various sources. The file of notes and the alphabetic index of notes and current book reviews are constantly used in making up lists for study clubs, in helping libraries, students and general readers choose books, and in selection for our annual best books lists and travelling libraries. They have proved invaluable in preparing the new 'A. L. A. catalog,' as without them it would have been impossible to secure in the limited time the descriptive notes and critical evaluations which greatly increase its usefulness. Most of these came from our notes file."

In speaking of the travelling libraries Mr. Dewey says regarding music for "mechanical pianos":

"Large libraries in future will have music rooms with a piano and opportunity for trying scores, but chiefly the popular libraries will lend music rolls to be carried home and used with piano players, which are working as great a revolution in music as photography did in pictures or printing in literature. When we admit that it is as legitimate to send volumes of the best poetry as books of recipes or statistics, we have proved the propriety of sending rolls of the best-known music wherever we would send packages of literature. The piano players are generally accepting the fact that the revolution has come and are making their later instruments to be played with rolls as well as by hand. The time is not distant when travelling music will take its place with our travelling books and pictures."

The detailed report of each department of the library is given.

Newburgh (N. Y.) F. P. L. (5th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 2036; total 34,185. Issued, home use 75,244. New registration 672.

The circulation has decreased slightly, but the use of the reference room has increased.

In speaking of replacements Mr. Hawthorne says: "A considerable portion of our fund must necessarily be used for replacing old or worn out books. This is a matter of both regret and congratulation, regret that the fund has to be diverted from purchasing additional books new to the library, and congratulation that there is such an appreciation of books that they are frequently worn out."

North Carolina State L. (Rpt. — years 1905 and 1906.) Added 2723; total 39,513. Bound newspapers added 157; total 2003.

By act of the General Assembly of 1901 the east wing of the library was arranged as a reading room for the colored people, and Mr. Sherrill reports that this works admirably.

An urgent appeal for more room for the

State Library is made. Books are stored in many unsuitable places, and there is no suitable place for the legislative files.

The additions for the two years are given in an appendix.

Olean (N. Y.) P. L. The library was open for inspection Jan. 12, and on Jan. 14 the drawing of books began.

For the present the Forman Library has been leased, and this plan will be followed until a law can be passed by the legislature making it possible for the library officers to take it over and also accept the Carnegie gift of \$25,000 for a new building to be put on the Forman lot.

Philadelphia (Pa.) F. L. The *New Century Journal* for Jan. 1, 1907, contains an article by Miss Emma R. Neisser on "Books for the blind in the Free Library of Philadelphia."

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Adriance Memorial L. (Rpt.—year 1906.) Added 2299; total 43,187. Issued, home use 92,369 and at schools 11,099 (total 103,468). New registration 4925 (1175 juv.). Receipts \$12,300.89; expenditures \$11,928.83 (salaries \$4700, books \$2559.07, light \$361.89, fuel \$410).

Providence (R. I.) Athenæum L. (71st rpt.—year ending Sept. 24, 1906.) Added 1853; total 68,363. Issued, home use 59,905 (dup. lib. 11,057). Shareholders 855.

During the year the reading room was entirely refitted, the changes adding much to its attractiveness. The number of books added was larger than that of any previous year.

Mr. Harrison reports on the holding of the A. L. A. Conference at Narragansett Pier, and says:

"The conference was marked by one event and two prophecies of interest to the Athenæum and all libraries of its class. For the first time in the history of the association proprietary libraries, as such, were assigned a place on the program and an evening set aside for the consideration of their particular problems and interests."

He speaks of Mr. Fletcher's paper, "The proprietary library in relation to the public library movement," and of Mr. Koopman's "Library progress in Rhode Island," quoting from each predictions that the proprietary library will continue to hold its place. Mr. Harrison adds:

"For the Athenæum there is in these prophecies encouragement for the future and in their fulfillment a reward for the century and half of hard work which enabled it to begin the 20th century vigorous, progressive and to an eminent degree commanding the sincere respect of the community."

Purdue University L., Lafayette, Ind. The library has recently issued "Publication no. 1," a "Manual of information on the arrange-

ment and use of the University Library." It is a neat little pamphlet giving the necessary information clearly. A classified list of current periodicals is included.

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. (16th rpt., 1906.) Added 1948; total 52,889. Issued, home use 121,800. New registration 4157; cards in force 8647. Receipts \$15,844.18; expenditures \$14,151.29 (salaries \$6564.20, books \$1935.18, periodicals \$291.75, binding \$707.94, heat \$576, light \$607.17).

The several special funds are not included in this statement of receipts and expenditures.

There has been a slight falling off in use, which Mr. Carr thinks may be attributable to the "era of prosperity," with its abundance of work for all, and consequently less leisure.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. News Notes of California Libraries for December, 1906, contains a six-page account of the San Francisco Public Library, with illustrations.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. The formal opening of the new Carnegie building took place Dec. 19. It is five years since the burning of the old library, and now it is housed in its beautiful new quarters. Mr. Carnegie's gift was \$220,000. A special feature of the building is the children's room, which is 40 x 70.

At the exercises Dec. 19 Mr. Charles E. Shepard presented the building to the city, on behalf of the trustees and of Mr. Carnegie, and Mayor W. H. Moore accepted the building for the city. Mr. Charles Wesley Smith, the librarian, made an address on "What the community owes to the library." President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, spoke on "Things worth while for a people." President Wheeler's address was a plea for more public-mindedness, and for the throwing off of indifference toward civic responsibilities.

The library was crowded on this occasion.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. The directors of the library have issued in pamphlet form the details of the architects' competition and the requirements of the new building. They have engaged Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, of the Columbia School of Architecture, as professional advisor. Five architects, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, and Henry Bacon, Lord & Hewlett, E. L. Tilton and Walker & Morris, of New York, have been invited to take part, and have accepted. To these will be added two others to be selected by a preliminary sketch competition open to the entire profession. The seven will continue the competition. To each of them the sum of \$200 will be paid as an honorarium. This sum, in the case of the winner, will be the first instalment on the commission, which will be five per cent. The program is to be issued to all architects who apply to Hiller C. Wellman, librarian. The preliminary competition ends Feb. 8, when the sketches must be submitted. The

professional advisor, in consultation with the librarian, will select the two best designs and report them to the building committee of three directors as qualified to join the five first chosen in the final stage of the competition. The drawings for the final stage will be judged by a jury of award, consisting of the professional advisor, the librarian and the president of the board, who will report their decision to the building committee. The final award will be made by the board of directors, who are alone responsible for the expenditure of the Carnegie gift of \$150,000.

The exchange of land between the library and Christ Church, first proposed by the library a year ago, is practically arranged, and this settles the difficulty of the library site.

Sturgeon Bay (Wis.) P. L. The formal opening of the library took place Jan. 1.

Superior (Wis.) P. L. A "library week" was held in this library Dec. 5-8. Its object was to make the people of the city acquainted with the work of the library, its purposes and methods, and to show what it has for them; also to give them the opportunity to hear speakers of note and to see some of the interesting collections owned in the city.

On Friday evening, Dec. 7, Miss Hazeltine, of the Wisconsin Library School, spoke on "Co-operation between schools and libraries," and Mr. Legler, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, gave a talk on "Robinson Crusoe, Don Quixote and other old friends." Saturday was children's day.

The library has published a "Circular of information."

Troy (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—year 1906; in local press.) Added 1942; total 39,995. Issued, home use 84,732 (juv. 17,468). Total registration 6769.

The increased use of the reference room by students is noted. The gain in circulation over 1905 was more than 22 per cent.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. The library has issued a pamphlet of "Information and regulations" in attractive form. An exhibition of 200 Braun photographs of famous paintings has just been held.

Waterbury, Ct. Silas Bronson L. The board of agents of the library has voted to establish a branch library in Waterville, and appropriated \$1000 annually for books and their care, providing the residents of that part of the city furnish a suitable place to keep the books.

Winona (Minn.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 2278; total 26,577 (also juv. 663; total 3278). Issued, home use 108,365. Total registration 4429. Receipts \$8807.82; expenditures \$7551.28 (salaries \$2859, books \$1858.45, periodicals \$318.34, binding \$518.77, light \$321.60, fuel \$419.01).

The increase over 1905 in circulation was 8388.

Gifts and Bequests

Centre Hanover, N. H. Miss Alice Curtis has given up her life use of the \$15,000 left by her father, John Curtis, and the library building for which it was to be used after her death will be built at once. She has also given a site.

Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc. The library has received from the Hon. W: A. Courtenay a Timrod collection, in a special case. This brings together not only all the poet's works, but many personal relics.

Chester, Ct. S. Mills Ely, of Binghamton, N. Y., has given his native town a library building. It will cost over \$15,000.

Ellsworth (Me.) City L. The library has received a gift of \$5000 as a permanent fund from Mr. Z. Jellison, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Everest, Kan. By the will of the late Francis Barnes the town of Everest becomes his residuary legatee, the money to be used for a public library. The sum is supposed to be about \$10,500.

Forest Grove, Ore. Mrs. G. O. Rogers has offered land and a beautiful residence, worth about \$10,000, to the city at her death, provided the city will take an interest in keeping up the present library. The council tied on a motion to raise \$400 a year by taxation for this purpose, and Mayor Peterson cast the deciding vote for it.

Georgia School of Technology L., Atlanta. The library has received the offer of a gift of 700 volumes from Dr. F. A. Goetze, dean of the School of Applied Science, Columbia University. These are to be new volumes, carefully selected.

Hatboro, Pa. Union L. Co. The will of the late James Vanhorn includes a bequest of \$1000 to the library.

Irvington (N. Y.) L. Assoc. By the will of the late Mrs. N. G. Howe the library receives \$1000.

Jenkintown, Pa. Abington L. Assoc. Clement B. Newbold, the Philadelphia banker, has increased his offer to the association from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The association must raise \$5000 to secure the gift.

Littleton (N. H.) P. L. \$500 has been given the library by George H. Tilton, to be used as a permanent fund for the purchase of books.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. By the death of Mrs. N. W. Shaw, the widow of Philander Shaw, the will of the latter becomes operative, and the Redwood Library and Athenæum receives \$5000.

Purchase, N. Y. William A. Read has presented to the town the old district school building, entirely refitted, for a library. Part

of the building is a gymnasium. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid has given \$100 for books.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. In accordance with a wish expressed by the late Bishop John J. Tigert, his family has presented to the theological department of Vanderbilt University his library, comprising 4000 volumes and a number of valuable historical documents.

Librarians.

ALDEN, Miss Alice M., has been appointed librarian of the Middleboro (Mass.) Public Library, to succeed Mrs. A. K. Thatcher, resigned. Miss Alden was formerly cataloger in the library of which she is now the head.

ARMSTRONG, Miss Isabelle, former librarian of the Forman Library, Olean, N. Y., was married Jan. 19 to Howard Kelsey.

BORRAJO, Edward Marto, senior assistant librarian of the Guildhall Library, London, England, has been appointed librarian in place of Mr. Charles Welch, resigned. Mr. Borrajo is a son of His Excellency Señor José Borrajo, formerly president of the Spanish Financial Commissions in London and Paris. He was born at Ramsgate, and educated at University College, London. After acting for some years as private secretary to his father, he turned his attention to library work, and assisted Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, now Bodley's librarian, in the reorganization of the fine library of the London Institution. Afterwards he was engaged in the libraries of Christ Church, Oxford, and Gray's Inn. In 1883 he was elected the assistant secretary of the Library Association, subsequently serving for many years on the council of that body. In the following year he was invited by the Library Committee to join the staff of the Guildhall Library in order to complete the general catalog then in preparation, and in 1888 he was elected the senior sub-librarian. Mr. Borrajo took an active part in organizing the International Library Conference held at the Guildhall in 1897. He is a Liveryman of the Cutlers' Company, and a fellow of several learned societies.

BULLOCK, Waller Irene, New York State Library School, 1892, has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, to accept the position of superintendent of circulation at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Miss Bullock goes to her new work on Feb. 1, accompanied by the regrets and good wishes of her fellow-workers at Utica.

EDWARDS, Miss Grace O., librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library for the last three years, has resigned that position. Miss Edwards will not take up library work again at once.

FLEISCHNER, Otto. Mr. Fleischner's friends will regret to hear that he has again suffered from an accident. He was recovering from the accident recorded in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL when a fall in his own house resulted in breaking again a rib that was broken before. He will probably have several weeks more in the hospital.

HOOKE, Alfred J., librarian of the Law Library in Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly on Feb. 2. Mr. Hooke was born in Manhattan in 1854. He attended the Polytechnic Institute and later studied law in the office of Northall & Green. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar, but practiced for only three years. He was then appointed assistant librarian of the Law Library, becoming librarian in 1899.

KEOGH, Andrew, reference librarian of Yale University since 1900, is to take charge of the completion and improvement of the library catalog under a grant of \$30,000 from the Yale Corporation. Some 200,000 volumes are at present unclassified, and a large number uncatalogued. The present index cards are to be replaced by the postal size, and the entire catalog remodelled. It is hoped to finish the work in three years. The number of volumes in the university is over half a million.

MACWILLIAM, Rev. William, for many years librarian of Knox College, Toronto, Ont., died Jan. 6, in his 70th year.

PEASE, Miss Grace, who has been the efficient librarian of the Field Memorial Library at Conway, Mass., for several years, has resigned that position, and is giving up library work.

PRICE, Miss Helen Underwood, has been appointed library organizer for the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission. Miss Price is a graduate of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, and has for some time had charge of the children's room at the central library in Pittsburgh.

SHAW, Robert K., New York State Library School, 1899, has had the headship of the reference department added to his position of assistant librarian of the Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library.

SIKES, Miss Margaret F., of Conway, Mass., has been appointed librarian of the Field Memorial Library in that place, succeeding Miss Grace Pease. She will enter upon her duties during the coming summer, and will in the meantime take a course of training in some larger library.

TWEDELL, Edward D., of the New York State Library School, class of 1903, has resigned his position as auditor in the Public Library, Providence, R. I., to become assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Cataloging and Classification.

ON THE CATALOGING OF DOCUMENTS

It will take but few words to point out what is perhaps the root of the difficulty which catalogers profess to experience in handling documents. The simple difficulty is, namely, that the concept "body politic" is, judging from their rules, one which catalogers have not as yet been inclined, for various reasons, to accept. This is shown by the way they confuse a state, considered as a body politic, and a state, considered as a section of the earth's surface. To illustrate, take the state of Guiana. Territorially Guiana has an existence. Politically, it has none. Yet catalogers will use such forms as *Guiana*, *Dutch* and *Guiana*, *French* in professing to enter, under author, publications of political bodies comprised within the territorial limits of Guiana. *Guiana*, *Dutch* is, as representing the political side of Dutch Guiana, as much of a crudity as *Carolina*, *South* or *Virginia*, *West* would be.

A state as a body politic is subject to changes which may never affect its territorial confines. Take that portion of the earth's surface which we call Hawaii. Barring volcanic displacements, its territorial aspect has remained the same within man's experience. Politically it has undergone three absolute reformations within the experience of the present generation. Each of these reformations has emerged upon the occasion of the dissolution, with all that that term implies, of the preceding political existence. Each emerging political body has brought into being its own executive, legislative and judicial agents. These all have become non-existent with the expiration of their political coherent. Now, to confound, for example, the financial factor of the executive agency of the state of Hawaii with the same factor of the kingdom of Hawaii is much the same as to say that Edward Brown III. is the same personage as Edward Brown I.

When, therefore, catalogers shall have eventually formulated rules for the cataloging of documents which are based first upon the distinction between political, state and territorial area, and second, which recognize the mutability of the political state, then perhaps documents can be so cataloged that the result will be intelligible to persons accustomed to the concept of "political body."

A. R. HASSE.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual list of new and important books added; selected from the monthly bulletins, 1905-1906. Boston, published by the trustees, 1907. 8+269 p. 8°.

The usual classified list, with full author index. The number of titles added in fiction is 104, even less than last year, but is large enough to include McCutcheon, "Beverley of

Graustark," and Williamson, "My friend the chauffeur." Among the 59 titles of fiction added "for reference use" are Mrs. Bacon, "Fables for the fair," and Pidgin, "A nation's idol."

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH, PA. "The approaching completion of the classified catalogue of this library has cleared the way for a number of small but desirable changes of style in printing, and these are shown for the first time in this issue of the *Monthly Bulletin*. The principal one is in the form of catalogue entry of books, the object being to save space not only on the page, but also and chiefly on the catalogue card. Regular paragraph indentation is now used instead of hanging indentation and the call number is placed on the line with the author's name. For the convenience of users of the card catalogue and the *Monthly Bulletin*, the name of the publisher has been added to the entry, following the date of publication. The appearance of the page is further altered by the addition of a running title, containing the name of the library, the month of issue and in each case a word or phrase designating the general subject of that section of the *Bulletin*. Some other changes have been made, but these are of minor importance."—*Preface to January Monthly Bulletin*.

CHURCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Catalogue of books recommended for Sunday-school and parish libraries. Cambridge, Mass., 1906. 43 p. 12°.

This is the third similar catalog, and includes all recommended books published since the second catalog, 1904, with notes of new editions. The list includes books in all classes, and there are annotations. It is of value to Sunday-schools of any church.

FINSBURY (Eng.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Descriptive handbook to juvenile literature; compiled by H. G. T. Cannons. Lond., Thomas Bean & Son, 1906. 26+336 p. 8°.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company have published the list of "100 best books" chosen by the Chicago school children. 3000 answers to a set of questions made out by Professor C. H. Thurber, of the University of Chicago, are recorded. The children were from 9 to 15. The list is arranged in order of popularity, "Little women" leading, with "Uncle Tom's cabin" next.

The **NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY** *Bulletin* for December, 1906, contains the last installment of "Naval letters from Captain Percival Drayton, 1861-1865."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 61: Accessions to the Department Library, July-September, 1906. Wash., Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 61 p. 8°.

Bibliography

ALMANACS. Meunié, Félix. *Bibliographie de quelques almanachs illustrés des XVIII^e et XIX^e siècles.* Paris, Leclerc, 1906. 4+162 p. 8°.

AMERICAN BOOKS. United States catalog: supplement, 1902, '03, '04, '05. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Co., 1906. 2034 p. 8°.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES. Newark Free Public Library. *American industries: a list of some American industries, with the names of books and papers in which short stories about them may be found.* Newark, N. J., Free Public Library [1906?] [8] p. 12°.

BERMUDA. Cole, G: W. Bermuda in periodical literature. (*In Bulletin of Bibliography*, Jan.-Apr., 1898; Oct., 1900-Jan., 1907.)

The publication of Mr. Cole's full bibliography of Bermuda is completed. The Boston Book Co. announce an edition of 150 copies in book form, with addenda and a complete index by the author.

BUSINESS. Reference list; business. (*In Library Bulletin*, Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library, July-Nov., 1906, p. 85-86.)

CAPITAL AND LABOR. New York State Library School. *Novels since 1900 treating capital and labor.* (*In A. L. A. Booklist*, Jan., p. 25-27.)

CENSORSHIP OF CHURCH OF ROME. Putnam, G: H. *The censorship of the Church of Rome and its influence upon the production and distribution of literature.* N. Y., Putnam, 1906. v. 1, 25+375 p. 8°. Bibliography (9 p.).

CERVANTES. *Catalogue des ouvrages de Cervantes.* Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1906. 46 p. 8°.

From "Catalogue générale des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale," v. 25.

CHARRIÈRE. Godet, Philippe. *Bibliographie de Madame de Charrière.* Geneva, Jullien, 1906. 22 p. 6 facsim., 8°.

Taken from "Madame de Charrière et ses amis."

CHÉROT. Griselle, Eugène. *Le R. P. Henri Chérot de la Compagnie de Jésus (1856-1906). Essai bibliographique.* (*In Bulletin du Bibliophile*, 15 août-septembre, 1906, p. 328-342; 15 novembre, 1906, p. 444-463; 15 décembre, 1906, p. 485-515.)

COLORED BOOKS. Hardie, Martin. *English coloured books.* London, Methuen, 1906. (The connoisseurs' library.)

Appendices: Lists of Baxter books, of Ackermann's coloured books, of books with Rowlandson plates, and of books with Alken plates.

EDINBURGH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Papers, 1901-1904. (Publications of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, v. 6.) Edinburgh, printed for the Society, 1906. 24 p. +p. 101-191.

EDUCATION. Cardiff (Wales) Public Libraries. *Catalogue of books on education.* Cardiff, printed for the Libraries Committee, 1906. 61 p. 12°.

A classified list, with a few brief notes.

— Professional reading for teachers; a list of standard pedagogic books prepared for the Brooklyn Teachers' Association by A. W. Edson, associate city superintendent. (*In Brooklyn Teachers' Association Bulletin*, Oct. 5, 1906. [6] p.)

ETHNOLOGY. Mr. Culin, Curator of Ethnology of the Brooklyn Museum, is displaying, in proximity to museum exhibits, printed lists of books about them. These lists refer to such books as would be found in the average general library, many of the references being to material in reports and periodicals. They should have a wider use, and duplicate copies will be sent gratis upon application to Miss S. A. Hutchinson, librarian of the museum, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. The lists now ready are "Books and articles about the Zuni Indians" and "Books and articles about the Navaho Indians."

FÖRSTEMANN FAMILY. Förstemann, E. W. *Bibliographie der familie Förstemann.* Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1906. 4+49 p.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. *Bibliographie co-opérative internationale publiée par les soins du bureau directeur de l'Alliance Co-opérative Internationale.* London, International Co-operative Alliance, 1906. 23+276 p. 8°.

Title, preface, captions, etc., in French, English and German.

ITALIAN BOOKS. Cleveland Public Library. *Catalogo dei libri italiani nella Libreria Publica di Cleveland, Ohio.* Cleveland, tip. del *Progresso Italiano*, 1906. 23 p. 12°.

Chiefly the books at Alta House. A classified list.

- ITALY. History. Calvi, Emilio. Biblioteca di bibliografia storica italiana . . . i supplementi, 1903-1906. pt. I. (*In Rivista delle Biblioteche e delle Archivi*, Aug.-Oct., 1906, p. 129-143.)
- JEWISH DRAMA. List of dramas in the New York Public Library relating to the Jews, and of dramas in Hebrew, Judeo-Spanish, and Judeo-German; together with essays on the Jewish stage; prepared by Mr. A. S. Freidus. (*In Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Jan., 1907, p. 18-51.)
- JURISPRUDENCE. Bibliographie générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 9 nov., 1906, classée dans l'ordre des codes, avec table alphabétique des matières et de noms d'auteurs. Paris, Marchal & Billard, 1907. 33 +175 p.
— Catalogus van getekende en gegraveerde stads- en dorps-gezichten, plattegronden, kaarten, boeken en pamfletten: veiling te Amsterdam . . . 10. Dec., 1906, en volg. dagen. Amsterdam, Müller, 1906. 216 ll. facsim.
- KINDERGARTEN. A list of books for teachers and students of the kindergarten. (*In Monthly Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston*, Dec., 1906, p. 406-412.)
- LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Library of Congress. Publications. [Wash.,] 1906. 38 p. 12°. Lists publications issued since 1897.
- METAL CORROSION. Metal corrosion and pro- tection. (*In Monthly Bulletin of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh*, Dec., 1906, p. 543-564.)
- MISSIONS. Worcester Free Public Library. Selection of books on missions and religious history. Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library, 1906. 26 p. 8°. Brief annotations.
- MOHAMMEDAN LAW. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Muham- medan law; prepared by Miss I. A. Pratt under the direction of Dr. Richard Gottheil. (*In Bulletin of the New York Public Li- brary*, Jan., 1907, p. 8-17.)
- MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. Newark Free Public Library. Municipal ownership; a few of the best and latest books and magazine ar- ticles on the subject. Newark, N. J., Free Public Library, 1906. 4 p. 12°.
- PALESTINE. Golubovich, Girolamo. Biblio- teca bio-bibliografia della Terra Santa e dell' ordine francescano. Quarracchi pr. Firenze, Collegio di S. Bonaventura, 1906. 7+479 p.
- PITTSBURGH, PA. Killikelly, S. H. The his- tory of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, B. C. & Gordon Montgomery Co., 1906. 28+568 p. 4°. Bibliography (3 p.).
- POETICS. Shackford, M. H. A first book of poetics. Bost., B. H. Sanborn & Co., [1906.] 3+37 p. 16°. Bibliography (3 p.).
- READING. What to read. (*In Bulletin of the Library Association of Portland (Ore.)*, Dec., 1906, p. 149-150.)
- REFERENDUM. Initiative and referendum. (*In Bulletin of the Wilmington (Del.) Insti- tute Free Library*, Dec., 1906, p. 6-8.)
- RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. Smith, W: W. A bibliography on religious education. pt. I. (*In Religious Education*, Dec., 1906, p. 187- 192.)
To be continued. A classified list giving author, title, publisher and price. Books only are included, and there are no notes.
- RÉTIF DE LA BRETONNE. Verzeichniss der französischen und deutschen schriften von und über Rétif de la Bretonne unter mit- wirkung von Max Harrwitz hrsg. von Dr. Eugen Dühren. Berlin, Harrwitz, 1906. 8+42 p.
Supplementary to the author's work, "Rétif der mensch, der schriftsteller, der reformator."
- SOUTH CAROLINA. Wallace, D: D. Consti- tutional history of South Carolina from 1725 to 1775. Abbeville, S. C., Hugh Wil- son, 1906. 12+93 p. 8°. Bibliography (3 p.).
- TECHNICAL JOURNALS. Repertorium der tech- nischen journal-literatur, hrsg. im Kais. Patentamt, 1905. Berlin, C. Heymann, 1906. 82+1566 p.
Lists periodicals in German, English and French.
- UNITED STATES. History. Manuscripts. State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Descrip- tive list of manuscript collections of the . . . Society . . . together with reports on other collections of manuscript material for American history in adjacent states; ed. by

R. G. Thwaites. Madison, The Society, 1906. 8+197 p. 8°.

This descriptive list is issued for immediate use, as the publication of a detailed catalog of the manuscripts in the library is too great an undertaking at present. The notes give sufficient information to enable students to find their material more easily. The addition of accounts of mss. in 17 other libraries and in different private collections is one of those steps in co-operation that are to be applauded and emulated.

UNITED STATES. History. Navy. Paullin, C: O. The navy of the American Revolution. Cleveland, O., Burrows Bros. Co., 1906. 549 p. 16°.

Bibliography (24 p.)

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM. U. S. National Museum. List of the publications of the . . . Museum . . . 1905-6, including papers published elsewhere which relate to the collection. (*In Report . . . for year ending June 30, 1906*, p. 95-120. Wash., Gov. Print. Office, 1906.)

VENICE. Reading list: Venice. (*In Medford (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin*, April-September, 1906, p. 33-35.)

VERONA. Fonti della storia di Verona del periodo del risorgimento 1796-1870; fonti di biblioteca, G. Biadego; fonti d'archivio, A. Avena. Verona, G. Franchini, 1906. 96 p.

VIRGINIA CO. OF LONDON. The records of the Virginia Co. Wash., D. C., U. S., Office of Supt. of Doc., 1906. 2 v. 4°.

Bibliographical list of the records of the Company, 86 p., 764 entries.

WALES. Cardiff Public Library. Bibliography of Wales: a record of books in Welsh or relating to Wales. Cardiff Public Library, 1906. 8 p.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Carling, George, is the pseud. of Stratton, George Frederick, 1852-, Richard Elliott, financier.

Tecumtha is the pseud. of Ropp, Edwin Oliver, 1874-, Pocahontas.

Blatchford, Mary E., is the author of Polly and the aunt, by the aunt.

Housman, Laurence, 1867-, and Barker, H. Granville, are authors of *Prunella*, a dramatic composition.

Wheeler, Mrs. Mary Sparkes, is the author of *As it is in heaven*, by one of the redeemed.

Notes and Queries

BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING. — Bulletin 30 of the A. L. A. committee on book buying, dated January, is printed in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* of that date. It contains an account of the London *Times* "book war" and a variety of brief practical notes.

COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION BULLETINS. — The legislative reference department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission has just issued "Comparative legislation bulletins," no. 8-10. These are: "Municipal gas lighting," by E. S. Bradford; "Boycotting," by G. G. Huebner, and "Blacklisting," by G. G. Huebner. These will be of much service in libraries as well as to legislators.

CONGRESSIONAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. — It would be of considerable assistance to students of politics to be able to obtain in the large reference libraries of the country a complete set of the bills and resolutions of Congress. The *Congressional Record* contains numerous references to these matters, but exceedingly seldom are they given in the pages of that document. This is very puzzling to students, and I presume that every large library has more or less application for the bills and resolutions themselves. Unfortunately, it seems to be impossible to obtain these except by special legislation.

The Library of Congress receives, by law, five copies of each bill and resolution. Three of these are needed for its own use. The two remaining sets are sent on exchange account to the John Crerar Library at Chicago and the New York Public Library — an arrangement made in 1901. Nowhere else in the country are they obtainable.

The great bulk of the series of bills for each Congress consists of private bills, to grant or increase pensions, for the relief of various persons, to correct military and naval records, etc., which are of interest only to the beneficiaries. The public bills are relatively few, and there is a growing public interest in them. These should be numbered in a separate series, and distributed to at least such of the principal depositories as especially request them; and there might be a considerable sale to individuals, as in Great Britain. Might not this matter properly be taken up by the A. L. A. committee on public documents?

R. G. THWAITES,
State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE. — We regret to be again obliged to announce that the mailing of Index to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1906 must be deferred, owing to unavoidable circumstances. The work of compiling the Index is, however, completed, and half of it is actually in type, so that we may positively promise that the title and index sheets will be included in the March issue.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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MARCH, 1907

No. 3

THE bi-state meeting of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with a large quota of visiting librarians from other states, brought to Atlantic City, in three lovely days of "A. L. A. weather," an unusually large gathering and proved an entire success. The present trend of library discussion toward emphasizing the book and the reader rather than the method was evident at this meeting, a reverend trustee of a New Jersey public library suggesting in his pleasant paper that library method is to library humanities what theology is to religion. Another phase of the same thought was brought out in two papers, one by Miss Campbell, "the Jean d'Arc" of our immigrant population, which spoke of the need of fitting educational work, inclusive of libraries, to the wants of those who may obtain American citizenship a year or more after their coming, but who find difficulties in learning to speak English or to read English books, because instruction and library work are in a language of which they lack the rudiments. The Executive Board and the Council, ten members of the latter being present, held meetings, as the result of which Mr. Hovey was designated as "Executive officer" of the Association, and it was determined to make the Proceedings of the A. L. A. conference part of the new *Bulletin*. The Council had before it invitations from Ottawa, the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Los Angeles for the 1908 conference, but the matter was referred to the Asheville meeting of the Council, previous to which there will be careful inquiry as to the hotel accommodations of Ottawa. Much interest was manifested in the program for the Asheville conference, at which the attendance now seems likely to be much larger than was at first expected.

How far Sunday opening has justified itself is not yet wholly settled, and a still more difficult question arises as to holiday opening. In the Carnegie contract with the city of New

York it is provided that Carnegie branches *may* be open Sundays, but *shall* be open holidays, while in Philadelphia the contract provides that Carnegie branches shall *not* be opened on Sundays and holidays. From the statements which we print in this issue it appears that while Sunday opening and Sunday closing both have stout advocates, the general library opinion is rather a hope than a belief that an open library on Sundays meets a real public need. Reading room use is more general, apparently, than reference use, but as to circulation it is by no means certain that books are drawn by a class of readers who cannot come or send to the library for them during the week. The difficulty of arranging a schedule for employees to cover seven days a week, or every day in the year, with due regard to rest days and vacations, is very great, except in large libraries where a substitute or extra service staff is possible. It cannot yet be taken for granted that a seven-day week is desirable even for public libraries, and probably the wise decision will vary with the special conditions and environment of each library, and even of the several branches of a large city system.

THE clauses in the Carnegie contracts, that in Philadelphia doubtless reflecting the opposition of Mr. Thomson to Sunday opening, call attention to one feature of these contracts to which perhaps neither the donor nor the recipients have given adequate consideration. Nothing has been more embarrassing in the history of English benefactions than "the dead hand" — that is, provisions which, however wise during the life of the benefactor, became unsuitable or embarrassing amid the conditions of later years. The embarrassment has been so great, in fact, as to compel the English courts to develop the doctrine of *cy pres*, by which funds left for purposes now impracticable have been more or less arbitrarily diverted by the courts to "the next thing." No

man is so wise as to be able to foretell the possibilities of the years to come or the circumstances of later generations, and if in New York and Brooklyn holiday opening on some or all holidays and in some or all Carnegie branches should prove inadvisable, or if in Philadelphia Sunday opening should become the rule in all public service institutions except the Carnegie branches, the mandatory clauses in the Carnegie contracts might prove a serious detriment. It might be well if Mr. Carnegie should set an example to other benefactors of the people, in the library field and elsewhere, by freeing the recipients of his gifts from obligations of a mandatory character, even though these may reflect the present opinions of those whose judgment is best worthy of respect.

THE question of access to shelves, commonly known in this country as the "open shelf" question, has been recently widely discussed in the public press, the discussion being roused primarily by the statement of "The Librarian" in the *New York Evening Post* (quoted elsewhere in this issue). The figures of the losses in a few libraries, as given in the discussion, are certainly such as to induce doubt of the method at present utilized. But the figures are inadequate for any serious comparison. In order to come to any decision, there should be known for a considerable number of the leading libraries whose shelves are open, the following facts: the annual losses proportionate to the use and circulation before access to shelves was granted; the same figures for several successive years after that time; the proportion of the books reported lost at the end of the year that are later found or accounted for, and the proportion of loss in the children's room, where the moral question is not exactly the same as for the adults, since children often take books without any realization of the act as theft. Similar figures should be given for libraries whose shelves are closed. Mutilation should also be taken into account. The last time this subject was discussed in an A. L. A. conference was seven years ago, at Montreal, when the opinion as expressed in the papers and the discussion

was overwhelmingly, although not unanimously, in favor of free access. The Buffalo plan of an ample, carefully selected open shelf collection (all duplicates of the stack collection), and the more recent plan of Pratt Institute Library for two "parallel" collections, with access only to the one of books most useful, interesting to, or otherwise desirable for the general public, are two ways of meeting some of the difficulties, but these do not meet them all. A fresh consideration of this subject, the arguments to be based both on general principles and on the experience (stated in figures) of those who have tried the system, is perhaps worth while.

WHETHER periodicals should circulate as books is also a mooted question on which more light is needed. A newspaper reading-room freely accessible is sadly apt to become a "tramp's home," utilized as a lounging place by those who save a penny or two and obtain warm and comfortable housing for an hour through its hospitality. The ten-cent magazines have a like attractiveness and invite like use and abuse. On the other hand, some of the periodicals are quite as important as, indeed more important than, many books, and are quite as much needed for home use. Shall a library circulate as books no periodicals, or only the more important periodicals, and in either case shall it loan out back numbers only, or all but the current and next previous numbers, or the current number only, purchasing duplicate copies for this purpose? All these are practical questions, which can be decided only in the light of practical experience. In view of the fact that it costs a good many dimes to put any book or periodical in circulation, it is extremely doubtful, for example, whether it pays to circulate the ten-cent magazine, however good. If duplicates are purchased, the circulation of the fresh number of a periodical drops so rapidly after a new number is issued that back numbers become "back numbers" indeed. Much is to be said on both sides, and finally there is the question whether, if periodicals are circulated, such circulation should be counted in with the circulation of books in library reports.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY OPENING

THE appended statements regarding the opening of public libraries on Sundays and holidays are from a small number of typical *large* libraries. This question, like so many others in library work, is a very different one in towns and villages, and even in cities of small and medium size. It is a different one, also, in large cities of varying types. Mr. Thomson, speaking for Philadelphia, is the only opponent of Sunday hours, and perhaps this is because Philadelphia is the "city of homes." Again, the different parts of a great city differ in their needs, as is clearly to be seen from the reports from Brooklyn, New York, Louisville and Cleveland.

Boston and Brooklyn, and in part New York, issue books for home use on Sundays. All the others are open for reading and reference only. Mr. Bowerman would like to issue books, but the others seem content with the reading and reference use.

Opening all day on Sundays seems generally to be considered unnecessary. This is done in Washington, apparently, and in Buffalo, but in the latter city is considered of doubtful value.

The holiday opening is more generally like that of ordinary days, except for Christmas, which seems to be usually held to be like a Sunday, and perhaps the Fourth of July.

The expense of Sunday and (some) holiday opening is a very serious one, and seems to be held a difficulty everywhere. Theoretically very few librarians object to opening a library as many hours of every day in the year as people want it open, but with funds that are always limited and with constantly growing demands for increase in salaries, in book funds, and indeed in almost everything, the question of hours becomes one of practicability or expediency—of library economy in the non-technical sense. The cost per user, compared with the same cost for ordinary days, must be considered in a purely financial view of the subject. How far this weighs as against principle and sentiment it is impossible to know.

The librarians reporting here, with one exception, believe Sunday and (most) holiday opening to be desirable and feasible. The difficulties of service none of them seem to consider great, though it would perhaps be well to hear the assistants on that subject before deciding whether there are objections on this ground. Undoubtedly the hours are filled, but whether the people taking them feel this to be a good thing for themselves, and whether it in any way detracts from their regular service, is perhaps not known to the heads of the libraries. The ideal arrangement would seem to be that a staff should be large enough so that no one person should be called on to do Sunday work at frequent intervals, and that the amount of time spent on any Sunday should be taken as a holiday at some other time during the week.

Boston Public Library (Dr. Wadlin) :

The library opens on Sundays at two o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open until the usual closing hour in the evening. It is also open on what may be called the minor holidays, closing, however, on Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

This Sunday and holiday service has been an unqualified success. The proposal to open on Sunday was for some time under consideration and finally adopted, as to the principal reading room, in February, 1890. No objection which had been urged against it was found to be warranted, and from that time to this the use of the library on Sundays has shown a normal increase. All the public service departments are now opened.

At the central library alone the number of volumes issued for home use on Sundays approximates 40,000 annually, but this shows but a small part of the usefulness of Sunday opening, since the regular unrecorded use of the various reading rooms is large. We have no statistical record upon the point, but observation warrants the statement that many persons use the library on that day who for various reasons cannot conveniently do so on week days. That, however, does not touch the vital point of Sunday opening in large cities. There are many who live in lodgings, or who on account of conditions surrounding them have no cheerful place in which to spend the day. They may attend church in the

morning. Since the library opens at two in the afternoon it does not interfere with this. But afterwards it furnishes opportunity for spending a portion of the day at least in profitable reading, in comfortable and attractive quarters. Its influence in this direction is uplifting, and in accordance with the highest morality. From this point of view alone the service justifies its cost.

The difficulties of administration are easily solved. In Boston the Sunday force, although large, is, like that employed in the evening service, separately organized, and, except in the positions involving executive control, composed of those who do not work regularly during the week days. The executive officers are drawn from the regular day staff, but are not required to work every Sunday, perhaps not oftener than one Sunday in four. Persons employed on week days are not required to render Sunday service unless they wish to do so, appointments upon the Sunday force being made from those who voluntarily apply. There are many students in the city who are regularly attending school or college during the day time through the week, who are glad to accept evening or Sunday work in order to increase their income. Such persons make competent and satisfactory assistants.

What I have said as to Sunday opening applies to opening on the minor holidays — days on which there are no public celebrations or family reunions to occupy the time of library patrons, although the use of the library on holidays is seldom so great as on Sundays.

Brooklyn Public Library (Mr. Hill) :

In reply to your request I would say that the reading rooms and delivery rooms of this library are open from 2 to 6 p.m. on Sundays and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (the regular hours) on holidays.

During the past year 61,681 volumes were circulated on Sundays out of a total circulation of 2,927,096; an average of 1220 per Sunday, and 22,263 volumes on holidays, an average of 2530 on each holiday.

The hours of Sunday and holiday service are not included in the regular schedules of the assistants, but are regarded as extra time, and are paid for as such at the rate of \$1.50 for four hours work.

The cost of keeping the library open on Sunday *in salaries* is \$50 for each Sunday and \$142.50 for each holiday. To this must be added the cost of heat and light, etc.

Reports from the different branches show that the use made of the library on Sundays and holidays differs according to the locality. In some sections practically the same people come into the branches on Sundays and holidays as on week days, while in others possibly half could not come at any other time. The children who come to the library on these days almost all come at other times.

Theoretically I believe that it may be desirable to keep the library open on Sundays and holidays for the convenience of those who cannot come during the week, but practically, I question whether the number of such people who avail themselves of the privilege justifies the library in keeping *all* of the departments open.

The difficulty of the whole problem, as you suggest, is that it makes a seven-day week necessary for so large a proportion of the staff. The most satisfactory solution of the problem would be to have the work on these days done by special assistants or by those on the substitute force in place of the regular assistants. Such an arrangement is made in the Brooklyn Public Library whenever it can be done, but it can seldom be so arranged.

Buffalo Public Library (Mr. Brown) :

The library closes its circulating departments on Sundays and holidays, but opens its reading rooms in the main building from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. on these days. We have not yet found it possible to open the reading rooms in the branches on Sundays, but think it might be worth while in some parts of the city.

We believe that it is possible for all borrowers to exchange their books drawn for home use during the week, and have felt no demand for the library to be open on Sundays for that purpose. There are some, however, who use the library for reference work who can only do so on Sundays and holidays. The reading rooms are very popular on Sundays, and moderately so on holidays. So long as this remains true, we certainly would not wish to close them.

The members of the staff take turns for Sunday work, which gives them an extra half day about once in every four or five weeks. The holiday force is made up of volunteers from the staff, and the service is regarded as extra time.

If it were possible to make any change in our present practice, we believe that we should not open the reading rooms at all on Sunday mornings, and we might close all of the rooms on two or three of the holidays. Otherwise, we think that the present practice is very satisfactory.

Cleveland Public Library (Mr. Brett) :

The reference and reading rooms at the main library and larger branches are open on Sundays throughout the year, and on all holidays except the Fourth of July, for reading only. All are open during the afternoon and most of them during the evening also. The longest hours are from 1 until 9 p.m., and the shortest from 2 to 5:30 p.m. The variation is due to local conditions, the branches being widely scattered. The rooms are in charge of members of the staff of the

library, and the service is paid for by the hour at a somewhat higher rate than the regular salaries. Sunday and holiday service is entirely voluntary, not being required of any one. It is the intention so far as possible to lessen correspondingly the number of hours during the week for those who have Sunday assignments, so that the total week's work will not be excessive.

The greatest difficulty in Sunday and holiday opening is to secure efficient service. The members of the staff are reluctant to forego their leisure hours, and the larger pay is not a sufficient inducement. Most of those who accept assignments on Sunday do so, I feel convinced, rather reluctantly and because they believe the work should be done and realize the difficulty of the management in securing sufficient help.

This library does not issue books on Sunday, except in one sub-branch, which is housed in a Jewish temple and includes the temple library. In this case it follows the usage already established in the temple library. There seems to be no logical nor moral difference between the issue of books on Sunday for home use and the use of them in the library. The practical and serious objection, however, to issuing books appears to be in the difficulty of securing service without overtaxing the members of the staff or increasing it. As this difficulty is so apparent, the plan of issuing books has never been seriously discussed nor the other objections which might be made to it considered.

The value of Sunday opening depends upon local conditions. It varies greatly in Cleveland, in the different parts of the city. At the main library it has diminished since a removal, about six years ago, placed the library nearer the center of business and farther from the residential quarters. The library in its former location was used on Sunday by a considerable number of people who did not appear to use it on other days, though these were doubtless in a decided minority, and many of the visitors were those whose faces were frequently seen on week days. The use of books included technical books and those in regard to the fine arts, and there was much serious study, although a large part of the reading was doubtless for entertainment merely. The same work is still carried on, but somewhat diminished in the present quarters.

On the other hand, a valuable work is being carried on at some of the large branches—so that the Sunday work as a whole is much larger than formerly. The work varies as does the weather, being very small on pleasant summer Sundays. This is true also of the holidays, but these are affected by the extent of the other attractions; Washington's Birthday, for instance, which is less generally observed, being usually the busiest.

The value of Sunday and holiday opening seems to be mainly along two lines: First, it affords an opportunity for study in those who are interested in some subject of importance and have not sufficient leisure during the week nor the equipment of books to pursue it at home—and while the number of such may be small relatively, it seems worth while to keep the library open even for a few such students. Second, it offers pleasant surroundings and interesting books and periodicals to the great number in all our larger places who are away from home or homeless and who are not able to afford comfortable boarding houses. The contrast is very striking in the use of the library in one of our own branches in a good residence district and another in a region which includes many of the cheaper boarding houses. It is difficult to say whether Sunday opening pays, measured by the relation of the actual accomplishment in good reading to the cost. Morally, I believe it does pay, although it involves sacrifices on the part of the staff. It is in this, as in much other public service rightly done—the comfort, and even the welfare, of the few are sacrificed for the benefit of the larger number.

District of Columbia Public Library (Mr. Bowerman):

The library has been kept open on Sundays and all holidays (except Christmas and July 4) for 20 months. On Sundays the library is open for reading and reference (including children's and open shelf rooms), and for the registration of new borrowers; on holidays books are also circulated. This step was taken in response to requests made through the newspapers to the library trustees, but not until a special appropriation of \$1700 was secured available only for that purpose. With this fund volunteers from the regular library staff and building force are paid approximately 50 per cent. advance over their ordinary daily compensation. So far as possible no one is allowed to work oftener than every other Sunday.

The plan is a decided success in every way. Little or no attempt has been made to increase Sunday and holiday use. It is therefore only gradually being found out that the library is open on these days. Telephone inquiries are numerous on all Sundays and holidays to learn if the library is open. The registration of borrowers, the attendance on reading rooms and the home circulation on each holiday have all shown a steady increase from the outset. The home circulation on Washington's Birthday approximated the circulation on a regular day other than Saturday. The visitors to reading rooms and those who register include a large proportion of persons who do not come on regular days. The so-called "working classes" are very much in evidence on Sundays and holidays. Whether

these people are unable to come on other days I cannot with certainty say. I believe, however, that by this means the library reaches many persons that would not otherwise be reached.

From the beginning I believed that the library should also circulate books on Sunday, and I still believe that the appropriation should be increased to the point where that would be possible. It is something that we are able to register new borrowers on Sundays. If, however, persons who are employed every week day could regularly exchange books on Sunday the practical usefulness of the library would be greatly extended to a class that needs and would appreciate the privilege. It is now our practice to urge persons registering on Sunday to have their wives and children get books for them on week days. Moreover, many ruffled tempers would be smoothed if the library could accept the many books that readers attempt to return on Sundays.

Louisville Free Public Library (Mr. Yust) :

From the beginning the main library opened Sundays from 2 to 6 for reading and reference only. In February, 1906, on receipt of various communications, including a resolution of the General Council, all the branches were opened from 2 to 9. Residents of the Highlands immediately petitioned to have their branch closed at 6 o'clock, to which the trustees acceded. The average attendance there to Aug. 31 was 16. At the colored branch it was 18 per Sunday, only five of whom came after 6 o'clock, which shows a very slight demand for Sunday night opening among the negroes. The Portland branch was patronized to the extent of 41 per Sunday, mostly by small boys, real denizens of the streets, on whom the library certainly has a much better influence than the alley. This is the only branch, however, where Sunday opening is proving worth while.

The main library is located on a fourth floor in the business part of the city. The Sunday attendance there varied from 16 one day in August to 185 one day in February, an average of 90 per Sunday. In spite of petitions and newspaper criticism, it was long deemed inexpedient to extend these hours, because the present temporary quarters are so arranged that in heating the library it is necessary to heat the entire four floors of the department store below, making the additional cost of heat, light, attendants and janitors greater than the results would justify. On account of the gradual increase in use it was opened from 2 to 9 in October, since which the average attendance has been 192.

This is a good-sized congregation, the members of which deserve consideration, whether they come for recreation or serious study, or even if they dare to prefer the library to the church as a place for devotion. They belong

to no special class or condition, and their book wants are equally varied. Even with this increased attendance some of the trustees doubt if it pays, because the cost per capita for this small number is so much greater than for the many—1552 per day at the main library alone—who come during the week. They claim that the \$676 a year that it costs for attendants alone at the four libraries, would yield larger returns if invested in books. But if this small number were not permitted to use the library Sundays, they or the champions of their cause would soon demonstrate that the amount of money involved is small when considered as the price of peace.

Sunday hours apply also to holidays except the four leading ones, on which the libraries are closed entirely. The planning of a schedule for employees is comparatively simple, because no books are circulated. The necessary substitutes can easily be secured, though some of the regular staff members serve occasionally by choice. It is not so much a problem of arranging a schedule as of the economic use of funds.

Milwaukee Public Library (Dr. Peckham) :

The circulating department of this library is open only six days in the week. All departments are closed Christmas, New Year's, Thanksgiving and Fourth of July. The reference and reading rooms are open from 2 to 9 p.m. on Sundays, Labor Day, Decoration Day. Our Sunday and holiday opening justifies itself, we feel. We think that patrons have ample opportunity on the six week days to obtain books from the circulating department for home use.

New York Public Library, Circulating Department (Mr. Bostwick) :

As specified in the contract with the city, all branches in buildings erected from the Carnegie fund are open on holidays during the regular hours, both for reading and for circulation. At present 20 of our 36 branches are in this category. Other branches are closed during the entire day on New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Presidential election day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day; but on other legal holidays are open for at least part of the day.

During the library year ending July 1, 1906, 18 libraries were open on holidays, and their circulation for the days on which the other libraries were closed was as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Fourth of July..... | 862 |
| November 30..... | 2488 |
| December 25..... | 1989 |
| January 1..... | 3109 |
| May 30..... | 2495 |

On July 4 seven libraries reported no circulation at all; on Nov. 30, the same was reported by three libraries; on Dec. 25, by three,

on Jan. 1, by three; on May 30 no libraries reported total absence of circulation. On the whole we are inclined to think that holiday opening in the New York Public Library is justified. We have had no trouble at all in securing the necessary volunteers for keeping the libraries open.

At present, as regards Sunday opening, one branch is now open for circulation on Sunday from 9 to 6 p.m. and from 10 to 12 a.m. In addition, the reading rooms of seven other branches are open from 2 to 6 p.m. It appears probable that opening all our branches for circulation on Sundays is unnecessary, although it seems desirable in certain localities. As regards the opening of reading rooms alone, we have tried this experiment with every branch reading room under our jurisdiction, with the result that only at the number mentioned has the attendance been large enough to justify continuance. We have considered an average attendance of 25 persons as necessary to justify opening the reading room. At 21 reading rooms opened experimentally on Sunday afternoons during the last library year, the average attendance per Sunday was 35, running from 153 at Rivington street down to two at 135th street. This shows strikingly the dependence of Sunday reading room use on localities.

Some of our present branches under former management were open regularly on Sunday for circulation during a period of years. This was the case with the branches of the New York Free Circulating Library. The experience of that library was that the persons who used the library for drawing books on Sunday were, as a rule, not those persons who were unable to use the library for this purpose on week days.

Dr. Billings says in regard to Mr. Bostwick's statement, that the number of branches open for reading and reference will undoubtedly increase in the future.

Philadelphia Free Library (Mr. Thomson) :

I have never favored the opening of public libraries on Sundays or legal holidays. So far as the branches of the Free Library of Philadelphia now in course of erection at the cost of Mr. Carnegie are concerned, it is especially provided in the agreement of gift that they shall not be open on those days. The experience of the libraries in this city, I think, may be stated to be that the number of persons using them on Sundays by no means compensates for the expense of extra assistants; and it is manifestly unfair to ask the regular staff to undertake extra work without extra pay. Nor is it fair or prudent as regards health to ask the staff to work seven days in the week, even if they are paid extra for Sundays.

In one important library, the work of which I know, about 25 to 30 persons use the build-

ing on Sunday afternoons. Apparently it is a more comfortable resting place than they have elsewhere. I think the value of opening them on Sundays is imaginary.

When foreign museums and libraries are open on Sundays, most of them are closed on Mondays. I much prefer the American custom of having the library opened on week days.

Providence Public Library (Mr. Foster) :

In this library we have aimed, by gradual extensions of the library hours, to respond as closely as possible to the varying needs of readers. Thus, to the original schedule of hours, somewhat limited in extent, we have made successive additions (for reading and reference only), as follows: (1) Sundays; (2) holidays; (3) one extra hour at night; (4) one extra hour in the morning; (5) the usual week day hours on all holidays except Christmas: and, lastly (6), opening for circulation, as well as reference, on some of the above. These latest extensions of privilege are very recent, having gone into operation Feb. 25, 1907.

Briefly stated, the following gives the present scheme: Except Sundays and Christmas, open for circulation, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; reference room, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and on Sundays and Christmas, 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., for reading and reference only. Special hours in the children's library, to correspond with the hours of school children.

As the library has a substitute force, in addition to its regular force, the aim is, in general, to cover the Sunday and holiday service in this way, instead of by having any one person in attendance seven days in the week. Although we have no definite statistics to show how many of the Sunday and holiday visitors would be unable to come on other days, the probability is that they are largely in the majority.

St. Louis Public Library (Mr. Blackwelder) :

1. This library is open on Sunday from 2 to 9 p.m. for general reading and for reference work, but not for the home issue of books.

2. The library is open on each legal holiday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and everything goes on exactly as on other days except that the force is reduced. Christmas is an exception to this rule; it is treated as a Sunday and opened from 2 to 9 p.m.

3. It is impossible to tell what proportion of people coming to the library on Sundays or holidays are unable to come at other times. I presume the proportion is small.

4. We find no serious difficulty in the administration. The Sunday time is counted in the regular schedule, each assistant working about one Sunday in 10.

On holidays volunteers are easily secured, and are paid an extra sum for the day.

INSTRUCTION IN CATALOGING IN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

BY ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director, Drexel Institute Library School*

THE study of cataloging requires much time and attention in the course of study of the library school. The schools are, indeed, criticised by some librarians for devoting too much time to it. The reasons for this apparent over-attention are many. A large number of the graduates become catalogers, and many more enter into positions where a knowledge of cataloging is essential. The principles of cataloging underlie almost all the clerical records of a library. A knowledge of the rules is helpful in accession work, in shelf-listing, in preparing lists of various kinds, in all bibliographic work. From the pedagogic side, instruction in cataloging is most necessary in developing the powers of attention, accuracy, observation, neatness, order. Students beginning cataloging must be constantly reminded of the need of being accurate, and in order to be accurate they must be taught to observe, to be attentive to detail. The most common failing which must be corrected is that of inaccuracy; bad spelling, copying dates and names incorrectly, and misquoting authorities, are the first faults to be overcome even with students who come otherwise well prepared. It is surprising how many students will misspell names like Macaulay, Thackeray, putting an e instead of the final a, and will not notice the difference between English and American spelling, in titles, of words like civilisation and honour. There is no discipline in the whole library school curriculum of more value than that obtained in the instruction in cataloging. The endless detail is irksome to many, but it is often on that account one of the things most needed.

Cataloging in the broad sense employed in the course of study of a library school should include a knowledge (a) of the various codes of cataloging rules for author and title catalog, (b), of the authorities for full names, the cataloger's reference books, (c) of the rules for dictionary subject cataloging, (d) of the mechanical outfit for a card catalog, and (e) of the use of the Library of Congress cards. In regard to (a) the time assigned must seem

large, but if cataloging is taught well it should embrace a thorough understanding of at least one code of rules — Cutter's "Rules" being the most important. The A. L. A. rules must be studied along with Cutter's. As the former code is still in an unfinished state it cannot be used without Cutter's. At present, of the two, Cutter's "Rules" is the more important. The study of 165 pages of Cutter, with practical cataloging to illustrate the rules, requires no small amount of time. To students who know nothing about cataloging terms and rules, progress at first must be slow, for each book presents its own difficulties in collation, imprint, title, etc. The rules must be arranged so as to make the work progress from the simplest problems to the most complex. Author and title cataloging should precede subject cataloging.

It is, of course, desirable that the cataloging taught in the several library schools shall be to a considerable extent uniform. Now that there is a prospect for the early publication of the A. L. A. rules, and that these are the rules used by the Library of Congress for its printed cards, the schools can soon adopt the same text-book, thus teaching the subject in conformity with the rules for the printed cards. Cutter's "Rules" will always be needed to supplement the A. L. A. rules on account of the explanations for which the Cutter rules are so useful, and also for the rules for subject entry, which are not included in the A. L. A. rules.

Careful revision of the cards handed in by students is essential, and "red ink" for corrections must be freely used. Graduates often say that they appreciate most gratefully the red ink marks on their cards, which as students they were inclined to resent and consider superfluous. For when they go out as trained workers they are often required to be most accurate in regard to details.

Students must be taught to keep their revised practice catalog cards in order so that they may be consulted readily. The individuality of the student must be taken into account

as to the order in which they are kept, but some system is essential. It is not so necessary that they preserve these in dictionary form in order to have a dictionary catalog when they complete the course, as that they should arrange them so that they can be referred to for any of the several cataloging rules. Then if they wish to see how the name of a married woman or an English nobleman is written it can be found with little loss of time. The innumerable details are difficult to master in a short time. It is only by using sample cards and their corrected cards that students can make progress in cataloging. Using properly indention, punctuation, capitals, after some time becomes mechanical.

The instruction in cataloging should be based on the cataloging for a library neither very large and scholarly nor very small and popular. There must be a compromise. In a library school whose graduates are called to positions in libraries ranging in size from the Library of Congress to a library of 1000 volumes and less, it would be foolish to teach cataloging for a small library or to use simplified cataloging rules exclusively. It would be better to err on the side of making the instruction for Cutter's "Full" rather than for his "Small;" perhaps still better it should be based on the wants of his "Medium." The graduate will find it easier to omit than to add. Of course there are always students who do not learn common sense until they have had some hard experience, who will insist on using unnecessary bibliographic detail in cataloging for "Small" because they have been taught to do so at the library school for "Medium," but every instructor in cataloging should teach so far as possible adaptability to circumstances. Cataloging for a small library should be taught, but it should not receive the same attention as the fuller cataloging because it is comparatively easy to omit unessentials after one has learned their relative importance for various libraries.

There is no question that dictionary cataloging must be the chief basis for instruction, and in order to make this instruction effective there must be for working purposes a full dictionary catalog illustrating the most recent ideas in card catalogs, including the use of the Library of Congress cards.

Much attention must be given to subject

entry. Cutter's "Rules" is the best authority for instruction in this subject, but the teacher will find it necessary to explain the rules more clearly, and to change some of them so as to bring them into accord with present practice. The "A. L. A. list of subject headings" must also be used, the directions in the preface and appendix being carefully explained. Books must be given to the students for the assignment of subject headings, added entries, and references, which are afterwards discussed in class, reasons being given for or against the headings selected by the students.

Practical work in cataloging must be given to the students, and if it is possible to do this students' work should go into the card catalog of the library. Students take more interest in their cataloging if they know that their cards are to be actually used. Of course no card should be inserted in the catalog without careful revision, the cards being returned to the student for even the smallest error. Students must be taught the importance of consistency in a catalog, consistency in the use of punctuation, capitals and other small details as well as in the larger points of entry and heading. Accuracy in small things is a step towards accuracy in larger things. Students must be made to appreciate the gravity of inaccuracy.

While a comparative study of cataloging cannot well be given in a one year's course, there must still be some reference to the several codes that have been compiled. Special attention must be given to the various differences of opinion and usage, the arguments for variations being made clear. This is a somewhat difficult matter for those who are beginning, as confusion is likely to result. Nevertheless the student must not leave the school without every effort being made to show that authorities may disagree on some points, and that he must be able to adapt himself to the usage of the library by which he is employed. Adaptability is not easily taught. There are graduates who will leave a school with the firm conviction that whatever has been the custom or usage of the school is infallible. In justice it should be said that the schools do what they can to correct this tendency.

A second year's course should include a thorough study of cataloging from the comparative and historic point of view, with ad-

vanced problems and attention to special phases such as cataloging mss., rare books, and other difficult and special problems.

At the Drexel Institute Library School two days during the week throughout the year are devoted to the subject of cataloging. In the first term, until February, the time is taken up with author and title cataloging, while during the second half of the year it is assigned to subject entry and practical cataloging, with explanations of the card catalog outfit and the Library of Congress cards. On cataloging days, a lecture is given by the instructor, which includes a criticism of the work of the preceding day and a discussion of the points brought out in the problem. Attention is called to the various errors made by the students, the importance of accuracy being emphasized. The problem for the day is then explained, Cutter and the A. L. A. rules being used as text-books. Special sample cards are given to the students, which are made to conform for the main entry cards as closely as possible with the form for the printed cards of the Library of Congress.

During the second term, when subject entry is given special consideration, the students are assigned one set of books each week for subject headings, these being discussed fully in class. Students catalog under supervision all books added to the library during the second term, besides analyzing the contents of many books. They also assign subject headings to all new books. Mistakes are corrected and explained by the staff. This practical work is of great importance in their training.

The following is the order in which the rules are taken up in class, after an explanation of the card catalog, its objects and how they are attained:

First Term.

1. Simple author entry (full names to be looked up in proper authorities).
2. Simple author entry, including abbreviation of titles.
3. Author and title cards.
Short form of name.
4. Noblemen.
Compound names.
5. Married women.
Prefixes.
6. Anonymous books.
- Initials.
- Ecclesiastical dignitaries.
7. Pseudonyms.
Partial titles.
Modified vowels.
8. Periodicals.
9. Review.
10. Translators. Series.
11. Corporate entry (1) countries.
12. Joint authors.
Added entry editor cards.
Entry under forename.
Saints.
13. Corporate entry (2) general societies.
International meetings.
Schools, colleges, college libraries, firms.
14. Bible.
Sacred books, medieval romances.
Illustrators.
15. Corporate entry (3) academies, national libraries, etc.
16. Collectors.
Notes.
17. Contents.
18. Author and title analytics.
19. Biography and biographical analytics.
20. Bibliography.
Criticism.
Music.
21. Subject cards (form).
22. Encyclopedias.
Almanacs.
23. Review.

Second Term

- (a) Special problems.
French books.
German books.
United States documents.
Incunabula.
Cataloging for a small library.
- (b) Practical cataloging.
- (c) Subject headings.

Handwriting. As it is difficult if not entirely out of the question to compel applicants to write the so-called library hand before they enter a school, it is necessary that some time shall be devoted by students in acquiring a slight proficiency in the art. In a brief course of one school year it is not possible to give much time to what seems to be something that can be gained by practice without a large amount of instruction. And after all it is chiefly practice that makes perfect in library

handwriting. Students as a rule do not see the importance of writing well and are somewhat given to shirk the practice needed to become good writers, because more important subjects take up so much of their time. In these days of the ever-present typewriter it would seem that so much attention to writing would be unnecessary. But library schools are constantly reminded that all their graduates are not expert penmen (or pen women) by criticisms of librarians who expect graduates to excel in the art of handwriting as well as in the knowledge of library science. The style of library handwriting varies in libraries so that it would be difficult to teach one that was satisfactory to all librarians. While the joined hand is used in most libraries, the disjoined hand must also be taught. The latter is unquestionably the more legible, and it is unfortunate on that account that the majority of libraries do not prefer it. Then, too, uniformity in handwriting is more easily obtained with the disjoined than with the joined hand. While the disjoined may not be quite so rapid a handwriting as the joined, it more than pays in the greater legibility.

One critic—a former library school student—in an article on library school methods wrote: "It is well for Mr. X. to know what is meant by a 'library hand,' but to require it of him is refined cruelty." While there is much truth in this, the library school authorities must recognize the necessity of their graduates being able to write a good library hand, and though there may be occasional times when it seems useless, yet it is not always easy to make exceptions. Only in advanced or special courses would it be practicable to omit instruction in penmanship. This will of course be questioned by those who think that everything that is largely mechanical should be omitted from the curriculum in order to give

place to subjects of more apparent importance. In a one year's course no pretense of making excellent writers can be made. Students must be impressed with the importance of practicing writing when they have finished the course. Many students find it almost impossible to write well, while to others it comes very easily.

Typewriting. The use of the typewriter for cataloging purposes is becoming so common that some knowledge of the subject is desirable. Many librarians want applicants for positions who know how to use the machine. Typewriting is taught in some of the schools, such courses being usually optional. The instruction, however, cannot make of the students expert typists, otherwise the more important branches of library science will suffer neglect. Instruction consists in showing students how to use the typewriter with just enough practice to permit them to write somewhat slowly indeed but correctly. Instruction in writing on catalog cards is also given, but in a short course practical cataloging with the typewriter must be omitted, because the students cannot afford to spend the time in such slow work. Practice can be kept up after graduation if the student wishes to become more expert. The mechanical branches of study must give way to those that require the guidance of expert teachers in library science. If it were not for the fact that those who can typewrite often stand a better chance of securing positions, no attention would be given to this subject. It has been suggested that applicants for admission to library schools should be required to know how to typewrite and how to write the library hand, thus saving the time now given to these branches. Such a requirement would keep out of the schools many students who think that the present requirements are severe enough.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

On this acropolis the city's noise
 Seems nothing, and its tumult faint and far;
 A sanctuary this of noble joys,
 Whose portals ope to heaven and every star.

—JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUNDAY LIBRARY

To those who have given the matter some attention it has always been a little difficult to understand why reformers who endeavor to close the saloons and other places of amusement on Sunday so seldom take an interest in pushing the claims of the public libraries. What the open reading rooms, located in different parts of the city, might count for in solving the Sunday problem does not apparently appeal to them at all. When one kind of resort is closed to the public no effort is made to provide another in its place. In some cities, however, where this experiment has been tried, the result has been very satisfactory. For instance, when the "lid" was put on in Minneapolis a year ago the attendance in the reading rooms throughout the city immediately increased. A canvass of the lodging house district was made at that time, and it was found that there were over six thousand men in a very small area who slept in lodging houses, ate in restaurants, and in the evenings and on Sundays had no place to sit down except in saloons and public resorts. When the saloons were closed the attendance in the reading rooms immediately bounded upward, and a branch has recently been opened in a drinking district where the hours are from 1 to 10 p.m. in order to accommodate the people of this neighborhood. At the main library and other branches the Sunday hours are from 2 to 9. In this way a particular effort has been put forth to make the open reading room take the place of the closed saloon.

During the past summer I have discussed the question of Sunday opening with twenty or thirty librarians, representing cities from Boston to Los Angeles, and I found, with a single exception, that in all these cities the public libraries were open during at least some hours of the day. The one exception was the Free Library of Philadelphia. No part of the main library, or any of its branches, is open on Sunday or general holidays, and at present there does not seem to be any indication that these conditions will be changed within the next 100 years. Everywhere else in this country the Sunday library is a source of innocuous, if not always intellectual recreation to thousands who might much worse misuse their one day of rest.

In nothing do our libraries differ so widely, however, as in the open hours on Sunday. While the tendency is unmistakably toward a longer day, each city seems to be experimenting upon the requirements of its public. In some places the library authorities have offered readers every inducement to make as free use of the reading rooms on Sunday and holidays as on other days, while in other cities the readers have had to fight for every concession before they were allowed to enjoy it. Librarians generally, it must be admitted, be-

lieve in the Sunday library, and encourage the use of reading room privileges to as large a number as can be induced to become interested in them.

At present few libraries are open all day on Sunday. From 2 to 9 p.m. appears to be the most popular hours, as all the reading rooms in Boston, Cleveland and Minneapolis are open during these hours, and the main libraries in St. Louis, Detroit, Milwaukee, Newark, Jersey City and Providence, R. I. The branches in New York City, St. Louis, Detroit and Brooklyn have shorter hours, namely, from 2 to 6 p.m., although Louisville runs its branches from 2 to 9, while the central reading rooms are open only from 2 to 6. In Pittsburg the hours are from 2 to 6 in all the libraries, and in these four hours at the main reading rooms almost as many attend as during the thirteen hours on weekdays. The majority remain the entire afternoon; a quiet, intent set of readers, mostly men.

New Orleans and Omaha find from 1 to 6 p.m. convenient for their readers, while St. Paul and Indianapolis take each a full day, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. In Chicago the day is a little shorter, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the main library, and 12 m. to 6 p.m. at the branches. Los Angeles and Denver make use of the entire afternoon and evening, from 1 to 9 or 9.30 p.m. Five hours in the afternoon, 1.30 to 6.30, are given to the reading public of St. Joseph, Mo., although during the afternoon books are issued also. Hartford, Conn., takes an hour and a half longer, 1 to 7.30 p.m., and supplies in that time the book needs of several Sunday schools. In Cleveland the attendance at the branches on Sunday is larger than it is on weekdays. Cincinnati has probably the longest and best attended library Sunday in the country, the hours being at both main and branch libraries the same as on weekdays, from 8 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

A comparison of Sunday and weekday attendance is almost impossible to make for several reasons. Unless the figures for the reading room and the circulating departments are kept separate no just idea of the number of persons attending a library can be had. Even when the statistics of each department are recorded accurately, allowance must be made for the fact the hours are only one-third of those of other days. The amount of reading done on Sunday, too, is greater because readers on that day remain longer than those who drop in during the week. Probably during none of the four hours of any weekday afternoon is there a larger number of readers present at any one time, and yet the figures for the weekday attendance may be several times that for Sunday. So in any computation of the comparative attendance of readers in both main and branch libraries this is a point that should be remembered.

Boys and girls are barred from the children's room in some places and in others they are welcomed. In Hartford, Conn., many children come to the library on Sunday to read books or to look at pictures, who are never seen there at other times. By taking out the comic supplements in the Sunday papers before filing them, the library officials in Oakland, Cal., were able to cut down the attendance of children on Sunday afternoon, which had become a nuisance to the older readers. Some librarians declare that if children are allowed to use the library freely on Sunday additional attendants will be needed to look after them, and that will require more money, which is the strongest argument that can be used to defeat any proposition in library management.

During the past few years a remarkable change has taken place in the attitude toward the open library of those who stand for the strictest observance of the Sunday. In speaking to me last summer on this subject Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, said: "I have become convinced by careful study that the opening of libraries on Sunday afternoons and evenings, with no changing of books and only voluntary service by library employees, is a wholesome element in promoting the higher uses of the day. The Young Men's Christian Associations, whose directors include leading men in all evangelical churches, generally open both reading room and library on Sunday afternoons. It is a mistake to confuse libraries with museums, which only special students would care to see oftener than holidays allow, including Saturday half holidays. But a library, especially if tactfully managed by one who would lure the public to the best thoughts, might be of great benefit in a city's revival of Sabbath observance."

In the libraries of very few cities are books issued on the Sunday, and the practice is not popular anywhere. The machinery of the circulating department should come to a complete standstill on the first day of the week. Any movement toward doing more than opening the doors of the libraries will always be discouraged as unnecessary by those who believe the public library can be made a useful factor in the lives of thousands in our larger cities. The open-shelf system has so completely revolutionized library conditions that the reading rooms have now far greater attractions for readers than they formerly had. For those who have homes and privacy the circulating department of the library is intended, but to those who have neither the one nor enjoy the other the reading rooms should be open every day of the week and for the same number of hours.

JAMES C. MOFFETT,
in *The World To-Day*, Nov., 1906.

SUNDAY OPENING

In speaking of the decision as to Sunday library work in Boston (L. J., 32:38), "The Librarian" says, in the *Boston Transcript*:

"Mr. Moran's dragnet has captured a librarian, but it was decided that library work done on Sunday is charitable work and not an infraction of the Sunday laws. Some librarians will be tempted to reflect cynically that so far as pecuniary reward is concerned their work might, to a large extent, be called charitable on six other days of the week as well. As members of a profession, on the whole, worse paid even than teachers, there is a substantial foundation for this opinion. But what is perhaps the first collision of librarians with "the man who dares" leads rather to reflections on the subject of Sunday opening of libraries than to the question of the charitable nature of the work. Moreover, in spite of the fact that library work is often so closely allied to charity (in the settlements, for instance), there has been a feeling on the part of many librarians that the idea of the public library as a charitable institution was unworthy and to be antagonized. It does not obtain very widely, but where it does it is responsible for curious manifestations, leading some people to smuggle public library books under their coats rather than be seen carrying them, and others to regard the books as disseminators of noxious germs. (It would be difficult to cite any authenticated case of disease resulting from contact with a book from a public library, the more so now, when most of the libraries are in almost daily communication with the health departments, and take the utmost precautions.)

"The Sunday opening question (if it is any longer a question) recalls the beginning of one of the late Robert Beverley Hale's stories. The hero, a disagreeable young man, of the 'crank-reformer' type, is going from house to house soliciting signatures to a petition for the opening on Sunday of the Boston Public Library. One gentleman, the head of a large family, refuses to sign on the ground that the librarians need a day of rest. This sets the young man into a passion in which he demands what a few library attendants amount to as against the hundreds of persons who wish to read. Both of these men seemed to have been unaware that the extra remuneration that is attached to Sunday service in almost every library has usually created a lively competition for work on that day. The discussion, therefore, seems to center about the value of Sunday opening to readers, rather than its effect on the librarians.

"The head of a large public library system once expressed to the writer his disbelief in Sunday opening. Probably he is in the minority, for the movement in favor of opening the libraries on Sundays usually comes nowadays from the librarians themselves."

"OPEN SHELVES" QUESTIONED

In the *Boston Transcript* for Oct. 31 "The Librarian" wrote:

"Theft from libraries, it has been said, is a subject of conversation which has the same attraction for librarians that the misbehavior of servants has for housekeepers. Either library thieves have been unusually active during the past six months, or else there is a returning tendency to view the crimes of book-stealing and book-mutilation with something of the severity with which it was formerly regarded. There was a time in the first flush of enthusiasm over the open-shelf system when it was unfashionable among librarians to discuss the matter at all. It was either politely ignored, or else a reference to the fact that a certain number of books had been stolen was swiftly followed by the statement that this was, of course, of no real importance compared with the advantage of giving the public direct access to the books. The chained books of the old monastic and university libraries were beheld with that pitying curiosity with which we are wont to examine thumbscrews and racks. But it can hardly be denied that the open shelf system had received severe blows in the comments which have been passed recently on some of the more notorious cases of book-stealing. Severe, but it is to be hoped by all means, not fatal. It is too soon yet to punish the innocent so severely as to abolish the privilege of direct access to the books which is greatly enjoyed in many libraries."

"The Librarian" of the *New York Evening Post* said in the issue of Nov. 3:

"Reports of thefts from public libraries are becoming so frequent and so serious that in some quarters radical measures are being advocated. Thus, in the report of the Providence Public Library, Mr. Foster says that book-thieving there has reached lamentable proportions, and that in spite of the utmost vigilance the culprits have not been discovered. A decrease in the year's circulation is explained by him as partly due to the necessity of curtailing some of the privileges that the public have heretofore enjoyed, in the attempt to prevent losses. Mr. Lummis, in his report for the Los Angeles Public Library, says: 'The enormous loss of books by theft and mutilation has led to the closing of the shelves in the reference and reading rooms. This is intended as temporary only, and only until a system can be put in operation by which the public shall not be deprived of access to shelves on account of the few thieves who abuse this privilege.' On the same subject Mr. Wadlin says, in the report [of the Boston Public Library]: 'A problem to which we are giving constant attention is the prevention of losses from open shelves. The actual loss during the last 12 months aggregates 843 volumes from open shelves at branches, and 129 from shelves open only to certain ap-

plicants. There is also considerable loss from the larger reading rooms. I shall soon propose certain restrictions which are likely to reduce these losses, without seriously impairing the open-shelf privileges. The ideal can never be reached until the abuses of the privileges are overcome.'"

In the *Post* of Jan. 5, 1907, the subject was pursued further, as follows:

"It is humiliating for American librarians, after all the pride they have taken in the 'open shelf' system, and just at the time when their arguments in its behalf seem to be obtaining favor abroad, to be compelled to confess that it is proving a failure; but conditions in our larger cities show that an increasing number of librarians are coming to this conclusion, and in one way or another are limiting and safeguarding the privilege of free access. It is one of the things of which, for various reasons, librarians do not like to speak, and they have kept the matter from public attention as much as possible, but in private conversation the writer has heard many confess that of all the problems of library administration, the loss of books from the shelves is the most serious and vexatious. Its worst effect is not in the value of the books taken, nor even in the loss of privileges suffered by the public in consequence, but in the change necessitated thereby in the attitude of the librarian towards the public. Much of the joy in library work has been due to the peculiar relation of confidence and good will between the librarian and the patrons of the library. To change this relation into one of constant distrust and suspicion and to compel the librarian to assume the attitude of a police officer is to take from library work itself its greatest charm and to drive from the profession its most valuable workers.

"Apart from the mere safeguarding of the books, however, there is much to be said on the educational side in favor of the closed stack with only a limited number of books on open shelves. Access to a large collection of books, where the only classification is by subject, and the good, bad and indifferent are thrown together without discrimination, means only added confusion to the unscholarly reader. Such a reader stands ten times the chance of making a wise selection when he is limited to a room in which there are only one-tenth as many books to select from, and that tenth a selection of the best. This does not mean that the books in the closed stacks are to remain unused; they are all readily available to the reader who really wants them through the catalogue, reading lists, and bulletins furnished by the library; but they are out of the way of the reader who does not know what he wants, and depends on sight, touch, and immediate impression in selecting his book.

"While serious doubts are being thus cast on the wisdom of the open stack in this coun-

try, there are many signs that it is rapidly gaining ground in England and on the Continent. Only a few years ago, prejudice against this American innovation was so great in England that it was deemed best by the council of the Library Association not to allow a debate on the subject at the annual meeting, for fear of stirring up bad feeling. Now the practice has been introduced into several of the leading libraries of the kingdom, including some of the borough libraries of London, and those librarians who have introduced it are enthusiastic over its workings. Losses of books reported from the open shelves are almost too trivial to be noticed. One library, with a circulation of 450,000 volumes, reported a loss for the year of only two volumes. Nothing could show the change that has taken place in a few years in the temper of the English Library Association better than the debate that was held on this subject at its last annual meeting, where a resolution was passed directing a committee to gather and tabulate all available statistics relating to the open shelf, and to send the report to each member of the association before the next meeting."

This discussion of the subject was widely copied and commented on in the newspapers of the country, and called forth several letters from librarians. Mr. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University, addressed the editor of the *Post* as follows:

"The article in your issue of Jan. 5, stating that 'American librarians' are 'compelled to confess' that the 'open-shelf' system is proving a failure' in our libraries, seems to me somewhat pessimistic and overdrawn. We must remember that the open-shelf system is comparatively new, and has been given a fair trial in but few of the larger libraries, so that it seems a little premature to confess failure. We must also remember that the great majority of librarians and library trustees are opposed to the system, and will not give it a fair trial—indeed, many of them, owing to the construction of their buildings, where the stack-room plays so important a part, cannot give it a trial. A member of the Massachusetts State Library Commission, at a Library Club meeting, within three years, said that he thought the open-shelf system was wrong, because it tempted the young to steal. A. R. Spofford, in his work, 'A book for all readers' (p. 221), states the case of the opposition thus: 'The open-shelf system requires far more space, and is more expensive; and that, however desirable its general adoption, is utterly impracticable.' My own experience has been that the keenest opponents of open shelves are those who have never given the system a trial. It is, like many other library questions, one that should not be condemned absolutely because there have been some cases of failure.

"Under ideal conditions, the statement that the unscholarly reader 'stands ten times the chance of making a wise selection when he is limited to a room in which there are only one-tenth as many books, and that tenth a selection of the best,' may be perfectly true; but where are ideal conditions to be found? Certainly not in our libraries, as yet. We have been training people to use books during the past ten or fifteen years as never before. We open children's libraries where every book is accessible, but when these children become adults we refuse them access to the shelves, on the ground that they are not to be trusted to select their own reading. And what are we to say to that large and ever-growing class of technically and professionally educated people who are already knocking at our doors for access to the shelves? No librarian living can meet the needs of these people by a 'selection of best books.'

"It is a very serious question, deserving careful study and experimentation on a large scale before we confess failure. At the Clark University library we have had the open-shelf system since its opening, in 1889, and it has been an unqualified success. We check up our books once a year, and our losses have not averaged \$5 a year."

The editor of the *Post* commented on Mr. Wilson's letter:

"We hardly need to point out that children's libraries are, in fact, select libraries; and that as regards open shelves the problem of the college library is not exactly that of the public library."

Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, of the Cincinnati Public Library, also protested against the condemnation of the open shelf system in a letter to the editor of the *Post*, saying:

"It was with considerable surprise that I read your note on the open-shelf system. I hardly supposed the system needed further championing in America. In England there are local conditions of patent rights in indicators and of 'shutinedness' in humanity, that have delayed the introduction of open shelves; but with that we need not concern ourselves.

"In the main building of the Public Library of Cincinnati the placing of books on open shelves began in the spring of 1900. The number of books so placed has increased, until at present there are 50,000 where the public may consult them without let or hindrance. This is a large open-shelf collection, possibly the largest in any one library building. I have not been conscious that the open shelf is a failure in Cincinnati. Surely the patrons of the library show their appreciation by the number of books they take for home use, 489,671 in the year 1906. The circulation in one year from the main building in Boston, according to the latest statistics, was 299,647; in Pittsburg, 222,901; in Cleveland, 354,469;

and in St. Louis, 455,898. It seems hardly necessary to explain that the books on the open shelves are selected books; that the rare books — the books difficult to replace, the sets of bound periodicals, the art folios — are not on open shelves. There were, at the close of 1906, 269,707 bound volumes in the main building, and 60,381 pamphlets, so that the open-shelf collection constituted about 18 per cent. of the bound volumes.

"People do steal books. It was my fortune before coming here to have two years' experience as an assistant in what was at that time a reference library most hedged about with safeguards against the purloining of its books. During those two years more of that library's books were offered for sale to second-hand dealers than have been of the books of the public library of Cincinnati in any two years since the introduction of open shelves.

"There is economy in the handling of the circulation, as we have fewer attendants in the circulation department than there were seven years ago, and the circulation is larger by one-third. As to economy of space, I am at a loss, as there is no more space to economize. With the influx of people who take books for home reading has come even a greater influx of those who come for the entertainment of reading, or for more serious consultation within the building, so that there is standing room only — and not much of that — during the busy hours.

"One reason for the large use of the main building in Cincinnati is certainly its fortunate location downtown on a busy street, but another is as certainly the facility with which the patrons may get what they come for — books."

To support the position taken by "The Librarian" there follows a letter from Mr. E. S. Willcox, of the Peoria Public Library, who writes:

"In the *Nation* for Feb. 7, N. D. C. Hodges, of the Public Library of Cincinnati, expresses surprise at what you said Jan. 10, to the effect that the 'open shelves' hobby of a few years ago was falling into disrepute in American libraries; that is, the larger libraries. I, in turn, am surprised at Mr. Hodges.

"Does he take an annual inventory? Business men do; a library should."

Mr. Willcox reviews the experience of Providence and Boston and adds:

"In the case of small libraries, where all books are under the immediate supervision of the assistants, the open shelf system will, no doubt, continue to be followed as it always has been."

He then refers to his paper before the Illinois Library Association in February, 1900 (*L. J.*, 25:113-115), "when the hurrah for open shelves first broke out with violence," and adds that later experience confirms what he then said against open shelves in large libraries.

SOME PUBLICATIONS REGARDING THE AMERICAN NEGRO

At a meeting of the New York State Library Association, held in September, 1906, I was permitted to say a few words regarding the literature of the negro question; and I have ventured since, at the suggestion of some who were present, to put the matter into writing. I do this with hesitancy, for the race question is so important and opinion on the matter is so varied that it is impossible to say a little without slighting much. My hope is that I may be able to call attention to a class of literature that is not often accessible to the reader in the public library. The negro question in the United States concerns a race of men; their racial characteristics, the position in which they are placed in this country, the conditions under which they live. Americans are manifesting an unusual interest in this question, and are turning for their information largely to newspapers and magazines. Here they find a condition that is a little unusual, for almost all the information that is readily accessible is written by one race. This is especially noticeable in the newspapers. Editorial comment will differ widely, but the news, which comes chiefly through the Associated Press, is everywhere of much the same character. It is written by white men and tells the story from their point of view. Accounts of lynchings or crimes, of conflicts between the two races, are presented to us always by the dominant class. When the *New York World* printed an account of the Atlanta riot telegraphed to it by a colored man of that city it did an unusual thing, and so incensed were the Atlanta editors and their colleagues that they obliged the negro to leave his home within 24 hours. With the presentation of news always in the hands of one set of people, not only do we get judgments that are biased in favor of the white race, but facts prejudicial to it will often be omitted. The negro's situation in regard to the press is one with which the labor world until recently was familiar.

What is true of the newspapers is true to a lesser extent of the magazines. Negroes learn that they must either speak in a conciliatory tone, suppressing many facts that seem to them important, or publish in England. There are, however, notable exceptions to this policy among magazine editors.

If, then, we are trying to help students in a debate or are guiding an earnest reader in his endeavor to view both sides of the negro question, we shall need further data than comes from newspaper files or the library index. For a presentation of the question from the negro's standpoint we shall have to go to the negroes themselves, and especially to their pamphlet publications. Some of the most important of these are as follows:

The Atlanta University *Bulletins*.

These are of course familiar, and yet they are missing from many libraries. They are compiled by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, and are among the few careful studies we have of the negro. Some are out of print; those that are procurable are:

- No. 1, "Mortality among negroes in cities." 24 p. 1903. 50 c.
 No. 2, "Social and physical conditions of negroes in cities." 86 p. 1897. 50 c.
 No. 5, "The college bred negro." 32 p. 25 c.
 No. 6, "The negro common school." 120 p. 1901. \$1.
 No. 7, "The negro artisan." 200 p. 1902. \$1.
 No. 8, "The negro church." 212 p. 1903. \$1.
 No. 9, "Notes on negro crime." 76 p. 1904. 50 c. This is especially important.
 No. 10, "A select bibliography." 71 p. 1905. 50 c.

These publications can be procured from Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. The university also publishes a few leaflets which may be had for two cents in postage. Among them is an address by Dr. Frank Boas, professor of anthropology at Columbia University, on the African in America.

A year ago last August there was started at Niagara an organization of the more aggressive colored men, that has since been called the Niagara movement. Publications have already gone out under its name, the most important being a reprint from the *Boston Transcript* of Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart's article on "Negro suffrage." This has many facts of value to debaters on the often mooted question of the negro's right to the franchise. The price of this pamphlet is five cents, and it may be obtained from Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

A much older negro organization is the American Negro Academy. This publishes pamphlets of varying importance, many of them by prominent negroes. They may be obtained from Mr. J. W. Cromwell, 1439 Pierce Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. The list of those obtainable is as follows:

- No. 2, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, "The conservation of races." 1897. 15 c.
 No. 3, Alexander Crummell, "Civilization the primal reed of the race." 1897.
 No. 4, Charles C. Cook, "A comparative study of the negro problem." 1899.
 No. 5, T. G. Steward, U. S. A., "How the Black St. Domingo Legion saved the patriot army." 1899.
 No. 6, John L. Love, "The disfranchisement of the negro." 1899.
 No. 7, Archibald H. Grimke, "Rights on the scaffold, or, the martyrs of 1822." 1901.
 No. 3 to 7, for postage, 2 cents.
 No. 8, W. S. Scarborough, "The educated negro and his mission." 1903. 15 c.
 No. 9, John W. Cromwell, "The early negro convention movement." 1904.
 No. 10, "The negro and the elective franchise." 1905.

No. 11, "The defects of the negro church." 1904.

No. 9 to 11, for postage, 2 cents.

There are two able and timely pamphlets by Kelly Miller, entitled: "As to 'The leopard's spots,'" an open letter to Thomas Dixon, Jr.; "An appeal to reason," an open letter to John Temple Graves," 1906.

Each can be obtained by sending 10 cents to Mr. Kelly Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Constitution League of New York, secretary's address Mr. A. B. Humphrey, 54 W. 40th street, is publishing some leaflets, the last being "The report on the commission of the Constitution League of the United States on the affray at Brownsville, Texas." All publications of the league may be obtained from the secretary for postage.

There are two negro monthly magazines that deserve mention, since they throw light on the race question: *The Voice of the Negro* and *The Colored American*. *The Voice* is published at 415 Dearborn street, Chicago, *The Colored American* at 5 Cedar street, New York. Each costs 10 cents a copy. *The Colored American* largely devotes its space to accounts of prominent colored people; *The Voice* is more controversial in character; both are free from objectionable advertisements.

The books of importance that have been written by negroes are easily found, and valued. I have often wished that Chesnut's novels might be put forward a little more; they furnish an excellent antidote to Dixon. "The marrow of tradition," the novel in which Chesnut tells of the Wilmington massacre, is one of his best. Du Bois's "Souls of black folk," revealing the inner spiritual life of the colored man, should be in every library.

There is a book that gets upon our shelves that is not worthy of circulation, Thomas's "American negro." It is written by a man who at first was friendly to his people, and then, disgruntled, made a vile tirade against them. Sometimes we have a publication of this character from a Catholic who has left the conventual life and rakes up every disgusting lie or half truth he can find against the order to which he owed allegiance; but we do not put such a book in a library. For a good exposition of the extreme anti-negro view there is nothing better than "The color line," by W. O. Smith, of Tulane University. This is the work of a scholar, and is sincere.

It is not difficult to find in the magazines careful studies of the negro in the North, especially of his economic position. Such work has been begun in the South in the publications of the department of labor, but we need to have some one write a book that shall correspond to Frederick Law Olmsted's account of anti-bellum days in the seaboard slave states.

MARY WHITE OVINGTON.

MEMORANDUM ON SOME INCUNABULA IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

THE University of Toronto has two copies of the *Sententiæ* of Petrus Lombardus. One of these agrees with Hain 10184 in the following respects: 247ff; 47 lines; 2 columns; no signatures; folio⁴; gothic type. Hain assumes that the place of publication is Strassburg and that the printer and date are unknown. Our copy, in itself, gives no clue to place or printer, but has the date illuminated in red at the end of the last column, seemingly by the same hand that made the decorative scrolls on F. 1a, and the initial letters which appear throughout the book. The medium used is oil paint, and the oil has spread and left stains, traces of which are always evident several pages further on. Lacroix in "The arts in the Middle Ages" (p. 518) refers to the use of oil paints for illuminating the early printed books. A former owner has had "Strassburg, Eggesteyn," stamped on the renovated back, but if the date 1468 is authentic it is reasonably certain that Eggesteyn was not the printer, as there is no record of his work before 1471. The leaves are numbered by hand in the old style. The back of the book is mended, but the rest of the binding is original, consisting of thick oak boards covered with stamped leather and two perfect brass and leather clasps.

The other copy of Lombardus corresponds with Hain 10186, except in the number of leaves. Hain notes it as having 243ff. Copinger counts 244ff, including the first and last blank. Our copy agrees with Copinger except that it has 244ff, *without any blanks*, and none of the leaves are duplicates as in the case of Herpf (Hain 8523), in which each of the two leaves F. 395 and F. 400 appears twice, making a total of 408ff, instead of 406ff.

The Bamberg Missal (Hain 11265) is assigned a different record of pages in Hain and Copinger. Allowing for the loss of F. 8 unnumbered and F. 164 numbered, which have been torn out, our copy is like Hain, as the following comparison will show:

Copinger—8ff. unnumb.; 132ff. numb.; 16ff. unnumb.; 11+144ff. numb.-311ff.

Hain—8ff. unnumb.; 131ff. numb.; 16ff. unnumb.; 144ff. numb.-299ff.

U. of T.—7ff. unnumb.; 131ff. numb+1unn.; 15ff. unnumb.; 143ff. numb.-297ff.

Copinger (pt. 1, p. 334) gives the total number of leaves as 321 instead of 311. Probably this is a printer's mistake. Hain says ". . . inter ff. num. 131 et 164 reperiuntur 16ff. prefationes et . . . ff. membranacea Canonem exhibentia." Copinger specifies 11 extra leaves. Our copy, therefore, lacks the 11 leaves containing the Canon. The 15 (or 16) leaves occurring between the two sets of leaves numbered 1-131 and 165-307 in our copy clearly consist of "prefationes," for the first leaf has the heading in red "Prefatio quotidiana solemniter,"

and the second line begins "Sursum Corda." These leaves contain music in which the solid, black, lozenge-shaped notes are printed on four red stave lines broken into parts about an inch in length, separated by almost imperceptible spaces. The stave and notes were probably done in two printings, as in the case of Rattoldt's Augsburg Missal of 1492. Neither Hain nor Copinger mentions music. Is this because all early missals were printed with music or is it an oversight?

HESTER YOUNG,
University of Toronto Library.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LIBRARIES THROUGH NEW ZEALAND EYES

From the Wellington, N. Z., Times

IN a letter to the editor, in the issue of Jan. 23, a correspondent comments as follows:

I have just noticed an extract from your columns in the October number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, published in New York, headed "American libraries through New Zealand eyes." May I, as one who left New Zealand in 1898 to take up librarianship as a profession, and who has been actively engaged in its theory and practice ever since, be allowed the courtesy of a little space for a few remarks on the subject?

I would not be thought to belittle by a single word the great work that has been done in the United States for library economy in all its branches. All credit is due to them for their excellent organization, their free expenditure of money for library purposes, and for their recognition of the public library as an integral part of public education. In these three matters they are admittedly ahead of the old country, but I cannot admit the truth of what is stated as an axiom in your article, namely, "that the United States of America leads the English speaking world in library science." I make bold to say that in library architecture, in cataloging, in the classification and arrangement of books, in the rendering of them available to readers, and in the internal management of libraries generally, English librarians will bear comparison with any one. British methods of work are quieter, but our American cousins themselves admit our success in attracting readers, and are struck by the crowds making use of our public libraries. It is, of course, difficult to bring any proof with regard to matters of relative efficiency, but I venture to think that no one who reads such books as J. D. Brown's "Manual of library economy," Quinn's "Manual of cataloguing," Burgoyne's "Library architecture," Savage's "Annotated cataloguing," together with the monthly *Library Association Record* and other publications of the association, will regard English librarians as behind the times or wanting in keenness about the scientific aspects of their work.

American libraries are not the only ones which try to influence the children, as your

article would lead readers to suppose. Good steady work of the kind is being done in all parts of this country, as in Cardiff (South Wales), Croydon (Surrey), and Chelsea (London)—examples which are only given as the first that come to mind.

The British Museum is undoubtedly inferior to the Library of Congress in machinery equipment, but the original ideas embodied in the arrangement of the reading room and in the storage of books in the British Museum have been more or less copied in all large libraries put up within recent years.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

In response to announcement made by Dr. John W. Abercrombie, president of the Southern Educational Association, and immediately following the final adjournment of the last general session of the association on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1907, at 1 p. m., about fifty members and friends came together for the purpose of formally organizing the newly authorized Department of Libraries.

The department was authorized by the following resolution, unanimously adopted under a suspension of the rules, after the presentation of a memorial, with accompanying papers, from the Tennessee Library Association, viz.:

"Resolved, That the formation of an additional Department of the Southern Educational Association be and the same is hereby authorized, to be known as the Department of Libraries, to have for its object the promotion of libraries and library work, with special reference to their relation to schools and educational effort, such department to be organized and conducted as other departments of the Association, and under such rules as it may adopt, not inconsistent with the constitution thereof."

Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, presided. On taking the gavel Dr. Owen said that he felt honored in being permitted to preside at the initial meeting of the new department, and that he regarded the movement for the promotion of school library interests as of the very greatest importance to the general cause of education.

Miss Nimmo Greene, principal of the Capitol Hill School, Montgomery, Ala., was named as temporary secretary. Professor J. B. Cunningham, principal of the high school, Birmingham, Ala., and the newly-elected secretary of the S. E. A., submitted formal resolutions for the organization of the department, which were read and unanimously adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That a permanent Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association be and is hereby formed for the purpose of promoting interest in libraries and library work, with special reference to their relation to schools and educational effort.

"Resolved, further, That a president, vice-president and a secretary of said department be elected for the term of one year, or until the next annual meeting of the Association, such officers to be regularly elected at each annual meeting thereafter; and that said named officers shall constitute an executive committee, to which shall be entrusted the promotion of the objects of the department.

"Resolved, further, That said department hold a regular meeting each year, during the annual meeting of the Southern Educational Association, to consist of as many sessions as may be deemed desirable by the executive committee; that the executive committee prepare a program for such meetings; and that a careful minute or record of the proceedings be kept and published in the *Journal* of the Association."

The chairman announced that he thought it would be a good plan for the paper of Mr. G. H. Baskette, and his own remarks during the morning session of the association, to be printed as a part of the proceedings of this meeting of the department, rather than as a part of the general proceedings, in order that five hundred separates of the minutes and the papers, together, could be printed as a campaign document, for the purpose of strengthening and arousing interest in the association and the department. The suggestion, on motion, was unanimously adopted and the secretary of the association asked to comply with the request.

The committee, through Dr. Owen, its chairman, reported the following nominations: president, G. H. Baskette, Nashville, Tenn.; vice-president, Professor Joseph S. Stewart, Athens, Ga.; secretary, Miss Nimmo Greene, Montgomery, Ala. The report of the committee was adopted, and the names of the persons nominated were declared duly elected to their respective positions for the ensuing year.

Mr. Baskette was asked to come to the chair, but he begged to be excused, and requested Dr. Owen to continue as the presiding officer for the remainder of the session.

The chairman suggested the wisdom of having the department enrolled as a member of the American Library Association. There was ready and unanimous concurrence in the suggestion and it was so ordered.

Attention was called to a news item in the morning paper, *The Montgomery Advertiser*, in which mention was made of the purpose of the Alabama Educational Association to ask the coming session of the state legislature for assistance in the establishment of rural school libraries. In aid of the movement the following resolution was, after discussion, unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association place itself on record as most earnestly favoring all progressive library legislation, and particularly such legislation as has for its primary purpose the establishment and support of libraries for rural schools."

After co-operation in the development and aspirations of the new department had been strongly urged by the chairman and others, the meeting stood adjourned.

NIMMO GREENE, *Secretary*.

American Library Association

President: C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Executive offices: 34 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

ASHEVILLE PROGRAM

Five general sessions are planned, and at least one session of each of the four sections and of the three affiliated societies.

The central topic of the general program, apart from the usual volume of purely business and routine reports, will be the "Use of books" and in carrying out the details for the different sessions the program committee have laid under contribution some of the different sections, committees and affiliated societies. For instance, the committee on public documents will furnish the program for one session, the National Association of State Libraries for another; the League of Library Commissions, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the different sections, will each be asked to provide a paper which shall relate to the general topic.

One session will be devoted to the library development of the South, in preparing for which the program committee have had the invaluable assistance of Miss Anne Wallace.

A number of papers have been promised from competent persons on the use of certain classes of books, such as Art, Scientific, Technical, Medical, Patents, Fiction, etc., and a number of interesting movements, expedients and efforts in the direction of larger and easier use of books will be described.

A decided innovation will be the commercial symposium, in charge of the committee on library administration. All booksellers, binders, dealers in library furniture and supplies, makers of fumigators or filing systems, of dummies or dating stamps will all be given a hearing, and encouraged to make extensive exhibits. The secretary will be glad to have applications from any commercial people desiring time on the program of this section, and arrangements for exhibition space may be made by addressing A. L. A. Headquarters. The local committee have asked for two afternoons to be given up to sight seeing in the beautiful North Carolina mountain country.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The committee on public documents makes the announcement that two hours of the fourth general session at the Asheville Conference will be given over to the consideration of the public document question. Among the speakers will be the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents.

The feature of the program has been arranged solely that librarians, and especially those of depository libraries, may have the opportunity of meeting the authorities in

charge of the printing and distribution of public documents.

This is the first time this opportunity will have been provided. All the depository libraries, in particular, that can possibly do so, are urged to avail themselves of it. The committee will welcome suggestions.

A. R. HASSE, *Chairman.*

NOTES FROM THE COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

McClure, Phillips & Co. have agreed to issue Hill's "Pettison twins" in an edition specially bound for library use. This book is listed in the February *A. L. A. Booklist*. Word from the publishers was received too late to have notice of this special edition included. Price to libraries is \$1.10.

F. A. Stokes Company will issue Harold Bindloss's new novel, "The dust of conflict," in a special library edition. Price to libraries is \$1.10.

A. C. McClurg & Co. will issue, some time during the year, editions of standard fiction, and have agreed to put them into a special binding for libraries.

A. L. BAILEY.
W. P. CUTTER,
DR. G. E. WIRE.

State Library Commissions

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

The seventh annual report of the commission covers the year ending Oct. 31, 1906. The most important new work of the year was the summer school, opened May 23, at Asbury Park. Twenty finished the course, which was under the direction of the commission organizer, Miss Askew, and the experiment as a whole proved an even greater success than had been hoped. It is proposed to continue the school next summer.

"Free public libraries have been established during the year at Cranbury, Cream Ridge, New Egypt, Essex Fells, Crosswicks, Hamilton Square, White Oak Ridge, Edgewater Park, West Park, Middletown, Kearny and Waretown; the libraries on Chatham, Wharton, Westfield and Allentown have been made free and put under municipal control. This makes 17 free public libraries that were established. Seven libraries have added children's rooms or alcoves, and nine have added reference departments. Appropriations of \$100 each have been made to Summit and Cranbury during the year."

Out of the supplemental appropriation for travelling libraries of \$2500, 2525 books were purchased. The aggregate book circulation from the 457 libraries sent out was, in round numbers, 71,000. The percentage of fiction was only 49.

"Some of the volumes of the travelling libraries are in almost constant circulation, and

while it might be expected that they would receive hard usage, the fact that but a comparatively few have been discarded after being seven years in circulation, is evidence that they are well cared for by borrowers."

The story of the varied activities of the commission is told in detail, and the summing-up of the year's accomplishment is as follows:

"Seventeen new libraries are on the record; 51 have been aided in some way in improving their methods of work; 104 have been directly aided in other lines; 204 buying lists were sent out; 21 addresses have been made in the state, besides many talks before different bodies; 29 people have been given a measure of library training; 457 travelling libraries were circulated; 3083 books bought for the travelling libraries, and 3415 prepared for circulation.

"In this connection the following summary of what has been done in New Jersey since the appointment of the commission may be interesting: when the report of the New Jersey Library Association was made in 1900, with a view of securing the appointment of a library commission, only 76 libraries were reported. Forty-seven of these libraries were free. We have on record to-day 150 libraries, 99 of which are free. Twenty-two of the subscription libraries reported in 1900 are to-day free public libraries. The 74 libraries added to the record are not all new; some of them have been "discovered" in small towns where they are struggling for existence, and have been helped to get upon their feet."

State Library Associations

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 98th regular meeting of the association was held in the children's room of the Public Library, Feb. 13, 1907. The annual report of the treasurer for 1906 showed that the association has at present 113 members, and a balance of \$112.84 in the treasury. The only paper of the evening was upon the subject of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, by Dr. R. S. Woodward, president of the Institution. Dr. Woodward stated that in the five years of its history the Institution had accomplished much of permanent value to science. During this period also many perplexing questions of organization had to be considered and settled. It was a matter of congratulation that in addition to the work of organization, the Institution had been able to undertake and supervise research along certain well defined lines. Its record for this short period was unusual in comparison with what had been accomplished by similar institutions in their early years. The work of the Institution, as now established, is along four principal lines: 1, 11 departments with directors under the direct auspices of the Institution; 2, minor researches by individuals generally connected

with colleges or universities; 3, research associates and research assistants; 4, publications. The 11 departments now established are Botany, Economics and Sociology, History, Geophysics, Horticulture, Marine Biology, Meridian Astronomy, Nutrition, Evolution, Solar Physics, and Terrestrial Magnetism. The character of work of each of these departments was described somewhat in detail. Special reference was made to Mr. Luther Burbank, in charge of the department of horticulture of the institution, in regard to whose work many misconceptions exist. Along the second line of work, the Institution is co-operating with about 100 institutions, through about 400 individuals. The system of research assistants, by which aid is given to young men and women of special promise, has not been altogether successful; there have been thus far 50 such investigators. Of publications, the Institution has issued 52 and has about 30 in press. The rate at which they will be published in the future will be 25 or 30 per year. In the matter of distribution of publications there has been considerable difficulty. Though the publications are not disposed of wholly by sale, it is the opinion of Dr. Woodward that they should be. In this connection he urged that the United States government and institutions of learning abandon the free distribution of their documents. The Institution is in danger of being swamped by the bibliographies which have been offered to it for publication. It would require 50 times the income to publish all that had been offered. Bibliography, Dr. Woodward observed, is the platitude of research. Those who were unable to establish claims for aid from the Institution on other grounds, usually resorted to bibliography. He deprecated the tendency to publish extensive lists of literature in connection with memoirs, being not at all in sympathy with the bibliographer who sought for every unimportant item in order to have his bibliography complete. For the coming year about \$660,000 has been appropriated by the Institution for researches. Probably not more than one per cent. of the worthy projects presented to the Institution can be aided. Criticism of the Institution had been made, and some of it was just. The aid which had been granted to some local institutions had, no doubt, weakened them. In closing, Dr. Woodward called attention to the increasing popular appreciation of scientific discoveries.

At the close of the address the meeting adjourned. About 80 were present.

EARL G. SVEM, *Secretary*.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Dr. G. W. Peckham, Public Library, Milwaukee.

Secretary: Miss Maud R. MacPherson, Public Library, Watertown.

Treasurer: Miss Stella Lucas, Public Library, Menominee.

The 17th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held at La Crosse, Feb. 21-22. Librarians, trustees, teachers, club women, and others interested were in attendance from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois.

An address of welcome was extended by Mr. E. E. Bentley, trustee of the La Crosse Public Library, to which response was made by President Buell. A letter was read from Mrs. Arnie Smith Ross, president of the North Carolina Library Association, inviting members of the association to attend the meeting of the A. L. A. at Asheville in May. Miss Harriet A. Wood, librarian at Cedar Rapids, Ia., then gave a most delightful talk on her impression of foreign libraries. This was followed by a Round Table on "Successes and failures in library buildings and furnishings," conducted by Miss K. I. MacDonald, of the Free Library Commission. This proved a most interesting feature, bringing out good and bad points in buildings recently erected in Wisconsin.

Mr. Herbert L. Ward, director, Public Museum, Milwaukee, opened the afternoon session with a paper on "The library and the museum," in which he ridiculed the primitive and abortive attempts of libraries in establishing so-called museums in connection with libraries. Mr. Ward advised against any attempt at the establishment of a museum under the management of the library, pleading for a separate building and administration. The small libraries were not alone, he insisted, in inaccurately labelled specimens, as he had seen numberless untruthful labels in one of the country's great libraries. Although protesting against the establishment of ineffective museums, Mr. Ward outlined what could be done by small libraries in this particular, begging the librarians, if such were established, to remember that a museum is a collection of labels illustrated by specimens rather than the reverse, as commonly supposed. Mr. Ward's paper precipitated a lively discussion. Many champions were found for even small museums in connection with libraries being used in many instances to draw children and older folks into libraries and thus lead them to books. Mr. Legler insisted that the book was but the enlarged label in the museum sense of the word.

In Miss Margaret Palmer's paper on "Some collateral phases of library activity," which followed, the author insisted that the museum was an important factor in the modern library. Miss Palmer also advocated the maintenance of art galleries and other means of drawing people and arousing interest in the library in the community.

Mrs. W. A. Tripp, of the Campbell Library Association, told of the workings of this little association of farmers and farmers' wives who have established a little free public library. A paper on "The library and the rural

telephone," contributed by Mrs. D. E. Allen, volunteer librarian of a little country library, was listened to with great interest, as it told of the ways in which the telephone was used to answer questions asked by farmers, students and teachers for miles around in the surrounding country.

Miss Renée B. Stern, ex-library supervisor, Chicago Telephone Co., told of the work done in interesting telephone operators in good literature. Miss Stern was employed by the Telephone Co. to look after the welfare of the employees, one branch of the work being to find out the taste of the girls and to guide it in right paths. Miss Stern displayed an interesting little periodical which contained much helpful literature for the girls.

An illustrated lecture on "The housing of books" was given by George B. Ferry, of Ferry & Clas, Milwaukee. Mr. Ferry traced the development of library architecture from the beginning and showed examples of old and new types. An informal social hour was enjoyed after Mr. Ferry's lecture, giving opportunity for social intercourse and acquaintanceship.

Friday morning President Buell delivered his address. This proved to be a delightful exposition of the work of the modern librarian, with many hits as to her endeavors to reach every man, woman, and child in her community. Dr. L. D. Harvey, superintendent of schools, Menominee, Wis., then spoke on "The library and the school," making a powerful plea for co-operation and for the adequate support of the work on the part of the public. A discussion followed this interesting address.

Miss Miriam E. Carey, librarian state institutions, Des Moines, Ia., described her work in visiting the several institutions, selecting proper books for the insane, convicts and inebriates. Miss Carey emphasized the need of careful selection of books for the classes mentioned, and stated that lists of suitable literature were now being prepared for guidance.

Miss Helen D. Gorton, president of the class of 1907, of the Wisconsin Library School, then told of the workings of the new institution from the standpoint of the student. Miss Gorton paid a high tribute to the thoroughness of the course of study offered.

The Hon. Harlan P. Bird, founder of the Free Library of Wausaukee, spoke on "The library the rich man's opportunity." Mr. Bird insisted that no better use could the philanthropist make of his money than by investing it in a free public library. The next subject for discussion was that of "Better support of libraries from the standpoint of the public, the trustee, the librarian, and the commission," the subjects being handled by J. E. McConnell, La Crosse, Wis.; Judge John Brindley, trustee, La Crosse; Dr. George W. Peckham, librarian, Milwaukee, and Miss C. F. Baldwin,

secretary Minnesota Public Library Commission. Each speaker made a strong plea in behalf of the interests represented.

Mr. F. W. Faxon, of Boston, of the travel committee of the A. L. A., spoke of the forthcoming convention at Asheville, and urged Wisconsin librarians to attend the meeting.

On Friday evening the lecture by Shailer Mathews, of Chicago, editor of *The World Today*, on "The making of a modern magazine," proved most delightful and interesting. Dr. Mathews showed the mechanical processes in the making of a magazine, together with the business and literary side.

At the business meeting, a committee was appointed consisting of H. E. Legler, Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, and Mrs. W. G. Clough to make an exhibit of Wisconsin library work at Jamestown in the proposed Wisconsin state building, should one be erected by the state authorities. A committee will be appointed by the incoming executive board to outline work for the association.

Invitations were received from Milwaukee and Waukesha which were accepted, it being the intention to divide the sessions between the two cities. The executive board was urged to arrange for the meeting at a time other than in the month of February. Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary Minnesota Public Library Commission, was elected to honorary membership by a unanimous vote.

Resolutions expressing the appreciation of the visiting librarians for the many courtesies extended by the citizens of La Crosse were adopted. The resolutions also expressed the pleasure occasioned by the attendance of librarians from other states.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Dr. G. W. Peckham, Milwaukee; vice-president, E. C. Thiers, Kenosha; secretary, Miss Maud R. MacPherson, Watertown; treasurer, Miss Stella Lucas, Menominee.

MARY A. SMITH, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Chicago Public Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, John Crerar Library.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on Thursday evening, Feb. 14. The president, Mr. Roden, called the meeting to order.

After preliminary announcements he introduced Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Mr. Legler explained that his subject, "A little catalog of lost books," was an address with a "bookish flavor," and would be in no way technical, and so it proved. Mr. Legler's "lit-

tle catalog" consisted of titles of books mentioned in literature, which he has been unable to identify in any library catalog or trade list. In browsing about he has been attracted by many interesting old titles. He said that the book which interested our friend Samuel Pickwick would certainly interest us, that Prospero's "Book of magic" would be a most valuable possession, that to know the title of Catherine de Medici's poisoned book would more than satisfy an idle curiosity. His many other citations from "Middlemarch," "The Newcomes," "Quo Vadis," "Vicar of Wakefield" and the works of Charles Lamb made a most entertaining list of unidentified titles.

The subject was unique, and the address altogether delightful. Mr. Roden expressed to Mr. Legler the club's appreciation and thanked him for a most enjoyable evening. The attendance was 42.

ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Secretary*.

HUDSON RIVER LIBRARY CLUB

President: John C. Sickle, Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.

Secretary: Miss Marion F. Dutcher, Poughkeepsie.

Treasurer: Miss Blanche B. Shelp, New Paltz.

A meeting to organize an association for libraries in towns in the vicinity of the Hudson River was held at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, Jan. 30. Librarians were present from the New Paltz Normal School, Milton Library, Pleasant Valley Library, Brewster Library, Field Library, Peekskill, Kingston City Library, and Yonkers Public Library, as well as the assistants in the Adriance Library.

H. N. W. Magill, of Pleasant Valley, was made temporary chairman. A proposed constitution was presented and adopted provisionally, and officers were elected as above, and also vice-president, Miss Helen M. Blodgett, of Yonkers. An executive committee was chosen, consisting of the president and secretary, and Miss Louise Hinsdale, of Kingston, Mrs. Robert G. Hallock, of Milton, and Mr. Magill.

Some discussion of matters pertaining to library interests followed, and the name Hudson River Library Club was selected. The club will meet in Yonkers on March 27.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

President: John J. Macfarlane, librarian, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The third meeting of the season of 1906-1907 was held on Monday evening, Feb. 11, 1907, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library. Upon motion the reading

of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. The president then introduced Professor Allen C. Thomas, librarian and professor of history at Haverford College, who spoke on the "Charles Roberts collection of autographs," which through the generosity of Mrs. Roberts is now owned by Haverford College.

After giving a brief sketch of Mr. Roberts, Professor Thomas explained in some detail the system of classification and method of cataloging used in arranging this collection, which numbers about eight thousand autograph letters. Among others, the collection includes a complete set of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; autographs of the delegates to the Albany Convention of 1754; of the members of the Stamp Act Congress of 1765; of the Congress of 1775; of the signers of the Articles of Confederation; of the members of the Continental Congress; of the framers of the Constitution of the United States; of the generals of the American Revolution; of Presidents of the United States and their wives, cabinet officers, etc. Autographs of all the monarchs of England from Henry VII. to Victoria, except those of Edward VI. and Mary I., are included, as are also those of most of the French kings from Louis XI. to Louis XVIII., of Napoleon, and of many French statesmen. Among the illustrious sovereigns of other countries whose autographs appear are Ferdinand and Isabella, Charles V., Gustavus Adolphus and Frederick the Great. English poets from the time of Dryden to the present day are well represented in the collection, as well as the prose writers, novelists, statesmen, scientists, and clergymen of both England and America, while many literary names of Italy, France and Germany are included also.

Autograph letters illustrating the value and interest of the collection were read by Professor Thomas in the course of his address, at the close of which a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the speaker by the audience.

Mr. Macfarlane then called the attention of those present to the announcement of the 11th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., on March 15-16. The meeting was then adjourned, and was followed by the usual reception and tea.

Through the courtesy of Professor Thomas an exhibition of 35 representative autographs from the Charles Roberts collection, ranging from one signed by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to a letter written by Walt Whitman from Washington during our civil war, was displayed in the exhibition cases of the library, so that those present could examine them in detail.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

SOUTHERN TIER LIBRARY CLUB

President: D. B. Tripp, Peck Memorial Library, Marathon.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Jennie Kennedy, Southworth Library, Dryden.

The fourth annual meeting of the club was held in the Binghamton Public Library, Jan. 23-24, 1907. Binghamton, Athens, Dryden, Elmira, Marathon and Waverly were represented at this meeting, the total attendance counting 18. Mr. W. R. Eastman, of Albany, was also present. Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew, librarian of the Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, presided.

The Wednesday afternoon session was opened by Superintendent of Schools J. Edward Banta, Binghamton, who extended a hearty welcome in behalf of the trustees. Mr. Banta then spoke on "Schools and the library."

W. F. Seward, librarian of the Binghamton Public Library, spoke on "Advertising-news-papers and the library." He said that a library could advertise by preparing lists to be sent to the Central Labor Unions and distributed from that center, as well as by sending them to foremen of factories. These lists are then either posted in conspicuous places or distributed to the workmen. Items should be given to the newspapers daily, also frequent lists of new accessions.

Mr. J. W. Livingston, of the Peck Memorial Library, Marathon, followed with an excellent paper on "Book selection."

A short business meeting was held Thursday morning, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, D. B. Tripp, trustee of the Peck Memorial Library, Marathon; vice-president, Miss Louise Ruckteshler, Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich; secretary and treasurer, Miss Jennie Kennedy, Southworth Library, Dryden.

Miss Ursula K. Johnston, of the Binghamton Public Library, described the work done in the children's room. The hope of the future she said lay in the children who should have, if nothing more, at least a corner with a few books which they might call their own. If even this were not possible, then the children's story hour should be instituted.

"Subject lists and bulletins" was opened for discussion by Miss Agnes M. Brown, of the Binghamton Public Library.

At the round table, which concluded the meeting, the following topics were discussed: lecture course, book discussion, subjects for debates, reference work. W. F. SEWARD.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul.

Library extension was discussed at the meeting of the Twin City Library Club held Feb. 5 at the tea rooms of Field, Schlick & Co.

The library club has taken an active interest in library extension work, and is working for its expansion. Senator V. L. Johnson, of

Center City, spoke highly in favor of the extension work, saying it is of inestimable good and a lasting benefit to the state. Senator Sullivan, of Stillwater, Representative Timberlake, of Minneapolis, and Lieutenant Governor Eberhardt all spoke to the same effect, highly commending the plan and offering to support it.

The officers of the club for this year were elected, as follows: president, Gratia Countryman, librarian Minneapolis Public Library; vice-president, Warren Upham, secretary State Historical Society; secretary and treasurer, Clara F. Baldwin, librarian State Public Library Commission; executive committee, Mrs. Katherine McK. Beals, of the St. Paul Public Library, and J. T. Gerould, of the State University Library.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Two new students have registered for the special course, Miss Susan K. Becker, graduate of Drexel Institute, 1903, and Miss Lydia A. Phillips, of the Illinois State Library School, September, 1905-December, 1906.

Mr. Hopkins is giving a course of lectures on "The modern public library movement." His object is to give the students some conception of the development of libraries since 1876, and in a few words to show what the different libraries throughout the United States, including a few in Canada, stand for. This course is of special value, as it gives the students a glimpse into the wider field of library work. The children's librarians are also attending these lectures.

Courses in "Reference" and in "Business methods" have begun. In each of these courses much time is spent in working out practical problems. The lectures in "Business methods" include the following subjects: business letters, schedules, statistics, reports.

Feb. 4 and 5 Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson gave two lectures on bookbinding. The class visited the bindery of the library with Mr. Emerson, who explained the different steps in the binding of a book.

The students are attending the monthly conferences of children's librarians, where the various problems that the children's librarian meets are discussed.

FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT, *Director.*

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Mary P. Farr, '95, has been engaged to organize the public library of Zanesville, O. She will begin work March 3.

Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of circulation department of the New York Public Library, spoke to the class on Feb. 6 on the subject of the administration of branch libraries.

The students and staff of the library school

had the very great pleasure recently of seeing the private library and picture gallery of Mr. George C. Thomas, of the board of trustees. A most delightful afternoon was spent among the books and pictures. Mr. Thomas's collection is among the finest in the city.

The library school students attended the binding round table discussion which was held Feb. 8 in connection with the binding exhibit lent by Mr. John Cotton Dana, and which proved to be a very successful one. Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson, binder for the Free Library of Philadelphia, led the discussion. Many questions were asked by the librarians present, which Mr. Emerson could answer from the practical binder's point of view. His familiarity with the needs of public library binding made his replies of value to librarians. The discussion was most informal.

Miss Mary E. Kaighn, '05, has been engaged to organize the Lutheran Theological Library at Mt. Airy, Pa. The library will soon occupy its new building, which is called the Kruth Memorial Library. Miss Agnes V. P. Wright, '05, will assist Miss Kaighn.

Miss Helen M. Bunting, '98, who since her graduation has been in charge of the reference department of the Free Library of Philadelphia, has been made librarian of the Lehigh Avenue branch of the Free Library.

Miss Edith F. Pancoast, '01, has been appointed librarian of the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director.*

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER SESSION

A number of applications have already been received for the Summer School, which will be in session from June 5 to July 17. The school will make no charge for instruction to those engaged in library work in New York state, but to others the fee will be \$20 for the six weeks' course.

Miss Corinne Bacon, instructor in the New York State Library School, will have general charge of the Summer school, and will give 20 lectures on dictionary cataloging, six on accession and shelf work, two on loan systems, and three or four on principles of book selection for the small library and on aids in book selection.

The selection and purchase of books will be treated of in nine other lectures: three by Mr. W. S. Biscoe on American and English trade bibliographies, two by Miss Martha T. Wheeler on publishers and how the New York State Library best books list is compiled, one by J. I. Wyer, Jr., on selection of reference books, and three by Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of children's work in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the selection of books for children.

Miss Jean Hawkins, sub-librarian in classification, who is familiar with the classification of books for small libraries, will give 10 lectures on classification and two on book numbers. Mr. Wyer will give six lectures on ref-

erence work, two on government documents, and two on book binding. Instruction in book mending will be given by Miss Rose Murray, of the Springfield, Mass., Public Library.

Other lectures have been arranged for as follows:

Rooms and fittings, Mr. W. R. Eastman, three lectures.

Subject to be announced, Mr. A. L. Peck, two lectures.

Library organization, Miss Marilla W. Freeman, five lectures.

Administration of the small library, Miss Marilla W. Freeman, three lectures.

Essentials in library work with children, Miss Clara W. Hunt, one lecture.

Seminars will be held for the discussion of practical questions and difficulties arising in small libraries.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Vice-director.*

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The lectures of the past month have been by Mrs. F. W. Bursch, '97, on "The making of a book;" J. C. Dana, on "Printing;" Miss Frances L. Rathbone, '03, on "Library accounts;" Miss Clara W. Herbert, of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "The work for children in the large city library;" Miss Sarah B. Askew, '04, on "The work of the organizer;" Miss Annie C. Moore, '06, on "Book selection for children's librarians," two lectures.

The field work of the spring vacation consists of a visit to New England libraries, covering those of New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Boston (including Medford, Cambridge, Somerville, and Brookline), and Providence. The party will leave Brooklyn March 23, returning March 30. Headquarters at New Haven will be the Hotel Garde, at Boston the Hotel Nottingham, at Providence the Y. W. C. A. rooms.

Changes in positions have occurred recently as follows:

Miss Leslie Merritt, '00 and '01, has been engaged to reclassify the Madison (Wis.) Public Library.

Miss Sarah Ball, '02, has been appointed head of a branch of the Newark Free Public Library.

Miss Kathrine Rutherford, '06, is temporarily engaged at the Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miss Clara C. Field, '05, is organizing the Public Library of Oxnard, Cal.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course on administration was begun Feb. 1. This course, which covers 20 lectures given by Miss Anne Wallace, director, is especially stressed in the work of the class, as the school makes a specialty with its graduates of organization work in small libraries of the South.

Miss Sara Manypenny, of Washington, D.

C., '06, has just been appointed to a position in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress.

Miss Lila May Chapman, '06, has completed the organization and cataloging of two new Carnegie libraries—Ensley and Gadsden, Ala.—and is now doing work in the library of Atlanta. ANNE WALLACE, *Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

It has been definitely decided to hold a summer session in library science this year. There will be a six weeks' course, beginning June 24 and ending Aug. 4. The school will be under the direction of Miss Mary L. Jones.

A more complete announcement of the course will be made later. J. C. ROWELL.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The alumni lectures were given Feb. 4-9 by Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission and president of the League of Library Commissions. The general subject was "Problems of the small library." The special topics were:

1. What constitutes a small library? Its limitations, its problems, and its advantages.
2. Organization and reorganization. Simplifying the records.
3. The library trustees and the library budget.
4. Library hours and time schedule.
5. Library housekeeping. Care of the building and equipment.
6. Library extension through library commissions.

The course was furnished through the generosity of the Illinois Library School Association, and proved of practical benefit and an inspiration to the students. An abstract of the lectures is being published by the association for distribution to all former students of the Illinois school.

The seniors are spending the month Feb. 11-March 11 in field work in the state. The public libraries of Bloomington, Danville, Decatur, Evanston, Galesburg, Jacksonville, Joliet, Oak Park and Rockford have granted the privilege of work at the loan desk, the reference desk and in the children's room. Several seniors are specializing in the University of Illinois Library. At the end of the month the class will meet in Chicago for the annual library visit.

Mr. F. W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Co., gave an informal talk on "Periodicals" to the juniors on Feb. 20.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association at Bloomington, Feb. 20-22, the Library School had a dinner and reunion at the Illinois Hotel, at which 19 were present. The plan of the Illinois Library School Association this year in appointing one member in each state to arouse interest in attending the state meeting, and to plan a reunion, is working very well.

PERSONAL NOTES

Renée B. Stern, '08, has resigned as library supervisor for the Chicago Telephone Co.

Georgetta Haven, B.L.S., '00, has returned from a two years' absence abroad and is spending the winter in Florida.

May L. Martin, B.L.S., '01, has resigned as cataloger at the Cincinnati Young Men's Mercantile Library to accept a position in the Cleveland Public Library.

Mrs. Grace Goodale Keator, B.L.S., '03, is now living at Empire, Canal Zone, Panama.

Willia K. Garver, B.L.S., '03, is organizer and librarian of the La Salle (Ill.) Public Library.

Julia Wright Merrill, B.L.S., '03, has returned to the Cincinnati Public Library as cataloger.

Margaret A. Gramesley, B.L.S., '04, has been appointed assistant in the Ohio State Library.

Fan E. Miller, '02-'03, has resigned as librarian of Adams Memorial Library, Wheaton, Ill.

Marcia B. Clay, B.L.S., '05, has resigned as cataloger at the University of Illinois, on account of ill health.

Christina Denny, '04-'05, is reviser of junior cataloging in the Illinois State Library School.

Elizabeth Forrest, B.L.S., '06, is organizing the public library at Tipton, Ia.

Lily Gray, B.L.S., '06, has been appointed cataloger in the office of the *Spokesman-Review*, at Spokane, Wash.

Susan Wright Steddom, '05-'06, died on Jan. 6.

Florence Hayes, of the present junior class, left in February to become assistant in the Library of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia.

KATHERINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The practice work in the Public Library has been shifted to the new Hough branch, to give the students the experience in the preparation, opening, and subsequent busy work incidental to a new building. For several weeks they will be scheduled for evening work. Both the adult and children's exercises at the opening of the branch were also attended by the students.

On Jan. 22, the evening before the public opening, Mr. and Mrs. Brett and Miss Eastman gave a reception in the Hough building to the library staff and the Library School. The trustees of the library and their wives assisted in receiving, and the staff of the branch acted as hostesses on the floor.

On Jan. 12, the regular class spent a pleasant evening at the home of Miss Barden. A mock examination afforded a great deal of amusement, the climax to which came in the announcement that the ingenious answers to such questions as Define a library visit; Where would you look to find the spare mo-

ments of a library school student? Name the uses of red ink, etc., will furnish material for the university annual, for which the committee was duly grateful.

The week of Jan. 28 was given up to the writing of the midyear's examinations.

With the first week of the second semester the following subjects are begun: subject headings, given by Miss Whittlesey; bibliography, general and special, by Mr. Williams; children's work, Miss Power and Miss Burnite; book numbers, Miss Evans.

Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, gave a course of six lectures during the week of Feb. 11, on the organization and administration of small libraries. The students are working on an interesting practical problem in the organization of a small library in the new Y. M. C. A. building, of which the Cleveland Public Library is to have charge, and which will include a public neighborhood station and a Y. W. C. A. library. Beginning with the floor plans, they will also work on the furnishing and equipment for the library and the selection of the books. The advantage of a real over a theoretical problem is very noticeable in class discussions.

On Saturday, Feb. 9, Miss Henry entertained the class at her home, and on Feb. 14 Miss Whittlesey gave a valentine tea in honor of Miss Tyler to about sixty library school and library guests. WM. H. BRETT, *Dean*.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first semester of the Wisconsin Library School ended Jan. 30, 1907, and the following day marked the beginning of the second semester, when the students left for their several laboratory appointments in the libraries co-operating with the school. The work of the first semester was devoted largely to technical lectures, and the laboratory months are designed to give opportunity to work out in actual practice the theories discussed in lectures and seminars, and the problems arising in the class-room. The busiest months of the library year are chosen for this work, as it is the season that will afford the best experience.

The students had been anticipating this period of practical work for many weeks, and took hold of it in the true spirit of library assistants. They have been most cordially received by the libraries and made to feel that they were useful. It is planned that each student shall work in two different libraries, that the experience gained may be as varied as possible. Each appointment covers four weeks, and Feb. 28 is scheduled as the day for journeying from the first to the second laboratory. Details in connection with the appointments, as boarding places, baggage, etc., were carefully considered, not only on account of the welfare of the students, but because of the opportunity afforded for business training. Each student, as a reference prob-

lem, handed in a complete itinerary of her journeys, worked out from railroad timetables. As the school pays the travelling expenses, blanks for expenses were distributed, which will be returned to the office for auditing after each trip.

The laboratory work is in direct charge of the local librarian, while the faculty of the school has a general oversight of the work, visiting each library several times while the students are stationed there. The student is received on the footing of an assistant, and is given an actual place on the schedule and a real share in the work of the library. The day's work is from seven and a half to eight hours, with one free half day each week.

That the class-room and laboratory work may be closely correlated, blanks for observation and record were given each student; these are to be filled out during the month spent in each library, and used as the basis of seminary discussion on the resumption of class work. There are seven of these blanks, and the subjects covered are: reference work, cataloging and classification, loan, furniture and fittings, accessions, including serials, gifts, etc., book-selection, and the social conditions of the city and library extension.

To the original list of nine co-operating libraries, two others, those of Marinette and Ripon, have been added; both asked for student help, which was granted, as both were doing work that would give excellent experience to a student. At Neenah, two of the students are reorganizing the high school library, ready for its quarters in the new high school building. The public libraries of Appleton, Baraboo, Beloit, Madison, Menasha, Neenah, Oshkosh, Portage and Watertown are the regular co-operating libraries.

Special lectures have been given by Dr. Richard T. Ely and Professor Dana C. Munro, of the University of Wisconsin, on the bibliographies of their respective specialties, political economy and mediæval history. Mr. Walter Smith, librarian of the University of Wisconsin, lectured twice on foreign encyclopædias and dictionaries. Dr. Charles McCarthy appeared before the class to discuss legislative reference work, and its possibilities; Mr. Frank A. Hutchins gave two talks on library extension, and Mrs. Wm. F. Allen told the class of the life and work of her sister, Jane Andrews.

The social side of life has not been neglected, even with a full curriculum. There have been various "at homes" by the faculty, and a delightful Christmas party given by two members of the class. Dr. and Mrs. Thwaites included the class in their invitation to the party that they give annually to the library workers in Madison.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE,
Preceptor.

The "Announcement for 1907" of the school has been recently published.

Reviews

BROWN, James Duff. A manual of practical bibliography. London, Routledge; N. Y., Dutton, [1906.] 7+175 p. 8°, 2/6; 75 c.

Mr. Brown takes the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin too seriously. The reverend gentleman, it is true, was not interested in that branch of bibliography which interests Mr. Brown, but that was not his fault. The popular clamor for bibliographical instruction is of more recent date.

One cannot but regret, therefore, Mr. Brown's reference to rarity as at once the watchword of old-fashioned bibliography and the bogey of modern librarianship, whatever that may mean, and the observation that it is easier to get a fairly accurate printed description of an old book than of a new one. Such remarks are pithy and sententious, but they are misleading. Mr. Brown's own treatment of the subject shows this.

After dividing bibliographical works into two main classes, the historical and the practical, he goes on to describe in some detail the former class, the history of the title-page, the colophon, the chronogram, etc., etc. And even in the discussion of the description of modern books he seems more impressed with the importance of an exact scientific record than by the desirability of adapting bibliographical information to popular use. We are glad to see this. Historical bibliography is of fundamental importance, but we should like to see that fact admitted with better grace.

If Mr. Brown is inconsistent in his attitude toward historical bibliography, he is not only inconsistent but puzzling in his attitude toward practical or subject bibliography. "So far as subject matter is concerned," he says, "it is essential that all books should be treated alike, whether they are rare Bibles of the 15th century or comparatively valueless text-books of the 20th century." And in another place he goes so far as to recommend that catalogs be made a means not only of bibliographical instruction but also of historical, literary and biographical information. In fine, the ideal bibliography, according to him, is one which will answer any question which may be put to it. All this savors strongly of the teaching of Gabriel Peignot, but there has been some differentiation of the sciences since Peignot's time, and some progress in bibliography, especially in practical bibliography.

The problems of practical bibliography require separate consideration. It aims neither at comprehensiveness nor exactness, as historical bibliography does, but at the description of selected classes of books in the interests of distinct classes of readers. It finds it advisable, therefore, as Mr. Brown allows, to look very closely into the purpose of a bibliography, and the subject it proposes to

chronicle and display, before a style of arrangement is adopted. It might have been added that this was also necessary before adopting any particular form of book description.

To conclude, then, instead of chapters on title-pages and colophons, place of publication, dates and chronograms, pagination, signatures, sizes and collation, compilation of bibliographies and catalogs, rules and examples for book description, guides and aids to books and their description, we should like to have seen chapters on the various branches of practical bibliography, the more useful literature of each, and the aims and methods peculiar to each. We should particularly like to have seen a compendious discussion of the different forms of bibliographical activity carried on by libraries.

But perhaps Mr. Brown has said all that he has to say on the bibliographical work of libraries in his "Manual of library economy," and he may have another work in store for us on some of these other aspects of practical bibliography. W. D. J.

GREVE, H. E. *Openhare leesmusea en volksbibliotheken*. Amsterdam, Maas & Van Suchtelen, 1906. 384 p. 8°.

The author of this volume is an officer in the library of the lower house of the States-General of Holland, who has been a close student of the organization and work of popular libraries not only in his own country, but in the other important countries of the world.

This study has convinced him that in the organization and efficiency of her public libraries the Netherlands is far behind other countries, and that this backwardness is chiefly due to the fact that his countrymen are generally ignorant of the rapid development, liberal financial support, manifold activities and acknowledged place in the system of public education, which mark the public library to some extent in Germany and France, to a somewhat greater extent in Great Britain, and most of all in the United States. The purpose of this work, then, is to inform the Dutch people as to what is being done for and through libraries in other countries, that they may be stimulated to do more themselves.

The subject is considered under three broad aspects: The socio-pedagogical, the technical or administrative, and the financial. The latter chapter is chiefly a description of the different sources from which library funds accrue in different countries and a tabulation and comparison of budgets. The author's reading has been very wide, not always up to date, and his sense of proportion and values in comparing and discussing American facts and figures is sometimes odd.

In a series of appendices are printed the following typical library laws, which indicate how largely the United States have been drawn upon for example and illustration:

New York state school district law of 1835; French school library law 1862; New York, New Hampshire and Connecticut state library laws; Iowa library commission law. An extensive bibliography and a detailed index are added. J. I. W.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. A. L. A. portrait index: index to portraits contained in printed books and periodicals; compiled with the co-operation of many librarians and others for the Publishing Board of the American Library Association; edited by William Coolidge Lane, librarian of Harvard University, and Nina E. Browne, secretary A. L. A. Publishing Board. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 64+1+1601 p. 8°, \$3.

This ponderous volume, prepared and edited under the direction and at the expense of the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, has been printed by the United States Government and is issued by the Library of Congress. It is in no case for free distribution, but the entirely nominal price of \$3 has been placed upon it, and copies are procurable only from the Superintendent of Documents, to whom all orders should be sent, accompanied preferably by a money order.

The idea underlying the inception of the work now brought to fruition was broached to the American Library Association as early as 1888, and a tentative report thereon was presented by Mr. R. R. Bowker at the St. Louis meeting in 1889. It was in 1896 that the Publishing Board announced its intention of beginning work upon an index of portraits, and the collection of material was begun in 1897. Within two years 30,000 cards had been prepared and editorial work upon them was begun. The accumulation increased rapidly during the succeeding years, and it was the intention of the Publishing Board that printing should begin about the end of the year 1904. At this moment an offer was made by the Librarian of Congress to issue the work under the auspices of the national library. This generous offer was most timely. It relieved the Publishing Board of all anxiety concerning the financial burden of mechanical production, and permitted concentration more definitely upon the editorial preparation of the work. It was, indeed, no small task to collate and unify the 115,000 cards which had been brought together from various co-operating hands, upon which one member of the staff spent seven years of unremitting labor. The history of the undertaking, its scope, purpose and arrangements are told in an exceedingly lucid preface contributed by Mr. Lane, the responsible editor, and no digest of what he writes would be able to take the place of his text, which is earnestly commended to the careful scrutiny

of every person interested in portrait illustration. It seems timely, however, in this review to bring out a few concrete facts, in order to demonstrate what the volume is and what it does not profess to be.

About 1181 works, representing some 6216 volumes, have been indexed for the portraits contained in them, and with certain exceptions, as noted, every portrait has been listed. An alphabetic catalog of these works is given (pp. xi-lxxiv) as a key to the volume, and in addition to this list, which includes only those books, magazines, etc., from which a record of five or more portraits was taken, numerous other portraits have been given a place *in situ*, from works containing less than five portraits. The editors recognize the unequal value of the volumes that have been indexed. This was partly due to the conditions presented by voluntary collaboration and partly to a desire to cater to the needs of the ever-growing number of smaller libraries with limited collections. It is on this account that portraits in magazines have been so largely noted. An asterisk against an entry indicates some form of photographic reproduction. This, which seems at first view to be so very important, is really of doubtful value. The reviewer has known of photographic reproductions of painted portraits which gave results in half-tone that greatly misinterpreted the original painting. Photographers as well as engravers have had "a strife with nature to outdo the life."

About 120,000 portraits, representative of between 35,000 and 45,000 subjects, are recorded in the "Index." Mr. Lane says: "The 'Index' makes no attempt to estimate or compare the value of portraits, to pronounce upon their authenticity, or to present any further information in regard to them than is plainly given in the book in which they are reproduced." And again: "Critical accounts of the portraits of historical personages and of the several reproductions of those portraits are greatly to be desired, but form no part of the objects of this book. Such critical accounts, when known to the editors, are mentioned in notes, but in this respect our work is doubtless far from complete. Our main object has been to enable librarians, authors, students, publishers, and editors to turn directly to portraits which would otherwise be found with difficulty or might elude their search altogether." This statement rightly disarms criticism of the editors, but does not relieve a reviewer from the duty of signalling a warning. The whole subject of historical portraiture is as yet in tremendous confusion. Great numbers of spurious portraits exist in public galleries and private collections. They include such as were painted with a deliberate intention to deceive, as well as those which have been misnamed on account of insufficient evidence or uncritical judgment. When criticism is applied to engraved portraits the

mess becomes an infinite tangle of stunning ludicrousness. Not only is a spurious portrait engraved and included in a serious historical work, but real portraits are metamorphosed into mediocrity. Engraved portraits are re-engraved *ad infinitum*, until the last interpretation reveals the original picture with as little hope of finding it as discovering the north star in south latitude. It has required at least two special works, those of Sir Lionel Cust and J. J. Foster, to examine critically the true portraits of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. Of course no attempt can be made here to enter into this most intricate subject, worthy of many volumes of space, beyond pointing to a few definite examples. There are no genuine portraits of Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, Sieur de Monts, Henry Hudson, Governor Thomas Dongan and Philip Freneau among American subjects. A real portrait of John Hampden is unknown. Catherine of Aragon, described as by Holbein, is probably a likeness of Margaret Roper, daughter of Sir Thomas More. The portrait of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, engraved after George Jameson, is an imaginary picture painted about 300 years after the death of the subject. Sir William Wallace, with a tartan scarf and a brooch inscribed "Libertas," is also spurious. The portrait by Rembrandt, called Countess of Desmond, is probably only a portrait of the artist's mother. The portrait by Lely, indexed under Henry Jermyn, 3d earl of St. Albans, and under Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, are both the same, but only a portrait of the latter (see *Athenæum*, March 11, 1893).

The object in stating these facts is to call a halt to the credulity of those who may be likely to use the "Index" without judgment. The reviewer believes this warning is warranted by the utter gullibility of publishers, and in particular those who supervise the illustrating of historical works. Just now there is a slight upward trend toward truth in this field, but the reviewer's large experience entitles him to aver that sinning in this matter has not yet given way largely to repentance. A certain well-known editor asked one of his contributors to insert in his "copy" the given name of one of Washington's aides. The answer he got was: "Call him John, and nobody will be able to dispute it." That is too often the attitude assumed by publishers of to-day when selecting portraits.

The A. L. A. Portrait Index is neatly printed. Subject-entries appear in boldface letter; the leading between entries is excellent; the method of co-ordinating the matter and the choice of abbreviations are adequate and succinct. The pages are very pleasing to the eye. The work is what it professes to be, and has reached consummation in a manner creditable to editors, associates and printers.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

The *Bulletin* of the Association des Bibliothécaires Français announces its program in its first number (January-February, 1907) as follows: "It will endeavor to become the natural means of communication between librarians, and to that end will receive with the keenest interest the communications and articles that our colleagues are good enough to send, whether these are members of the association or not. It will publish studies on professional questions in library economy and bibliography, and will thus, we hope, help to bring about the success of reforms that are undertaken. It will endeavor to give all the news concerning libraries . . . and librarians." This program is carried out in the first number in a series of interesting articles on French library conditions, largely reports or the answers to *questionnaires*. The constitution and list of members of the association are given. The *Bulletin* is to be published bimonthly, and the subscription to foreign countries is seven francs. Membership in the association is five francs. The association is to be congratulated on the early establishment of an official organ.

CAGNAT, M. R. Les bibliothèques municipales dans l'empire romain. Paris, Klincksieck, 1906. 30 p. 4°.

Reprinted from the *Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions*, v. 38, pt. 1.

Ceska Osveta for December has a letter from Dr. F. Pastirek, president of the Svaz Osvětový, an association for the promotion of popular culture in Bohemian countries, addressed to the Bohemian diet. Its object is to arouse interest in favor of free libraries, and to urge the establishment of a library rate of one heller in the crown of the state rate. There is an account of the Library Section of the Svaz Osvětový, whose official organ the periodical is. The January number gives the text of the proposed public library bill. February has "A plea for supporting libraries by books," by J. Pelikán; "Free libraries in Denmark," and an illustrated article, by L. J. Zivný, on "Public libraries in London." The first meeting of Bohemian librarians will be held at Prague, June 28-30.

FABRETTI, Ettore. Le biblioteche popolari e l'esperimento di Milano. (*In Nuova Antologia*, Jan. 1, 1907, p. 126-134.)

An interesting account of the work of the Società Umitaria in establishing public libraries in Milan. The work was begun in November, 1903. At the end of 1905 the sum of 25,000 volumes in the libraries and 79,005 issued for home use shows the advance that has been made. Workmen make up 46 per cent. of the users.

FIELD, Walter Taylor. The public library and the children. (*In Dial*, Feb. 1, p. 67-69.)

The INDIANA P. L. COMMISSION *Occurrent* for February contains, besides the news notes of Indiana libraries, a number of brief articles. The first of these is "Something for nothing," by W. M. Hepburn.

An Leabharlan (The Library), the organ of Cumann na Leabharlan (The Library Association) it is hoped will soon be made quarterly. This Irish addition to the library periodicals was begun in January, 1905, and numbers were issued also in June, 1905 and in April, 1906. It is sent free to all members of the association. Alternate articles are in English and in Irish, but notes, reviews, etc., in English. The first number gave an account of the objects of the Cumann, which are those of most library associations, together with the constitution. General articles of interest make up a most interesting periodical of 78 pages. An account of the Public Libraries Acts of 1855, 1894 and 1902, begun in this number, is ended in no. 2. No. 3 begins volume 2, and contains the first annual report of the Library Association.

The *Library Assistant* for February appears with a new cover design, the work of Mr. G. H. McCall, librarian of the Limehouse Public Library. The number contains an article on "The present condition of library legislation" (in Great Britain), by James D. Young.

The VERMONT L. COMMISSION *Bulletin* for December contains an article on "Boards of library trustees," by Miss Edith E. Clarke, notes on some recent books for children, and further notes.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for February has an article on early Turkish books by Gothold Weil, and an account of the low German literature collection of the Greifswald University Library, by Fritz Milkan.

WADLIN, Horace G. Library employment: its many requirements. (*In Boston Post*, Feb. 17, 1907.)

LOCAL

Aberdeen, N. C. Page Memorial L. The library, which was formally dedicated on Jan. 26, was opened to the public Feb. 2. The building is of artificial stone, with red tiled roof. The inside finish is old English, and all the fittings and furnishings are of the same general style. The interior is most harmonious and attractive.

Aberdeen is perhaps the smallest town in the state to have a free public library.

Aberdeen, Wash. At a fully attended meeting of the city council on Jan. 30, the previous action of the council in pledging \$1500

yearly towards the support of a library, for which Mr. Carnegie had offered \$15,000, was rescinded. A committee was appointed to obtain the ideas of the citizens as to the feasibility of erecting a public library by popular subscription. This committee consists of Mayor France, and Councilmen Sherwood and Hood.

Mayor France, however, not only believes that Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$15,000 for the establishment of a free library should be accepted, but has offered to give his entire salary to its support in case the city council decides to accept the offer. As Mr. France's term of office will last for two years, this would mean the sum of \$1000 for the purchase of books, according to his wish in the matter.

Mr. France hopes for the acceptance of the Carnegie offer, but in case of its final rejection he will give \$1250 toward the sum necessary for a building.

Auburn, N. Y. Seymour L. Assoc. (29th rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 1025; total 20,219. Issued, home use 46,733. New registration 865 (343 children); total 4039.

"Even the smallest libraries nowadays print the annual reports of the president, treasurer and librarian, judging rightly that the advertisement gained and public interest created by their distribution among business men and leading people of the community much more than repay the cost of publication. Our library needs advertising. Thousands of our citizens have never even entered its doors. A public institution must have general public interest and support or it will never succeed. I would most earnestly urge that the greater part of the reports of 1906 be printed in a neat pamphlet and distributed as generally as possible throughout the city."

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (24th rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 2768; total 59,328. Issued, home use 80,830; reading room use 17,562. Registration 4260.

"The new room for the use of children was opened Sept. 17, and has proved a great success. The crowded condition of the main delivery room during certain hours has been greatly relieved and people can now use the tables in the reading room at all hours of the day. As it seemed inadvisable to fix an age limit, the dividing line has been drawn between the grammar and high schools. All pupils below the high school obtain their books both for home use and reading room in this department, while those from the high school go to the main delivery room."

The long legal battle between the city of Bangor and representatives of the Hayford estate for possession of the lot in Hammond street, condemned by the municipal officers for a library site—a legal battle involving oceans of litigation, and which has extended since March, 1905—has at last terminated in favor of the city. In a rescript received in

Bangor the law court denies the petition of the Hayford attorneys for a writ of *certiorari*, and in so doing holds that the plaintiff's assignments of error are not sufficient in law to defeat the proceedings of the respondents—in other words, the condemnation proceedings have been sustained and declared legal by the highest tribunal in the state. The lot now passes into the final possession of the city, so to remain for all time.

Baltimore, Md., Enoch Pratt F. L. (21st rpt., 1906.) Added 10,626; total 298,448. Issued, home use 586,840 (fict. 76 per cent.); ref. use 98,463. New registration 13,327; students' cards 2750; cards in force 38,317. Receipts not given; expenses \$58,751.16 (salaries \$28,092.41; books \$10,902.94; periodicals \$1888.95; binding \$3202.23; coal \$1543.83; light \$2654.73).

That the library is appreciated is seen by the replacement lists, which show that—although the borrowers are reasonably careful of books—the library is discarding 100 books a day, of which about half are replaced. The borrowers include about one out of every 11 persons above 10 years of age in the city. The decrease in circulation during the past year is attributed partly to the oppressive summer weather and partly to the eager desire of the people for the very latest books, even the books of the week. Yet the books on selected subjects of a serious nature, placed in the delivery room showcase, show an increase in use over corresponding months of 1905 in each class. Hence it is felt that "though we have not had the desired increase in circulation, we are accomplishing important results in the way of training many of our borrowers." The sending of books to the public schools has been disappointing in not fixing the reading habit in more of the young people; on the other hand, the work with Sunday schools has been very encouraging, as shown by the increasing demand for books and many appreciative expressions received. 206 books in raised type have been sent to blind persons throughout the state in co-operation with the State Library Commission.

Of the seven branches and five stations it is said: "Our purpose has always been to combine in our branch libraries the advantages of independent collections of books and of the integration of these collections of books into one complete system. We have tried to place the custodians in positions of such responsibility that they would have the decision of all questions of detail, while large problems of policy should be determined after conference with the librarian." Extracts are given from reports of each of these custodians, to show the constantly increasing use of the branches and stations. In addition, books have been sent to 81 institutions, such as public schools, police and fire stations, Sunday-schools, charitable institutions, etc. The number of books missing amounted to one in every 9260 circulated.

"The library has no greater need than an addition to the central building. The present structure, erected in 1882-4 . . . does not contain features which . . . would be included by any architect now planning such a structure. The present central library may still be used if an additional building be erected either to the east or west, but it is far too small for our present needs."

A full account of Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$500,000 for branches is given.

The report as a whole is unusually interesting reading, especially in its consideration of the aims and policy of a free public library.

Boston Athenæum L. (Rpt., 1906.) Added 4479; total 226,489. Issued, home use 42,965. There were 800 shares in use in 1906, as against 803 in 1905, and 721 non-proprietors had the right to use the library. The expenditure for books, periodicals and newspapers was \$11,122.58, for binding of periodicals and books bought unbound \$645.20, and for rebinding old books and newspapers, including expenses of repairing department, \$1483.51. Regarding this last Mr. Bolton says:

"The problem of rebinding does not involve the expenditure of money only. The funds are sufficient for all reasonable demands in this department of work. It is not simply a question of routine labor, although the work, if done systematically, requires much checking, recording, and pasting of labels, that proper and accurate record may be preserved while books are at the binder's and on their return. The vital points are the available inner margin and the quality of paper, the paper frequently being so fragile that it crumbles under the process of rebinding. Some of our rarest books have been rendered nearly worthless by such frequent rebinding that the inner margin has been entirely consumed by the encroaching threads."

The record of gifts shows a number of valuable additions to the library. Mr. Charles A. Cummings's bequest of \$10,000 as a fund, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of architectural books and photographs, has been received.

The centennial of the incorporation of the Boston Athenæum fell on Feb. 13, and the trustees are preparing a volume on the Athenæum, to commemorate the event.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. The library has been having an exhibit of Japanese prints, grouped to show the progress of Japanese art from the early masters to comparatively modern times.

Brown University. John Carter Brown L. The library has just purchased the second known copy of "The libretto" (1504), the account of the third voyage of Columbus. The other copy is in the San Marco Library, Venice, and lacks the title-page, which this copy has.

California State L. (Bien. rpt.—period ending June 30, 1906.) Added, two years, 17,083 (main library 8047, travelling libraries 8486, books for blind 550); total 147,939. Receipts, two years, \$86,336.13; expenses \$84,049.24 (salaries \$32,185.40, books \$22,648.71, periodicals \$2508.47, printing and binding \$7922.65). During 1906 the borrowing privilege, heretofore confined in effect to residents of Sacramento, has been extended by a change in the regulations, so that now any resident of the state may borrow books upon application through a local library, a state travelling library, a registered study club, or a superior judge, or, where these are lacking, through a Wells Fargo express agent. This work has not been in operation long enough to determine either its advantages or its problems.

The sociological department, established in December, 1904, aims to bring about a close correlation of the library with the entire public life of the state. In particular, much practical aid and information is given to committees and members of the legislature and to other state officers; the department is, however, at the service of any other person desiring to make use of it.

There are now 225 travelling libraries in use, circulating 11,250 v.; the service is free to any community lacking a public library, the state even paying transportation both ways. 291 communities have formed associations for the purpose of borrowing these libraries, and in many cases an impetus toward a local library has thus been given. The circulation of books for the blind began in June, 1905; the borrowers now number 169, scattered throughout the state.

The distribution of study club libraries is temporarily suspended, owing to the fact that during alterations upon the capitol the bulk of the library's books are stored outside in rented quarters. All work with the public has been abandoned except that of the extension, law and sociological, and California historical departments. The work of the staff is being carried on in Maple Hall, Sixth street, near K. "When alterations are completed" the library will lose some of its former rooms, but will gain the new rooms over the senate and assembly chambers. The library sustained no loss from the San Francisco earthquake and fire; its contents have, however, increased in value as a result, and a fireproof building for their protection is strongly urged.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. A Longfellow centenary exhibition has been held recently, at which were shown not only the library's fine collection of books, etc., by or relating to the poet, but many treasures lent for the occasion.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. A beautiful stained glass window in memory of Mrs. C. D. Van Vechten was formally presented to

the library Feb. 4, with appropriate exercises. The window was given to the library by the friends of Mrs. Van Vechten in memory of her work in the interests of a free public library for this city.

She was the president of the library board from the time it was formed until her death, and it was due to her initial efforts that the Carnegie library was secured.

The window was designed and made by the firm of J. & R. Lamb.

Charlotte, N. C. Carnegie L. (Rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 765; total 5050. Issued, home use 36,120. New registration 600; total registration 3853. Reference room attendance 22,188.

Mrs. Ross's report shows a great deal accomplished with small resources.

"The librarian reports with pride that during the life of the library, with a circulation of 131,276 volumes, only five books have been unaccounted for. This satisfactory result was not accomplished without effort."

It has been decided to keep the library open until 10 p.m.

Chicago, Ill. John Crerar L. (12th rpt., 1906.) Added 54,469, of which 3187 were gifts; total 197,440. Calls for books 75,386, or a daily average of 241, an increase of 12 per cent. Estimated total use of library 308,000 v. and periodicals. The large number of accessions is due to the acquisition on Feb. 7, 1906, by purchase, of the medical department of the Newberry Library, which has been established as the Department of Medical Sciences (*see L. J.*, March, 1906, p. 138). The collection when received was stated to consist of 28,432 v. and 15,907 pm. accessioned, 979 duplicate v. and 6188 duplicate pm. With this collection was transferred, with the consent of Dr. Nicholas Senn, the donor, the valuable Senn medical collection of 10,689 v. and 14,501 pm., which are to be reckoned in addition to the gift-accessions noted above. As a whole the new department ranks well among the medical libraries of the country, though deficient in the newer medical literature other than periodical. Owing to lack of room in the present quarters of the John Crerar Library, this department will remain in its rooms at the Newberry Library until the completion of the new building.

The main library acquired on Aug. 1, 1906, the use of the rest of the fifth floor of the Marshall Field & Co. building, amounting to about 6000 sq. ft. additional floor space, and was enabled to establish a public catalog room, provide shelving for 85,000 more volumes, and make other needed improvements.

There have been 1292 admissions to the stack by registration and 398 on presentation of passes. Admission to the stacks in the new Medical Department will be given only in exceptional cases. A list of publications, 1900-06, showing those on hand Jan. 1, 1907, is given in the report. Of the many dupli-

cate volumes sold during the year, some 900 went to the Mechanics-Mercantile Library of San Francisco, which had suffered from the fire. No charge was made to that library, however, for any books received by the John Crerar Library as a gift. Volumes bound during the year amounted to 9433, at a cost of \$10,395.27; an average of \$1.10 each.

The income of the bequest of Huntington W. Jackson is, by vote of the directors, to be used for the formation of a collection on constitutional law, instead of international law, as at first planned, and the collection will bear the name of the donor of the bequest. The erection of the new building in Grant Park is held up pending final decision of its legal status by the South Park Commissioners, Mr. A. Montgomery Ward, an abutting owner, having secured an order on July 2, 1906, restraining further prosecution of the work.

District of Columbia P. L. A series of six popular lectures on art topics is being given at the library, under the auspices of the National Society of the Fine Arts.

The library has an exhibition of nearly 175 pictures relating to early Virginia history, and has issued to teachers a special notice regarding it.

Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L. (3d rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 3451; total 23,113. Issued, home use 63,900; colored branch 4337. New registration 1187; cards in force 4972.

"Of the books loaned 23,659 were loans to children, about 37 per cent., and 40,241 were loans to adults, about 63 per cent. Of the total number of loans for the year fiction and children's stories constitute 69 per cent., a lower per cent. than that usual in public libraries. Among children this percentage is only 48, while among adults the proportion of fiction reading is much larger. In actual number of loans there has been among adults a small increase in fiction and a considerable increase in nearly all other classes of books. The effect of the lectures of last winter is shown in the increased use of books for studious purposes."

An account of the free public lectures is given. There were 12 in all, on a variety of subjects.

"In order that the work of our lecture department may also be of benefit to the children we have obtained stereopticon slides upon geographical and historical subjects. The lecture hall has been fitted with black shades so that it may be darkened in the day time, and on Friday afternoons for several weeks last spring the school principals, one at a time, brought their classes, accompanied by the teachers, to show them some of these views and give explanatory talks about them. The plan has met with much favor and the school authorities earnestly desire the continuance of this opportunity for illustrated lectures to children."

Glens Falls, N. Y. Crandall F. L. (14th rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 449; total not given. Issued, home use 29,072. New registration 692; cards in force 1174. Receipts \$2444.50; expenditures \$2053.35 (salaries \$480, books \$514.95, periodicals \$97.01, binding \$89.95, fuel \$127.94, light \$77.52).

Hackensack, N. J. Johnson P. L. (6th rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 969; total 11,342. Issued, home use 58,024. New registration 552; total registration 5004. Reading room attendance 11,439. Receipts \$3508.65; expenditures \$3506.82 (salaries \$2040, books \$571.07, rebinding \$297, fuel \$240.99, light \$234.16). Johnson fund, receipts \$592.07; expenditures (books) \$592.07.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. The library has been holding an interesting exhibit of prints showing old costumes. A list on the subject is posted in the library, and has been printed in the local press.

Homestead, Pa. Carnegie L. (Rpt., 1906.) Added 4005; total 27,504. Issued 177,627 (fact. 50 per cent.), a gain of 24.6 per cent. New registration 1502; total registration 8170; gain 22.5 per cent. Small libraries are sustained at 9 stations and 10 township schools. The work of the library comprehends the many functions of an institute, or local "university for the people." During the year a lecture course has been maintained, of the best talent obtainable, and there have been educational classes in mechanical drawing, metallurgy, and common and higher branches, with a total enrollment of 212 students; in the musical department there has been a band, an orchestra, a male chorus, mixed chorus, children's chorus and a class in strings, with a total enrollment of 398. The Carnegie Library Club has had an average monthly membership of 981, with a total attendance of 67,362. The activities of this club include gymnasium and swimming classes for men and women, bowling, inter-club athletics, and concerts, dramas, lectures, etc., held in the Music Hall.

In addition to this work directly under library management, there has been active cooperation with 14 local study clubs and with the surrounding schools.

"The work of the library as a whole," says Mr. Stevens in the report, "is to benefit the people of this community mentally, morally and physically. . . . The library in all its departments has attained the highest degree of success in its history."

Lawrence (Kan.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 1766 (gifts 1526); total 8084. Issued, home use 43,723. New registration 712; total registration 3133. Receipts \$2885.61; expenditures \$2930.77 (salaries \$1140, books and periodicals \$120.27, binding \$567, light \$113.52).

The large additions were due to the Poehler memorial gift.

Manistee (Mich.) P. L. (2d rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1906.) Added 2837; total 7459. Issued, home use 54,711 (fact. 65 per cent., a decrease of 3 per cent.). New registration 1663; total registration 3393. Total attendance 42,338. Receipts \$4370.71; expenses \$4461.82 (books \$940.12, periodicals \$147.95, binding \$428.83, salaries \$1433.92, janitor \$547.50, fuel \$247.49, light \$177.72).

This report marks the completion of the first full year in the operation of the library (opened in the spring of 1905), and shows commendable progress along modern and effective lines. A popular change in the charging system has been the substitution of a "date due" for a "date issued" stamp. A duplicate pay collection of recent fiction has been established and more than paid for itself. Two weekly story hours, a boys' club and a girls' club, have been maintained by the help of assistance from outside the library. Cooperation with the schools has been encouraged in every way possible, and lectures on the catalog, reference books, etc., have been given to classes from the High School and the County Normal training class. Travelling libraries have been sent to the fire station, the hospital and a boys' home. The lecture hall has been frequently used for meetings of clubs and societies.

Moline (Ill.) P. L. The library has been closed during the severe epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has published a 33-page pamphlet, "Newark; the story of its prosperity, 1840-1907," by Frank J. Urquhart.

The library is holding an exhibit of designs selected with special reference to the jeweler's art. There are over 500 plates from recent books, from art journals, and from the standard works on ornament. There are 500 other mounted designs. Any of these may be borrowed.

New York P. L. On March 2 the 10th exhibition of American work opened in the print galleries of the Lenox Library. This shows examples of the work of contemporary American artists.

The library has offered to furnish and deliver, through the chaplains, books and magazines to every police precinct in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. Precinct commanders will notify the members of the force of this offer. Any one who desires a book or magazine will write the name of it, or the nature of it, alongside his name on a piece of paper, and precinct commanders will forward these lists to the chaplains at the central office. The chaplains will see that the books or magazines are delivered to the precincts.

The library has published a series of placards for posting in the schools, calling attention to the close relationship of the schools and the library, and giving a list of subjects on the regular schedule on which help may be

found in the library. The cards for different grades differ, of course, in the subjects listed.

School for Feb. 21 has an article on "The school libraries" (of Greater New York).

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. (11th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 2473; total 15,712. Issued, home use 8,001 (fict. 37,532; juvenile fict. 19,164). New registration 1384; total registration 9401. Receipts \$8826.56; expenses \$8374.32 (books \$2033.15, periodicals \$277.95, binding \$472.12, salaries \$2693.86, janitor \$660, light and power \$418.12, fuel \$494.19). There has been an increase in circulation of 3192 over last year, resulting from the distribution of more books among the schools. The schools have also co-operated with the library by sending bulletins for the children's room, calling attention to special anniversaries and seasons, and by sending exhibits of drawing and other work by the pupils. This co-operation has been effective in interesting the children in the library and in bringing the work of the schools to the attention of patrons of the library.

Oakland (Cal.) F. L. (27th-28th rpts., ending June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1906.) 1904-1905, added 3934; total 40,569. Issued, home use 206,900 (16,942 juv., fict. per cent. 52.64). Visitors to reference dept. 31,765. Receipts \$26,016.02; expenditures \$26,016.02 (salaries \$13,842.59, books \$3754.01, binding \$1046.57). 1905-06, added 7556; total 44,807. Issued, home use 201,759. Visitors to reference dept. 31,574. Receipts \$34,808.11; expenditures \$31,687.88 (salaries \$14,408.11, books \$6705.75, binding \$1574.01).

Mr. Greene reports the great step forward of the library in 1905-1906 as the opening of deposit libraries. There are six of these "reading rooms."

In the inventory report 1808 volumes are reported missing. Mr. Greene says: "I am far from supposing that the 1808 books missing have been permanently lost to the library. Many indications point to the conclusion that the habit of taking books from our open shelves without having them charged is on the increase, and that it prevails largely among the young people."

The report on damage by the earthquake shows that the repairing will cost at least \$3390.

Oberlin (O.) College L. (Rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1906.) Added 5006 v. (purchased 1895), 670 unbound v.; total 72,560 v., 40,677 unbound v. For home use 18,202 v. were drawn by 1270 persons. The library was open 306 days, with a total of 136,378 readers. The number of unbound volumes added is apparently smaller than usual because the cataloging of the summer, owing to the absence of the head cataloger, was not revised and passed upon until after the beginning of the present school year. In addition to the cataloged volumes and pamphlets noted above, the library owns 45,233 pm. awaiting cataloging and 49,000 duplicates. To these should be

added the U. L. A. library, now numbering 14,204 v. Mention is made of the fact that gifts of books have been received from a large number of alumni; when the new building is completed it is hoped to increase this interest among the alumni and thus develop "one of the most hopeful fields for the future growth of the library."

"All the work of the year has been carried on under the greatest difficulties, owing to the crowded condition of the building. . . . Every device has been resorted to in order to make room for the new additions as they came in. . . . There seems to be no remedy for the present situation until we enter the new building."

It is feared that the new building as now planned will little more than meet the probable first demand, but provision is made for future additions to the stack- and work-rooms. The plans call for a building nearly one-quarter smaller than at first proposed, and yet, largely on account of the high prices of building material, the bids received exceeded the money available by \$25,000. All bids were therefore rejected and new bids were to be received about Jan. 1, 1907.

Pennsylvania Home Teaching Soc. and F. C. L. for the Blind, Philadelphia. (Rpt., 1907.) There were 159 new blind readers added in 1906, making a total of 1121 upon the society's roll. 0289 v. of embossed books were issued from the department for the blind in the Free Library of Philadelphia, of which 2220 were distributed by the teachers and 4983 were sent out of the city by mail to distant parts of the United States and its possessions; this circulation shows an increase of 37 per cent. over that of the previous year. Three teachers are employed by the society to go out among the blind and teach them to read from the embossed type; the persons sought are principally adults, as they constitute 80 per cent. of the blind population and are not admitted to schools for the blind. To facilitate this work a census of the city's blind was taken during the year by order of the mayor. The library work of the society is carried on in co-operation with the Free Library of Philadelphia, with which the society has been affiliated for the past eight years.

Portland, Me. Maine Historical Society L. The new library building was formally dedicated Feb. 27. The keys of the building were presented by Fritz H. Jordan, of the building committee, and accepted by the Hon. James P. Baxter, president of the society. Addresses were made by the Rev. John Carroll Perkins, the Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, and Professor Henry Johnson, of Bowdoin College. The president's address had especial reference to the poet Longfellow, on whose 100th birthday the exercises were fittingly held.

The new building stands just back of the old Longfellow house. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, and colonial in type. The reading room is 72 x 36. The stacks already

installed will hold 42,000 volumes. The cost of the building was \$35,000. The site was left the society by Mrs. Anne Longfellow Pierce, and the money for the building was raised by subscription.

Portland (Me.) P. L. (18th rpt., 1906.) Added 2001; total 60,522. Issued, home use 103,160. New registration 3948; cards in force 6931. Visitors to reading room 23,252; to reference room 18,436. Receipts \$13,984.97; expenditures \$10,201.90 (salaries \$6179.55, books \$1186.37, periodicals \$481.84, binding \$904.26, light \$1138.52, heat \$311.36).

Rock Island (Ill.) P. L. This library, like that at Moline, has been closed during the epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L. (16th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1906.) Added 3806; total 38,033. Issued, home use 173,281 (fict. 44.6 per cent.; juv. fict. 21.75 per cent.). New cardholders 1151; total cardholders 7589. Receipts \$14,587.93; expenses \$14,211.17 (salaries \$6542.39, books \$2635.70, periodicals \$708.37, binding \$1213.50, heating and engineer \$708.59, janitor service \$960). The circulation of non-fiction shows an increase of 2.85 per cent., and a greater number of patrons accept and use non-fiction cards than formerly. Work with children continues one of the most important features of library activity, 39 per cent. of the total circulation being credited to the children's rooms. Direct work with the schools through the grammar grades received a fresh impetus during the year by the addition to the school supplementary reading department of 2410 volumes at the expense of the school district.

A steadily growing use of the reference department is reported, especially among professional men and mechanics. At the request of the Builders' Exchange a special list of titles of interest to the members was compiled and copies placed both in the library and in the exchange offices. Assistance was also rendered to clubs, schools and colleges, and the library co-operated with the Teachers' Association in the lecture courses of the University of Chicago extension work.

At the time of the filing of the report arrangements were complete for starting the local biographical section, to contain historical and genealogical material of local interest and value.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. (61st rpt., 1906.) Added 5070; total 129,731. Issued 136,837 (fict., incl. juv., 69.3 per cent.); attendance 215,460. New members 569; total membership 3912; net gain over last year 138. In the early summer practically the entire medical collection of over 1700 v., including many bound periodicals, was transferred to the St. Louis Medical Library Association. The collection had been little used and was not of great importance by itself, but in its new sphere will be of considerable value to medical practitioners.

Smithsonian Institution L., Washington, D. C. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1905; in Rpt. of secretary.) "The publications received by the Institution and recorded in the accession books of the Smithsonian deposit, Library of Congress, number as follows: volumes, 1675; parts of volumes, 23,879; pamphlets, 4350; charts, 676; total 30,580. The accession numbers run from 460377-468086. As in the past, a few of these publications were retained at the Institution for the use of the scientific staff, but the larger number have been sent direct to the Library of Congress.

"The libraries of the secretary, office and Astrophysical Observatory have received during the year 418 volumes, pamphlets and charts, and 2040 parts of volumes, making a total of 2458, and a grand total, including books for the Smithsonian deposit and the Watts de Peyster collection Napoleon Bonaparte, of 35,820." The addition of the Museum and Zoological Park libraries brings the sum total to 43,012.

The report records that the trustees of the estate of the late Dr. J. Elfreth Watkins have turned over to the Smithsonian Institution his large and valuable library of books relating to engineering and transportation, and the gift of a valuable collection of 1600 volumes on the flora of tropical America, from Captain John Donnell Smith, of Baltimore.

(Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906; in Rpt. of acting secretary.) The total of 20,718 publications was added during the year to the Smithsonian deposit in the Library of Congress, making the last accession number 475-178. The additions to the other collections as named in the previous paragraph brings the total number of additions for the year to 33,358. The record of gifts shows valuable additions.

Texas State L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1906; in 31st ann. rpt. Comm'r Agric., Insur., Statistics and History, pt. 2.) Accessions not given; total v. 32,500 (federal docs. 17,000, state docs. 8000, Texas books 3050, miscellaneous 450); total manuscripts 16,136. During the year the state librarian, Judge C. W. Raines, died and was succeeded by Mr. E. W. Winkler, who has been archivist in the library for several years. The report opens with the declaration: "Texas is destined to have the largest and best state library in the great Southwest," and later on states that the library should aim to be "the treasure house of information relating to Texas and the Southwest." Towards this end the librarian makes specific recommendations of legislation to correct some of the uneconomical methods now forced upon the library by antiquated statutes and to extend its usefulness.

The report is brief and has few statistics, owing to the fact that the librarian had been in office less than a month when it was written. Appended are the 2d-3d annual reports of Mr. Winkler as classifier and translator of manuscripts in the library.

University of No. Carolina L., Chapel Hill. (Rpt. — Jan. 1–Nov. 15, 1906; in Univ. N. C. Record, December, 1906, p. 29–34.) Added 1019; total 44,823. Issued for outside use 6948; reference use not given. Total registration 733. Receipts \$4618.88; expenses \$4058.88 (books \$1085.23, periodicals \$391.92, binding \$285.65, salaries, whole year, \$1422.50, light, heat and janitor \$250). In addition to the accessions noted above, the library has received during the year a clear title to the 15,000 volumes of the two literary societies, long counted in the total of the library possessions, but hitherto belonging to the library only nominally. A most useful acquisition has been the loan by President Venable of 400 volumes of his library to the library of the Department of Chemistry, which has greatly strengthened this department of the library. The policy of devoting a part of each summer to recataloging has been continued by the recataloging of the works on religion and parts of other collections; the Congressional document collection has also been rendered accessible; in these ways the task of moving into the new building, which work has already begun, has been much simplified. The librarian recommends: that a trained assistant librarian be secured; that the university consider the question of offering courses in library science during the academic year; that the library interest itself in all the activities of the N. C. Library Association and in all movements towards the enlargement of library interest throughout the state; and that the cornerstone of the new library be laid at the commencement time, 1907, and that dedicatory services be held on University Day in the fall.

Waco (Tex.) P. L. A series of six free lectures on the topics of the day has been held under the auspices of the library, in its own auditorium, on Monday evenings during February and March, the lecturers being principally university professors from within the state. The announcement circular gives a reading list in connection with each topic.

Westborough (Mass.) Town L. (Rpt., 1906.) Added 542; total 15,624. Issued, home use 31,327. New registration 158; total 1801. Town account, receipts \$1387.29 (appropriation \$600, dog fund \$522.85); expenses \$1002.39 (salaries \$636.92, binding and repair of books \$80.25, lighting \$121.69). Curtis fund, receipts \$676.26; expenses \$676.26 (books \$503.63, periodicals \$119.35, binding \$52.15). For the ensuing year the trustees recommend an appropriation of \$1000 in addition to the dog fund, a larger amount than usual because of the recataloging of the entire library before its removal to the new building. The new building, now nearing completion, will cost the town \$2000 above the contract price (\$28,000), owing to peculiarities of the soil not discovered in the preliminary foundation tests.

FOREIGN

Belfast (Ire.) P. L. The first of the three Carnegie free public libraries toward the erection of which Mr. Carnegie contributed \$75,000 has just been formally opened, the ceremony being performed by Sir James Henderson, D.L., chairman of the library and technical instruction committee.

Bodleian L., Oxford. "A Bodleian guide for visitors," by Andrew Clark, honorary fellow of Lincoln College, has been issued by the Clarendon Press. Starting the visitor in Cat street, in front of Hertford College, the guide takes him all through the library, even up on the roof, and gives him farewell backward glances. Details of interest abound, and even reading the little volume makes one feel the pleasures of a stroll through a library that can hardly be surpassed in interest. There are many illustrations, which add to the value. The book closes with a history of the library, some 37 pages in length.

Some unusual headings occur, as for example "Chances missed" and "Reunion after centuries." In the preface the author suggests the use of the volumes as follows:

"A glance over its pages, on the evening before going to the library, will prepare visitors to look out for the objects in which they are most interested. A more leisurely perusal, in the favorite armchair at home, will help to recall the arrangements of Oxford's great library."

A further use might be added, especially for many on this side of the Atlantic — the making vivid a mental picture of a great library as yet unseen.

Florence, Biblioteca Nazionale. The report of the commission on the results of the competition for the building of the Biblioteca Nazionale is printed in *Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi*, August–October, 1906, p. 148–153. Twelve plans were submitted, anonymously, and after long discussion the one marked "Bazzani" chosen. One thousand lire was given each of eight competitors, and 3000 lire to three others. The façade and floor plan of the accepted design are reproduced.

Glasgow (Scot.) F. P. Ls. The Hutchesontown District Library, M'Neil street, was opened on Nov. 17. This is the 12th library opened in Glasgow as a result of the Carnegie gift. The cost of the library, including fittings but not books, is between £7000 and £8000.

In the absence of the Lord Provost from Edinburgh, Baillie P. Y. Stewart presided. Two of the councillors spoke, and at the close of the ceremony a gift of £25 for books was offered by Mr. Alexander Lamberton, and a collection of scientific books by Mr. John Woyka. Both gifts were accepted.

New South Wales P. L., Sydney. There has just been issued "Public Library of New South Wales: historical notes commemorative of the building of the Mitchell wing," by F.

M. Bladen, with the apt title-page motto "Juvat antiquos accedere fontes." It is a square octavo of 82 pages, with ornamental paper covers. There are many portraits and other illustrations. In an appendix are printed the "Proceedings of the ceremony of setting of the commemoration stone of the Mitchell wing of the Public Library of New South Wales, 11th September, 1906."

New Zealand. The library parcel rate on the New Zealand railways is as follows: For library exchanges: Books forwarded for exchange to and from subscribers to recognized circulating libraries only will be carried at one-quarter parcels rates, with a minimum charge of 2d., under the following conditions, viz.:

(1) The sender's name must be legibly inscribed on each parcel.

(2) Each parcel must be open at both ends. This makes the parcel rate as follows:

| Weight. | Not exceeding | | | | Over 200 Miles. |
|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | 30 Miles. | 50 Miles. | 100 Miles. | 200 Miles. | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | |
| 3lb. | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 7lb. | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 14lb. | 0 2 | 0 9 | 0 3 | 1 5 | 0 6 |

and so on.

Newspapers posted in the colony addressed to public libraries are carried free. Books for the blind are also to be carried free from Jan. 1, 1907.

Nottingham (Eng.) P. Ls. (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1906.) Added 4369; total 117,726. Issued, home use and lib. use 409,744. Daily average attendance 8199.

St. Helen's (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (28th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1906.) Added 1108; total 40,401. Issued 231,943 (of which 8112 are reference books). New registration 2104. Receipts £1886 17s. 8d.; expenditures £1886 17s. 8d.

The chief event of the year was the opening of two new branch libraries at Sutton and Eccleston. These were the gift of Mr. Carnegie, and cost £3000 each. Sir David Gamble gave one site, and Messrs. Greenall, Whitley & Co., Ltd., the other. The branches have been largely used.

Toronto (Ont., Can.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new building was laid Nov. 27. The building is on the corner of College and St. George streets. It will have a frontage of 194 feet on the former, and a depth of 186 feet on the latter. The building, of dressed Ohio greystone and terra cotta, is to cost \$260,000. The cornerstone, containing a box with local records, current coins, etc., was laid by Chief Justice Falconbridge, with a silver trowel prepared for the occasion. Lieutenant Governor Clark presided over the exercises. Mr. Bain, the chief librarian, took no public part in the ceremonies.

Gifts and Bequests

Allentown (Pa.) P. L. A donor who does not wish his name disclosed has given \$5000 to the public library fund which has been started by the M. U. M. Circle of Hess Bros.' store.

Bath, Me. Patten F. L. The library has received a bequest of \$500 in the will of Mrs. Sarah W. Marr, of which the income is to be used towards running expenses.

Clarion, Ia. A wealthy California citizen and a former Iowan, whose name cannot be published until the gift is accepted, has offered to give the town \$10,000 for the erection of a public library building if the city will furnish the site and the books. No other conditions are imposed.

An effort will be made to raise about \$5000 more with which to purchase a site and start the nucleus of a library.

Cornell University L., Ithaca, N. Y. The library has received from Mr. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor some 500 volumes on Molière. The collection, made by Mr. Chatfield-Taylor when he was working on his recent biography of Molière, is one of the best on the subject in this country.

Danbury, Ct. The trustees of the Danbury library have just received a gift of \$10,000 from the heirs of the late Alexander Moss White, presented as a memorial.

Franklin, Mass. By the will of Mrs. Elvira Haston, of North Brookfield, Mass., the town of Franklin will receive \$12,000 for a public library. Mrs. Haston's early life was spent in Franklin. One provision of the will is that the building must be erected under the supervision of C. W. Gates. The library, founded with 116 volumes donated by Benjamin Franklin in 1785, has never had a building of its own.

Harvard University L. The will of the late Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, recently sustained by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, includes a bequest of \$5000 to the university library.

McGill University, Montreal, Can. Peter Redpath L. By the will of Mrs. Peter Redpath, late of Chiselhurst, England, the library receives \$120,000, as well as the books of the manor house library. The annual income from this bequest, however, will be less than the \$10,000 annual gift received during recent years, first from the founder, Mr. Redpath, and afterward from his widow.

Marshall, Mich. W. J. Dibble, president of the local savings bank, and F. A. Stuart, a local manufacturer of proprietary medicine, are to give this town a free library, with a fund for one year's maintenance. If this trial year proves a success they will then give a

library building, with funds for permanent maintenance.

New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind. This library receives, by the will of the late Benjamin Stephens, a lawyer of this city, \$15,000 for the purchase of books for the blind.

Olean, N. Y. Forman L. By the will of former Governor Frank W. Higgins, \$2000 is left to this library for the purchase of scientific and historical books, to be selected by the widow and sister and brother-in-law of the testator.

Portland (Ore.) P. L. The library has received from Mrs. W. S. Ladd a complete set of Audubon's "Birds."

Rutgers College L., New Brunswick, N. J. The private library of Benjamin Stephens, a New York lawyer recently deceased, was left to this library on condition that the books be kept as a separate collection, to be known as the Benjamin Stephens gift; if declined on these terms they are to go to Bishop Potter, of New York, to be added to a cathedral library; if declined for this purpose they are to go to the New York Public Library.

Winchester, Va. The late Judge John Handley, of Scranton, Pa., left a fund of \$250,000, to be invested until it amounted to \$500,000, which sum was to be used to purchase a site and erect and equip a monumental memorial library building in this town. At last accounts the trustees had been empowered by the courts to proceed with the erection of a building to cost \$100,000.

Carnegie library gifts

Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C. January, \$12,500, on condition of a like amount being raised by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen.

Fullerton, Cal. January, \$2500 additional, making \$10,000 in all.

Furman University, Greenville, S. C. January, \$4000 additional.

Greenville, S. C. January, \$15,000.

Honeapath, S. C. January, \$10,000.

Kendallville, Ind. January, \$10,000-\$20,000, according to what the town will appropriate for maintenance.

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester. January, \$15,000.

Monmouth (Ill.) College (1906). \$30,000 on condition of an equal amount being raised by the college. This requirement has just been met, and building will be at once begun.

Ocala, Fla. January, \$5000.

Orange (Cal.) F. P. L. January, \$12,000.

Otterbein University L., Westerville, O. \$20,000.

Librarians

DICKINSON, Asa Don, New York State Library School, 1902-03, has resigned his position as librarian of Union College to accept a similar position in the Free Public Library, Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Dickinson went to Union College from a position in the Brooklyn Public Library last autumn.

HEMANS, Miss Ida M., New York State Library School, 1905-06, has been appointed assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KETCHAM, Miss Ethel B., B.L.S., New York State Library School, '04, is cataloging temporarily at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

KILGOUR, Miss Edna, of Passaic, N. J., who is an assistant to the librarian in that city, has been appointed librarian of the Kearny (N. J.) Library. It is expected that the library will be ready for use about May 1.

LEADBETTER, Mrs. Ella M. (Edwards), New York State Library School, 1894-95, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Newark, N. Y.

SNOW, Rev. Benjamin P., librarian of the Parsons Memorial Library, Alfred, Me., died Feb. 13, of pneumonia, at the age of 76, his wife having died a few days before. Mr. Snow was a retired Congregational clergyman, who had done considerable editorial work.

SPAFFORD, Miss Martha E., New York State Library School, 1902-03, has been appointed to take charge of the Public Library at Southbridge, Mass., during the four months' absence of the librarian, Miss Ella E. Miersch.

STODDARD, Miss Florence L., has resigned the librarianship of the South Norwalk (Ct.) Public Library to become head cataloger of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

VAN NAME, Addison, who resigned his position as librarian of Yale University at the close of the college year 1904-05, is among those upon whom pensions have been conferred from the Carnegie Foundation.

WETZEL, Otto, assistant librarian of the Law Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., for many years, has been appointed to the headship of the library.

WHITE, Miss Alice G., having shared with Miss A. L. Bumpus the responsibilities of the management of the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass., was appointed librarian, assuming entire charge of that institution on Feb. 1.

WILLIAMS, Miss Mary, Pratt Institute Library School, '08, has been appointed librarian of the Barlow Library, a new medical library recently opened in Los Angeles, Cal.

Cataloging and Classification

The *A. L. A. Booklist* for February contains brief lists on "Simplified spelling," "Idle-hour books for high school boys," "Live books for live boys," "How to succeed" and "Men who have succeeded."

BERLIN, KÖNIGLICHE BIBLIOTHEK. Alphabetisches verzeichnis der laufenden zeitschriften. Berlin, 1906. 4+400 p. 8°.

Lists over 7000 titles.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Subject index of the modern works added to the library of the British Museum in the years 1901-1905; ed. by G. K. Fortescue, Keeper of Printed Books. Lond., sold at the British Museum, 1906. 4+1161 p. 4°.

"The 'Subject index of the modern works added to the library of the British Museum in the years 1881-1900' was published . . . in three volumes in 1902 and 1903. It is proposed to continue this work by the issue of three volumes in the years 1906, 1911 and 1916, each covering the period of five years immediately preceding its publication. In the year 1921 these three volumes will be incorporated in a 'Subject index' for the period of 20 years from 1901 to 1920, inclusive.

"The present volume forms the first of the proposed issue . . . The number of entries in the volume is 51,400, and as the former index contained 155,000 entries, students have now at their disposal a classified list of 206,400 books representing the recent literature of all countries of European and Western civilization."—*Preface*.

The CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH in its *Monthly Bulletin* for January has an interesting account of "Reading circles for girls and boys," with "Selections for reading aloud to boys" (p. 6-20), and "Selections for reading aloud to girls" (p. 20-29).

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Accessions from Sept. 1, 1906, to Jan. 1, 1907. Chicago, 1907. 16 p. 8°.

The CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY has begun the issue of *The Teachers' Leaf*, uniform with *The Children's Leaf*. v. 1, no. 1, is dated January, 1907. In February the fourth number of the *Children's Leaf* appeared, being a Longfellow number.

DEVONSHIRE, Mrs. R. L. French books for our daughters. (*In National Review*, Feb., p. 1022-1033.)

Includes lists under three headings: (1) Books suitable for children under 12; (2) Books suitable for young people and children over 12; (3) Novels which grown-up people, as well as young girls, can enjoy.

Bibliography

AMSTERDAM PUBLICATIONS. Moes, E. W., and Burger, C. P. De Amsterdamsche Boekdrukkers en Uitgevers in de zestiende Eeuw. [Part 7.] Amsterdam, C. L. Van Langenhuisen, [1906.] v. 2, p. 193-288, with index. sq. 8°.

BAPTIST COUNCILS. Allison, W: H: Baptist councils in America: a historical study of their origin and the principles of their development. Chic., George K. Hazlitt & Co., 1906. 115 p. 8°.
Bibliography (2 p.).

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. Beaumont, Francis, and Fletcher, J: The maid's tragedy, and Philaster; ed. by A. H. Thorndike. Boston, Heath, 1906. 46+346 p. 16°.
Bibliography (11 p.).

BOOK RARITIES. Rahir, Edouard. La bibliothèque de l'amateur; guide sommaire à travers les livres anciens les plus estimés et les principaux ouvrages modernes. Paris, Rahir, 1907. 18+408 p. facsim., 8°.

CEPHALOPODA. Ruedemann, Rudolf. Cephalopoda of the Beekmantown and Chazy formations of the Champlain basin. Albany, N. Y., N. Y. State Educ. Dept., 1906. 393-611 p. 8°.
Bibliography (2 p.).

EMERSON, R. W. Woodberry, G: E: Ralph Waldo Emerson. (English men of letters.) N. Y., Macmillan, 1907. 7+205 p. 12°.
Bibliographical note.

FORESTRY. A selected list of literature relating to American forests and forestry. Hartford, Ct., Connecticut Public Library Committee, 1906. (Connecticut public library document 53.) 12 p. 8°.

GEOLOGY. Weeks, F. B. Bibliography and index of North American geology, paleontology, petrology and mineralogy, for the years 1901-1905, inclusive. Wash., D. C., Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 770 p. 4°, (U. S. Geological Survey, bulletin 301.)

A combination of the bibliographies published during the last five years, arranged by authors' names. Brief notices of the contents of each paper are given when the title is not self-explanatory. The index, referring to the bibliography by author and number of paper, is preceded by a key to its arrange-

ment showing subject headings and their subdivisions.

GERMAN BOOKS. Deutscher literaturkatalog, 1906-07. Leipzig, Volckmar, [1906.] 1056 +26+145 p. 4°.

The usual useful order list, with telegraphic code word for each book.

— Hinrichs' fünfjahrskatalog der im Deutschen buchhandel erschienenen bücher, zeitschriften usw. v. II, 1901-1905, bearbeitet von Heinrich Weise. pt. I, titelverzeichnis A-K. Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs, 1906. 827 p. 4°.

GOETHE. Bibliographie. (*In* Goethe Jahrbuch, 27. 1906. p. 288-309.)

GREAT BRITAIN. The *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* for Dec. 28 and 29, 1906, prints a bibliography of the following publications: "Calendars of state papers;" "Lists and indexes of documents in the Public Record Office;" "Acts of privy council of England;" "Chronicles and memorials of Great Britain and Ireland" (the "Rolls Series"); "Publications of record commissioners, including Scottish and Irish;" "Works in photozincography;" prepared by P. E. Richter. These publications are usually relegated to the appendixes of the "English catalogue," and there given under the names of the bodies publishing them, so that the titles are not easily accessible.

HUGO. Hugo, Victor. Hernani; ed. by C. Kemshead. N. Y., Oxford University Press, 1906. 16+106 p. 16°. Bibliography (3 p.).

HYDROGRAPHY. Catalogue des cartes, plans, instructions nautiques, mémoires, etc., qui composent l'hydrographie française au 1er janvier 1906. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1906. 14+420 p. (Service hydrographique de la marine, no. 872.)

IËSEN, HENRIK. Henrik Ibsen. (*In Bulletin of the Salem Public Library*, Jan., p. 176.)

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS. Odero, Alexandre. Catalogue de livres illustrés français depuis le XVIII^e siècle jusqu'à nos jours, suivi d'une table alphabétique des noms d'auteurs. Paris, Ém. Paul et fils et Guillemin, 1906. 240 p. 8°.

One hundred copies printed on Holland paper.

IMMIGRATION. Newark Free Public Library. Immigration: a few of the best and latest

books and magazine articles on the subject. Newark, N. J., Feb., 1907. [4] p. 8°.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. Newark Free Public Library. Industrial education: a few of the best and latest books and magazine articles on the subject. Newark, N. J., Jan., 1907. [4] p. 8°.

INHERITANCE AND INCOME TAX. Library of Congress. Select list of works relating to taxation of inheritances and of incomes; United States and some foreign countries; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 86 p. 8°.

JAMES, G. P. R. Joline, A. H. A list of the works of G. P. R. James. (*In* his George Payne Rainsford James. n. p., privately printed, 1906, p. 77-79.) Only 30 copies printed.

JAMESTOWN. Special list on the settlement of Jamestown. (*In* Osterhout Free Library (Wilkes-Barré, Pa.) *Bulletin*, February, p. 69-72.)

JESUS CHRIST. Sweet, Rev. L: M. The birth and infancy of Jesus Christ according to the gospel narratives. Phil., Presbyterian Board of Pub., 1906. 13+365 p. 8°. Bibliography (4 p.).

LACE-MAKING. Musés Royaux des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels, Bibliothèque. Catalogues des ouvrages se rapportant à l'industrie de la dentelle, par E. Van Overloop. Bruxelles, Hayez, 1906. 10+433 p. 8°.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Indianapolis Public Library. Abraham Lincoln. Indianapolis, Ind., [1907.] 6 p. 8°.

LONGFELLOW. Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library. Selected list of books and periodical literature relating to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (*In* Cambridge Public Library *Bulletin*, Feb., p. 41-55.)

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL. Cooke, G: W: A bibliography of James Russell Lowell. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906. 10+208 p. 8°.

Students of American literature owe a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for the series of bibliographies of great American authors, which they began to publish in 1905. The second of the series is "A bibliography of James Russell Lowell," here

noted. The aim, as stated in the circular, has been to have the work "as complete as it can be made, containing a list of all of Lowell's scattered writings in prose and verse, much of which has never been collected." The actual scope and nature of the compilation can best be realized from the following table of contents: Chronological list of Lowell's works, Bibliographies of Lowell, Alphabetical list of single titles, Chronological list of separate works and editions, Collected works, Selections and compilations, Works edited by Lowell, Addresses and speeches, Biographies, letters, reminiscences, Notices and criticisms, Manuscripts. These many divisions, while scientific, and, in a certain way, satisfactory, result in some confusion to the user. The compiler states that, in the arrangement of his material he has had in mind rather the needs of the student than of the collector, and has been criticised for this by the "Bibliophile" of the *New York Evening Post*, who says: "Many collectors of Lowell's books are among his most ardent students, and every student will, if his means permit, be more or less of a collector." The keen-eyed "Bibliophile," whose identity with the editor of *American Book-Prices Current* is more than suspected, goes on to point out a dozen or more "corrigenda," giving interesting bits of information from his own great store of bibliographical knowledge, so that his review becomes a valuable addition to the book.

The list of single titles, giving the place and date of the first appearance of each piece, and the place and date of its book publication, is one of the most helpful features of the work. Single works are grouped together, in order, the compiler explains, that the various editions and other bibliographical details may be fully noted, and lists of the most important criticisms, guides to study, and sale prices are added. Exact title-pages are said to be given, with the wording of the first editions, and where change of title occurs, as is frequent with Lowell, a work is listed under each title. The inclusion of references to "everything that can be discovered in print about Lowell of the slightest interest to student or collector," adds enormously to the value of the work, particularly to a student of literature who seeks more than bibliographical details, and to such the work will be especially useful. Students, bibliographers and librarians should unite in thanking the compiler for his painstaking work, which fills a long-felt want. Lowell is one of the great American authors most sought after by collectors, ranking in that respect, perhaps, next to Hawthorne and Longfellow, and this is the first attempt at a really comprehensive bibliography of his works. The book is uniform in appearance with the Hawthorne bibliography (the first of the series), and, like it, is printed on one side of the leaf only, so that opportunity is afforded for individual notes, comments, or ad-

ditions. The edition consists of 530 numbered copies. It is to be followed by bibliographies of Holmes, Emerson and Thoreau, compiled by George B. Ives, George Willis Cooke and Francis H. Allen.

MEDICINE. *Bibliographie méthodique des livres de médecine . . . 1890-1897, suivie d'une table alphabétique des noms d'auteurs.* New ed., enl. Paris, Maloine, 1906. 104 p. 8°.

RACE SUICIDE. Commander, L. K. *The American idea: does the national tendency toward a small family point to race suicide or race development?* N. Y., A. S. Barnes & Co., 1907. 12+335 p. 12°.
Bibliography (3 p.).

SCOTCH LITERATURE. Dixon, J. M. *A survey of Scottish literature in the 19th century, with some references to the 18th.* Berkeley, Cal., University of California, 1906. (Library bulletin no. 15.) 53 p. 8°.

SHAKESPEARE. Troop, J. G. C. *Shakespeare: typical comedies and tragedies.* Galveston, Tex., Rosenberg Library, 1907. 24 p. 16°.
Outlines of a series of free lectures, with a bibliography.

SMOKE ABATEMENT. Newark Free Public Library. *Smoke abatement: a few of the best and latest books and magazine articles on the subject.* Newark, N. J., Nov., 1906. [4] p. 8°.

TALLEYRAND. McCabe, Joseph. *Talleyrand: a biographical study.* N. Y., Appleton, 1907. 9+373+6 p. 8°.
Bibliography (1 p.).

TARDE, GABRIEL. Davis, M. M. *Gabriel Tarde: an essay in sociological theory.* N. Y., Michael M. Davis, 1906. 117 p. 8°.
Bibliography (7 p.).

TEACHERS' SALARIES AND PENSIONS. Nelson, C: A. *Bibliography of teachers' salaries and pensions.* (*In Educational Review*, Jan., p. 24-35.)

A single alphabet of general articles arranged by authors and those on special cities or countries under the city or country name.

THACKERAY. *Editions of Thackeray's works.* (*In Connecticut P. L. Committee Monthly Book List*, Dec., no. 18, p. 33-34.)

WHISTLER. Way, T: R., and Dennis, G. R. *Notes for a Whistler bibliography.* (*In The Booklover's Magazine—Books and Book-plates*, v. 6, pt. 1, p. [14]-19.)

WILSON, ALEXANDER. Wilson, J. S. Alexander Wilson, poet-naturalist. Wash., D. C., Neale Pub. Co., 1906. 179 p. 8°. Bibliography (4 p.).

ZOOLOGY. Linville, H: R. A guide for laboratory and field work in zoölogy; for use in connection with "A text-book in general zoölogy." Boston, Ginn, 1906. 5+104 p. 12°.

Contains bibliographies.

INDEXES

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW. General index to volumes I-X., 1895-1905; prepared by D. M. Matteson. N. Y., Macmillan, 1906. 164 p. 8°.

This most useful addition to periodical indexes is not a consolidation of the yearly indexes of the *American Historical Review*, but has been constructed *de novo*. A preface explains the plan of indexing and the exact field of inclusion, thus adding much to the value of the index.

The *Bulletin of Bibliography*, published by the Boston Book Co., will begin in the April, 1907, number an index to some current magazines not included in the *Library Index* or the *Readers' Guide*. Suggestions as to inclusion are asked, and 38 titles given as the tentative list.

Notes and Queries

BULLETINS ON BOOKBUYING. — Bulletin 31 is dated February, and gives a list of purchases made recently by one library in New York at second-hand and auction rates. The books are chiefly expensive reference books and sets of "standards," and the purchase prices are usually less than half the publisher's price, and sometimes the reduction is much more than half.

CONGRESSIONAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. — I would like, if possible, to emphasize the need for copies of Congressional bills and resolutions in reference libraries, to which Mr. R. G. Thwaites called attention in the February number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Every reference librarian of much experience must have felt the need of these copies many times, when nothing else would serve the purpose, and gladly would we pay a subscription for them if they can be had in no other way.

WILLARD AUSTEN,

Reference Librarian, Cornell University Library.

PATTERSON'S SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY. — Lest other libraries should be misled as we have been by the claims of Patterson's School and College Directory (Chic., 1906), that the information contained in the book

"has been thoroughly revised, and that the proof sheets have been submitted to the head of each institution for approval or correction before final printing," I send some notes I have made after a cursory examination.

Under Brooklyn in the list of libraries, p. 401, the following entries appear:

Adelphi College. Mary Francis.

Berkeley Institute. J. B. Anthony.

Packer Collegiate Institute. Charles A. Green.

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. John W. Beadle.

Polytechnic Preparatory School. Isabel Ely Lord.

Pratt Institute. Francis S. Betten.

The mistake has been made of slipping each name back one line or entry.

The Brooklyn Public Library is omitted entirely, and under the heading of the New York State Library School Mr. Melvil Dewey appears as director. Among the entries for schools I have noticed that wrong addresses are given for the Comstock School, the Anne Brown School (discontinued), and the Misses Ely's School, while Miss M. A. Knox, who left Troy at least three years ago, is still assigned to the principalship of the Emma Willard School. Among the few training schools for kindergartners, one misses the Pratt Institute school. The same carelessness is exhibited in the alphabeting of certain sections.

I could multiply indefinitely examples of inaccuracies in the lists of both schools and libraries, but a book that can yield to the casual examination of a single observer such a crop of misstatements and omissions is surely proved thoroughly untrustworthy, and under no conditions should it be admitted to our library shelves.

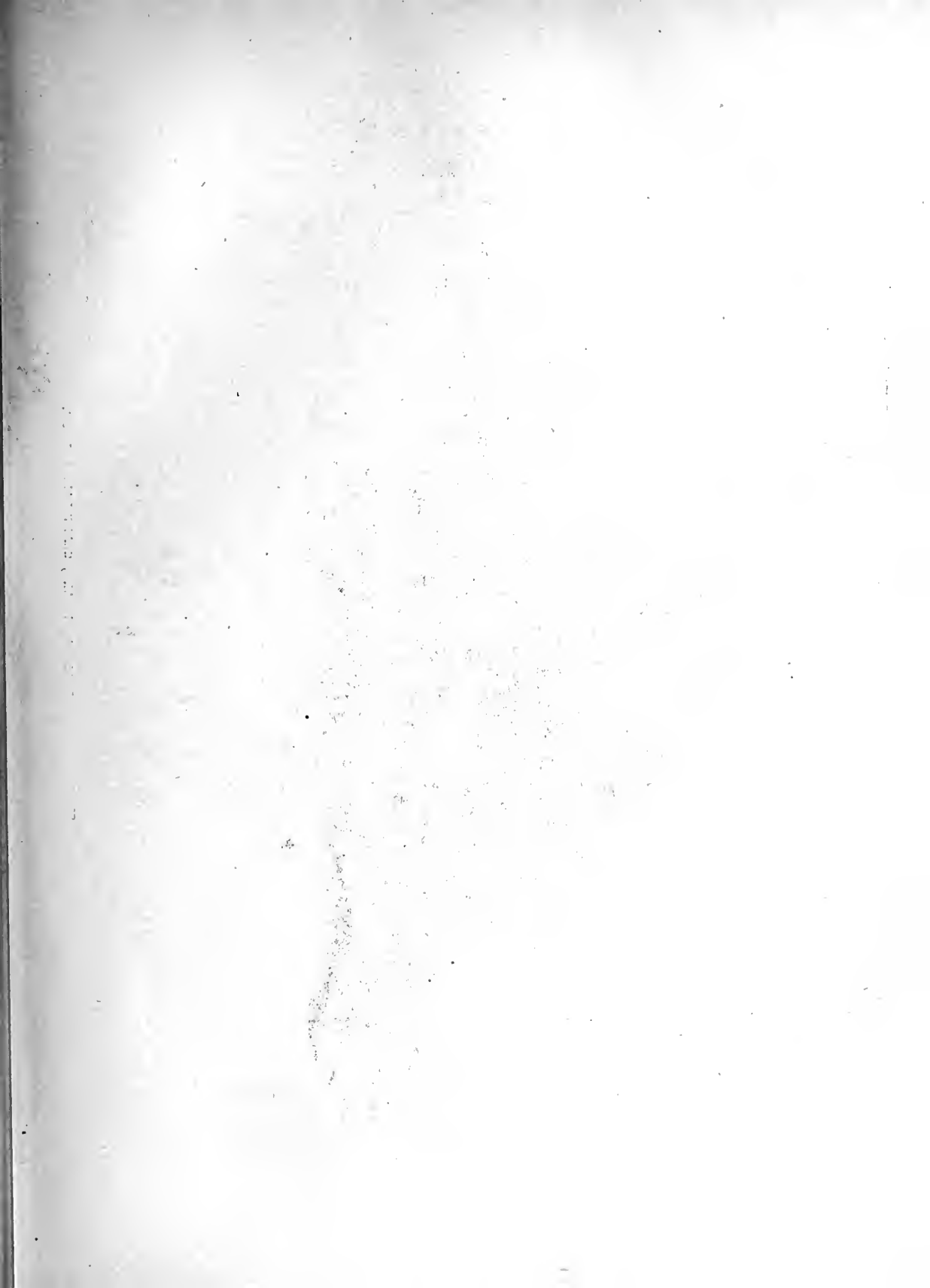
E. B. WOODRUFF,

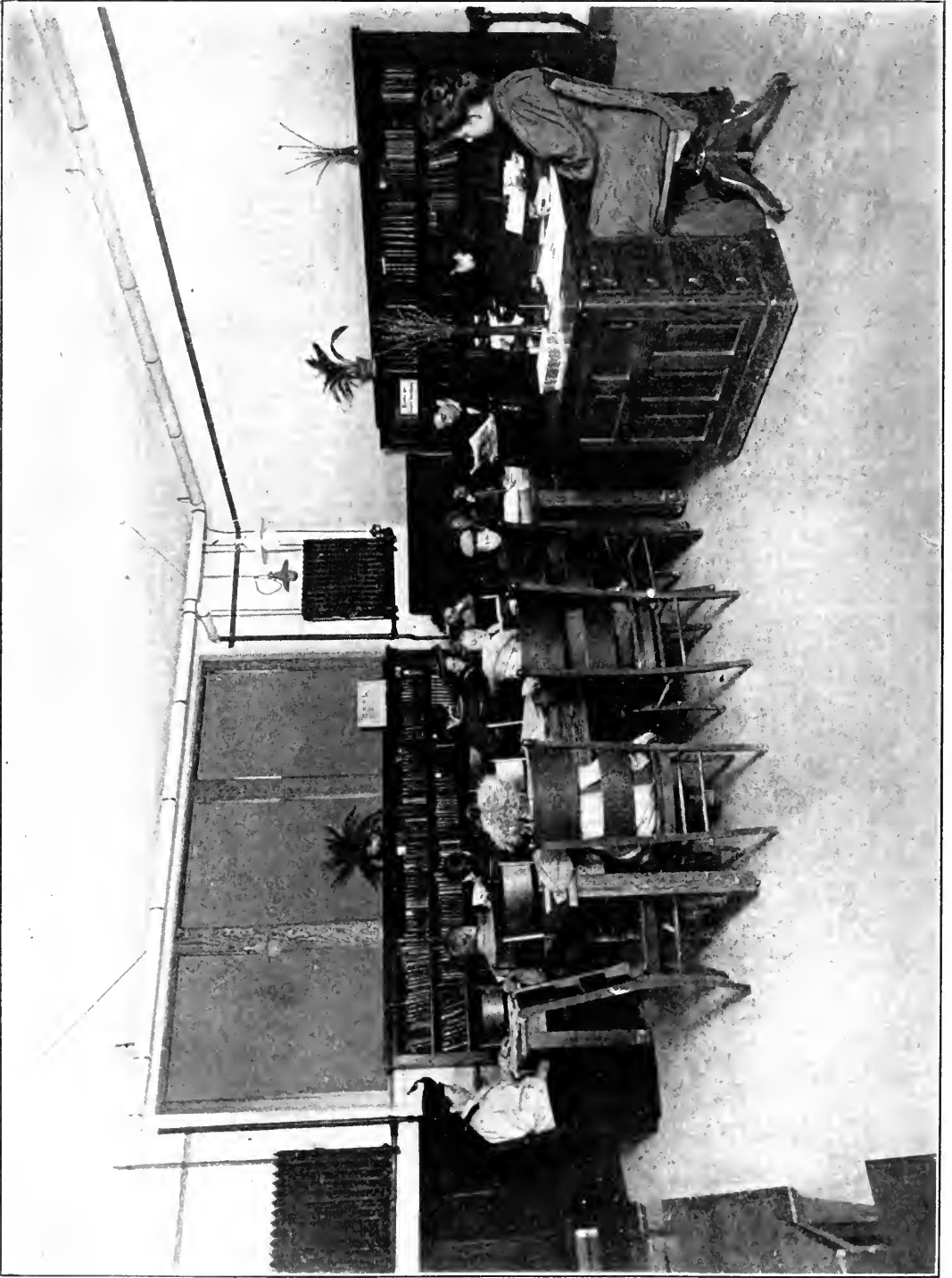
Pratt Institute Free Library.

THE SHAKESPEARE PRESS. — The librarian of a state university in the Northwest sends me the following as an additional contribution to the complaints against the Shakespeare Press, Westfield, N. J., noted in my letter to the January number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL: "For over a year (1904-05) this library carried on an unedifying correspondence with the firm concerning our subscription to their journal *New Shakespeareana*. Their bills always failed to square with our orders. At last we sent them several back numbers of the magazine which they wished to secure, to be exchanged for a copy of Wendell's 'William Shakespeare.' We never received the book, though we were so fortunate as to get a letter saying that it had been sent. We allowed our claim to drop, together with our subscription, thinking it useless to invest further time and postage in so speculative an enterprise."

THEODORE W. KOCH,

University of Michigan Library.





SIGSBEE SCHOOL BRANCH LIBRARY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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CO-OPERATION with the schools is only one phase of the educational work of the public library, but it has perhaps greater possibilities of development and usefulness than almost any other branch of library activity. The basis of the library's relations with the schools should be a realization of the fact that the library is a supplement and an extension to the school course—that its function is not the formal education of youth for a given period, but the informal encouragement of education and mental development during and after the school period. Viewed thus, the supply of books to schools, the use of classroom libraries, talks to teachers and to school children, fall in their proper place as means to an end, important in themselves, but less important than the purpose they are to serve. It is as these facilities bring to the community recognition and acceptance of the public library as a means of individual development that they are of prime importance. The more easily, pleasantly and freely the resources of the library are made known to the school, the more surely will the library be made a center of influence for adult users as time goes on. In pointing out the importance of supplying means of self education to the adult foreign population, Miss Campbell indicates one line of what may be called the school work distinctive to and characteristic of the public library; in the departments for the blind, the development of technical and industrial collections, the free lecture courses, and the ample facilities extended to individual students, the public library is carrying on its own educational work, allied with that of the school, but reaching beyond it into the adult life of the community.

NATURALLY the work of the children's department bears a close relation to the formal school work of the public library. The chil-

dren's department has been systematized and developed to an amazing degree within the last decade, and on the whole the children's rooms throughout the country conform to a high standard in methods and in principles. In its earlier days few movements had more cause to cry "Deliver me from my friends," for most of the criticisms of children's library work have been based upon ill advised and sentimental outpourings of enthusiastic newspaper scribes, who produced "write ups" glorifying the dear little tots seated in dear little chairs poring over musty tomes at dear little tables, or clustered about the knee of the fair young librarian. All of which was pleasing to the average reader, but offered fine material for the cynical critic, who created therefrom a mirthful but hard-worked jest. Very recently the bones of this ancient children's library jest were disinterred and rattled noisily for the edification of English librarians, and it will probably be many a day before it is finally permitted to rest in peace. But as a matter of fact, sarcastic criticism or humorous depreciation of the work for children carried on in American public libraries proceeds almost without exception from those who know little or nothing about the subject. Any one who has visited and observed carefully the children's rooms in the branch libraries of such cities as Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, New York or Boston, or who is familiar with what is being done in this line by hundreds of little public libraries through the small cities and towns, must feel pride and delight at the way in which the library is developing imagination, strengthening intelligence and improving manners among thousands of children who would otherwise remain untouched by the ennobling influence of good books. There are still crudities of method and unfit children's librarians to be found, but these sink to a small minority when compared with the amount of good and fruitful work that is being done in this department of library activity.

It is a pleasure to extend to the officers and members of the Ontario Library Association felicitations upon the success of the annual meeting, just concluded, which marks the seventh year of the organization of library interests in Ontario. During the existence of the association it has done much to promote the welfare of libraries in the province, and it has had the substantial co-operation of the government, which has just agreed to publish the full proceedings of the annual meetings. Advance has been made in the adoption of modern methods in the libraries of the province; the list of new buildings is a notable one, largely owing to Mr. Carnegie; the use of travelling libraries has been extended; and the co-operative preparation of book lists has been undertaken. Other movements designed to increase library efficiency and develop *esprit de corps* have been proposed or begun. The record of development is encouraging in itself, and particularly interesting in view of the invitation now before the American Library Association to meet in Ottawa in 1908, which was heartily endorsed at the Toronto meeting. Such a Canadian conference would undoubtedly be most interesting in itself, and as an object lesson in the development of Canadian library interests since the Montreal Conference of 1900.

THE question of net prices is again to the front in England as well as in this country; and the English librarians and publishers have taken the wise course of appointing committees of conference, that each side may at least understand the position of the other. The situation in this country is apparently not practically affected by the change of front of the American Publishers' Association, previously noted; but the proposal of a militant librarian that the librarians should teach a lesson to the publishers by a prosecution on behalf of the American Library Association against the American Publishers' Association would not, we fear, produce results commensurate with the trouble and cost of litigation, if it produced, indeed, any tangible results. The effects are still evident of the unfortunately aggressive attitude taken a few years ago by members of the A. L.

A, just as its committee was on the verge of obtaining better relations with publishers; and we reiterate the suggestion that the A. L. A. committee on bookbuying be instructed or a special committee be appointed to invite a conference with a similar committee of the publishers, who after the lesson taught them in the courts, by the decision in the drug cases, will perhaps be in a more tractable state of mind. There is no loss of dignity in seeking to bring about friendly understanding in place of acrid polemics; but it should be kept in mind that if anything effective is to be accomplished, a committee which acts in good faith and is making progress should have fair opportunity to conclude and report upon its labors, without being prematurely disposed of by interference or antagonism on the part of those who fail to recognize the difficulties to be overcome or are unwilling to await a statement of results.

It is with great pleasure that the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL announces the return of Miss Helen E. Haines to her post as managing editor of the JOURNAL, from which she has been absent for six months as the consequence of serious illness resulting from her work in connection with the JOURNAL and the Library Association. The many gratifying evidences of sympathy which have reached the JOURNAL during her absence indicate how large is the library circle of friends who will rejoice in her recovery. The editor takes this occasion to record the indebtedness of the JOURNAL and of its readers to Miss Isabel Ely Lord, librarian of the Pratt Institute Library, who volunteered, in friendly sympathy, at the start of Miss Haines' illness to take up as a piece of emergency work much of the detail of the JOURNAL, and who has since, by courtesy of the trustees of the Pratt Institute Library, to whom acknowledgment is also due, filled in a large measure Miss Haines' post during the six months of her absence. Recognition should be made of both the administrative and journalistic ability with which Miss Lord has filled the double post in the Pratt Institute Library and in the office of the JOURNAL under difficult and trying circumstances, and this record is "spread upon the minutes" in well-deserved acknowledgment.

THE EDUCATION OF A READING PUBLIC*

By J. N. LARNED

EDUCATION has many values, many motives, many objects, relative on one side to the recipient of it, on the other side to his fellow men—to the sections of society with which he has to do—to his public. We may say that these two interests, the personal and the public, coincide; since any education of a man that will rightly satisfy one of them in its general results is quite certain to be satisfying to the other; but they may differ in the make-up of the satisfaction. That part of a man's education which is specially preparatory for his work in life, and for the footing he is to have among his fellow-workers, is more important to himself than to the people of his public, as a general rule. It is not always so. We cannot think it in the case of the exceptional men who become our leaders in wise public action, or of the inspiring thinkers, poets, artists, discoverers, inventors, who serve the world more than they serve themselves in what they do. Whatever contributed in the smallest measure to *their* preparation for that service has undoubted importance to their fellow men, exceeding its importance to themselves. But the relation of the average man to his public is very different from this. His efficiency as a worker, in the social organization of work, is important, of course, to those who live and work with him, but far less so than it is to himself. In that large part of his youthful schooling which has to do, in the main, with his equipment for some performance of labor in life—which teaches him to read, write and reckon, to speak grammatically, to know something geographically of the world and to have some smatterings of physical science, he is a student in his own interest, I am sure, more than in any other. And so, too, I think, we may still regard him in all that is strictly technical and professional in his education, to the end of its tuitional stage. That which we look upon as the practical side of education is not the side that claims and enlists any real depth or warmth of public interest in

thinking minds. The magnificent liberality of public feeling which has created great systems of free schools for the universal instruction of the young, in all fairly civilized countries, could not have been evoked, because it could not be justified, by the fruits that are cultivated on that side of the teaching, alone.

It is on the other side of educational endeavor that society at large finds powerful reasons for interesting itself in what is done. The interest there is in the quality to be given, not to the work of the man, but to the man himself. What he shall be in his human fellowships; how he shall relate himself to his neighbors in life; what his social attitude and influence shall be, and whether tending to peace, order, purity, and the uplift of conditions around him, or to the help of what is evil and mean: those are the questions which make the freedom, the universality and the public direction of education the most profound of all social concerns. It is true that they are far from being questions of education alone. Education can never answer them, even mainly, or be expected to do so; because the making of the man is in his ancestry, and in the home of his childhood, and in other intimate pressures upon his plastic youth, more generally than it can be in his schools. But the school is the one shaping agency which the organized public of his city, his state or his nation has power to bring to bear upon him in a systematic way, and therefore his public must concentrate there its chief endeavor to mould him into the kind of neighbor and citizen it desires.

As public institutions, then, the primary and most earnest purpose of our schools must be to waken, stimulate and develop in the young of the community such capabilities and dispositions as tend to social harmony and the common good. That must be their higher purpose, quite above the needful but secondary aims which look rather to the equipments and furnishings of young men and women for their personal careers. The distinction I

*Read before Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

make here involves more than the difference of purpose described. The processes of equipment in one case and of development in the other are quite unlike. In the one there is more of a quantitative giving and storing of knowledge for direct practical use; in the other there is more of a broad cultivation of mind and spirit, intellectually and morally, by pregnant seed-sowings of knowledge for its fruitage, in thought, in expanded conceptions, in a vivified imagination, in ennobled aspirations, in the ideals and principles which all men know to be the mark of human character at its best. The one is a process of *teaching*, in the minor meaning of the term, the other a process of *culture*. Education involves both teaching and culture, but they represent, respectively, the ground and the crown of its work.

As between these two ends, I think it important to learn, as definitely as we can, how the general work of our schools distributes itself. A slight analysis of operations in the school-room leads me to think of them, in a homely way, as being divisible into four descriptions of work: 1, mental tool-making; 2, mental storage; 3, mental athletics; 4, spiritual culture. In the elementary teaching of those arts which develop the use of letters and of numbers—that is, in reading, spelling, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and even algebra, to some extent—we are simply giving an indispensable equipment of tools to the mind, providing it with needed implements of its action, which make education possible, but which are not real factors of education in the least degree. Something, indeed, of what I have described as mental storage and mental athletics—in other words, freightage of memory and a strengthening exercise of various faculties of mind—is involved in these teachings, especially as they pass into the higher reaches of grammatical and mathematical science; but essentially and mainly they are as I have described them—a mere tool-making work. Then comes the large group of studies which, so far as the common schools can deal with them, are especially directed toward the acquisition of a useful store of facts and a right exercise of judgment, reason and imagination upon the facts. I should put into this group nearly all that remains of the usual curriculum of the elementary and sec-

ondary schools. That is, I should assign to it those *elementary* courses of study in natural science, geography, history, civics, which most schools are restricted to. Certainly the educational product from these elementary studies in great subjects, narrowed as they are necessarily in all schools for general instruction, does go mostly into what I have classified as being for storage or for athletic effect; and what they yield as a by-product of expansive and refining culture can never be large. Not that the needed germinals of fine feeling and high thought are wanting in those studies, for human history and natural science are alive with them. The inspirations and the warnings of career and character in history; the powerful attractions and repulsions in it; the impressive working of good and evil influences; the profound exhibit of moral causes and effects; the thrilling appeals to great socializing emotions, of patriotism and of the broad sympathies of race and human kind—what sources of growth and strength in character could be richer or ampler than these? And, then, the mysteries and sublimities that science half discloses; the infinities of the seen and the unseen universe of things; the haunting, insistent, insoluble questions of God and man and life and lifeless matter that it thrusts into thought! Can a young mind be brought to touch with these great matters and not be impregnated with something of their greatness—exalted to some measure of new capacity in the spirit if not in the power of the brain? Surely not. But how much can any ordinary young mind in any ordinary school be pushed into touch with the deep meanings in science and history, through the hedges of hard fact that have to be broken down in reaching them? While the schools are required to divide their time and their labor between so many sciences and so many divisions of history, and while such masses of elementary fact are to be gathered and stocked in understanding and memory, before the young mind is ready for the vitalizing ideas and inspirations they envelop, what time, what strength, what warmth and enduring energy of spirit is left in teachers or pupils for more than a skilful handling and busy storage of the dry knowledge of fact? I do not know that the situation can be changed, since the germs of all culture are

kernelled in this dry seed-corn of circumstantial fact. The escape from it, if there be one, must be by a concentration of our school work in fewer fields, *storing* the seed-corn of fewer sciences and histories, in order to *plant* more of it for the ultimate fruits. With what effects that might be done I am unprepared to judge, for I have no experience in teaching to reason from; but I am drawn theoretically to the belief that our schools would work to truer ends of education if the range of study in them was considerably less.

But this is not the point to which I have aimed my remarks. I am not presumptuous enough to offer plans for a reformation of school work. My wish is to turn attention to the scantiness of opportunity, within the period and under present conditions of common school teaching, for attaining that real and true end of education which lies beyond all equipments and furnishings and exercises of mind, and which is realized in what we describe as its moral and rational culture—the culture of its spirit, of its ideals, of the disposition of its motives and desires. This includes all that goes into character; all that makes for *quality* of feeling and thought; all that contributes to growth, enlargement, uplift of nature in men and women, and all that refines and purifies the forces which act in their lives. It is that in education which makes schools the first and greatest interest of society, and which demands and commands support for them from the public purse. And yet I am saying that there is little of this ultimate of education—this realization of what we care most to obtain from it, which is or can be reached by the teaching of the generality of our public schools. That may seem to be an accusation of failure on the part of the schools to justify their existence as public institutions, and a condemnation, therefore, of free public instruction; but it is not. It is simply a recognition of the fact that the instruction of childhood and youth is, or ought to be, *introductory to education*, and cannot be much more; that school-teaching, within the period to which it is limited, cannot go much beyond the necessary preparation of mind for its culture in quality and spirit; for the best using of its acquired learning and its matured powers; for self-training and self-direction on right lines, to realize the

best in itself, for itself, and for its fellows in the social organizations of mankind. It may be possible to carry the work of the schools farther than now into these finals of education; but I am persuaded that sufficiency in them for the satisfaction of the public interest in that outcome can never be hoped. When it has given to its pupils a fair equipment of the instruments of education and of social commerce, in arts of language and number, with a needful store of elementary and fundamental knowledge, and an effective discipline of the faculties of their minds, the most that a common school can be asked to do, beyond that, is to send them forth with keen appetites and hungerings of mind; with a tempting taste of its finer and richer foods; with inspiring glimpses of the life of large knowledge and high thought, and an ardent wish and will to live that life.

It is thus that I would define the function of our public schools, describing them as institutions for fitting the young of the community for self-education and for impelling them to that pursuit throughout their lives. It was a dim perception of this which began, half a century ago, to create free libraries, auxiliary and supplemental to free schools; and no creative movement more important has ever occurred in the evolution of the democratic social state. So far, perhaps, we have had little more than intimations and promises of its effects; but those, as I construe them, are all pointing to inestimable harvests of an ultimate fruit. Since Boston, fifty-seven years ago, set before the world the first example of a library for the free circulation of books at public cost, such libraries have been multiplied with extraordinary rapidity and made almost universal in our American cities and towns; but during more than half that period they stood quite apart from the schools, distinct and independent in their educational work. The two institutions were focused to the same purpose, we may say, but on different lines. There was harmony but not co-operation in what they did. The librarian was conceived to be a successor to the teacher, whose work he took up and carried forward, with a break of continuity between the two. Time was needed for disclosing the natural assimilation of their labors and their influence, and the potent reinforcement they could bring to

each other by coming together, side by side and hand in hand. It is not yet a score of years since experiments to that end were begun; and now there are few cities or considerable towns in the United States where more or less of an effective co-operation between library and school has not been brought about. It hardly needs to be said that the chief aim in this co-operation is to bring the young to an early acquaintance with books as literature; not as subjects of an exacted task-work, but as offerings of a satisfaction and delight which all minds of a healthy nature should be fitted to enjoy. Partly it is to break or weaken the association of books with dry texts and compulsory study in childish thought—which is an object of no light importance; but, much more, it is to waken a consciousness in the young of the attractions of that illimitable world of knowledge, of imagination, of ideas and ideals, which lies beyond the teaching of their schools, but which that teaching prepares them to explore for themselves.

If I speak only of books, it is not because I think of them as the one important source of this after-school culture in quality of disposition and mind. On the contrary, I have no doubt that the finest and broadest of all culture comes from gracious influences in the social environment of those fortunate ones who find it awaiting them in the circumstances of their lives. It is a plant of character that breeds perennially, from generation to generation, and the growth from old roots is stronger and richer than the growth from new seeds. But where the old roots are wanting—where the family and social surroundings of the youth of the time are rude or mean or narrow in example and influence, and the plant of a better quality of men and women must be started from the seed, is there any other seed of such available excellence as that to be found in books? If we could bring all of our young people into daily intimacy of association with men and women of gentle nurture, of noble temper, of large intelligence, to listen to their talk, to observe their lives, to catch the habit of the working of their minds, that would be surely the ideal, the perfected education. In default of that, can we do anything better for our young folk than to charm them with the portraiture of

such characters, the story of such lives, the messages from such minds, that are in books?

This, then, is what I look upon as the great office of common schools: to interest their pupils in the literature of culture, engaging them, by wakened tastes and desires of their own, in the habitual reading of books which tend to inspire the larger, higher and purer motives of life; and when I speak of "the education of a reading public" I am thinking of a public that shall be inclined toward the reading which has that result. With a certain literalness of truth it can be said that we have a reading public already, since most of the American people read something; but, educationally considered, the something is nothing, or worse than nothing, when taken, as so much of it is, from newspapers and novels of the lower sort. A true newspaper, veracious, conscientious, broadly intelligent, seriously thoughtful, honestly endeavoring to be a faithful historian of the passing day, is an educating agent of the greatest possible power. Nothing can feed a mind better, for the liberal, large growth of conceptions, judgments, feelings, imaginations, interests in life, than a wholesome attention to the day by day movement of significant and suggestive events in the whole round world. It is the study of history at its birth—history all alive, quivering with the play of the forces that are active in it—and its appeals are more powerful, its lessons of human experience more impressive, its examples more effective than those of the resurrected history of the past can be. But this implies "news" in the sense of intelligence; "news" of an historical quality; information of daily happenings that have substantial interest or importance to the public at large or to a public of some localized range. It calls for journalistic reading very different from that of the sheets which seem attractive to a great number of American readers to-day; as different as the meats that are spread on a wholesome table are different from the swill that is poured for swine. If there is an undertaking or enterprise which ought to be deemed one of most serious responsibility to the public, and so held to the strictest accountability, it is that of the gathering and publishing of news. The tolerated and encouraged degradation of it in these days, by audacious falsification and false col-

oring — by a depraved preference and relish for what is vile — by gutter-rakings for scandals — by impudent and heartless invasions of private life — by flippancy and vulgarity of treatment for everything — this is really the most sickening token I see of a dreadful demoralization in our country and age. Of all the evil influences against which our schools must work I fear it most.

The "reading public" which supports journals of the order I refer to cannot be other than a public that is, or that inclines to be and will surely become, mean of mind, vulgar of spirit, reckless of the higher interests of society and blind to its own good. It is a public more dangerous to us than our "criminal class" because of the appalling number that it seems to embrace. When, just now, I coupled with it that section of our "reading public" which glues its eyes to novels of the lower sort, I did not mean to put the two on the same plane. There are novels which debauch the minds of their readers, novels which vulgarize them, novels which debilitate them, novels which delude them with false notions of life; but the debauchery, the vulgarizing, the debilitating, the deluding from this source are not to be compared in seriousness of extent and persistence with the same mischiefs of influence that come from what is called rightly the Satanic newspaper press.

As for the novels that are true literature, in the finer sense, their educational value seems to me very high. They exercise a constructive imagination which is one of the liberating and expanding powers of the mind. The novelist who studies life and human nature with the genius of art at his command can give a remarkable widening to our outlook on both. More or less, we are all limited in our personal experience of life, under its many conditions, in its varied exhibitions of humanity. We live in social circles, mostly narrow in the extreme, and the largest are but little fractions of the human mass. It is by imagination only that we can be carried into the circles that are alien to our own; and although we look only out of window, as it were, from the vehicles of that carriage, and through the field-glasses of a tourist, at scenes of life which are strange to us, interested in passing visions of men and women

with whom we exchange no word, of homes which we never enter and of pathways which our feet never tread, yet the influence of such excursions on the *quality* of feeling, thought and knowledge that go to the making of character in us, and that determine our social worth, can be incalculably rich.

The novel is the most attractive of vehicles for this imaginative excursions beyond the personal frontiers of experience in life, and its value in literature seems plain, but I do not mean to put it forward as the best offering in books for the culture I have in view. There is a better offering in biography, and I have sometimes thought that a liberal, long-continued course of *reading* in biography, established in our common schools as the basis of an undertaking of moral influence, to which every other undertaking of the schools should be subordinate, might make them a new power in the world. My thought of such a course contemplates nothing in the nature of *study*, in the school-teaching sense; nothing of lesson-learning, or recitation, or examination; but a simple well-guided reading of wisely chosen lives. They should not be lives written in the pattern-making way, with obtrusive moralizing to spoil the moral of them and to destroy the dramatic charm that is never wanting in the plain story of a notable character and career. They should be lives that carry lessons in themselves, and the lessons should be left to make such a natural, unforced impression on the readers as they may; though tactful teachers could deepen the impression, no doubt, by gentle touches of emphasis, here and there. I question if any didactic moral teaching can ever make much impression on the volatile mind of the average boy and girl; but the freshness, the vivacity, the eagerness in the spirit of youth which make it volatile make it likewise impressionable — sensitive to influences that bear upon it in concrete forms and that are felt as proceeding from the actualities of life. The burning ardor of youthful friendships, the adoring admirations, the enthusiasms of hero-worship, are all tokens of its susceptibility to such influence, and seem to point us to an opportunity in moral education which I fear we do not use as we might. May it not be possible, in some such mode as I have suggested, to begin in many minds the formation of such galleries

of pictured characters and lives as will be a perpetual inspiration of uprightness in all walks, of generosity and nobility in all feeling, of worthiness in all aims? To begin the working of that influence effectually and to make it lasting there is but one way, I am sure, and that is to waken interest in lives that give lustre to what is good and fine in human quality, or repugnance to what is evil and mean. If we can germinate the taste for reading of such lives, and quicken the sense of quality in human character, so that seeming splendors of success in selfish and unrighteous careers will lose their power to excite admiration, we shall have done more, in my belief, for the moral culture of the rising generation than can be done in any other way.

While I specialize the reading of personal biography as a means of moral culture, I am not unmindful of the great educational value of that larger, public story of human life, the history of nations and of evolutionary movements among the masses of mankind. For many years I have been growing doubtful of the usefulness of the *teaching* of history, as a lesson-study, in our common schools, and much inclined to believe that unquestioned, unexamined, free exercises in historical *reading* would be of better result. I encounter so many people of good intelligence who appear to have been sickened of history in their school-days, and who have never overcome the repugnance or indifference acquired then! The human story in it was never discovered to them; its events, incidents, characters, movements, causes and consequences of public weal and woe, were never threaded in their understanding, to become interesting as a whole. They took it into memory like a medicinal prescription, at intervals of two or three days, perhaps, in little measured portions. They were expected to remember how the facts recited in Wednesday's lesson came sequently to the facts in the lesson of the preceding Monday, and the bearing of things in both on what they would learn on the coming Friday would be pointed out no doubt; but the *feeling* of those relations was never obtained, and with the loss of that feeling all interest was lost. The whole meaning and instructive value of history and its whole attractiveness are in its continuities

—in the perception of a continuous fluency in it, from one state or happening of things to another; and the impression of that seems to be all destroyed by its breakage into the catechized lessons of the school. I am certain that the effect is to send a majority of even the hungry-minded of our young people from their school rooms without appetite for the reading of history, if not with a positive distaste. And what a misfortune is that in a country like ours! The citizen of a democratic republic needs, in that relationship, to be a reader of history more than of anything else. Nothing else can so enlighten, so broaden his political convictions and his social aims; nothing else can so illuminate his daily life. Of cultural influences, both intellectual and moral, there, surely, are no others so rich and so ample as those to be drawn from the story of the past life of mankind. As a story, well told, it is fascinating. Can we not, in some way, make the fascination of it felt by the youth in our schools, so that the reading of the many-chaptered tale shall be one of the never-tiring pleasures of their lives?

And the charm that lies somewhere in poetry for every human creature who is not wholly a clod—in its epic grandeurs for one, in its lyric simplicities for another—can we not in some way, much more than we do, bring our young people within the touch of it, to find it and feel it and be captive to it all their lives?

I bring you questions, which I do not try to answer. I have no right to attempt the answer, if I could, for I am questioning from outside of the experience which you, as teachers, possess. Perhaps my questioning is presumptuous, but I cannot feel that it is. I know, at least, the aims of your work, and I have had opportunities at times for seeing that the aim seems often missed. I know it to be the accepted theory of teaching that the young mind should not be treated as a garner to be filled, but as a garden to be tilled; and yet I find reason to conclude that the provisioning of our children with memorized knowledge is accomplished generally with more success than the planting of tastes, habits, motives, aspirations, ideals. Must it always be so? This question besets me; and always it starts the ringing of two words in my thought: Principles and Ideals! Principles and Ideals!

They haunt me with a persisting suggestion that most of the whole domain of elementary education, beyond the bounds of "the three R's," lies somewhere within the scope of the meaning of these words. Teach Principles! Not whole systems of formula and fact, in compressed preparations of science, but the *principles* on which systems and sciences are constructed out of the facts of things: Principles of health and bodily culture; of mental culture, in memory, observation, habit; of right reasoning and rational belief; of right conduct, in the different relations of life; of beauty and taste; of republican government and its organization in this republic of ours; of economic organization — of many things, indeed, in wide realms of knowledge, but always the seed and root principles, to be planted in the young mind, for perennial growth, perennial flowering, and perennial fruit! And with this plant of Principles,

which shall be his organon for all knowledge that life can gather to him, give the youth also the planting of Ideals — those visions of possibility that exalt men, exhilarate them, give wings to their ambition and energy to their will! Ideals of character, of honorable repute, of happiness, of home, of country, of successful life! Can the school do anything else for a boy that would equal the putting of those into his mind — coloring his ideas with them, pointing his aims to them, making them his inspiration, sending him forth to realize them? Can it do anything better for a girl than that? Might we not trust the boy and the girl who had taken from school just that part of education — might we not trust them to do the rest for themselves? And in their doing of the rest for themselves we should have a "reading public" that would realize for me one of the happiest of my optimistic dreams.

MODERN TEACHING AND THE LIBRARY*

BY DR. JAMES B. WHAREY, *Peabody College of Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.*

THE title of my paper carries with it at least two suggestions: (1) that the present method of teaching is different from what it once was; (2) that the modern art of teaching sustains a different attitude to the library from what it once did. Both of these suggestions are, I believe, true. The old conception of a teacher was that he was a kind of walking encyclopedia, an epitome of all knowledge, capable of teaching any branch of study, and of filling any chair. The professor of one language was supposed to know all languages; the professor of one science, all sciences. Not only so, but the linguist might even dare to invade the realm of science; or the man of science, the field of the linguist. To-day such incursions are unheard of. The new conception of the teacher is that he is not an epitome of all knowledge, but of knowledge in a special field only. The extensiveness of his knowledge has diminished, but its intensiveness has increased. It is a change by no means peculiar to the profession of teaching. The days of the

general practitioner, the general lawyer, as well as the general teacher, are numbered.

The change in the attitude of teachers toward the library is fully as marked. The library, as some one has tersely said, was in the past regarded as a museum; to-day it is regarded as a workshop. The library, like the proverbial family Bible, was something to be looked at, but not used. This change, while rapid, has gone on so gradually that few of us realize its significance.

"The place occupied by libraries and laboratories in the educational work of to-day, as compared with that of the past," writes the late President Harper, "is one of commanding importance. Indeed the library and the laboratory have already practically revolutionized the methods of higher education. In the really modern institution the chief building is the library. It is the center of the institutional activity. That factor of college work, the library, 50 years ago almost unknown, to-day already the center of the institution's intellectual activity, half a century hence, with its sister, the laboratory, almost equally unknown 50 years ago, will have absorbed all else, and

*Read before a joint meeting of the Tennessee Library Association and the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association, January, 1907.

will have become the institution itself." This is a strong statement, a statement that will doubtless meet with considerable opposition, yet all the tendencies of the time apparently point in this direction. The part played by the library in the university life of to-day is well illustrated in a recent article in *The Outlook* by Dr. Canfield, the librarian of Columbia University. Fifty years ago the library sustained no vital connection with the work of the college. Its doors were opened from noon to three o'clock each day—except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The librarian received the munificent salary of \$300 per year. Additions to the library were unheard of. "To-day the library contains over 300,000 volumes, carefully classified and cataloged. It adds about 18,000 volumes yearly. It expends nearly \$35,000 annually for administration and about the same in purchases. It is open from half-past eight every weekday in the year, except four, until 11 at night, except during the months of July, August and September, when it closes an hour earlier. In addition to the privilege of borrowing from the entire library, its undergraduates have absolutely free and constant access to 10,000 carefully selected volumes in the general reading room; graduate students have at least 100,000 volumes continually accessible in the alcoves of the several seminar rooms; some 1200 periodicals give the last word in every field of human knowledge; trained and expert reference librarians are constantly ready to be wisely helpful in every scholastic undertaking; and instructors and library staff unite to secure the greatest efficiency, and the most generous use of all the facilities offered."

The relation sustained by the library at Columbia to the intellectual life of that institution is typical of the present attitude of all the leading universities in America to their respective libraries. In Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, the library, supplemented by the several departmental libraries, is fast becoming the center of the institution's scholastic life. In all matters pertaining to the educational progress of the present day, no man has proved wiser or more far-seeing than the lamented Dr. Harper. This is the prophecy he makes—and coming as it does from such a source, it deserves the careful consideration of every thinking man: "The days are coming when in addition to the library each

group of closely related departments will have its separate departmental library. This will include the books in most common use, the maps and charts of special value. The student in the future will do little of his work in his study; he must be in the midst of books. No ordinary student can afford to own one book in a hundred of those which he may wish at any moment to consult. His work must be done where, without a moment's delay, . . . he may place his hand upon that one of ten or twenty thousand books which he desires to see. Some of us will see the day when, in every division of study, there will be professors of bibliography and methodology, whose function it will be to teach men books and how to use them."

But it is not in the great universities alone that the value of the library is beginning to be realized. The smaller universities and colleges have awakened to the new condition of things. The only reason why this changed attitude toward the library is not more pronounced in our southern schools and colleges is due not to any lack of faith in its wisdom, but simply to a lack of funds with which to carry it out.

This difficulty, however, is to some extent obviated by the closer relations that are coming about between the public libraries and the schools. With the increase of public libraries in the South, the possibility of help from this quarter will become more and more feasible. In the larger cities north the public libraries have already done much to make them an efficient means of help to the schools.

An inevitable result of this changed attitude of the school to the library—and I might add of the library to the school—has been a change in the method of teaching. The day for "hearing a lesson"—if there ever was such a day—has passed. The teacher who to-day slavishly follows the text-book and never goes beyond the sacred precincts of its pages is an anachronism. The active, wide-awake teacher strives to make his pupil gain a mastery not of the text-book, but, so far as possible, a mastery of the subject taught. More and more we are beginning to see that education is a life-time process; that the school, the college, yea, even the university, can only provide the student with such facilities, and with such power to use them, as will enable him to educate himself. The

teacher no longer regards himself as a fountain of knowledge, filled perhaps to overflowing; the student, an empty vessel needing to be filled. He is—to use a homely figure—rather an experienced well-digger, who having often discovered where and whence the sweet waters flow, can intelligently direct his apprentice where and how to use his pick and shovel. Most of us would be willing to acknowledge that old Thomas Carlyle was right when he declared to the students of Edinburgh University: "What the universities can mainly do for you—what I have found the university did for me is, that it taught me to read, in various languages, in various sciences; so that I could go into the books which treated of these things, and gradually penetrate into any department I wanted to make myself master of, as I found it suit me."

Learning to read, taken in its broadest sense, is not this the real meaning of education? If we learn to read the history of the earth's surface, we become geologists; when we read the story of the planets, we become astronomers; when we read nature's laws governing and controlling matter, we become physicists and chemists. Yet, even in its narrower sense, learning to read constitutes no small portion of the process of education. It is upon this idea—that education consists in learning to read, be it the laws of nature or the pages of a book—that modern teaching proceeds, and because of this idea that modern institutions lay such stress upon the library and the laboratory.

There lurk two real dangers, however, in the very abundance of these modern facilities for education: (1) We are in danger of magnifying mere educational machinery to the exclusion of all else. No greater mistake could be made. Men are more than libraries, more than laboratories. The greatest educative force in the world has ever been, and will ever be, the power of personality. No amount of educational machinery will ever enable us to dispense with this power. The real test of a great teacher does not lie in his scholarship—however important that may be—but in his ability to inspire others with an unquenchable thirst for knowledge and with an appreciation of all that is best and noblest in life. Since the days of Erasmus and Colet, no teacher has wielded a greater or wider influence over young men than the famous Dr.

Arnold, of Rugby. Stanley, in his "Life and letters of Dr. Arnold," declares: "It was not so much an enthusiastic admiration for true genius, or learning, or eloquence, which stirred within them; it was a sympathetic thrill, caught from a spirit that was earnestly at work in the world—whose work was healthy, sustained, and constantly carried forward in the fear of God—a work that was founded on a deep sense of its duty and its value."

(2) We are in danger of supposing that just so soon as these facilities are made accessible to the student, the problem of educating him is solved. This second danger is especially menacing to the teachers themselves. It is so easy to satisfy one's conscience with the notion that it is best for the student to help himself. We must "help him to help himself." The untrained, inexperienced student is as helpless in his first attempts to read a book as in his first attempts to read the laws of nature; without training he is just as helpless in the library as he is in the laboratory.

Who would think of turning a child loose in an apothecary's shop to help itself to whatever its curiosity or its tastes might direct it? And yet is it any less folly to give the young student the freedom of a whole library, that he may read at random whatever book may attract his fancy—and then after such license hope for spiritual and intellectual growth? Without some intelligent hand to guide him, he is more likely to seize upon the bad than the good. There is, I believe, in most people a kind of fetish-worship of the printed page. We forget that books are both bad and good; both harmful and beneficial. The reading of such books as the world has pronounced great is, says Frederick Harrison, "a faculty to be acquired, not a natural gift. Books are not wiser," continues this eminent English critic, "than men, the true books are not easier to find than the true men, the bad looks or the vulgar books are not less obtrusive and not less ubiquitous than the bad or vulgar men are everywhere." The only possible way which our young people have of knowing the good from the bad is either through the intelligent librarian or the intelligent teacher. Emerson declared that no chair was so much wanted in our colleges as that of the professor of books. It is just here that teachers and librarians meet upon common ground. Upon both alike rests the re-

sponsibility of wisely directing the young and inexperienced minds to the great books of the world.

But to be a trustworthy guide one must have a personal acquaintance with the road to be travelled. It is imperative that both teacher and librarian—as far as possible—be personally familiar with the world's great books. Not only so, but sound judgment and hard common sense are also requisite. Think of putting "Sartor Resartus," or Emerson's "Over-soul," or Ruskin's "Stones of Venice" into the hands of the 10 to 15-year-old boy! Hardly less criminal is it to have him grow to years of manhood without having read "Robinson Crusoe," or "Gulliver's travels," or the "Arabian Nights." A wise teacher should know the proper psychological moment for any given book. Such knowledge can come only from a personal knowledge of the book.

But the teacher's responsibility—at least that of the teacher of literature—does not end with telling his pupils *what* to read and *when* to read it. There still remains the greater problem—*how* to read. So important is this matter of learning *how* to read that I beg you will permit me, even at the cost of a digression, to speak of it somewhat in detail. The mere reading of books will not prove a very efficient means of self-culture. Books, *i.e.*, great books, must be studied. The treasures of nature are not on the earth's surface. The precious metals must be dug with painful effort from the bosom of mother earth. The analogy is admirably drawn in "Sesame and lilies." "When you come to a good book," writes Ruskin, "you must ask yourself, 'Am I inclined to work as an Australian miner would? Are my pickaxes and shovels in good order, and am I in good trim myself, my sleeves well up to the elbow, and my breath good, and my temper?' And, keeping the figure a little longer, even at cost of tiresomeness, for it is a thoroughly useful one, the metal you are in search of being the author's mind or meaning, his words are as the rock which you have to crush and smelt in order to get at it. And your pickaxes are your own care, wit, and learning; your smelting furnace is your own thoughtful soul. Do not hope to get at any good author's meaning without those tools and that fire; often you will need finest, sharpest chiselling, and pa-

tientest fusing before you can gather one grain of the metal." It is not meant, of course, that all one's reading is to be done in this fashion. It is just the few books which Bacon declared must be chewed and digested. One play of Shakespeare's read with a class according to this intensive method will be worth far more to the student than a cursory reading of all Shakespeare's works.

Every work of art is an organism. It is made of parts so related, the one to the other, as to constitute an organic whole. Just as the botanist in order to understand the structure of the plant tears part from part, so the student of literature analyzes a novel, an essay, a play, or a poem in order to discover the secret of its structure. In his effort to find out how the author has shaped his crude material into a work of enduring beauty, the student has been, as it were, transported to the workshop where with his own eyes he may behold the process of creation in active operation. The reward of his search will be a new insight into the meaning and purpose of the writer, a fuller appreciation of his genius, and, most important of all, consciousness of an increase in his own mental power.

In the present paper I have attempted to show that there *is* a modern conception of the teacher and a modern conception of the library; that from these there has resulted a modern method of teaching in which the basic idea is that the teacher's mission is to help the student work out his own intellectual salvation; and finally, that this is best done by teaching him the use of those means so amply provided in our modern institutions.

Such a meeting as we are having this evening—a joint meeting of librarians and teachers—augurs well for the future. It means that we are at last coming to see that we are brothers in a common cause.

Nearly 600 years ago the old Benedictine monk, Richard De Bury, declared: "Who-soever acknowledges himself to be a zealous follower of truth, of happiness, of wisdom, of science, or even of the faith, must of necessity make himself a lover of books."

The modern teacher—as well as the modern librarian—must go one step farther; he must first make himself a lover of books and then he must use every endeavor to make his fellow men lovers of books.

AN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY AND THE LIBRARY*

OUR opportunity came with our work among the foreign-speaking people—through having a beautiful little building, given to the town by one of our big-hearted citizens, situated in a section surrounded by between 12,000 and 13,000 people who could not speak English, far less read in it.

Perhaps natural curiosity prompted the first invasion of our library by this foreign population. Many foreigners came to look, and when they found the newspapers in their home languages, their pride was touched and appeals came in to us from members of different nationalities for books in their own languages. The accumulation of about 1000 volumes in 11 languages has furnished many amusing and interesting experiences. Quite confidently I started out to get books in languages and literatures of which I knew little or nothing, thinking it would be a very simple matter; it did not prove as simple as it sounds. So my next move was to get the people to say specifically what they wanted and where the books could be purchased, and our orders went flying to dealers in towns you cannot even find on the map. But the books came and gave satisfaction, only to be followed by the cry for "more, more." However, even the most patriotic Slovak, Bohemian, Pole, or Russian has to confess that from two to five hundred titles exhaust the popular books in his literature, and my patrons came to the point where they had no more titles to suggest, but wanted more books to read. We then asked them why they did not read English books, for while we had only a few hundred in their languages, we had many thousands in English, many of which related to their own countries. The reply was that they could not read in English, and when we asked them why they did not learn there came the astonishing answer that it was very difficult for a working man to get any one to teach him to read—there were some young men who went around tutoring at 50 cents a lesson, but they were so busy it was hard to get them. What about our boasted public schools? A visit to the board of education brought the information that no state assistance was given for the education of persons over 20 years of age, and anything done for adults must be done by the city alone.

I have little patience with the sentiment so often heard—"we can't expect to do anything with the adult immigrant, but we will do the best we can for his children"—and I fear that expresses a spirit of false economy. Statisticians have figured that every child car-

ried through the public schools to what is called "the age of production" has cost the state \$1000 for education and protection, and there are still seven years to pass before the boys have a voice in our national government. Yet we are willing to spend this money and wait all these years in order that when the boys do claim the privileges of citizenship, they shall cast an intelligent vote. Now here come the adult immigrants, bringing the supply of muscle we need so much for the development of the country, without having cost us one cent for either education or protection, and becoming, at once, not only producers, but consumers. Of these the majority come with the prime of life before them, more coming between the ages of 20 and 40 than at any other age period. In 12 states in the Union they can vote in one year after declaring their intention, in no state do they have to wait more than seven years, and in the majority only five, and in New Jersey there are to-day over 48,709 males of voting age who cannot speak English. Can we afford to say it is not worth while doing anything for these people? They are going to become citizens—not always because they care to vote, or are interested in the welfare of our government, but for a thousand and one personal reasons they think citizenship will advance; they are going to vote, and they are going to sell their votes just as long as there are Americans traitors enough to their country to offer to buy them. I understand the new naturalization law has made it compulsory for a foreigner to be able to read and write in English before becoming a citizen, which makes it more incumbent upon us to see that facilities are offered to them to enable them to meet this just requirement.

In the cities, adults are admitted to night schools, but in classes with the young people who are compelled to go to school at night, if they are to be allowed to work during the day, and sometimes these young people are not very ambitious students. Then as the schools must be conducted as economically as possible, the teachers who teach in the day schools are allowed to increase their salaries by teaching in the evening schools. They do not understand the languages spoken by the foreign pupils, so these people cannot ask questions, if there is anything they do not understand. Hearing no protest the teachers go gaily on, and the pupils lose one step after another until they become discouraged and stop attending school, feeling that it is too difficult for them, they can never learn. I do not think it ever enters the minds of these people to question the method of instruction, if they do not learn; the fault must be theirs, there is nothing wrong with the schools. But discussions with several nationalities have brought out the facts that each nationality would prefer to have one class for all of its

*Part of address before Bi-State Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 15.

own people, mixed classes being confusing; they want a teacher who will understand their language, so they can ask questions; the regular school curriculum is not what they want; they want simply to learn to speak, read and write in English, and to know some of the more important laws of the community, which they must not break. The law holds a very important place in the eyes of the foreigner, yet in spite of their interest in this country, we cannot find books in their own languages giving the state laws, city laws, police ordinances, or board of health regulations of the cities of this state. The only way for these people to find out what the law is, is to break it, and be arrested and fined.

Of course, the remedy for ignorance is education, and on bringing these facts to the attention of those controlling the educational interests of New Jersey, the legislature last winter authorized the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the actual condition of the adult immigrant. On the strength of the report made, Governor Stokes in his annual message asked the incoming legislature to do something to assist the foreign-speaking people to learn the conditions surrounding their lives here. He suggested that this might well come under the state board of education, and after conference with the members of this board, a bill was prepared, offering state aid to municipalities desiring schools for adult immigrants, providing the municipalities raised an equal sum, as in done in regard to manual training in this state. These schools will follow the recommendations made by the Immigrant Commission as to subjects taught, teachers, etc., and if the bill becomes a law, it will enable any town in the state to offer educational assistance to its foreign speaking inhabitants.

It is well to speak of the things we succeed in securing, but perhaps it is also as well to acknowledge where we fail. I have emphasized this subject, as an educational opportunity, but mainly in the hope that we may be enabled to secure the right sort of literature on this country, historically and socially, in foreign languages. So far we have nothing in view but a couple of small primers, in a most elementary form. I do not like foreigners to be imbued with the idea that Orsi, Romussi, Cermak, Schmidt, Dyniwicz, or Badad are American historians, yet these are the people who are writing our history for them. Bryce's "American commonwealth" has been translated, but recognized American historians are unknown to the foreigners. Perhaps the schools will remedy this lack of literature, and I wish it were possible for the library associations to help.

J. MAUD CAMPBELL,

Librarian Passaic (N. J.) Free Public Library.

LOCAL HISTORY IN THE LIBRARY STORY HOUR

I HAVE long felt that the library story hour might well be utilized in instructing children in local history. Greek and Norse myths are admirable, of course, in the development of the youthful imagination and in leading youngsters to read good books; nevertheless, these may profitably, now and then, be laid aside for a similar treatment of local themes that shall lead youth to an appreciation of the history of their own community, thus inspiring within them some measure of that civic pride which should be at the base of patriotic sentiment.

A few months ago I induced one of the city librarians of Wisconsin—Miss Deborah B. Martin, of Green Bay—to undertake this innovation by way of experiment. Green Bay is the oldest town in Wisconsin, its site having first been visited by a French explorer in 1634; its career under the flags of France, Great Britain, and the United States successively, has been quite as romantic in its way as that of almost any New England town. The locality for this experiment was, therefore, an exceptionally favorable one; in Miss Martin we were fortunate, also, in having a thoroughly competent and enthusiastic local historian, one of the authors of "Historic Green Bay;" and the Green Bay Library had already enjoyed one successful winter's experience with the story hour.

Miss Martin makes to me the following report of her success, which ought to be an inspiration to children's librarians everywhere:

- It seemed such an experiment that I hardly knew how to make out the outline, for I felt sure that to announce that we were to have stories of local history would scare off the children. So this is the way I led up to it:
- Jan. 5.—Pocahontas and Captain John Smith. The first settlement in Virginia. Attendance, 90.
 - Jan. 12.—The great Puritan, Captain Myles Standish, and the famous Indian, King Philip. Attendance, 90.
 - Jan. 19.—Beginning of the Revolution. Paul Revere's ride. Attendance, 60.
 - Jan. 26.—Paul Jones and the beginning of the U. S. navy. The destruction of the pirates. (This last was to bring in our black and white paintings by Howard Pyle, to illustrate the subject.) Attendance, 108.
 - Feb. 2.—French and Indian war. How Washington fought in it. Braddock's defeat. DeLanglade, the first white settler in Wisconsin, and leader of the Indians at Braddock's defeat. Massacre at Mackinac. (This was a most exciting afternoon.) Attendance, 103.
 - Feb. 9.—Story of Red Banks, Green Bay, where Jean Nicolet met the Winnebago in 1634. Mr. Neville, president of the local

historical society, pointed out historic places on the map, and also described canoe and basket weaving. Children much interested. Attendance, 125.

Feb. 16. — Red Bird Indian war (1827). The Black Hawk Indian war (1832). Attendance, 127.

Feb. 23. — Langlade again brought to the front, recalling to the children his part in Braddock's defeat and the Mackinac massacre. How he came to Green Bay. Where his home was. Story of De Villiers at the old French fort here. Coming of American soldiers (1816). How they named islands in the bay. The building of Fort Howard.

Mar. 2. — Coming of Oneida Indians from New York to Green Bay. The story of Eleazer Williams, and how he was called "the lost dauphin of France."

Mar. 9. — "Catching slaves in Wisconsin," from Thwaites's "Stories of the Badger State." In illustration of the theme, the story of how a family of slaves in 1842 were hidden in the belfry of the old Presbyterian church in Green Bay, until they could be carried to Canada.

Mar. 16. — Civil War period, and Green Bay's part therein.

There will still be two more, but I have not yet decided just what to have. It will, however, be something about Wisconsin.

In making out the outline for another winter, I should know better how to arrange it without covering so much ground every time. I have a fine story teller in Mrs. F. N. Brett, who is much interested, and adored by the children; but she had to be instructed carefully, for when she began she was absolutely unfamiliar with our own history. So I picked out the books for her to study, and marked how the story was to run. Having had much experience in story-telling with her two little boys, she quickly caught the idea and carried it out beautifully. We have illustrated the talks with Lewis's portfolio of Wisconsin Indians, early maps of Wisconsin and Green Bay, government charts of the bay, and on his afternoon Mr. Neville brought bits of early pottery, arrow heads, etc. There is a great difference in the children attending this winter's stories, from preceding ones; they are older, and many more boys — I suppose it is the stories of Indians that attracts them.

Green Bay, as stated, is unusually rich in historical material; nevertheless, almost any town having a public library of sufficient importance to warrant the story hour, has in its history an abundance of subjects fitted for this purpose. Given the perception to select these incidents, and the ability so to talk about them as to interest the children, and local history is quite as available for the library story-teller as the classical legends.

R. G. THWAITES, *Madison, Wis.*

WORK OF A SMALL SCHOOL LIBRARY

THIS is a small library of about 6000 volumes in a large private school of more than 500 boys, ranging in age from eight to over 20 years. There is a corps of about 35 instructors, and for them a small pedagogical library of about 200 books is maintained. These books are shelved in the teachers' room, as are a few of the leading pedagogical periodicals. Both these collections are supplemented by travelling libraries lent by the public library of the city.

We attempt to make the school library a help in the class teaching in as many ways as possible. It can naturally be of more help in the departments of History and English than in the other departments. All reference books in both these subjects are placed on special reserve shelves in the reading room. The supplementary reading in history (in the Upper School) is done in the reading room under the librarian's supervision, and a list of all students doing the work is kept and sent, at the close of each day, to the head of the History Department, and used by him as a check list for note books.

We find the use of pictures one of the most effective ways of helping in the reference work. One wall of the reading room has been equipped with glass cases for picture exhibitions on subjects relating to the boys' work and interests. A new exhibit of artistic, historical, literary, or scientific interest is displayed in these cases every two or three weeks. The pictures are then kept for distribution among the various classes studying the subject. For instance, the Abbey Shakespeare illustrations, cut from *Harper's* and mounted on light cardboard, are passed from class to class studying the plays, and have been a boon to the English teachers. It does not seem possible to get enough illustrative material of this kind. All the old magazines that are not needed for binding are utilized in this way — and the Perry, Brown, and Cosmos pictures prove invaluable. But even with these helps it is difficult to satisfy the demands for this kind of material made by the various departments in the school.

The school clubs and societies are encouraged to use the library. References are looked up and reserved for the debaters, and these are supplemented by books and bibliographies on the question, borrowed from the city libraries, and pamphlets and public documents from the Government. The Electrical Society and Camera Club are also glad of all the help they can get in the way of reading lists, pictures, etc. Reading lists on football, basketball, hockey and other sports in their season are posted in the Trophy Room for the school athletes, and reference books on these sports are kept in an accessible spot for their use.

There are 30 periodicals and three daily papers taken in the reading room, where the boys whose scholarship and conduct are satisfactory are allowed to spend free periods. The reading room privilege is in some measure used as a reward for good scholarship and conduct. A list of boys who are deficient in their work is filed every week in the library and those reported on this list are not allowed the use of the reading room, except by special permission for reference work, until they bring up their marks. The room is very popular, and where a boy is fond of reading and not devoted to study he will often be stimulated to do better work in order that he may go to the reading room at free periods.

Numerous reading lists and indexes to the interesting magazine stories and articles of the month are posted in this room. These lists and special holiday bibliographies and library notices are posted on the bulletin boards throughout the school and distributed to teachers.

The magazines for the younger boys are kept in the grade rooms of the Lower School, where they also have their own collection of juveniles and illustrated books, and their special bibliographies and holiday reading lists are posted here.

Our collection of fiction and "boys' books" is very small in proportion to the number of users. It is only recently that we have permitted circulation use of the library, which has proved to be popular and has helped in the English work of the school. Neither is our circulation entirely confined to fiction, though it is true that our non-fiction readers are principally represented by one little Austrian boy. This child has the most serious of minds. His list of reading recently comprised, among other books, a history of New York City; two histories of the French Revolution; several biographies of statesmen; a history of Austria; and finally Erasmus' "In praise of folly." This last he was recommended not to take, and it was tactfully suggested that it might be a little too old for him and that he might enjoy some other book more. He insisted, however, that it was just the book he wanted — and when he returned it he said he had enjoyed it immensely.

Our fiction circulation is decidedly heavy, and we only wish we had enough books to go round. The modern boy, however, is like the horse in the old proverb: you can lead him to the good books of real literary worth, but you cannot make him read them. He demands Barbour, Stratemeyer, Dudley, and sniffs contemptuously at Dickens, Scott, Cooper, and even Stevenson. He must have a modern American story of school or college life, or American history-a-la-Stratemeyer; and the more alike they all are the happier he seems. "Gimme another just like this one" and "Is 'The crimson sweater' in?" are

the never ceasing demands. You offer him a Stevenson with hope in your heart, but he coolly blights your hope with the snubbing remark, "he's too old-fashioned." You may have been led to believe that *all* boys like Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "Treasure Island," Cooper's "Spy," and Kipling's "Captains Courageous," but in this school, at least, you will find the proportion of boys who read these books of their own choice, without having them specially recommended, a pathetically small one. One almost wishes that the modern boy could not get his cake in the shape of this popular "literature," but had to eat the "old-fashioned" bread, and in this way acquire a good literary foundation.

It is natural to ask why we have these books on our shelves — why not only have the good books? If we followed this plan we fear the boy would not come to the school library more than once. He would know, when he found he could not get the books he wanted here, that he could get them at some other of the many libraries to which he has access. We believe that a boy should be taught to love reading for its own sake, no matter how humble the bait first used to induce him to "get the habit"; and we hope that though he may begin with Stratemeyer he may in time be interested in Stevenson. There are few things that will mean more to him in his future life in the way of pleasure and comfort than a genuine love of reading, and we believe that we should do all we can to teach him to acquire this.

JESSIE HAINES,

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Brooklyn, N. Y.*

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND LITERARY INFORMATION

Charles F. Lummis, in Out West, February

In examining nearly a score of high school graduates who applied for position in the Public Library, it was evident that the frequent complaint of educators that college men did not know enough about English literature and American history and other common furnishings of the mind, is of application outside the colleges.

Some of these young ladies, ambitious to be attendants in the largest public library in the West, were themselves surprised at what they did not know. One asserted that the greatest California humorist was "Marcus Whitman" — and she might have been promoted for that one answer, if Whitman could be held responsible for the people who have since insisted on making him "save Oregon." Another was sure that Leigh Hunt and Walt Whitman were the "greatest California poet and humorist," respectively. Others thought that "Truthful James" was written by Jerome K. Jerome, and "Roughing It" by Bret Harte,

or J. T. Trowbridge, or by Bayard Taylor. One thought that Mark Twain had written some poems, but never heard that he wrote a book—didn't even know that he was "funny." One classified John Brown as "a half-breed who caused a raid." Another rated Tecumseh as "a famous Indian chief, friend of the Pilgrims." Witte came out in one paper as "a famous English general in the Boer war;" and Carnot as "one of the Ministers of War after the French Revolution in Napoleon's time." Several could not name any work whatever by Drake, or Halleck, or Willis, or Aldrich; and one, in answer to a request for the four greatest poets in English literature in the last fifty years, could name only Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Called upon to name two Puritan and two cavalier poets, nearly all candidates went without a cavalier altogether, and gave for their Puritans Whittier and Bryant and Cotton Mather. Several had never heard of Decatur, Daniel Boone, Commodore Perry, Alexander Stephens, Senator Tom Benton; and several could not name a battle in which Stonewall Jackson was implicated. The question, "Name the four great religious orders of the Middle Ages?" brought out some astonishing answers, e.g., "The Roman Papacy, Luther and Wesley;" "Roman Catholicism, Greek Catholicism, Protestantism, Mohammedanism." It is less surprising that hardly one of the lot knew the correct name of this city or could give its population in 1880, 1890, 1900, and the present estimate. These things they will all have to learn who passed the examination, even with conditions; and as for the rest—thank God we all have time to learn according to our desire.

THE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY PROBLEM

Editorial in School Review, December, 1906

In every city school building there should be set apart as a library for the high school grades and the grammar grades one large room, hygienically lighted, heated and ventilated, arranged with comfortable chairs, even a few rockers. There should be daily papers, suitable magazines, art portfolios, a liberal supply of the best fiction, travel, adventure, and popular science, to say nothing of an abundant supply of real, live, unabridged historical narration, biography, essays, and compendiums of the various subjects pursued. Of course, the dictionaries should be there, and the gazetteers and cyclopædias, but let these be courts of last resort. A boy or girl has little use for a cyclopædia or dictionary until he has found some live specimens which he would find delight in identifying by the books of fossils. If we could first excite a white heat of interest in some live subject, either as discovered through exploration afield, in the laboratory, or through contact with

readable treatment in books or magazines, we should not be obliged to listen so often to dry, rattling compositions, exhumed from the cyclopædias.

All the pupils should be taught the use of the modern card catalog, which should be provided, and should make collections of references of their own. The library should be the center of activity of the entire work of the school. To be sure, contact with real things in field, wood, and quarry, and opportunities for making, molding, and constructing should be fundamental in all real education. The library should not lessen the interest in or necessity for concrete and objective experiences, but it should be the place where new meaning, new interpretations, are given to all that is gathered objectively.

IMPRESSIONS OF SOME EUROPEAN LIBRARIES*

THESE impressions of European libraries are confined (1) to such university centers as Leipzig and Jena in Germany and Paris and Grenoble in France, and (2) to a personal study made of a dozen leading educational libraries in Europe—at London, Brussels, Paris, Zurich, Leipzig, Berlin, etc.

European libraries are much less democratic than similar American institutions. They are patronized much more generally by special students than by the masses, as with us. Little or nothing, in fact, is done to bring the libraries to the attention of the common people. Closed shelves is the rule, and the books are generally badly cataloged, when cataloged at all. The libraries are opened for a few hours only each day, and vacations are numerous and long. In Leipzig, a city of more than half a million inhabitants, the municipal library, with more than 100,000 volumes, is open on Monday and Wednesday from 11 to 1 and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 3 to 5. At Grenoble, France, where the library of nearly 200,000 volumes is shared by the municipality and the small local university, it is open to the public on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday from 11 to 4, but is closed during the long summer vacation—a period of about four months.

With scarcely an exception the European libraries, with which I am familiar, are very slow in the purchase of modern books. On the other hand, they cater more generally to the needs of literary workers and scientific students than is the case in America; and they are, in consequence, less often warehouses of transient and inconsequential fiction than with us. They have special features, too, not generally found in American libraries. Pamphlets are more generally col-

*Abstract of address before Western Massachusetts Library Club, Westfield, March 13.

lected and preserved; more attention is given to the collection of biographical sketches, autographs, and portraits, and special libraries are much more numerous than the United States.

Take the matter of education as a point in illustration. Germany alone has something like 40 special educational libraries. The Comenius Stiftung at Leipzig has more than 70,000 books on education. There are two special libraries for teachers at Berlin—the German Educational Library with 15,000 volumes and the City Educational Library with 12,000 volumes. Moreover, these special educational libraries are in themselves specialized. The Comenius Stiftung at Leipzig is strong in the great educational movement which clusters about the educational realism of the sixteenth century, with such leaders as Comenius, Ratke, Bacon, Vives, and Campanella. The German Educational Library at Berlin is strong on matters pertaining to Pestalozzi and the educational renaissance of the nineteenth century.

Paris has probably the best selected educational library in the world. It contains 72,000 volumes and occupies 16 rooms in a 30-room building devoted to the national educational museum and library. There are similar educational libraries at Brussels, Zurich, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Vienna, Breslau, Budapest, Prague, and two at London.

The university libraries in Europe are generally admirably equipped with books, although often badly administered. The library of the University of Leipzig is housed in a handsome building and contains more than 350,000 volumes and 4000 manuscripts. It is open from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 5. There are also special libraries connected with each department of the University, those of psychology and geography being especially fine at Leipzig. These special departmental libraries have open shelves, and they are open at all hours to graduate students. The library of Ste. Geneviève is to all purposes and intents the university library at Paris. It will be recalled that the Boston Public Library is a replica of Ste. Geneviève. It is open from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 10 and contains something more than 200,000 volumes. Paris, of course, has the splendid National Library, with more than three million volumes, but it is not much used by the university students. The hours are short (9 to 4), and the books are imperfectly cataloged. There is a catalog of the accessions since 1884 only, although a general catalog is being made. So far, I believe, the general catalog has been carried to the word Chailly, with 25 volumes; and it is estimated that fully a quarter of a century will be required for its completion.

WILL S. MONROE,
State Normal School, Westfield, Mass.

THE LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL IN GRAND RAPIDS

THE relations between the Public Library of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the public schools of that city are unusually close. Until 1903 the library was managed by a committee of the Board of Education. In that year an act of the legislature created the Board of Library Commissioners, five members, elected, one each year, by the citizens at large, including women, on a separate ballot without party designation, and the Superintendent of Public Schools, ex-officio—six in all. This board has the entire management and control of the Public Library and its branches, and since then there has been added to it the management of the Public Museum. The title to all of this property, however, still remains with the Board of Education. This was doubtless due to the desire that the library might receive certain penal fines which, according to the state constitution, are distributed in each county in proportion to the number of children of school age, for the purchase of books for district school libraries. As defined in the city charter the Grand Rapids Public Library is the district library for the school district of that city. Were the title to the property vested in the library board the revenue from fines would be cut off. The Superintendent of Public Schools is a full voting member of the board, and this opens the way for close co-operation with the schools.

In February, 1894, under the librarianship of Miss Lucy Ball, and while the library was still under the control of the Board of Education, deposits of books were purchased and placed in the public school buildings for circulation among school children. These books have been added to from time to time, and there are now in these school libraries 12,680 volumes, the circulation (home use) for the year ending March 31, 1907, being 72,882. The use of the books in the buildings is not counted. The apportionment of new books, added each year, selected by the children's librarian in consultation with the various principals, is based on a sliding scale which allows a certain number of volumes for each room in each building, and then a certain additional number per room for each thousand of circulation from that building. By this arrangement the schools which circulate the most books get the most new books the following year. At the present time hardly any books are purchased for the school libraries which have not first been tested in the children's room of the main library.

During the year the children's librarian, and sometimes other members of the library staff, visit the schools, talking to the children about the books and conferring with the teachers, and occasionally there are conferences between the library staff and the school principals to discuss the various problems that

come up. There is also issued to the principals of the schools, and for the use of all the teachers, a bulletin from the librarian about once a month, in which attention is called to various matters tending to make the use of the books for the children more efficient. Toward the end of the school year stock is taken and a large number of the volumes are returned for rebinding. At this time the collection is also weeded out, for books that the children do not use are withdrawn, often to be sent to another school where, most likely, they "take." At stock taking a book mender follows up the shelves and puts all the books in good condition for the next school year.

Last year, after the close of the schools in June, six of the libraries in the schools were opened for two hours of a given day each week for the distribution of books. In addition to the books already in the building several hundred volumes were sent from the main library, remaining during the 10 weeks of school vacation on deposit. Someone from the main library made the rounds during the week to these schools. The expense of this to the library was very little, and the use of the books in this way was nearly 1000. This experiment will probably be continued this coming summer.

The library also sends traveling libraries to public, parochial, and private schools throughout the city. These are used largely for class-room work and supplement in the public schools the library books already in the building. The books are selected from the main collection in the Ryerson building and are sent in lots of from 25 to 200 on any subject or group of subjects. They may be retained four weeks. In the parochial and private schools they take the place, to a certain extent, of the collections deposited in the public schools. At times nearly 2000 books are out in use in this way.

Another point of contact with the schools is the arrangement whereby the school principals send the library twice a year the names and addresses of all children who leave school permanently. These children are followed up with a personal letter from the librarian calling attention to a leaflet accompanying the letter, entitled "The right start; or, Don't be a quitter." In this it is shown how boys and girls may continue their education through the library after they leave school.

The systematic instruction of school children in the use of the library was described in full by the children's librarian, Miss May G. Quigley, in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for April, 1906. This work has been carried on quite extensively for three years.

The newest development in the relation with the schools is that which was embodied in a formal agreement between the Board of Education and the Board of Library Commissioners, as published in the 35th annual report

of the library for the year ending March 31, 1906. This agreement provides that wherever the library board requests, and the school board agrees, the school board will equip a room for library purposes in one of the school buildings. It is planned that in this way eventually branch library rooms will be in nearly all of the public school buildings of the city, the installation of them to be accomplished as new buildings are erected or additions to old buildings are made. In pursuance of this agreement the first of the school branch libraries was opened in the new Sigsbee School building on Dec. 1, 1906.

This library room is in the basement (light, airy and dry, however), of a building that cost about \$70,000. It has an entrance from the outside which enables the rest of the building to be shut off, and the heating plant is arranged so that the room can be warmed without heating the rest of the building. This is important with reference to its use on Saturdays and in the evenings. The room is the same size as are the regular schoolrooms, which is 23 feet, 4 inches, by 32 feet. The school board, besides equipping the room with furniture, supplies it with light, heat, and janitor service. The library board supplies the books, periodicals, and the librarian, together with the card catalog outfit. From the school's point of view the Superintendent of Schools regards this work in the light of the library supplying an additional teacher. The work from the library's point of view, however, is designed to furnish library facilities not only to the children, but to the whole community, children and adults alike.

When this library opened at Sigsbee School there were between 800 and 900 books on the shelves, a considerable number of these being reference books. 24 current periodicals, including a daily newspaper from Chicago, are also kept on file. It is the purpose of the library to add new books frequently, both for children and adults. In addition to this the library delivers books from the main collection from day to day as they are called for.

The Sigsbee School branch is now open on week days from 12:30 until 9 p.m. Opening at 12:30 enables the library to connect with the school children at the noon intermission, though, as a matter of fact, it has been found necessary for the principal to restrict the use of the library at that hour to children from certain rooms only. While the librarian gets her supper a bright boy from the neighborhood comes in to take charge.

On Saturday morning at 11 o'clock the library conducts in this room a story hour. This is attended largely by children from parochial schools in the neighborhood. Perhaps as many of these come as from the Sigsbee School itself. A special effort is being made to make the community feel that the library is more than a library for that particular school, and to remove some misun-

derstanding on this point about 1000 circular letters, together with a copy of the library *Bulletin*, were distributed from house to house throughout that section of the city.

The use of the library has been very gratifying. The number of books issued frequently exceeds 150 a day, and adding to this the number of readers the combined use frequently exceeds 300.

Under the terms of the agreement with the Board of Education the library may conduct a course of free lectures in places where such branch libraries are maintained, and where the arrangements of the building will permit. It is planned to give about one lecture in such buildings each month for six or eight months of the year.

The educational advantage to the school for the children to have access to books in this way, with a librarian in charge, and of having a good collection of the best current magazines, is believed to be considerable. At the same time the advantage to the library is that it enables it to carry on a branch of this sort at a minimum of expense, for it is relieved of the expense of furniture, equipment, heat, light, janitor service, rent, etc.—items of no small importance in the maintenance of a system of branch libraries. At this Sigsbee School library thus far the average cost to the library, exclusive of cataloging and other work at the main library, is about a cent for each person who uses it. The use in January was more than 6000.

Preparations are going forward for two more branch libraries in such school buildings to be opened next fall in different sections of the city, and the library board has requested the school board to supply such a room in a fourth school building, where plans are under consideration for the building of an addition, and doubtless if such an addition to this fourth building is built the library room will be included.

Personally I regard the reading room features of these branch libraries of fully as much importance as the circulation of the books. A special effort is being made to interest working men and women to get them to spend some of their evenings in such reading rooms, and periodicals directly related to the leading industries of the neighborhood will be supplied. Nothing is more pleasing than the sight of family groups spending the evening in one of these neighborhood reading rooms.

An interior view of the room for the Sigsbee School branch is shown elsewhere, but this does not give a complete idea of its size. It is equipped with 36 chairs, and in addition to these there are five window seats especially adapted for children, each of which will accommodate six or seven children. The Board of Education expects to add two low tables with low chairs especially for children. The chairs in the picture are for adults. The

librarian's desk was moved forward so as to come within the range of the camera. There are five additional windows which are not shown in the picture.

About half the books at the Sigsbee branch are for children, and frequently every one of these is "out." The picture shows how few books are left on the shelves. The room provides for the shelving of about 2000 volumes. The lighting fixtures are also not yet completed, but the illustration will give a fair idea of the general plan of the room.

SAMUEL H. RANCK.

THE LAND OF THE SKY

REMEMBERING with how much interest the A. L. A. members looked over the "Asheville" and "Land of the sky" folders exhibited at Narragansett Pier and with what eagerness they sought (?) the large, green, "Mt. Pisgah" buttons distributed by the delegation of the North Carolina Library Association, I think it not amiss to direct their attention to several books which are descriptive of Asheville and western North Carolina, and which may convey some idea of the beauty and charm of this wonderful mountain country. They certainly may be helpful in familiarizing one with the names of interesting places, in furnishing general information, and, best of all, in giving an idea of "local color" and "atmosphere."

The A. L. A. member planning to attend the Asheville conference and having an occasional leisure hour for reading, will do well to provide himself with several of these stories. Not to make the list too long, I should suggest "A tar heel baron," by Mrs. M. S. C. Pelton; "Louisiana," by Mrs. F. H. Burnett; "The prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," by Charles Egbert Craddock, and "The land of the sky," by Christian Reid. Mrs. Pelton's book, with its dainty cover design of Carolina galax against a background of pure white, and its illustrations of cottage, road, and mountain crest, immediately suggests fine "local color." "Louisiana" gives an insight into the character of what Mrs. Burnett styles the "type" native to this special setting. "The prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," a story of life on the great range dividing North Carolina and Tennessee, does even more. It combines studies in "local color" and "character," and is pervaded throughout by that indescribable, mysterious "atmosphere" characteristic of the numberless peaks and valleys which lie between Asheville and the distant hazy sky-line to the west.

But if there is time for only one book, let it be devoted to "The land of the sky." For, although modest in appearance and scarcely reaching the two hundred page limit, it is the one book which has done most in making known, far and wide, the beauty of the Carolina mountains, and is most pleasingly sugges-

tive of the charm and delight to be experienced from a stay, however brief, among them. Although written 30 years ago, when Asheville was reached with a coach and six, and while it was still a small mountain town, it is exceedingly valuable as a mountain visitor's guide book. It gives the correct point of view. Its spirit is fine, contagious, and occasionally there is a touch of humor in it which very much lessens the difficulties of mountain climbing. Its descriptions, too, of Swannanoa Gap, of Mt. Mitchell, of the French Broad, of the Transylvania country, of Hickory-Nut Gap, and of a thousand and one other places in western Carolina, are especially well done. They grow out of the author's love for the places themselves and out of her sympathetic knowledge of their changing moods. Intertwined with them, too, is a quiet, unassuming romance, the simplicity and charm of which is altogether winning.

If there is not time for much reading before starting for Asheville, it will be worth while to have one volume, the last, preferably, ready for the trip. It will not take up much room in the travelling bag, and will, even if glanced at only occasionally on the cars, give point and interest to anticipated pleasures.

LOUIS R. WILSON,

*Librarian of the University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill.*

BI-STATE LIBRARY MEETING AT ATLANTIC CITY

THE 11th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association was held at Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday and Saturday, March 15 and 16.

The first session was held on Friday evening at the Hotel Chelsea, and was under the auspices of the New Jersey Library Association, Mr. William Warner Bishop, president of that association and reference librarian of Princeton University, in the chair. The session opened with a short address of welcome by the Hon. Franklin P. Stoy, mayor of Atlantic City, to which Mr. Bishop responded, pointing out that this annual meeting of the allied associations in the spring, like that in New York state in the fall, had ceased to retain a local character, drawing, as it happily did, librarians from all parts of the Atlantic coast, and that it had also exerted no small influence in determining the location of the meetings of the American Library Association. In order to add to this characteristic of the meetings, Mr. Bishop urged all present to do some missionary work by transmitting knowledge of the warm welcome, the freedom for discussion, and all other courtesies that the associations are ever ready to extend to their colleagues. In this connection he read a letter from Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, president of the North Carolina Library Association,

conveying the cordial greetings of that body and a warm invitation to attend the Asheville conference of the A. L. A.

Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, D.D., a trustee of the Trenton Free Public Library, then made "A plea for emphasizing the human interest in our libraries," in an address which was humorous in its characterization of the qualifications generally laid down for the ideal librarian, and earnest in its appeal for broad human sympathy in dealing with the public. He said: "The extent to which a librarian of a free city library may make himself a real power in the community can hardly be realized. I do not hesitate to assert that the right man can make himself the most conspicuously helpful personage in the whole city; his influence may be made to dominate the thinking of all classes. But this end can only be attained as the librarian is or learns to be a close student of human nature. Mere knowledge, we are informed, 'puffeth up,' while charity, which is merely another term for brotherly interest in the human beings about us, furnishes a key to the unlocking of many mysteries. To know books is well; to know human beings for whom books are written and collected is better. There are some who act as though men were made for libraries and not libraries for men."

Miss Jean Maud Campbell, librarian of the Passaic Free Public Library, then spoke on "An educational work and the libraries." (See p. 157.)

At the close of Miss Campbell's remarks Dr. Canfield rose and asked leave to disprove a statement of Miss Campbell's regarding the power of legislators in this matter. He had been speaking, he said, with a prominent legislator on this very subject, and from him he had learned that whatever might be said of legislators and others, the real power that is bringing this movement to pass is Miss Campbell, "who is," said Dr. Canfield, "the Jeanne d'Arc of the foreign population of New Jersey."

Mr. Bishop announced that the officers of the New Jersey Library Association and Public Library Commission would give a tea at the hotel on Saturday afternoon to members of the association and their friends, thus affording an opportunity to promote that sociability, which was the most important object of the meeting.

Mr. L. Mounier, director of educational work in the South Jersey colonies, spoke on "The library as a factor in training for citizenship." Mr. Mounier's work is among five or six colonies of foreign Jews, averaging 100 families to each settlement. Three libraries of English and Yiddish books have been founded, and are doing numerically small and necessarily slow, yet still effective, work, especially among the children. By encouraging co-operation from the people themselves, forming associations among them, and charg-

ing nominal dues for the purchase of books, a sense of proprietorship is infused which sustains local interest in the work. Though the population is constantly changing and the material of its formation is of the crudest sort, Mr. Mounier looks hopefully to the future with the conviction that systematic effort will undoubtedly produce good results.

A paper on "The library as the educational center of a town," by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the Circulating Department, New York Public Library, was the final address of the evening, giving a bird's-eye view of the many ways in which the public library serves as an educational agency.

The second session was held on Saturday morning, March 16, in the lecture hall of the Atlantic City Free Public Library, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Library Club. The president, Mr. Macfarlane, introduced as the first speaker Miss Helen Underwood Price, library organizer of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, who read a paper on "Possibilities for work with children in small libraries."

The next subject, "How shall the library reach the workingman?" was read by Mr. Arthur Low Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, who outlined various methods of making the library useful to craftsmen and industrial workers.

At the close of Mr. Bailey's paper Dr. Morris Jastrow, librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, expressed the opinion that an intelligent woman was better fitted to fill the position of reference librarian than a man, as women were as a rule more courteous, patient and painstaking than men in their efforts to assist readers. This opinion was based upon the speaker's experience in using the large libraries of continental Europe, in which women assistants are practically unknown. Mr. Bailey replied that while literary or professional men were not embarrassed by the presence of women assistants, nor deterred thereby from asking for desired information, from experience in his own library he had found that workingmen would frequently pass by women assistants and come directly to him for help.

Miss Isadore G. Mudge, librarian of Bryn Mawr College, then, under the title "Some problems of library moving," gave an interesting and practical account of the transfer of volumes from the old to the new building for the library of Bryn Mawr College. Leaflets giving views and floor plans of the new library building had been distributed to the audience to illustrate this paper.

The session was closed by a brief address by Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Mr. Thomson said that in all great movements a time was reached when it was advisable to stop to consider what had been done in the past and what should be done in the future. Libraries in the

past had attempted to exclude all readers; that was now changed to a desire to include all readers. He did not wish to be considered as discrediting the value of the work with children done in modern libraries, but he exhorted his hearers not to neglect their duties towards adults. Another phase of library activity which was worthy of careful consideration was the securing of more literature for the use of blind readers. The Free Library of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society for the Blind co-operate in circulating throughout the United States books printed in embossed type, and many touching and grateful letters are almost daily received from blind persons. He mentioned as a great boon the *Ziegler Magazine for the Blind*, which has just been established through the munificence of Mrs. Ziegler. There is, however, urgent need for more books printed in embossed type, especially for works of permanent literary value as well as the most interesting of modern publications. Mr. Thomson closed with an earnest plea for the creation of a fund of \$100,000 in the state of Pennsylvania, to be devoted to the publication of books printed in embossed type for the use of the blind.

The third session was held on Saturday evening in the music room of the Hotel Chelsea, and was opened by Mr. Macfarlane, who introduced as chairman of the evening Mr. Clement Walker Andrews, president of the American Library Association. After a brief introductory speech, Mr. Andrews read a telegram received from Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, who regretted that legislative matters in Philadelphia would prevent his attendance at the meeting and the delivery of his promised address upon the subject of "Bookmaking among the Germans of colonial Pennsylvania."

Mr. Alfred M. Heston, secretary of the board of trustees of the Atlantic City Free Public Library, read a paper on "John Fitch and the Fulton centenary"—touching also upon the value and development of historical work in public libraries.

In pursuance of the general topic of "The library and historical work," Mr. H. E. Deats, ex-president of the Flemington Library Association and recording secretary and librarian of the Hunterdon County Historical Association, read a paper entitled "Relation of the public library and a local historical society," describing the work done in Flemington by the Public Library and the Hunterdon County Historical Association.

The chairman then announced that plans for the American Library Association conference of 1907, which had just been perfected, arranged for a meeting to be held at Asheville, N. C., from May 23-29, 1907, inclusive. An opening reception would be held on the evening of May 23, and the remainder of the time would be given over to five general sessions, in which two main topics would be discussed;

the development of the southern library movement since 1899, and the use of books (as differentiated from methods of using books). The usual committee and section meetings would be held in connection with the general sessions.

On behalf of the travel committee of the A. L. A. Mr. F. W. Faxon announced that the eastern party would start for Asheville on May 22, and make their headquarters the Battery Park Hotel. It has been decided to make the post-conference a rest rather than a travel trip, and to spend five days at Lake Toxaway, a beautiful resort about three hours' journey south of Asheville. Side trips to the Jamestown Exposition would be arranged from Asheville, or later from Toxaway.

Mr. E. C. Hovey, in charge of the recently-established permanent headquarters of the A. L. A. in Boston, made a brief but earnest plea for loyal support of the A. L. A. by librarians. The Association has started Headquarters and a *Bulletin*, and neither should be given up. The speaker urged those present to help to make the A. L. A. self-supporting, and requested all librarians not already members to join its ranks, and to co-operate in maintaining its usefulness. As an example of the apathy of librarians in regard to A. L. A. matters, the speaker said that in response to a request for library plans to be sent to Headquarters to found a permanent collection for reference, 60 plans have been received so far in the seven months in which Headquarters have been opened, and these have been sent by architects, not by librarians. To the general request for sets of library blanks, etc., for the formation of a library museum at the same offices, 20 answers only have been received so far.

At the close of Mr. Hovey's address the chairman declared the meeting adjourned. The majority of delegates remained over Sunday, enjoying the perfect weather, which held throughout the three days. Meetings of the American Library Association Council and Executive Board were held in connection with the meeting.

COPYRIGHT BILL GOES OVER

No action was taken on the copyright bill previous to adjournment of the Fifty-ninth Congress on March 4. Although favorably reported in both houses on Jan. 29, the bill failed to come up in either house, chiefly on account of the controversy within both Senate and House committees over the provisions regarding music records for mechanical music instruments. As it was recognized that there was not time in the crowded condition of the Senate calendar for the consideration of any bill involving new matter, which called for discussion, the bill was by general consent thrown over for the consideration of the new Congress.

POINTS WORTH REMEMBERING IN REBINDING FICTION AND JUVENILE BOOKS

A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding, in A. L. A. Bulletin, March

1. It is generally not advisable to mend books in the original publisher's binding. Loose leaves or illustrations may be tipped in if the work is carefully done, but no attempt should be made to fix loose signatures, and on no account should paste be put on the back of the book. If this is done it will be impossible to have the book rebound so that it will wear well. The life of the book is really shortened by such false economy. If the book is broken at the joint even to a very small extent, send at once to be rebound.

2. Do not resew and put back in publisher's covers. If the book is properly sewed and backed it will be too large for the original covers. It also makes it impossible to rebind, so that the book will wear well. If properly rebound the first time the book goes to the bindery it will circulate as many times as if it had been recased and then rebound, and the expense will be less.

3. Do not wait till the book falls apart before sending to the bindery. As soon as a book becomes a trifle shaky in the covers, send to the bindery. Further wear injures the backs of each signature, and makes it impossible to rebind without whipstitching. A whipstitched book does not open as readily as one sewed on tapes. In order to sew on tapes or bands the signatures must be whole. Many librarians make a book circulate in the original publisher's binding until it is practically worn out, and then blame the binders because the book does not wear well when rebound. No binder can do good work when the book has been allowed to circulate many times after it has become shaky in the covers. The life of the book will be greatly increased if care is taken in this respect.

4. The first and last signatures, which receive the most wear, and which in most rebound books give way first, should be guarded with muslin. End papers should also be guarded with muslin.

5. All torn leaves should be carefully mended. Always use paste, never use glue or mucilage for this kind of work. All illustrations should be guarded and folded around the signature. If tipped in, as is customary, they usually come out.

6. Sew on tapes, using three at least. It is sometimes difficult to get binders to use tapes instead of bands, but tapes should be insisted on. The tapes or strings should, of course, be cased in. If a book has to be whipstitched, of course bands must be used. All books should be sewed "all along."

7. Books should be trimmed as little as possible.

8. Leather backs should be used; preferably

American cow hide. If good roan can be obtained, it will last as well as the cow hide. When specifying cow hide be sure that the binder does not use buffing, which is a split cow hide and much inferior. Books bound in art vellum, buckram or other book cloths become shaky sooner than those bound in leather. Moreover, if a light-colored cloth is used, so that the backs may be lettered in ink, they become much soiled, and the lettering eventually is practically obliterated. Gold lettering on dark-colored cloths also becomes obliterated. A leather-backed book, properly bound, wears longer, holds the lettering better, and looks well on the shelves even when ready to be withdrawn from circulation. If it is thought best to use cloth, imperial morocco cloth is perhaps the best.

9. Finders should be cautioned against using too much glue. A book which crackles, or, as one binder puts it, "grits its teeth" when opened, has not had the superfluous glue removed in forwarding. Some binders have had good results in using flexible or rubber glue. It is not necessary, however, and ordinary glue if used properly will do just as well.

10. Most binders use a super for fastening the book into the covers. This is generally very coarse, and will not wear. Insist on his using a stronger material. A muslin of suitable weight or canton flannel will be found satisfactory.

11. Lettering on the back should consist of author, short title, and call number. Some librarians also stamp a mark of ownership at the bottom of the book. Most binders will give a price per volume which will include all lettering.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have agreed to bind at least 500 copies of Hill's "The Pettison twins" in a special binding for the use of libraries. This book will be included in the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and all libraries are urged to order this edition through their regular agents in preference to the regular edition. The price to libraries will be \$1.10.

The Congressional Committee on Printing is trying to get from librarians an expression of opinion regarding the material to be used in binding government documents. According to law, leather-bound sets must be bound in sheep. Librarians who have the sheep-bound set in their libraries should write at once to Charles B. Landis, House of Representatives, protesting against the further use of sheep in binding government documents.

NOTE FROM THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

THE publishers have agreed to issue the following books in a special library binding. Inasmuch as the publishers agree to do this with some reluctance, librarians are urged to order this edition whenever it is possible: Brainerd, Bettina. Doubleday, Page.

De la Pasture, Lonely lady of Grosvenor Square. Dutton.

Locke, Belovéd vagabond. Lane.

Mott, White darkness. Outing.

White, The mystery. McClure.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are also issuing a large print edition of standard fiction bound in a specially strong binding for library use.

A. C. McClurg & Co. will issue some time during the summer an edition of standard fiction in the special binding.

NET PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

IN pursuance of efforts made by the Council of the Library Association of the United Kingdom to obtain concession of a library discount from publishers, a special conference on the subject of net prices was held under the auspices of the Library Association at its rooms in Hanover Square, London, on Feb. 27. Mr. Tedder, of the Athenæum Library, presided. The various aspects of the question as it affects libraries were presented by different librarians. It was pointed out that there is no other trade in which large purchasers do not receive favorable consideration. Last year the Manchester Public Libraries spent over three thousand pounds in books. There were no bad debts to be risked and every facility was given to the booksellers. The libraries and the association sustain and promote the production of the better class of books, and the purchases of the more than 600 public libraries of the country go a long way to covering the initial cost. In the circumstances it was felt that publishers should receive a deputation from the Library Association, and give full attention to its recommendations. On the other hand, it was argued that though there may be certain districts in which the establishment of a public library stimulates the sale of books, there are others in which it breaks down the booktrade.

As a result of the conference the Publishers' Association has appointed a sub-committee to consider the question, and the Library Association sub-committee on the subject was considerably increased, with a view to giving increased weight to the following resolutions, which were passed with only seven dissenting votes: "(1) that this conference, representing various public and other non-commercial libraries of the country, is of opinion that the present system of net book supply presses unfairly upon these institutions which exist for the public benefit, and urges upon the Publishers' Association the desirability of allowing special terms to this class of buyer; (2) that a committee of this conference be appointed to bring the foregoing resolution before the Publishers' Association; (3) that in the event of the reply of the Publishers' Association being unsatisfactory the committee is instructed to prepare and submit a scheme of co-operation amongst public libraries."

American Library Association

President: C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Executive offices: 34 Newbury st., Boston, Mass.

MUSEUM MATERIAL DESIRED

In the March number of the *American Library Association Bulletin* appeal is made that all librarians, who have not already done so, shall send to the A. L. A. Executive Offices a sample collection, in duplicate, of all printed matter relating to the administration of the libraries under their charge. This material is requested in duplicate, so that, in addition to a permanent museum of library aids, systems, and appliances, it may be possible to make up a similar travelling collection, to be sent out upon request. For the A. L. A. architectural collection, it is reported that plans and photographs of about 50 library buildings have already been received.

ASHEVILLE CONFERENCE, MAY 23-29, 1907

The travel committee announces that Mr. Charles H. Brown, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., has been added to its membership. Members intending journeying from the West, comprising Chicago and all points tributary thereto, should correspond with him.

It is not yet practicable to give definite information as to transportation rates to Asheville, for the reason that the railroads have deferred action, owing to many complications arising from proposed legislation and the Jamestown Exposition. As an approximate indication of cost, however, the committee gives the following tables, these including hotel and railroad expenses: from Albany (via New York City) \$62.50, from Atlanta \$35, from Baltimore \$47.50, from Boston \$65, Buffalo \$55, Chicago \$55, Cincinnati \$45, Cleveland, \$52.50, Denver \$100, Milwaukee \$60, Minneapolis \$80, New Orleans, \$55, New York \$55, Philadelphia \$50, Pittsburgh \$52.50, St. Louis \$55, Washington \$45. These figures are based on hotel accommodations for six days at the Battery Park Hotel, two persons in a room, without bath. Single rooms will be \$1 a day extra, rooms with bath \$2 a day extra. Meals *en route* to and from Asheville are not included. The round trip from Asheville to Jamestown, including Pullman accommodations, would cost approximately \$25, not including meals *en route*. The trip to Toxaway and return to Asheville, including a stay of four days at Toxaway, will cost about \$20. It is hoped that personally conducted trips to both Toxaway and Jamestown may be arranged for later.

It is requested that all expecting to attend the conference notify the travel committee at 34 Newbury st., Boston, without delay, and state whether a single or double room is desired.

RAILROAD RATES

Further information regarding Asheville conference is as follows: The Southeastern Passenger Association has made a rate of one fare plus 25 c. for the round trip, good from all points south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi rivers, including Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, O., Evansville, Ind., and Cairo, Ill. The Ocean Steamship Co. will sell tickets from Boston, Mass., at a rate of one first-class fare plus \$6.25 for the round trip (\$32.65), and from New York City at one fare plus \$5.25 (\$29.65). Tickets will be sold by rail lines on May 20, 21 and 22 for trains scheduled to reach Asheville before noon of May 23. All tickets will be good to leave Asheville, returning, up to midnight of June 12, 1907.

The travel committee regrets that it cannot at this time announce conclusive rates from any other association. It feels confidence, however, in saying that those living in territory outside of that mentioned above will be able to secure a rate equal at least to a one and one-third fare.

The committee desires that all those who have it in mind to join the eastern party, covering New England, New York state, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Washington, shall communicate with the travel committee at No. 34 Newbury street, Boston.

State Library Commissions

MISSOURI LIBRARY COMMISSION. A bill establishing a state library commission and a system of travelling libraries for Missouri has been passed by the General Assembly and was signed by Governor Folk on March 20. It follows the accepted form of recent library commission bills, providing for a commission of five persons, three appointed by the governor, including the state superintendent of schools and the president of the state university, and carries an appropriation of \$10,000 for two years. The employment of a secretary and other assistants is authorized. Headquarters of the commission are to be in Jefferson, in rooms provided by the state. The passage of this bill marks the success of the long-continued efforts of the Missouri Library Association, whose officers have worked for it diligently and persistently. They have had staunch support from the women's clubs of the state, and the association and its helpers are to be congratulated on the final accomplishment of this long-desired end, which should prove of great importance in developing library efficiency throughout the state.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: James L. Gillis, State Library, Sacramento.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Alice J. Haines, State Library, Sacramento.

News Notes for California Libraries for February, 1907, is devoted to a report of the annual meeting of the California Library Association, held at Redlands, Jan. 3 and 4, 1907. Record of officers, committees and members is given, with constitution, and note of district officers and districts. There is a summary report of the proceedings of the general meeting, the Trustees' Section meeting, and the illustrative exhibits; the president's report is given in full, as is the treasurer's report, and the report of the committee on relation between schools and libraries; and papers read at the annual meeting and district meetings are printed, as follows: "The duties of a trustee," by Mrs. Charles F. Schwan; "The Legislative Reference Bureau," by Ernest Bruncken; "Book repairing," by Miss Clara Field; "Insurance for libraries," by Herbert Folger. The report as a whole shows that the association has done much to improve the work of libraries in the state and strengthen *esprit de corps* among its librarians.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Charles S. Wooding, Bristol.

Secretary: Miss Grace S. Child, Derby.

Treasurer: Miss Jessie Hayden, East Hartford.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held on Feb. 28 at the Ansonia Library, Ansonia. The address of welcome was given by Franklin Burton, president of the board of directors of the library, and the usual reports of officers were read, after which the morning session was devoted to a discussion of library buildings. This was opened by Professor John C. Schwab, of Yale University Library, who laid great stress upon what may be learned from the higher class of mercantile buildings, especially the problems of heating, lighting and ventilation, discussed the means by which proper lighting may be obtained, and laid emphasis upon the necessity of cleanliness, explaining methods for removing dust from books and building.

The discussion was continued by Willis K. Stetson, who spoke of the difficulty of making the plans for a large library perfect, because of the constant changing of ideas regarding library construction; Mr. Wooding, who described the building of the Bristol Library; and W. R. Eastman, who pointed out the trend of development in library architecture. Luncheon was served in the vestry of the Congregational church.

The afternoon session opened with a business meeting and election of officers, as follows: president, Charles S. Wooding, of Bristol; vice-presidents, Philemon Johnson, of Norfolk, Henry B. Russell, of Suffield, Mrs. Belle Riggleman, of Willimantic, Andrew Keogh, of Yale University, Miss Anna Hadley, of Ansonia; secretary, Miss Grace A. Child, of Derby; treasurer, Miss Jessie Hayden, of East Hartford.

The small library as a reference collection was then discussed by Frederick W. Jenkins, of New York, who said that the work of a college reference library was very similar to the reference work in a small library, and that no matter how small the library, it should be prepared to do some reference work.

Owing to the absence of Judge Light, of South Norwalk, who was unable to be present, the closing paper of the afternoon was given by Henry B. Russell, of Suffield, describing the Sheldon collection of the Kent Memorial Library. Mr. Russell gave an interesting account of the beginnings of this collection, showing the wisdom and enthusiasm of the late Hezekiah Sheldon in the bringing together of these books relating to Suffield history, comprising town histories, genealogies, sermons, manuscript of local interest and material relating to the Indians—volumes on the French and Indian wars constituting a large part of the collection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

Secretary: Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: Harold T. Doutherty, Library of Congress.

The 99th regular meeting of the association was held in the lecture room of the Public Library, Wednesday evening, March 13. After the approval of the minutes, the secretary read the report of Mr. W. D. Goddard, who had been appointed a committee of one to audit the accounts of the treasurer for the year 1906.

The program of the evening was devoted entirely to an address by Hon. John Barrett upon the International Bureau of American Republics and the Columbus Memorial Library, of which bureau Mr. Barrett is the director. The organization of the bureau was a direct result of the first International Conference of American states in 1890. Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, was largely instrumental in outlining the policy of the bureau and in securing the support of the United States and of the Latin American republics for its maintenance. The purpose of the bureau is to publish and circulate correct information about the republics of the two Americas. During the life of Mr. Blaine,

and while W. E. Curtis was director, the work of the bureau was carried on successfully, and popular interest in it was fully maintained. Following Mr. Blaine's death and the retirement of Mr. Curtis practically no new interest was aroused until 1900, when the second International Congress assembled and a new program was prepared. When Mr. Root became Secretary of State the field of usefulness was at once expanded, and the full support of the administration brought to the aid of the bureau. The Third International Conference at Rio Janeiro in 1906 took action which will make the bureau a world-recognized institution, and bring the North and South American republics into close and harmonious intercourse along social and intellectual as well as commercial lines. The bureau has published a *Monthly Bulletin* since 1890. This bulletin, which is issued in an edition of 10,000, has a wide circulation. It is contemplated to publish soon a semi-weekly, weekly, or bi-weekly press bulletin in order to supply the most recent information to the daily papers. Since the knowledge of the Spanish language would be one means by which the people of the United States may advance toward a better understanding of Latin America, the bureau is making a determined effort to awaken interest in its study in American schools and colleges. An important feature of the work is the development of interest in Latin American trade among the manufacturers of the United States, by personal communication and through Chambers of Commerce. Advice is given as to the best markets, the character of goods desired, and the methods of shipment. The suggestion is also made that in the selection of salesmen for the South American trade, the greatest care be used, and that only men of education and liberality of view be sent. Arrangements are being made to send representative intellectual men from the United States to South America for the purpose of observing the intellectual and educational side of the nations of that continent, in fact, to show them that the interest of the United States does not arise wholly from the dollars-and-cents view. Prof. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Moses, of the University of California, are now in South America through the initiative of the bureau, and Prof. Shepard, of Columbia, will soon depart. The Columbus Memorial Library, so named in order to commemorate the name of one honored before all others in Latin America, is now and will continue to be one of the leading agents in the bureau's work. There are now about 12,000 volumes in the library. At the last International Conference it was provided that every government should send all of its official publications as soon as published. In the new building to be erected by the liberality of Mr. Carnegie at a cost of \$750,000, the library will have spacious

quarters. Provision will be made for at least 200,000 volumes. One of the features of the new building will be a large assembly hall for the use of international meetings of all kinds.
EARL G. SWEM, *Secretary*.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

Secretary: F. K. W. Drury, University of Illinois Library, Champaign.

Treasurer: Miss Jane P. Hubbell, Public Library, Rockford.

The 12th annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association, held in Bloomington, on Feb. 20, 21 and 22, brought forth a representative attendance and proved interesting in many ways. The first session was opened on the afternoon of Feb. 20, in the Unitarian Church, when an address of welcome was delivered by H. D. Spencer, trustee of the Withers Library. Miss Ange V. Milner, acting president of the association, responded, and then delivered the president's address, briefly reviewing the year's record of Illinois library affairs. Three addresses followed: "What the public can do for the small college," by Dr. R. O. Graham, professor of chemistry, Wesleyan University, Bloomington; "The girl and the library," by Miss J. Rose Colby, professor of literature, Illinois State Normal University; "Regulate your hurry," by Miss L. E. Stearns, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

In the evening at the Illinois Hotel the trustees and staff of the Withers Public Library gave a reception to the library association.

At the morning session on Feb. 21 the reports of the executive board and nominating committee were presented. Mr. Andrews, president of the American Library Association, spoke briefly on the work of the Association and the plans for the Asheville Conference. E. S. Willcox, of Peoria, gave an appreciation of Miss Katharine Sharp's volume on "Illinois libraries," and it was announced that an effort was to be made to raise funds for the publication of the second volume. Suggested revision and changes for the "A. L. A. list of subject headings" was the subject of a general discussion, and a short business session followed, at which resolutions were passed endorsing the library bill recently introduced in the legislature.

In the afternoon the association was entertained at the Normal University, Normal, where a session was held. Addresses were delivered by D. C. Ridgeley, teacher of geography at the university, on "The relation of the library to the museum;" and by M. J. Holmes, teacher of psychology, on "The scholar and the reference library," and there was brief discussion. The delegates were then entertained with musical selections by

the students' glee club, and refreshments were served.

In the evening a public session was held, attended by many citizens, at which there was music and an address on "The people and the public library from the standpoint of an educator," by Dr. David Felmley, president of the Normal University. W. E. Andrews, of Taylorsville, gave a stereopticon lecture on "Historic spots in Illinois."

On the morning of Feb. 22 the final session was held, when officers were elected as follows: president, Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago; vice-president, Miss Nellie E. Parham, Bloomington; secretary, F. K. W. Drury, University of Illinois; treasurer, Miss Jane P. Hubbell, Rockford. Members of the council, C. B. Roden, Chicago Public Library, and E. S. Willcox, Peoria Public Library. Financial directors, Miss Foley, Lincoln; Mrs. Alice Evans, Decatur.

Reports from the field were presented by librarians of different libraries in the state, and Mr. Purd B. Wright, of St. Joseph, Mo., read a paper on "The book buying problem," giving many practical suggestions. Reports were made by the program and auditing committees, resolutions of thanks to the local hosts and to the acting president of the association were passed, and an invitation was presented from Jacksonville, Ill., for the next year's meeting.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Samuel H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids.

Secretary: Miss Katharine G. Ling, Public Library, Detroit.

Treasurer: Miss Nina K. Preston, Public Library, Ionia.

The 17th annual meeting of the association will be held in Detroit on June 6-8, in connection with the annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University.

Secretary-treasurer: Herbert O. Brigham, state library, Providence.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held on Feb. 25 in the lecture room of the Providence Public Library, and at the Rhode Island Historical Society building. The morning session, at the library, opened with a review of the past year in library affairs of the state, by President Koopman. "The year," he said, "has been one of extraordinary interest and importance, and it should be possible not only to derive inspiration for ourselves, but also attract the favorable attention of our public." He spoke of the meetings which the association had held and the increase in membership from 113 to 126. "The Brown University Library," he

continued, "reports the addition of over 10,000 volumes, the largest annual increase in its history. In this institution the two great financial events of the year are the completion, in fact, the over-subscription, of the fund of \$150,000 necessary to secure Mr. Carnegie's gift of a like sum for a John Hay Library building; and the vote of the corporation to raise a fund of \$500,000 for the endowment of the library." The great event in the history of the Providence Public Library during the year was the opening of its first branch library at the Sprague House. It was pointed out that the conference of the American Library Association at Narragansett Pier in 1906 had been gratifying from every point of view.

Following the president's address was the roll call, in which 28, or about half, of the libraries in the state, were heard from through their representatives.

During the afternoon session, held at the Historical Society, the annual election of officers took place, resulting as follows: president, H. L. Koopman, Providence; 1st vice-president, W. C. Greene, Peacedale; 2d vice-president, Miss Ama H. Ward, Woonsocket; secretary and treasurer, H. O. Brigham, Providence; executive committee, the above officers and Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, Mrs. Emma G. Bradford and George U. Arnold.

The principal address of the afternoon was delivered by Sam Walter Foss, librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library. The speaker took for the subject of his address "Man before mechanism," using as his text "A librarian's first duty is to his public." This was followed by a general discussion, opened by Frederick C. Hicks, of the Naval War College at Newport.

Library Clubs

CENTRAL NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: E. W. Mundy, Public Library, Syracuse.

Secretary-treasurer: Elizabeth P. Clarke, Seymour Library, Auburn.

The Central New York Library Club held its third annual meeting at the Seymour Library of Auburn, on Feb. 22, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Owing to the extreme cold and delays of travel the attendance was much smaller than usual, but the members made up in enthusiasm for lack of numbers. Six libraries were represented, and the audience included several of the teachers in the local schools and kindergartens.

The club had for their guest Miss Caroline F. Gleason, head of the children's department of the Utica Public Library, who gave them a delightful talk on "Children's picture books," illustrated by a collection of the good and bad in illustrated books for children.

A short business session was held and the

officers of the previous year were re-elected: president, Rev. E. W. Mundy, of the Syracuse Public Library; vice-president, W. Y. Foote, of Syracuse; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth P. Clarke, Seymour Library, Auburn.

The exhibition of picture-books and the attractive picture bulletins loaned by the Utica library for this meeting remained for two weeks on exhibition for the public of Auburn.

ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, John Crerar Library.

The March meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on the evening of March 22 at the Chicago Public Library. In the absence of the president, Miss Renée Stern, second vice-president, called the meeting to order, and introduced Professor Edwin Erle Sparks, of the University of Chicago, who gave a stereopticon lecture on "The beginnings of Chicago."

Professor Sparks began at the "beginning" in very truth, for his first picture was a map showing the ice sheets in the ice age. He pointed out the Labrador ice sheet which affected this part of the country. He said geologically no worse site could be found for a great city because of the great depth of primeval mud through which we must dig to reach rock bottom for the foundations of all the high buildings. The fact that the site is so advantageous for transportation is the reason it has grown to be a great city. Professor Sparks had a few pictures of old buildings built by the French, and displayed many pictures of old Fort Dearborn and early Chicago. Some pictures of "high buildings" before the fire (six stories high) and views of the burned district after the fire were shown. It was one of the most interesting and instructive lectures of the year. Professor Sparks said in closing that a city never rose above the opinion held by its inhabitants, and hoped that we would bear in mind all that Chicago is offering to its people—the wonderful park system, including the small park system, the public library, free golf links, etc. Mr. Roden expressed the club's appreciation of the lecture and thanked Professor Sparks.

Mr. Roden read the resolutions drawn up by the executive committee endorsing the bill now before the state legislature, to create the Illinois department of libraries. These resolutions were voted upon and the secretary authorized to forward them to the proper officials. Two new members were elected, Mr. Edward D. Tweedell, of the John Crerar Library, and Mr. W. E. Taguey, librarian of the Chicago *Daily News*, and the meeting then adjourned. ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Sec'y*.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Charles E. Wright, Carnegie Free Library, Duquesne, Pa.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Luella M. Stevenson.

A regular monthly meeting of the association was held in Duquesne on March 5. After a final discussion of the character of material to be included in the forthcoming "List of books for girls" which the association will soon publish, the meeting took up the discussion of repairing and rebinding books in the library. Miss Elizabeth Purtil, librarian of the Charleston (Ill.) Public Library, led the discussion. Miss Purtil is at present in charge of the repairing and rebinding department of the Carnegie Free Library of Bradock, and her remarks and demonstrations were most interesting.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: John Shaw Billings, M.D., New York Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Alice Wilde, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Edward Harmon Virgin, Library General Theological Seminary.

The fourth regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held on the afternoon of March 14 at the Hamilton Grange Branch of the New York Public Library. After a brief business meeting Dr. Billings introduced the speaker of the day, Professor William H. Burr, of Columbia University, who discussed "Engineering literature as affected by the libraries in New York."

Mr. Burr first outlined the rise of engineering literature. Up to 1850 there was nothing in this country and but little on the continent, chiefly descriptions of completed pieces of work. About this time the springing up of technical schools furnished the readers and hence the demand.

At the present day the library facilities for engineers in New York are quite extensive. The oldest library but one, that of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has about 55,000 volumes, the societies of Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineers aggregate about 44,000, the New York Public Library has between 25,000 and 30,000, and Columbia University between 10,000 and 20,000. The difficulty in engineering libraries is the great rapidity with which the books become obsolete, anything more than 10 or 15 years old having an historical value only, and the real use being of books less than five years old. Engineers being the busiest of men, books for their use must be made most easily available and must be at hand. They need conference with others of their profession, and hence would seek the books where they could see the men also. For this reason the new Engineering Building on 39th street seems the logical place for a great engineering library,

and it is to be hoped that all the libraries of the engineering societies which are to have quarters there may, as has been proposed, be consolidated.

One great lack in the field of engineering literature is good bibliographies. There are practically none and they are much needed. The card catalogs of libraries are good, but cover only a small part of the field. Special lists such as that on "Bridges and viaducts" published in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library are of great value, but what is needed is such work as has been done for medicine, and which could be done only by co-operation or government aid.

The circulating libraries cannot hope to keep up with the technical engineering books, but might provide popular treatises on public utilities, such as water works and books on problems of physical science common to all branches of engineering. In this connection the question of public access to the proposed central library in the Engineering Building was raised, and Professor Burr replied that, though of course it had not yet been settled, it would probably be as it is in the American Society of Civil Engineers, that any one may consult by asking for the privilege.

Alice Wilde, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

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

Secretary: Miss Frances E. Haynes, Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley.

Treasurer: Miss Martha F. Gere, Clarke Library, Northampton.

A meeting of the club was held at Westfield, Mass., on March 13, with an attendance of about 60 persons. The sessions were held in the science hall of the Westfield Memorial School, where the visitors were welcomed by Hon. M. B. Whitney, president of the Westfield Athenæum. The morning was given up to discussion of the usual annual list of "Some of the best books of the year," which had been distributed in pamphlet form. This was general and animated, and proved most interesting. On adjournment, luncheon was served at the Park Square Hotel, and later the delegates visited the Westfield Athenæum. At the afternoon session Dr. Will S. Monroe, of the Westfield Normal School, delivered an address on "Impressions of European libraries," which is given elsewhere (see p. 161). A question box followed, conducted by H. H. Ballard, of Pittsfield.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The last day of February marked an important event in the history of the training school, for on that day the students moved

into permanent quarters. The study room occupies a corner of the southwest wing of the building. It is a large room open to sunshine and light; the work is of oak, stained a soft brown. This finish is carried out in every detail throughout the room—bookcases which extend along two walls, catalog case, bulletin lockers, portfolios for mounted plans and photographs, lecture bulletin board, supply closets, desks and chairs. This room is to be used for study only, a separate room being provided for lectures.

The outside lecturers for March have been Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and Miss Helen U. Price, consulting librarian, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission. Mr. Legler gave an interesting series of lectures, March 5-9, on the "History of the book," "Precursors of the printed book," "Cradle books," "From Caxton to Franklin," "From Franklin to Morris," "Don Quixote," "Robinson Crusoe and others," "Children's books, in the Land of Make-believe." These lectures were held in the Carnegie lecture hall, and were illustrated by lantern slides. Miss Price gave three lectures of especial interest to children's librarians, March 20-22: "Magazines for children," "Books for girls from 9-13," and "Love stories for older girls."

CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER SCHOOL

The Chautauqua library school announces its seventh annual session, from July 6 to Aug. 16. The course of study is general, and is designed for librarians of the 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 six weeks of study to gain a broader conception of their work and a general understanding of modern methods and ideals.

The course of study is systematically planned to accomplish the most possible in six weeks, each requiring 40 hours of study. Regular lectures and lessons include: library organization and administration, cataloging, classification, accessioning, author numbers, shelf-listing, book selection and buying, reference work, bibliography, library building and equipment, statistics and accounts, book making, binding and repair, note taking, library handwriting, mechanical preparation of books for the shelves, serials, loan systems, work with children, schools, study clubs, etc.

Melvil Dewey is the general director and Mary E. Downey resident director, assisted by Sabra W. Vought and Faith E. Smith. Technical instruction will be supplemented by lectures from Mr. Dewey, Dr. George E. Vincent, Miss Mary E. Ahern, Mrs. H. L. El-mendorf, Miss Frances Jenkins Olcott, Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, Miss Katherine L. Sharp and others. Miss Louise Connelley, of Camden, N. J., will give a course of 10 lectures

on the administration of the school library, which will benefit not only library students, but also the hundreds of teachers who attend the Chautauqua summer schools.

The course is open only to those who are already engaged in library work or have definite appointment to library positions. The class is limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision. Early application should be made to Mary E. Downey, Public Library, Ottumwa, Ia.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class has recently had the practical experience of putting a small settlement library in order. The collection of nearly 3000 volumes was accessioned, shelf listed, classified and cataloged under supervision, and a simple charging system installed. Besides this the students have been giving regular time for practice work in the branches of the Free Library.

On March 14 Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, visited the school and spoke to the students on the work of the state library and the commission.

Miss Mary E. Sargent, librarian of the Medford (Mass.) Public Library, gave a talk March 18 on the work of the town library.

The annual visit to Atlantic City on the occasion of the bi-state meeting gave an opportunity for a reunion of the graduates and students at the Library School dinner on Saturday evening, March 16. More than 30 graduates were in attendance at the meeting.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director*.

FORBES LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

Beginning June 24, 1907, and continuing for five weeks, a summer course in library methods will be given at Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., under the direction of W. P. Cutter, librarian of Forbes Library.

The course will include book selection, book buying, accession work, cataloging, classification (both the Decimal and Expansive systems), shelf-listing, book binding, loan systems, desk work and reference work. The course will consist of two hours' lectures or recitations, and four hours' practice for each of the first five week days. Saturday may be devoted to recreation, or visiting neighboring libraries.

The fee for the course, including all materials used, and all expenses except trips to other libraries, has been fixed at \$25. For further information, address W. P. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL

The sixth summer school for librarians, conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, will be held at Winona Lake, Ind., July 9-Aug. 17. The course of instruction is open to those who have had a four years' high school course, or its equivalent, and who are

filling library positions creditably, or are under definite appointment to them. Entrance examinations will not be required.

The instructors will include Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the Public Library Commission, director; Miss Merica Hoagland, director of the Winona Technical Institute Library School, Indianapolis; Miss Anna R. Phelps, head instructor of the Winona Technical Institute Library School; Miss Lillian B. Arnold, assistant state organizer, Public Library Commission; Arne Kildal, New York State Library School 1907; Clarence B. Lester, legislative reference librarian, Indiana State Library; Miss Lovina Knowlton, of the Gertrude Stiles Bindery, of Chicago. In addition to the regular instructors, there will be a number of special lecturers, including Jacob P. Dunn, president Public Library Commission; D. C. Brown, state librarian; Miss Virginia C. Tutt, president of the Indiana Library Association, and others.

Instruction and lectures will be given on technical processes, reference work, trade bibliographies, work with children and schools, library administration, library buildings, book mending and binding, etc.

Tuition for the six weeks' course, \$10. All inquiries for further information should be addressed to Chalmers Hadley, secretary, Public Library Commission, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL

The Iowa Library Commission announces the seventh annual session of the summer school for library training, to be held at the State University of Iowa, June 17 to July 27, 1907. Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the state university, is resident director and will give the courses in reference work and bibliography; Miss Harriet E. Howe, the head cataloger at the university library, will give the instruction in cataloging and related subjects; and Miss Irene Warren, in classification. A special course in library work for children will be given during the last two weeks of the session by Miss Edna Lyman, formerly children's librarian of the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library. There will be a course for teachers who are in attendance in other departments of the summer session, on the care and use of libraries from the teachers' standpoint, to be given by Miss Irene Warren, whose work as librarian of the School of Education, University of Chicago, particularly qualifies her to give such instruction. Further information regarding the summer library school may be had on application to the director, Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

DEGREES CONFERRED.

At a recent meeting of the faculty, the degree of Master of Library Science was con-

ferred upon William Reed Eastman, B.L.S., 1892, and Katharine Lucinda Sharp, B.L.S., 1892, and diplomas have since been issued in confirmation by the regents of the University of the State of New York.

This degree, which is not given in course, has been conferred but three times in 20 years, upon persons of recognized fitness and character who, after having received the degree of B.L.S., have been successfully engaged in library work not less than five years and who have presented a satisfactory dissertation, bibliography, catalog or other original work and have passed such further examinations as the faculty have prescribed.

The degree of B.L.S. was conferred during March upon Miss Sabra Wilbur Vought, of the class of 1901, who has just completed all requirements necessary for the degree. Miss Vought is now librarian of the University of Tennessee.

ALUMNI REUNION

The following alumni of the school representing 11 classes were present at the Atlantic City meeting and dined together, with Mrs. Fairchild at the head of the table as a very welcome guest. Her presence with the director, vice-director and president of the alumni association gave the occasion quite the character of a regular reunion: Miss Plummer, Mr. Cole, 1888; Miss Browne, 1889; Miss Burdick, 1890; Misses Kroeger and Middleton, 1891; Misses Foote and Wetzell and Mr. Anderson, 1892; Misses Biscoe and Wait, 1896; Miss Lord, 1897; Messrs. Bailey and Wyer, 1898; Miss Mudge, 1900, Mr. Virgin, 1901; Miss Bacon, 1902.

VISITING LECTURERS

Among the visiting lecturers during March was Dr. Herbert Putnam, who spent two hours with the school on March 25. He spoke of such features of the government, organization and functions of the Library of Congress and of such phases of its work as would best prepare the students for their coming visit to Washington.

Mrs. Fairchild's visit, March 26-27, the first time since her breakdown two years ago that she has met the school formally, was a distinct pleasure to students and faculty alike. Her subjects were "The presidents of the A. L. A." and "The selection of books on religion." She met the students informally at a pleasant reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson on Wednesday evening.

NEW YORK LIBRARY VISIT

The school makes its 16th annual visit to the libraries of Greater New York, Washington and Philadelphia April 9-22. The itinerary covers the following libraries:

New York City.—New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, Chatham Square, Riverside and Webster street branches, Columbia University, including the libraries of Teachers' College, the Horace Mann School and Bar-

nard College, the New York Mercantile Library.

Brooklyn.—Brooklyn Public Library, Montague, Williamsburg and Prospect branches; the Pratt Institute Free Library and Library School.

Newark.—Newark Free Public Library.

East Orange.—Public Library.

Philadelphia.—University of Pennsylvania, Drexel Institute, the Free Library, Chestnut street, West Philadelphia, Spring Garden, Lehigh avenue and Widener branches; American Philosophical Society.

Washington.—The Library of Congress, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Libraries of the Department of Agriculture, Surgeon-General's Office and Superintendent of Documents.

Thirty-six students will make the trip, accompanied by the vice-director and Miss Sanderson. J. I. WYER, JR., *Vice-director.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

A summer course in library methods will be conducted at the University of California during the six weeks beginning June 24, 1907. The course will be under the direction of Miss Mary L. Jones, with a faculty including Mr. Rowell, the librarian, and other members of the university library staff, Miss Prentiss and Miss Kumli, state library organizers, and Mrs. Whitbeck, children's librarian of the Berkeley Public Library. Among the special lecturers who will address the school upon subjects connected with the work of libraries are Mr. James L. Gillis, state librarian, Prof. Henry Morse Stephens, Mr. Melvin G. Dodge, librarian of Leland Stanford Junior University, Mr. Charles S. Greene, librarian Oakland Public Library, Mr. Frederick J. Teggart, librarian of the Mechanics-Mercantile Library, Mr. Ernest Bruncken, legislative librarian California State Library, Mr. George T. Clark, librarian San Francisco Public Library, and Miss Susan T. Smith, librarian Chico Normal School.

Besides the usual instruction in book selection, accessioning, classification, cataloging, reference work, children's work, bibliography, etc., a practical talk on bookbinding will be given by Joseph D. Layman, and exhibits illustrative of the history of printing, of book-illustration, binding and book plates will be made by the university librarian.

As the number of students will be limited to 25, applicants should communicate as promptly as possible with J. C. Rowell, librarian, University of California, Berkeley.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The regular practice assignments in the Public Library are completed with the end of the winter term except for the practical work on the East Branch books, which will continue until the end of the year; this includes acces-

sioning, shelf-listing, classifying and cataloging books for the prospective branch. Special assignments will be made during the spring term to those wanting more practice along particular lines of work.

Professor Root, of Oberlin College Library, has completed his course on "The history of the printed book."

On March 20, Mr. Cedric Chivers addressed the students on the subject of "Binding for libraries."

The class entertained the faculty, special students and former students at the school on the evening of March 16, with an imitation of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and a series of original dialogues which were both clever and highly amusing.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Frances E. Root, class of '05, has resigned her position as librarian of South Brooklyn Sub-branch, Cleveland Public Library, to become librarian of the Lorain (O.) Public Library. Miss Mabel C. Smith, a special student at the school, and an assistant in the Public Library, succeeds Miss Root at South Brooklyn.

W. H. BRETT, *Dean.*

Reviews

FIELD, Walter Taylor. *Fingerposts to children's reading.* Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1907. 270 p. S.

This little volume is largely made up of articles that have appeared in the *Dial* and the *Congregationalist*, and is addressed "to parents and teachers, librarians, Sunday-school workers—all who are concerned with the education of the child and who are interested in the enlargement and enrichment of his life." While it simply presents in fresh form information and admonition which are already more or less familiar to librarians engaged in work for children, it conveys pleasantly some useful suggestions. The 10 chapters deal with the influence of books, reading at home, reading at school, supplementary reading, the school library, the public library, the Sunday-school library, the illustrating of children's books, *Mother Goose*. There are recommended lists for various kinds of reading, and an appendix gives a quite extensive classed list of books for school and Sunday-school libraries. The use of fairy tales is commended; reading of quantities of periodical literature is disapproved; the formation of good home libraries of children's books is warmly urged; the criticisms and suggestions regarding illustration of children's books are well founded and well presented. The chapter on *Mother Goose* is really a literary essay, of considerable charm; but otherwise the little volume is distinctly practical.

LITERATURE of libraries in the 17th and 18th centuries; edited by John Cotton Dana and Henry W. Kent. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1906. no. 3, Bodley, "The life of Sir Thomas Bodley, written by himself, together with the first draft of the statutes of the Public Library at Oxon." no. 4, Kirkwood, "Two tracts . . . on parochial libraries in Scotland."

The second pair of this beautifully printed series compares favorably with the initial volumes. A sense of the curious contrast between the two projects doubtless has led the editors to publish them together. The first is the sober and vigorous, albeit somewhat egotistical, narrative of a statesman, and his plans for what he designed to be both his chief monument and a lasting benefaction; the second must be considered as the hare-brained project of a worthy clergyman, full of excellent impossibilities. Well may we compare the history of Bodley's noble library with the fate of Kirkwood's well-meant but wholly impractical scheme. The moral is too obvious as one reads to need pointing out, but surely the juxtaposition of these two books is most effective preaching.

The autobiography of Sir Thomas Bodley ceases soon after his retirement from the diplomatic service to devote himself to the building up of the "Public Library at Oxon." The preface to this volume, by Ruth Sheppard Granis, gives a brief account of his later years and the progress of the Bodleian during his lifetime. The statutes are most interesting as showing the care and precaution to be observed alike in the management of the library and in its use. The statutes repay study, and beneath their old-time phrases lurk sound principles of administration.

The two tracts of the Rev. James Kirkwood are of more than passing interest as showing the sort of schemes into which enthusiastic and worthy philanthropists who are not also men of affairs have thrown themselves in all ages. The idea, in brief, was to confiscate the library of each parish minister, put the local schoolmaster in charge of it, and then to raise by an annual forced loan from the property holders of the kingdom a fund for purchasing and printing new books. There were curious provisions for compensating ministers who should remove from their parishes, and for continuing the funds for publishing. But it is hard to repress a smile as one reads, recalling numerous semi-socialistic schemes of a like nature so excellent in purpose, so feasible on paper, so utterly barren of results. It is a curious matter for speculation whether any of our modern plans for library Utopias will be reprinted a couple of centuries hence for the benefit of those concerned with the history of our profession.

W. W. B.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Bulletin. v. 1, no. 2. March, 1907. 12 p. O. [Published in January, March, May and September by the American Library Association, 34 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.]

Contains an appeal for increased membership of the A. L. A., by Mr. Dewey; notes on the work at headquarters, announcements regarding the Asheville Conference, Publishing Board, various committees, etc.

Ceska Osveta for March continues W. K. Pospisil's article on a free school for girls, and Zivny's account of "Public libraries in London," the latter being illustrated by frontispiece views of the Fulham, Wandsworth and Hammersmith libraries. There is also an article on the social democratic party in its relation to popular education and a report of the L. A. U. K. meeting in Bradford in 1906.

Library Assistant for March has rather elementary articles on "Library catalogues, their effects and defects," by R. F. Bullen, and "The future of the catalogue," by Horace Barlow.

Library Association Record for February contains a short semi-historical sketch of "Booksellers' catalogues," by Arnold G. Burt; an account of "Book selection committees for juvenile literature in Germany," by Isabel Chadburn, which should be read in full by all interested in children's reading; and a suggestive paper by Ernest A. Baker, on "The standard of fiction in public libraries," which reveals to a surprising degree the predominance of second-rate fiction in English libraries.

Library World and Book Selector for February has an article on "The newsroom, a plea for a more logical and systematic working," by G. E. Roebuck, who suggests "the dissection of the daily newspaper and the subsequent classification of the matter of value." Newspapers to be dissected should be limited to five or six, covering the several political parties; two copies of each will be needed and the papers should first be reduced to columns, the columns then being dissected according to topics and the slips placed in a rough classification, slips from each paper being kept separately. Seven main classes, based on the D. C., are suggested. Different colored "flaps" indicate the different classes. The process of pasting, labelling and mounting the dissected newspapers is fully described, and has ingenious features, though the time and minutiae required seem serious obstacles to the practical working of the plan. Mr. Roebuck, however, points out that the plan will effect a slight money saving in the long run, and estimates that "if a responsible man and a junior

can be put on this work it will be found that the dissection, mounting and displaying of a four-paper selection can be easily performed in one-and-a-half hours at the outside." A special argument for the scheme is that it eliminates any need for "blacking out" betting or other undesirable news, as is done in some English libraries. James Duff Brown has an article on "Books for very young children," with a recommended list; and Mizpah Gilbert notes some essentials of "Children's libraries in municipal libraries."

The *Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind*, v. 1, no. 1, March, 1907, has made its appearance. An edition of over 7000 copies was printed, and while the subscription price is stated as 10 cents a year nearly all the copies were sent out free. A subscription price was named for the reason that in this way only could the magazine secure the benefit of second class mail rates. The magazine is 14 inches long, 12 inches wide and nearly 2 inches thick. It contains 96 pages and is issued in a New York point edition and a Braille edition. In this number there are letters from President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, and Helen Keller, expressing their interest in the publication; an account of the Ziegler polar expeditions; the first installment of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," humorous paragraphs, note of current events, and a map of Cuba, Panama and the adjacent regions, illustrative of the Kingston earthquake. The magazine is intended to be sent as widely as possible to all blind readers, and is established and maintained by the widow of the late William Ziegler, of New York. It is published at 1931 Broadway, New York City (Walter J. Holmes, manager).

Public Libraries for March is largely devoted to library work for children, with articles on the subject by Faith E. Smith, Helen Peters Dodd, Caroline M. Hewins, Theresa Hitchler and Grace Blanchard.

Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi for January (no. 1 of v. 18) contains an article describing the system of free libraries for children of the elementary schools in the kingdom, established in 1905, largely through the efforts of Signora Clara Archevolti Cavalieri. The article is by Albano Sorbelli, director of the Commercial Library of Bologna.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, Jan.-Feb., 1907, continues the useful "Suggestions for anniversary and holiday bulletins," covering March and April; and contains also a list of Wisconsin librarians and library assistants.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen for March contains a descriptive article on the new building of the Königliche Kunstgewerbeschule, at Dresden, by E. Kumsch. The library of the institution (about 18,000 v.) and the number of readers did not seem large enough to warrant a separate building.

LOCAL

Atlantic City (N. J.) F. P. L. (5th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 3254; total 12,264. Issued, home use 97,572 (an increase of 7971 over 1905). New cards issued 1482; cards in use 7039. This does not include the 1176 non-residents who make the \$2 deposit. Receipts \$11,094.38; expenses \$10,695.45 (salaries \$4655, books \$3570.84, re-binding \$490.88, light \$628.72, printing and stationery \$274.80).

The second year's use of the new building has not been as great as the first, but a steady increase has been noted in every department. Nearly half the new readers were children, and new problems of ventilation have arisen in connection with their room, which is crowded daily. Study cards have been issued for correlated and supplementary reading, which has been in steady demand. Additions have necessitated the use of the upper floor of the book stack.

"The museum cases have been received, and the room on the third floor intended for museum purposes will now be opened to the public. As the need for more room in the children's room is getting very urgent, it will soon be necessary to move the industrial collection of animal and vegetable products, minerals and woods to this room, thus giving the children more space for tables and book cases.

"The amount of work done with the children has been most interesting, and has not been confined to the mere handing out of children's books. The lessons that require outside study are brought to this room, and the books of all departments — adults', reference and children's — are drawn upon to find enough to supply the eager little students. This year study cards have been given to the pupils in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the public schools as an experiment. As they can be used only for books in connection with their lessons, it has been interesting to note the number of books drawn on these cards. A collection of books on American history has been set apart for the pupils in the grades named, and they are in steady demand."

Berea College, Ky. The new library of the college, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, has just been opened. The stackroom will accommodate from 70,000 to 100,000 volumes, and among the departments are a children's room, conversation rooms, seminar rooms, a room devoted to Southern history, a lecture room, and an extension department where travelling libraries are prepared to be sent out to the mountain regions of the state. Each autumn officers of the college take a trip of several weeks into the mountains, with their own teams and supplies. They give addresses in cabins and schoolhouses, or in the open if the weather is fine, stirring the people to a desire for education. Where there seems to be a

suitable opportunity, they leave a little circulating library.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. An industrial exhibit was recently opened at the library, showing how the city draws upon the entire world for the material for its manufactures. The exhibits ranged from perfumes to washing machines and clocks.

Boston P. L. A new rule respecting fines was adopted on Feb. 1, which provides that, beginning on that date, all fines due from persons under 16 years of age will be cancelled at the end of six months from the date when the fine first became due. Before this the use of a library card has been withheld without limit of time, unless all fines due upon it were paid. Hereafter, in the case of children (under 16) the card can be used after six months, and the fines will then be cancelled. In the case of children (under 16) this change substitutes for the payment of a fine, the loss of library privileges for a definite and limited time, namely, six months. Those who do not wish to lose the use of their library cards may pay the fines instead. This new rule relates entirely to fines incurred on account of failure to return books within the required time, and not to sums due for loss of books, or on account of the mutilating or damaging of books while in the possession of a borrower.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. (10th rpt., 1906.) Added, 26,327; total 232,255 (and 3275 duplicate coll.). Issued, home use 1,201,829 (fact. .631 per cent.). New registration 15,541; cards in force 65,034. 36,880 pupils in grammar schools have also home use of books. Receipts \$88,970.94; expenditures \$88,768.79 (salaries \$40,377.94, books \$17,765.84, periodicals \$1638.91, binding \$5877.07, fuel \$2109.39, light \$3609.10).

Mr. Brown points out at the beginning of his report that it is in large measure that of the last year of Mr. Elmendorf's administration, and as a preface to the report is a memorial of Mr. Elmendorf, while the frontispiece is his portrait. The increase in the size and use of the library for the 10 years of Mr. Elmendorf's administration is shown in a tabular record.

In the open shelf department are 22,778 books, and from these the circulation was 264,592. The constant use of books in science and useful arts is noted, and statistics of the use of a number of books are given.

"Our experience with books upon fine arts on open shelves is not altogether happy, because of the apparent increase of the mutilation of such books. It is almost impossible to save books on decoration, painting, sculpture, illustration, lives of the artists, and other books with plates, from the knife of the despoiler. This abominable work is done by perhaps not more than two or three people, but they are jeopardizing the privileges of all, and

it is to the interest of all that it be stopped."

144 travelling libraries were sent out; there were in these 4495 books of which the recorded circulation was 10,192. They were sent to schools, groups of students, workingmen's clubs, factories—wherever the help of a library was asked. The seven library stations showed a decided loss in circulation. This is accounted for by the special and persistent effort made to trace cards and lists in order to drop such as were not being called for at the stations. 500 cards were weeded out in this way.

In closing his report Mr. Brown says:

"The closing of the first 10 years of the activities of the Buffalo Public Library finds it with but slight increase in revenue, and with an unequalled history of extension and growth of circulation, which, of necessity, calls for greater expenditure. More people are needed to carry on the work, and many more books are required to care for its present demands. We must recognize that our buildings and our stock are deteriorating. Many repairs are now absolutely necessary and many books need replacing, for many thousands are worn out by use each year. All this in the face of still greater possibilities for the extension of the good work of the library. With the necessary means at our command, we could nearly double our school work, and there are yet many sections of the city asking for library privileges which we are unable to grant, while the possibilities of deepening and of bettering the whole work are great."

California. News Notes of California Libraries completes its first volume (nos. 1-8, May-December, 1906) with an excellent index, which makes still more useful this excellent little publication.

Chicago. Newberry L. (15th rpt., 1906.) Added 12,432 (gifts 2161); total (less medical collection of 19,846 v. transferred Feb. 7 to John Crerar L.) 223,211. Visitors 69,813.

Besides the transfer of the medical collection, Dr. Nicholas Senn's collection of 10,689 volumes and 14,501 pamphlets, which had been presented to the Newberry Library, was also transferred to the John Crerar Library. Two important purchases were of 1200 volumes relating to the history of the Netherlands, and 1140 volumes relating to the history of France. "The established usage of purchasing for the library all county, village or town histories and biographies has been followed during the year. The index of this department has now reached 1103 folio volumes, containing 1,095,000 references. These volumes are consulted constantly by students of American history, and by genealogists both at home and from abroad."

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. The North Cincinnati branch library, at Vine and Daniels streets, was formally opened on the evening of April 7. The East End branch, at Eastern

and Dunham avenues, was opened on March 13

Colorado State L. (Statement, 1905-06; in Rpt. of State Supt. of Public Instruction, 1905-06.) Added, two years, 2455 v., 3434 pm.; total 18,839 v., 13,248 pm. Receipts, state appropriation, 1905, \$500; expenses \$500 (books \$405.50, binding \$62.50); receipts, state appropriation, 1906, \$500; expenses \$500 (books \$359.06; binding \$87.70).

The State Library continues to be a minor appendage of the Department of Public Instruction, and as the state superintendent is by law state librarian *ex officio*, the librarian *de facto* bears the title "assistant librarian." The inadequacy of the maintenance fund is recognized by the state superintendent, who in the body of her report recommends an appropriation of no less than \$1000 per year. Within the present meager resources, however, good work has been done. Because of the mining interests of the state special attention has been given to the selection of scientific books; an agricultural collection also is under way. Books for the blind have been added and are to be circulated throughout the state. The general library has been cataloged and classified by the Decimal classification.

Connecticut State L. (Rpt.—two years ending Sept. 30, 1906.) Added 7640 v., 13,040 pm., 1765 misc.; total not given. Readers 12,686; books lent 8560. Expenditures \$25,092.93 (salaries \$9863, books \$10,278.59, binding \$1166.13). The report gives a full and interesting account of the activities of the last two years. The itemized list of gifts is omitted, for lack of space, but note is made of the receipt of Senator O. H. Platt's library from his widow, Mrs. Platt.

The library has been designated by the Library of Congress a depository for its printed catalog cards, a fact which Mr. Godard comments on as of great value.

A list is given of the libraries made depositories for the Connecticut state documents since the last report was printed.

The state librarian, at the request of the commission, has undertaken the custody and distribution of the publications of the Geological and Natural History Survey. The preliminary list shows 1278 institutions and individuals on the mailing list.

A full list of all Connecticut town reports in the library is printed, in the hope that such files may be made nearer complete. An interesting section of the report deals with the question of archives, with some illustrations.

A full discussion of the need for a state library building is given.

Cornell University L., Ithaca, N. Y. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 12,959 v., 1500 pm.; total 326,085 v., 49,500 pm. Issued, home use 20,726, to seminars 4073, to departments 4402, inter-lib. loans 140, reading-room use 79,258. There were 15,149 v.

on open shelves in the reading and seminary rooms, of whose use no account is kept, and 13,798 v. deposited in department collections. 310 v. were reported missing, over half of these from the open shelves in the reading room. There were 697 registered users of the library (for home use) during the year. The Barnes reference library, in the Y. M. C. A. building, for the increase of which the university received in 1905 an endowment of \$5000 from the children of the donor, is now reckoned as part of the university library. During the year a scheme of classification for the Icelandic collection was worked out and the books arranged in accordance therewith. The press-marks for Russian, Portuguese and modern Spanish and Italian literature were so modified as to provide for possible future growth of these collections. Besides the cataloging of the regular accessions, the books in the May anti-slavery collection were incorporated in the general catalog, and the Bayard Taylor correspondence, of 3145 letters, was arranged and listed. Owing to inexplicable delays on the part of the contractor engaged in erecting new shelving there was much annoyance and inconvenience to users throughout the year. This shelving is expected to provide only for five years' natural growth; Mr. Harris therefore urges strongly the early extension of the stack wings of the building.

Dubuque, Ia. Carnegie-Stout P. L. (4th rpt., 1906.) Added 1888; total 28,280. Issued, home use 97,985. New registration 612; juv. 631; total registration 9664. Receipts \$8688.82; expenditures \$8651.89 (salaries \$3590; books \$1265.02, binding \$896.40, periodicals \$282.12, fuel \$540.80, light \$595.10). The report of the year's work shows continued activity in every department. The men's reading room received additions in the way of technical and trade papers, and the invitations issued to over 2000 of the mechanics of the city brought a response in greater use of this room and of the library in general.

The exhibit of paintings made under the auspices of the educational division of the Woman's Club is reported as the most notable ever made by the library. It was visited by over 5000 persons.

A very large increase in reference use is reported.

Germantown, Pa. Friends' F. L. (Rpt. — year ending Nov. 15, 1906.) Added 604; total 23,386. Circulation 16,402. New registration 463. Visitors 26,663. Receipts \$8673.82; expenditures \$7982.62 (salaries \$1299.96, books \$1751.52, binding \$330, fuel and ice \$416.10).

Increase in circulation over last year amounted to 500 volumes, and 4000 visits were made over last year's number. Appended is the usual "List of books added during 1906."

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. The exhibit in the historical room for March was a collection of picture postcards which the library has

been gathering for the last two years. Nearly 300 cards showing various buildings and places in and about the city were displayed.

Laconia (N. H.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906; in 14th rpt. of city officers, p. 74-87.) Added 1109; total 12,622. Issued, home use 35,271 (a gain of 3174 over 1905). New registration 515; total registration 2554. Receipts \$6124.53; expenditures \$5838.54 (salaries \$1767, books \$845.95, periodicals \$187.65, fuel \$448.37, light \$161.24).

More books were bought than in any other year since 1878, when the library was instituted, 1003 books being purchased during the year. Mrs. Mary Gale Hibbard presented 24 bound volumes of the *Atlantic* and 31 of *Harper's*, with 589 unbound numbers of the latter. The library had but few periodicals in its collection, and these additions were most welcome.

"There is some doubt whether the expense of Sunday opening is justified by the results," as most of the Sunday visitors "stop but a short time and do very little reading."

There is "real need for a room where pupils from the schools may study for an hour or two after school hours" — a room of their own where they can whisper without disturbing others. Strong plea is made for the opening of a children's room by next fall.

The percentage of fiction shows some improvement, having been reduced from 90.42 per cent. to 87.59 per cent. In seven months and a half 184 volumes of fairy tales were loaned. Natural science showed an increase from 352 in 1905 to 503 in 1906. "The large relative increase in useful arts, from 151 to 406, indicates what may be done by buying more largely of new and popular books outside of fiction, \$189.69 from the income of the Avery fund was spent for books in that class at the beginning of the year. The result was a gain of 169 per cent. in the circulation."

Louisville, Ky. At the Greater Louisville Exposition, opened in the city the latter part of March, there is a Library and Literature Division, in which is displayed a bibliography of Louisville writers representing about 300 authors and over 600 titles of books. The collection was gathered through the efforts of the literature committee and the Louisville Free Public Library, and a large proportion of the books shown were given with the understanding that at the close of the exposition they were to become a part of the permanent collection of Kentucky authors at the Public Library. The library is also represented in this division by an exhibit consisting of the architects' drawings of the exterior of the new library building and four of the branch buildings; a book of photographs showing the progress of the work on the main building; a collection of picture bulletins used in the children's room; copies of the library bulletin, reports, and lists; examples of the various processes to which the books are subjected,

blanks, rules, etc.; and nine volumes of essays and drawings on Jamestown by pupils of the public schools.

Maryland State L. A bill was introduced in the legislature by Assemblyman Burk on March 18 to increase the state librarian's salary from \$2000 to \$3000 yearly. The passage of the measure was urged on the ground that the heads of all the other departments receive from \$3000 to \$6000 a year, and that the office of state librarian has grown largely in importance and responsibility.

Milton (Mass.) P. L. (36th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 1928; total 17,386. Issued, home use 60,329, of which 4251 were through the house-to-house delivery system. New registration 349; total active cardholders 2730. Receipts \$12,651.79; expenditures \$11,026.98 (books \$1271.46, salaries \$4510.04, fuel \$362.84).

In circulation proportionate to population the library is said to rank highest in state, 8.5 per capita.

In the children's room the attendance for the year was 8007; three regular visits have been made to all the schools, and as a result of one of these visits the circulation in the Houghton school increased from 20 to 60 in one month.

Nebraska State L. Chairman Keifer, of the house committee on finance, recently introduced a bill to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$250,000 for the construction of a south wing of the state capitol, to be used by the state library and the supreme court. Half of the amount is to be provided by a state levy for 1907, and if the rest is needed it will be raised in 1908 in the same manner. The bill authorizes the state board of public lands and buildings to expend \$10,000 for the services of an architect in having suitable plans drawn and supervision of the work when it is in progress.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. An exhibition of paintings lent by the citizens of Paterson and Newark was opened on the evening of March 23 in the art gallery of the library.

New York Botanical Garden L. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 1, 1907; in *Bulletin*, March, p. 241.) Added 2733 (gifts 184); total 20,362.

The library bought from a firm in Europe 918 volumes and pamphlets, the works of older botanical writers. A large number of periodicals are owned by the library, and about 570 journals, reports, periodicals, etc., are received each year in exchange or by subscription. Three botanical investigations have been conducted during the year under library supervision. A list of botanical and agricultural periodicals received is appended to the report.

New York City. Church of the Ascension Parish L. The reorganized library was formally opened at 12 West 11th street, on the

afternoon of March 4, when Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick gave a short address on the work of the New York Public Library and how the parish library can co-operate with the Public Library. An informal discussion of various phases of the library's work followed. Mrs. Houghton spoke of the Sunday-school work in connection with the parish library—the use of the reading room with its maps and atlases for the geography class, and the selection of books for Sunday-school teachers and pupils. The travelling library system, and its aid in supplying the need of this parish library, was explained; and the proprietorship of the various parish clubs in the library was touched upon.

A weekly story hour for children has been arranged for, and meetings of reading circles for boys and girls are held weekly.

New York City. Mercantile L. (86th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 7095 (gifts 132); total 231,350. Issued 115,730 (increase 5640), of which 88,770 were for home use; Eng. fiction 66 per cent. Membership 4586. Receipts \$32,315.61; expenditures \$26,895.29 (books, periodicals, binding \$9596.39, salaries \$9517.97, delivery service \$3343.97).

The delivery service issued 43,805 volumes, 37,986 by wagon and messenger, 5819 by mail and express.

New York P. L. The library has sent out to music clubs, societies, teachers, and others interested in the subject a circular letter calling attention to the music collections available in the branch libraries. These include about 4000 volumes of music scores, about 250 titles of piano music, and over 200 titles of bound song music. There are many duplicates, and about 300 volumes of music for the blind. In addition there are about 2500 v. of books relating to music. A complete catalog of these collections, which are distributed through the 38 branches, may be consulted in the catalog department, 209 West 23d street.

Norfolk (Va.) P. L. The librarian, Mr. Sargeant, sends the following statistics for the year 1906: Added 1478 (gifts 366); total 14,620, of which 6457 are fiction and juveniles. Issued, home use, from main lib. 79,760; from children's branch 10,929. Reading room use, adult 2596; juvenile 3436. Registration, adult 7474; juvenile 743. There were 13,760 periodicals consulted, the most popular being *Life*, *Illustrated London News*, *Scientific American* and *Ladies' Home Journal*. Receipts \$6317.63 (\$772.51 balance); expenses \$5374.87.

Mr. Carnegie has offered \$20,000 for a branch in one of the wards, at the suggestion of the ward residents, but whether the city council will make the necessary appropriation for maintenance is an open question.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. (23d rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1906.) Added 1419;

total 27,189. Issued, home use 100,928. New registration 900; cards in use 6620. Receipts \$6002; expenditures \$6002 (salaries \$2374.15, books \$1090.52, periodicals \$245.62, binding \$280.85, fuel \$488.07, light \$239.14).

Among the gifts recorded for the year is one of 63 books and 8 pictures from the Richardson estate.

"Because of the crowded condition of the children's room and also because many young girls preferred the 'grown-up' department, the library has been obliged to place near the fiction stacks a book case labelled 'Books young girls like,' thus establishing what the Proceedings of the library conference at Narragansett Pier calls an 'Intermediate department.' That the collection was appreciated was proved by the disappointment shown when, in the spring, for some reason, it was taken away for a while. The boys also becoming interested, boys' books have recently been added. A list of these books should be printed for distribution, and a greater effort made to raise the standard of reading of these older boys and girls."

North Dakota. F. J. Thompson, of the Fargo Public Library, president of the state library association, has issued a pamphlet urging the importance of a state library commission as an aid in library development. A bill establishing such a commission was recently introduced in the state legislature.

Northwestern University L., Evanston, Ill. (Rpt.—five years ending April 30, 1906.) Additions (1905-1906) 5216; total 63,205 v.; pamphlets 41,200. 391 periodicals are currently received. During the five years the money gifts have amounted to \$3824, and 6156 bound volumes have been added as direct gifts. A review of the names of the givers and the dates of gifts is presented.

The use of the library has grown steadily, 1905-1906 showing 13,298 v. lent the faculty and special list, 5868 v. lent the students, and 24,925 books used in the reading room. The number of persons drawing books during the year was 993, 86 being faculty, 38 "special," and 869 students.

There is a full report on the catalog department, including an account of the use of Library of Congress cards. During 1904 and 1905, 5828 v. were recataloged, with 14,553 cards, and 4766 v. were cataloged new, with 8765 cards. Adding 5520 cards for the shelf list, this makes a total of 28,838 cards in the two years. The classification is being gradually changed, the Decimal system having been adopted. The reports ends with a plea for more space for the library.

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. (Extracts from 30th rpt. [1906], supplied by libn.) Total 71,536. Total circulation 214,930, an increase of 16,593 over the previous year; school circulation 30,903; circulation in children's dept. 47,681; ref. use 15,668. Total borrowers 12,748. To-

tal income \$21,551; expenditure for salaries \$11,919, for books and periodicals \$5089. 4965 v. were bound at an average cost of 44 cents.

By the consent of the superintendent of schools the librarian will give instruction in the use of the library to the city training class for teachers. The librarian recommends the employment of a numismatist to have charge of the Byron Reed coin collection. She further recommends the establishment of a teachers' reference room by the duplication of the books which are of the greatest value to teachers, and where also will be deposited the "school collection of books." This to be used as a means whereby to further interest the teachers in the selection of books for use in the schools.

Orange (N. J.) F. L. (Rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 2656; total 23,802, inclusive of the 2064 v. in the William Pierson Medical L. Issued, home use 66,123; total circulation in lib. and the two branches 77,440 (fict. 75.2 per cent.). Issued in children's room 24,602, or 37 per cent. of circulation of main lib. Receipts \$10,146.76. "As a memorial to the late Jesse St. John, a gift of \$5000 has already been received, and the share of the residuary estate of the late Mrs. Mary Knapp about to be paid into the endowment fund of the library is understood to exceed \$15,000."

Pennsylvania State L. (Rpt., 1905.) Mr. Montgomery's report brings together much matter of value in the study of the library interests of the state. He presents the acts of legislature relating to library interests passed in 1905, a list of libraries in Pennsylvania, with brief statistics, a list of the historical societies of the state, and the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies.

In the body of his report he gives the report of Robert P. Bliss of the libraries of the eastern part of the state, visited by him at the request of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission. The commission activities are noted briefly. 283 applications for travelling libraries were received, and only three rejected. 10,403 volumes were purchased.

For the library itself the record shows 13,540 volumes accessioned during the year, the total number of volumes being 122,171. The work of the archives division is noted as of especial interest. Forty-seven volumes of state papers have been completed.

The appropriation of \$20,000 for organizing a state museum of historical objects is noted, but the details of the work so far done are left for the next report.

Pomona College, Claremont, Cal. The cornerstone of the new \$40,000 Carnegie Library building was laid on the afternoon of Feb. 22.

Princeton University L. (Rpt., 1905-1906.) Added 10,542; total 206,275. Issued, home use 26,281, 4894 of which were one-day books.

In the catalog department 10,266 titles were

handled, 25,016 new cards being made. 33 1-10 per cent. of the cataloging was done by means of Library of Congress printed cards.

The report on the inventory shows only 119 v. missing in seven years, the average net loss for seven years being thus not more than 17.

As to the working out of the new preceptorial system in its library relations, Dr. Richardson reports most favorably: "16,457 volumes were used by the preceptees during the year in the reading room. It had been expected that the extra use of the books recommended in the courses would diminish the general use of the library for reading purposes, but the contrary was the case. There was an increase in student circulation. Farther than this there was an increase observed in the reading room use, both in browsing and in the use of reference books. It was found, in brief, that being in the library for the use of the recommended books tended to get men into the habit of using the other books more freely.

"This net result is one unexpected in degree and has been recognized in the library associations and in the press as of unusual significance in library economy.

"The chief and most characteristic object of library endeavor is to get men to read the best books and into the habit of reading. Many fitful efforts to do this have been made in the past among the colleges by establishing professors of books, by lecture courses' from the librarian, by so-called library courses and the like, but these methods have never had any practical results save to reinforce and voice the feeling that this is the real object of the library. The lack of fruitfulness has been universally recognized as chiefly due to the fact there was only a small amount of time and energy which must be distributed over a large area of students. It is a matter of extraordinary gratification, therefore, to wake up suddenly to the fact that the best ideals of all modern thinkers in the matter of training to reading and to the use of the library have been realized overnight without special exertion, and as a sort of by-product of the new system. This system, by its very nature, furnishes a large corps whose chief concern is to direct men to the best books and see that they read them. In their very process of doing this they guide to the best method of reading as well as to the best reading, and fulfil beyond the most sanguine hopes ever held out from the other standpoint the precise ideal after which librarians have been striving."

Redlands, Cal. A. K. Smiley P. L. The library is described and illustrated in *News Notes to California Librarians*, supplement to no. 1, v. 2, February, 1907.

Sherwood (Ia.) P. L. The Carnegie building was dedicated on Feb. 4.

Southbridge (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Feb. 1, 1907.) Added 568; total 20,-

625. Issued, home use 28,173 (fict. 11,322); rebound 256. New registration 461; total registration 2730. Receipts \$2835.52; expenditures \$2726.05.

The report covers only 11 months because of change in town's fiscal year.

The librarian (Miss Miersch) has been granted a four months' leave of absence, beginning Feb. 1. Miss Martha E. Spafford, a graduate of the University of Vermont and of the New York State Library School, has been engaged to act as substitute librarian during this time.

Appended is classed list of books added during the 11 months, 1906-7.

Virginia State L., Richmond. For the last three months the administration of Mr. John P. Kennedy, state librarian, has been the subject of investigations and criticisms, that have had wide newspaper publicity. As long ago as November, 1906, a letter was addressed to the chairman of the state library board by the Bell Book & Stationery Co., of Richmond, stating that the methods of purchasing books for the library had been criticised by that firm and by other local book dealers, and entering strong protest against "the discrimination heretofore shown in favor of Northern dealers." It was charged that "in the neighborhood of \$15,000 has already been spent under the present régime for books. Of this amount considerably less than \$1000 has been spent in Richmond or Virginia, the balance having been spent in the North. In purchasing these books, never once has a local dealer been asked to make a bid."

Largely as a result of this letter an investigation of the methods of bookbuying prevailing at the library was held by the library board during the second week in January. Testimony was taken from the superintendent of public instruction, in regard to the form of the book lists prepared for school and travelling library selection; from the secretary of the state board of education regarding Mr. Kennedy's authorization from the board to purchase books for the library in New York; from representatives of local book firms, who were questioned as to prices and extent of stock which might have been had from local firms; and from the librarian and staff of the state library regarding general and specific methods of purchase. C. V. Meredith, a member of the board, testified that the board placed great confidence in Mr. Kennedy's judgment and had left the matter of prices entirely to him, and that he believed orders had been placed satisfactorily. There was much discussion of prices and editions of individual books, and the local dealers testified that practically all the books purchased for the state travelling libraries were purchased from G. P. Putnam's Sons. F. B. Berkeley, head of the travelling library department, testified that he considered the prices paid for the books used in that depart-

ment too high, and that he had stated this opinion to Mr. Kennedy; he also said that practically all these books were purchased from the Putnam firm. Similar testimony was given by Edward S. Evans, assistant librarian, and H. J. Eckenrode, in charge of the archives department. These three witnesses stated that Mr. Kennedy had said he had received an offer from a northern publishing firm, which they understood to be Putnams, asking him to write a history of Virginia for \$2500, and that the firm had sent him a check for \$500 in advance, which he had returned, as he wished to look over the field before undertaking the work. Mr. Kennedy then testified at length, and entered a sweeping denial of the charges made. He stated that strict business methods prevailed in his office; that no sum over \$25 was ever spent without the prior consent of the board, and that no one firm had any monopoly of the library business, but that he bought where he could get the best terms. He said that not \$15,000, but less than \$3500 had been spent for travelling library books. In regard to the alleged offer concerning a history of Virginia he said: "Neither Putnam nor any other concern from whom we have bought books made me any such offer. I have a right to write a history if I care to, in my own time, but I would not contract with a firm with which we are doing business to write a book without first getting the consent of the board and the advice of the attorney-general, in whom I have great confidence. I have such an offer, but, I repeat, it did not come from any concern from whom we had bought books. I was approached by a friend of mine—a private enterprise. I do not care to make it known. I do positively say, however, that it was not any publishing company we have ever bought any books from." At the close of this testimony the board adjourned until Feb. 5.

The second session of the investigation was held from Feb. 5 to 8, and was largely given to re-examination of previous witnesses. Mr. Berkeley again testified to his disapproval of the books bought for the travelling libraries, and cited the *de luxe* gift book edition of "Snow bound" as an example of unsuitability. Another item mentioned was a *de luxe* edition of Irving's works. Testimony by Mr. Evans, Mr. Eckenrode and Mrs. Minor, of the library staff, revealed much internal dissatisfaction, dissension and criticism regarding Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy was again examined in regard to the alleged offer of \$2500 for a history of Virginia, and upon being pressed for full information stated the offer had been made and the check given to him by his wife, but that he had not yet decided to write the book. An affidavit was presented from Irving Putnam, of Putnam's Sons, denying any contract or other arrangement with Mr. Kennedy regarding any history of Virginia. He was also examined regarding

alleged purchase of books by himself personally in the name of the library, and their sale for his personal profit. It was shown that a set of Burk's "History of Virginia" had been bought for \$10 by Mr. Kennedy of J. C. Birdsong, presumably for the state library, and had later been sold by Mr. Kennedy for \$20 to Dunbar Roland, of Jackson, Mich. It was also shown that a manuscript relating to Virginia had been bought by Mr. Kennedy as state librarian, and later sold by him personally at an advanced price. In both these cases Mr. Kennedy said that the works bought proved undesirable for the library, and were refused by the library committee, and that their later sale was a personal transaction. At the close of the session Mr. Kennedy tendered his resignation to the library board, but it was decided to defer action upon the resignation until the full stenographic report of the investigation was available.

Final sessions of the investigation were held March 10 to 14, when much of the ground previously covered was retraced. The testimony emphasized the internal dissensions of the library force, and dealt with the purchase and resale by Mr. Kennedy of Burk's history and the manuscript written by Benjamin Latrobe, on early landscape gardening in Virginia. The latter, it is charged, was bought by Mr. Kennedy for \$15, presumably for the library, and later sold by him personally for \$75. Mr. Kennedy denied any mismanagement or improper motives, and stated that his only object in his testimony was to clear himself of the unjust charges brought against him. At the close of the sessions it was announced that the board would defer action until April 8 to permit of full consideration of the stenographer's transcripts.

Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L. (39th rpt., 1906.) Added 1294; total 32,889. Issued, home use 42,865 (fict. 20,989; ref. use 2514). New cards issued 453; total cards issued 11,111. Receipts \$6189.16; expenditures \$6137.46 (books \$1303.24, periodicals \$186.45, binding \$510.55, light \$344.34, fuel \$341.32, salaries at library \$2487.80).

The library and the woman's club are working together, and classes in household science and in the history of art have been studying in the library. Appended to the report is the 25th supplement to the second catalog; a classed list of the additions of 1906.

Zanesville (O.) P. L. Miss Mary P. Farr, of the Drexel Institute Library School, has been engaged to catalog and classify the books of the library prior to its removal to its new building. This, in floor plan, follows closely the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The interior decorations of the new building will be of the highest class, and its equipment complete in every respect.

FOREIGN

Berlin. BERLINER BIBLIOTHEKENFÜHRER. Herausgegeben von P. Schwenke und A. Hortschansky. Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1906. 4+163 p. 12°, pap., 1.20 marks.

An index to the 250 libraries of greater Berlin, including the public libraries, the various school libraries, the libraries of scientific institutions, churches, corporations and societies, and several private collections.

Brockville (Ontario, Can.) P. L. In order to assist in the reading of the better class of literature, the library is placing its facilities at the disposal of three reading clubs in the town. It has also inaugurated a lecture course, the first one being by Mrs. Morden on "Libraries, ancient and modern, with their treasures." This was followed by an address on "Famous English cathedrals," by Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones. Other lectures will be given in the course.

Cardiff (Wales) P. Ls. (44th rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1906.) Total in lib. 163,791 (of which 19,684 are in school lib.). Issued, home use 620,378. Receipts £8361 9s. 1d.; expenditures same (salaries £2172 3s. 4 d., books £859 14s. 10d., newspapers and periodicals £364 3s. 4d., binding £208 5s. 9d., coal, firewood and sawdust £118, electric energy and fittings £235 16s. 5d., gas £129 10s. 3d.).

"The great event of the year is the formal recognition by the Local Government Board and the Board of Education that a public library is entitled to a share in the funds available for higher education, provided the library undertakes work giving it a definite place in the education scheme of the area in which it is situated."

Florence, Italy. Bibl. Nazionale Centrale. During the year 1906 the library was open to the public 273 days for seven hours a day. 64,348 printed works and 6096 manuscripts were consulted in the reading room. The library was visited by 53,382 persons. Books and manuscripts were also lent to residents of the city and to other libraries of the vicinity. Accessions for the year amounted to 7263 v., 19,765 printed unbound works, 64 v. of manuscripts and 464 documents.

Jerusalem, Libraries of. SCHMIDT, Nathaniel. Library facilities in Jerusalem. p. 41-46, apx to Catalogue of the American School for Oriental Study and Research. 1906.

"There are more than a dozen libraries in Jerusalem which may be used by the advanced student of archæology." A brief account of each of these is given.

New South Wales P. L., Sydney. Added 6928; total 174,585. Issued, home use 138,896. Ref. room attendance 175,029; reading room 351,890, of whom 5630 were women. The

increase in the year's operations of the library is given as 2.25 per cent.

"During the year 230 boxes, containing 10,595 volumes, were sent to 152 country centers; also, twenty-five boxes, containing 1276 volumes, to 13 different lighthouses along the coast of this state. Besides these boxes of books sent to groups of students in the country, 636 volumes have been forwarded through the post to 105 individual students resident in the outlying country districts, of whom 63 per cent. were public school teachers and 7 per cent. farmers. The books, in every instance, were of an educational or scientific nature.

"... The most notable event in the history of the library for many years past has been the decision of the government to proceed at once with the erection of the new National Library; precedence to be given to a special wing to contain the books, mss., and works of art of D. S. Mitchell, Esq., M.A.

"On Nov. 14, 1905, a bill 'to sanction the erection of a National Library for the state of New South Wales' was introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The bill finally passed both houses without amendment, and received the royal assent on Dec. 6, 1905. The task of drawing up the specifications and working drawings necessarily occupied some time; this has now been completed and tenders invited. It is confidently anticipated that when the next annual report is submitted the Mitchell wing will be well on the way to completion.

"In May last the Government decided to establish a new department, to be called the Intelligence Department, the organization and control of which was offered to the principal librarian—Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A. "On June 6 Mr. Anderson, with the consent of the trustees, accepted the appointment, with the status of a permanent head, retaining for the present, by the express stipulation of the Government, the titles of principal librarian and registrar of copyright. In order to prevent confusion arising from the dual position thus occupied by Mr. Anderson, the library was transferred from the Department of the Minister of Public Instruction and Labor and Industry to the Intelligence Department, which is under the premier's control.

Wellington (New Zealand) P. L. Under the direction of the library committee of the city council a prize-essay competition was held recently in the state schools of South Wellington. The competition had some new and interesting features. The object was to encourage the powers of observation and of descriptive writing in scholars of the primary schools of the city, and to popularize the Petherick Museum in the Newtown Public Library. The committee offered the free use of the Newtown Library to the 12 best essayists. Similar competitions have been arranged for the other schools of the city.

Gifts and Bequests

Boston P. L. The will of Mrs. Harriet F. Warren bequeaths to the library one of the most complete postage stamp collections in the country, valued at \$2000.

Camden (N. J.) F. P. L. William B. Hatch Post, No. 37, G. A. R., has voted to give its collection of books to the library. Among them is a set of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* covering the whole of the Civil War.

Greenland (N. H.) P. L. By the will of the late Captain Thomas P. Salter the library receives a bequest of \$500.

Penn College L., Oskaloosa, Ia. By the will of Miss Susan W. Steadly, of Denver, Col., the college library has received \$2500 to be used for the yearly purchase of books.

Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Abby S. Queen has left \$30,000 for the erection and maintenance of a library building in memory of her husband, to be erected in 32d street, south of Wharton, Philadelphia.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Adriance Memorial L. The collection of the late James H. Weeks, comprising over 2000 volumes, has been presented to the library by his daughters, the Misses Caroline B. and Elizabeth M. Weeks.

Carnegie library gifts

Anaheim, Cal. February, \$10,000. Accepted.

Charlevoix, Mich. February, \$10,000.

The Dalles, Ore. March, \$10,000 or \$15,000.

Millersburg, O. January, \$15,000 for county library refused by county commissioners.

Sandy Hill, N. Y. \$10,000. Refused by trustees.

Sparta, Ga. February, \$5000.

Oberlin, O. March, \$25,000 additional.

Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill. March, \$15,000.

Librarians

BARNUM, Mrs. Adèle B., librarian of the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library, has resigned that position, to take effect in May.

BOSWELL, Miss Jessie P., of the New York State Library School, 1904-6, has resigned her position as cataloger at the University of Michigan to take a similar position in the Young Men's Mercantile Library, Cincinnati, O.

CARR, Miss Georgina E., of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has resigned her position as assistant in the Worcester (Mass.)

Free Public Library to accept a similar position in Union College Library, Schenectady, N. Y.

CLINTON, De Witt, of Troy, N. Y., for 31 years librarian of the Troy Young Men's Association Library, now the Troy Public Library, was on March 1 appointed librarian of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., succeeding Asa Don Dickinson.

CRUNDEN, Frederick M., librarian of the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library, is reported as greatly improved in health. Though Mr. Crunden's recovery will be slow necessarily, his recent improvement has been such that his ultimate recovery is now hoped for.

DURHAM, Albert Riggs, librarian of the Reading (Pa.) Free Public Library since its establishment, died at his home in Reading on March 21, of pneumonia, aged 64 years. Mr. Durham was born May 16, 1842, in Tunkhannock, Pa., and came to Reading in 1857, where he was educated at the public schools. He served as a volunteer through the Civil War and later entered a drug business, which he conducted until his death. He had much knowledge and love of books, and early in life became associate librarian of the old Reading Library Company. On the death of the librarian, William H. Strickland, Mr. Durham succeeded him, and he was the pioneer and leading spirit in the reorganization of that library as a free public library supported by the city. While he gave constant, devoted and earnest service to the library, he never relaxed his interest in his profession as a pharmacist, and was a well-known member of the state pharmaceutical association. He also belonged to the Keystone State Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

MARTIN, W. R., has accepted the librarianship of the Hispanic Museum Library, Audubon Park, New York City. Professor Martin has been for nearly 20 years associate in the department of modern languages and professor of oriental languages in Trinity College, Hartford, Ct. He was born in China, where his father, a missionary, was president of the University of Peking, but came to this country as a young boy, and is a graduate of Princeton University. His reputation as a scholar should make him eminently fitted to direct the organization, development and administration of the remarkable collection for the study of the Spanish language and literature that Mr. Archer M. Huntington has established for the Hispanic Society. Professor Martin began his new work early in March.

NEEF, Miss Harriet C., of the New York State Library School, 1905-6, has been appointed temporary assistant in the library of Vassar College.

PALMER, Miss Carolyn, since 1899 librarian of the John B. Stetson University Library, at

Deland, Fla., died at Denver, Col., Feb. 1. Miss Palmer was a native of Vinton, Ia., and a graduate of Shepherdson College, Granville, O. She had held no other library position except that at Stetson. She was much interested in library development in the South, and for two years previous to her death had been president of the Florida Library Association.

READ, Charles Albert, assistant in the catalog department of Harvard University Library, has been appointed librarian of Cincinnati (O.) University, and began his new duties on March 1. Mr. Read received his B.A. degree at Harvard in 1902, and since then has been employed in a responsible position in the college library. He succeeds Mrs. Harriet E. Hodge, who resigned the Cincinnati University librarianship some time ago. An attractive feature of the position is the efficient co-operative relations which have been established and will be increased between the University and the Public libraries. It is interesting to note that Mr. Hodges, librarian of the Public Library, was called to that position from the Harvard library in 1899.

SMITH, Miss Bessie Sargeant, B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1898, has resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie-Stout Public Library, Dubuque, Ia., to become assistant librarian of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library. Miss Smith has been in charge of the Dubuque library since its organization in 1902, and her enthusiasm and painstaking work have been chief factors in bringing the library into the front rank of the libraries in the state and making it of wide usefulness in its community.

WILSON, Thomas W., was on Feb. 14 appointed state librarian of Delaware.

Cataloging and Classification

A. L. A. Booklist for March contains short lists of "Interesting lives for girls," "College and boarding school stories," and "Books for girls."

AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL STUDY AND RESEARCH. Catalogue of the library, June, 1905. New Haven [Ct.], Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1906. 46 p. 8°.

The catalog, prepared by Albert Ten Eyck Olmstead, is arranged under broad subject headings, with entries of brief title, author, place, and date.

BRUSSELS. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque Centrale du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique. t. 3: Generalités, Philosophie, Religion, Sociologie, Philologie, Littérature. Bruxelles, F. Denis, 1906. 15+788 p.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue. Part 8, History and travel. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907. 2068-2707+46 p. O. 65 c., postpaid.

In this section, as in those preceding, the D. C. has been used, but books of travel relating to each country are placed immediately following the histories of that country. The annotations are a useful feature.

The CROYDON (*Eng.*) PUBLIC LIBRARIES magazine, the *Readers' Index*, for March and April, contains several short reading lists: "Woman suffrage," "The channel tunnel," "House of Lords," "Vegetarianism."

DETROIT (*Mich.*) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 18 of books added to the library in 1906. Detroit, 1907. 299 p. O.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA P. L. begins the issue of a *Monthly Bulletin* with March. The first number contains several short reference lists, on Virginia history and Jamestown, William Dean Howells, Giosué Carducci, Washington in periodical literature.

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY, *Baltimore*. Bulletin. v. 12, January, 1907. p. 1-104.

Contains all titles added in 1906 to the central library and branches.

GLASGOW CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Index catalogue of the Govanhill and Crosshill District Library. Glasgow, February, 1907. 56+436 p. D. pap., 4d.; cl., 8d.

Prefaced by compact descriptive sketch of the district libraries (16 and two reading rooms), and of the form of catalog adopted; by-laws and regulations; "a few words to borrowers on the use and treatment of books;" outline of classification (D. C., with slight modifications); list of newspapers and periodicals; author index to works in languages other than English; classed list of books in open cases in the reading room. The index catalogue is a compact dictionary list, neatly printed, with infrequent brief annotations. Dates, number of volumes, illustrations and maps are given, much information being compressed into the brief entries. Convenient and well made.

The JOLIET (*Ill.*) PUBLIC LIBRARY *Bulletin* for March has lists of good short stories, stories of the supernatural, and humorous stories.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Calendar of the correspondence of George Washington with the Continental Congress; prep. from the original manuscripts in the Library of Congress by J. C. Fitzpatrick. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 741 p. O.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Naval records of the American Revolution, 1775-1788; prep. from the originals in the Library of Congress by C. H. Lincoln. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 549 p. O.

This calendar covers Miscellaneous records and Bonds of the letters of marque, with a full index appended, and is a valuable key to the more important sources for the naval history of the Revolution. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents at \$1 per copy.

NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. A set of 600 catalog cards indexing the important subjects other than biographies contained in the "National cyclopedia of American biography," has been issued by the publishers of that work, James T. White & Co., 320 Fifth avenue, New York. These cards, which are intended for the use of libraries, refer to the more important historical subjects and information likely to be lost to the average user of the cyclopedia for lack of knowledge where to look for it. The cards are uniform in style with those issued by the Library of Congress, and the "A. L. A. list of subject headings" has been followed as closely as possible; one-half of the set (300 cards) refer to the index volume of the cyclopedia alone. The cards are furnished at cost of making, or \$2 for the set.

NORTH ADAMS, (Mass.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Technical books. [North Adams,] 1907. 20 p. O.

A D. C. classed list of the best and most recent books in the classes of applied science and art in the library on March 1, 1907.

The SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) CARNEGIE LIBRARY *Bulletin* for February contains graded lists of books for children in the eighth grade and in the high school.

The WILMINGTON (Del.) INSTITUTE L. *Bulletin* for March has several short reading lists, evoked by the Jamestown Exposition, relating to Jamestown, Jamestown Exposition, John Smith, History of Virginia, Description and travel [Virginia].

Bibliography

ALMANACS. Library of Congress. Preliminary check list of American almanacs, 1639-1800; by H. A. Morrison. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 160 p. O.

All titles represented by copies in the Library of Congress or other libraries are indicated, and sources for other titles are stated. Printed in single column with one column blank.

ARCHITECTURE. Reference list 7: Architec-

ture. (*In Bulletin* of Wallasey [Eng.] Public Libraries, Feb.-March, 1907. p. 67-75.)

ARMATURES. Kinzbrunner, Carl. Continuous current armatures, their winding and construction. N. Y., D. Van Nostrand Co., 1906. 12+80 p. 8°.

Bibliography (1 p.).

ART. Jellinek, A. L. Internationale bibliographie der kunstwissenschaft. Bd. 3, 1904. Berlin, B. Behr, 1907. 6+336 p.

ASSOCIATION. Arnold, Felix. The psychology of association. N. Y., Science Press, 1906, [1907.] 5+80 p. 8°.

Bibliography (5 p.).

ASTRONOMY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 5th annual issue [1905]. E: Astronomy. London, 1906. 8°.

BEST BOOKS. The Western Massachusetts Library Club issues, as a reprint from the *Springfield Republican*, its annual list of "Best books of the year" for 1907. The list is classed and contains 134 titles.

BIBLE. Ballinger, John, and others. The Bible in Wales: a study in the history of the Welsh people; with introductory address and bibliography. London, H. Sotheran & Co., 1906. 176 p. 8°.

The bibliography covers 91 pages. The information and material for the work were provided mainly by the exhibit of Welsh Bibles at the Cardiff Public Library in 1904, in celebration of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Bibliographia STEN (147-149 Via Nizza, Turin, Italy) makes its appearance as nos. 1-3 of v. 1, for March, 1907, covering 12 pages. This is the organ of the Società Tipografico-Editrice Nazionale of Turin, its title being formed of the initial letters of the name of that body. The first number contains a short editorial prospectus, outline of a proposed new Italian authors' copyright league, classed annotated record of new publications, and a department of bibliographical notes. The subscription price is 2 lire in Italy, 3 lire in other countries.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. *Bibliographia bibliographica universalis: Repertoire quinquennal des travaux de bibliographie; publié sous la direction de Henri La Fontaine.* 6e année, 1903. Bruxelles, Institut International de Bibliographie, 1906. 12+107 p. 8°.

Printed on one side of the page.

BOOKS. Annual American catalog, 1906; cont. a record, under author, title, subject and se-

- ries; also, full titles and descriptive notes, of all books recorded in *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1906, directory of publishers, etc. [second supplement to the American Catalog, 1900-1904]. N. Y., Office of *Publishers' Weekly*, 1907. 36+354+352 p. Q.
- CERVANTES. Gould, W. E. The subjunctive mood in Don Quijote de la Mancha. Balt., Md., [Johns Hopkins University], 1906. 38 p. 8°.
Bibliography (2 p.).
- CHEMISTRY. International catalogue of scientific literature. 4th annual issue [1904]. D: Chemistry. Part 2, Subject catalogue. London, 1906. 8°.
- COLLEMBOLA. Folson, J. W., and Welles, M. U. Epithelia degeneration, regeneration, and secretion in the mid-intestine of the collembola. Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, (University studies.) 1906. 40 p. 4°.
Bibliography (2 p.).
- COSMIC MECHANISM. Snyder, Carl. The world machine: the first phase, the cosmic mechanism. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 16+488 p. 8°.
Bibliography (4 p.).
- DEATH. Ferreres, J. B. Death real and apparent. St. Louis, Mo., B. Herder, 1906. 133 p. 12°.
Medical and theological literature referred to in the present work (6 p.).
- GARDENS. Reading lists on gardens. (In Indianapolis Public Library *Bulletin*, March, 1907. p. 15-16.)
- GEOLOGY. Grabau, A. W.: Guide to the geology and paleontology of the Schoharie Valley in eastern New York. Albany, N. Y., N. Y. State Education Dept., 1906. 77-386 p. 8°, (N. Y. State Museum bulletin, Paleontology.)
Bibliography (4 p.).
- , Ries, Heinrich. Economic geology of the United States. Ed. 2. N. Y., Macmillan, 1907. 23+451 p. il. 8°.
List of the more important papers which have been issued since the appearance of the first edition (5 p.).
- GOLDSMITH, OLIVER. Jenks, T. In the days of Goldsmith. N. Y., A. S. Barnes & Co., 1907. 7+275 p. D. (Lives of great writers.)
Bibliography (2 p.).
- GREEK ALLEGORY. Hersman, Mrs. A. B. Studies in Greek allegorical interpretation. Chic., [Mrs. A. B. Hersman,] 1906, [1907.] 64 p. O.
Bibliography (1 p.). Bibliography of works quoted by Plutarch (2 p.).
- The *Independent* in its issue of Jan. 21 began the publication of a series of brief reference lists on subjects of current interest. They are intended to be of especial service to librarians, and are printed in the advertising pages, so that they may be clipped and posted without injuring the periodical. The list of Jan. 21 was on "Jamaica and earthquakes." The other lists so far published are: Jan. 31, "Socialism;" Feb. 21, "The new pure food law;" Feb. 28, "Book of Genesis;" Mar. 14, "Carducci;" Mar. 21, "Esperanto;" Mar. 28, "Honduras and Nicaragua."
- MARKET HOUSES. Bibliography of market houses. (In *American Architect and Building News*, Jan. 12, 1907. 91:28-29.)
Reprinted from Durm's "Handbuch der architecture."
- MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES. Special list on moths and butterflies. (In *Bulletin of Osterhout Free Library*, March, p. 78.)
- MOZART. Mozart, J. C. W. A Twenty piano compositions; ed. by Carl Reinecke. Bost., Oliver Ditson Co., [1907.] 19+181 p. (Musicians' lib.) 4°.
Bibliography (1 p.).
- NEWSPAPERS. Rowell, G. P., ed. Newspapers worth counting (including, doubtless, some that are not). N. Y., G. P. Rowell & Co., 1907. no paging, 8°.
- PATRICK, St. Reference list. (In *Rockford Public Library Bulletin*, March, p. 80.)
- PESTILENCES AND EPIDEMICS. Gowen, V. S. Some aspects of pestilences and other epidemics. (In *Journal of Psychology*, January, 1907. 18:1-60.)
Treats of the psychological aspects of the black death, the flagellants, the dancing mania, children's crusades, lycanthropy, witchcraft, commercial crazes, religious epidemics, followed by a bibliography of 113 titles.
- PHYSICS. Moore, B. E. A spectrophotometric study of solutions of copper and cobalt. Lincoln, Neb., University of Nebraska, 1906, [1907.] 109-152 p. 8°, (University studies.)
Bibliography (2 p.).
- RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. Smith, Rev. William Walter. A bibliography for Sunday-school

teachers. (*In Religious Education*, December, 1906. 1:187-192.)

This bibliography will be found helpful to librarians, for in many libraries there are frequent inquiries for works on this subject. It is classified under the following headings: Principles of religious education; Child study, psychology, general principles; The primary age, and childhood; Adolescence—boys and girls; Methods and religious pedagogy; Primary teaching; Organization and special methods; Grading and curriculum; Suggestions for parents.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS. Scholz, R. F., and Hornbeck, S. K. Oxford and the Rhodes scholarships. N. Y., Oxford University Press, (Amer. Branch,) 1907. 8+172 p. D. Bibliography (1 p.).

ROMANS D' AVENTURE. Easter, D. B. A study of the magic elements in the romans d' aventure and the romans bretons. pt. 1. Balt., Md., [Johns Hopkins University,] 1906. 9+56 p. 8°. Bibliography (6 p.).

SCHOOLS. Farrington, F. E. The public primary school system of France, with special reference to the training of teachers. N. Y., Teachers' College, 1906. 303 p. (Teachers' College, Columbia University, contributions to education.) 8°. Bibliography (7 p.).

SOCIAL SCIENCES. The Internationale Institut für Sozial-Bibliographie in Berlin has just published its year-book. Among other items of interest it gives the statistics of literary production in the field of social science. In the 14 countries which the report covers there appeared 19,438 works, of which 8590 were books and 10,848 were pamphlets and reprints of speeches. The chief part of this enormous literary production is in the field of political sociology, covering 6134 works; this is followed by practical national economy with 3830 works; politics with 1747 works, and theoretical national economy with 1672 works. In these statistics popular social literature is not taken into consideration. Separating this production of social literature by languages, it is notable that 9455 works, in round numbers about 50 per cent. of the social literature of the world, appears in the German language; French follows with 3489 works; English with 3193; Dutch with 783; Russian with 699; Italian with 656; Scandinavian with 519; Hungarian with 333; Polish with 130; Spanish with 68, etc. The institute publishes the titles of these 20,000 works (in round numbers) in its year-book, and divides them under 72 headings. In its monthly bulletin, *Kritische Blätter für die Gesamten Social-*

wissenschaften, edited by Dr. Herman Beck, current literature of the year also appears similarly classified and annotated. The work of compilation is accomplished by means of a staff of scholars in all countries, assisted by the great bookselling firms and bookselling organizations. The collaboration of authors is also enlisted, and they are requested to send to the institute a bibliographical note or an abstract of their works before publication. The year-book reports a successful year, with a membership of over 300; the institute was founded only a year and a half ago.

SOCIALISM. Le Rossignol, J. E. Orthodox socialism: a criticism. N. Y., Crowell & Co., [1907.] 7+147 p. D. (Lib. of economics and politics.) Bibliography (4 p.).

SPAIN. Clarke, H. B. Modern Spain, 1815-1898; with memoir by the Rev. W. H. Hutton. N. Y., Putnam, 1906, [1907.] 26+510 p. 12°, (Cambridge hist. series.) Bibliography (11 p.).

STRAUSS, Richard. Reference list. (*In Rockford Public Library Bulletin*, March, p. 79.)

SUCCESS. Reich, Emil. Success in life. N. Y., Duffield & Co., 1907. 15+350 p. 12°.

Appendix contains a list of books in various branches making for success (10 p.).

SWEDEN. Almquist, J. A. Sveriges bibliografiska litteratur. Pt. 2: Arkiv och biblioteksväsen, pt. 1. Stockholm, 1906. 122 p. 8°. (*In Kungl. Bibliotekets Handlingar* 28, 1905.)

TAXATION. Hord, J. S. Internal taxation in the Philippines. Balt., Md., Johns Hopkins Press, 1907. 45+12 p. O. (Johns Hopkins Univ. studies in hist. and polit. sci.) Bibliography (1 p.).

TECHNICAL BOOKS. Bibliography of technical books. (*In Kansas City Public Library Quarterly*, January, p. 7-46.)

A classed list followed by author list and subject index.

VINE CULTURE. *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires* for March contains a short bibliographical article on vine culture and wine making, noting the most valuable works on the subjects.

VIRGINIA. List of works in the library relating to Virginia. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, February, March. 2 pts. p. 64-83, 99-125.)

WEST VIRGINIA. Fast, R. E., and Maxwell, H. The history and government of West

Virginia. Ed. 3. Morgantown, W. Va., Acme Publishing Co., 1906. 10+518 p. 12°. Bibliography (10 p.).

WOMAN. Donaldson, James. Woman: her position and influence in ancient Greece and Rome, and among the early Christians. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 278 p. 12°. Bibliography (14 p.).

INDEXES

DIETRICH, F., *ed.* Bibliographie der deutschen zeitschriften-literatur mit einschluß von sammelwerken und zeitungsbilagen; unter mitwirkung v. A. L. Jellinek und E. Roth. Supplementbd 7. Bibliographie der deutschen rezensionen 1906. Lief. 1. Leipzig, F. Dietrich, 1907. 4°, 27,50 m.

FLETCHER, W. I., *ed.* The annual library index, 1906; including periodicals, American and English; essays, book chapters, etc., bibliographies, necrology, and index to dates of principal events; *ed.*, with the co-operation of members of the American Library Association. N. Y., Office of *Publishers' Weekly*, 1907. 7+384 p. O.

PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY, *comp.* Index to reference lists published in library bulletins from October, 1901, to December, 1906, inclusive. (*Bulletin of Bibliography* pamphlets, no. 16.) Bost., Boston Book Co., 1907. 32 p. O. 25 c.

The constant usefulness of this index in its present cumulated form will be recognized by all librarians who have found its serial issue of value during the past six years.

Notes and Queries

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 1836, WANTED.—I have searched a number of libraries for a file of the *New York Journal of Commerce* of the year 1836, but have been unable to find a copy for that year, although several libraries have files for preceding and succeeding years. It seems to me that a note in the LIBRARY JOURNAL might bring a reply, should any library that I have not visited happen to have the missing file. I have received returns from the publication in the September L. J. of my list of labor papers, and have been able to borrow two files of papers by that means.

J. R. COMMONS,
American Bureau of Industrial Research,
Madison, Wis.

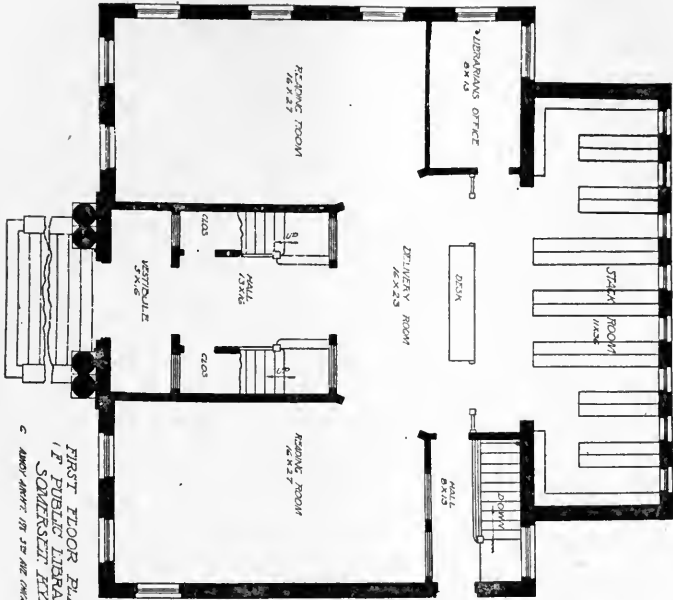
BULLETINS ON BOOKBUYING. Bulletin no. 32 (March, 1907) of the A. L. A. Committee on bookbuying notes the library lists and articles appearing in the *Independent*, New York, and the *Baltimore Sun*; and the repealing of the book price rules by the American Publishers' Association, reported in *Publishers' Weekly*, Jan. 19. It reports that William Abbatt, 141 E. 25th st., New York City, has offered to reprint Samuels' "From forecandle to cabin" and Catherwood's "Rocky Fork" at \$1.50 each, provided sufficient support is secured to justify an edition of 500 copies, and that Scribners have issued new editions of Bunner's "Jersey street and Jersey lane" and "Zadoc Pine." Miss Lord's article on "Principles and practice of bookbuying," reprinted from the LIBRARY JOURNAL, may be had at 5 c. a copy. "Comparison of English and American prices" for five books (all pub. by Longmans) is given, as an additional argument for importation.

PATTERSON'S SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY. —lest other librarians should be misled as I have been by the claims of Patterson's "School and college directory," that the information contained in the book "has been thoroughly revised and brought down to date," I wish to call attention to the fact that the list of schools of theology under Massachusetts, page 303, is exactly the same as the year before, page 303. There are only three schools given, and unless my memory fails me, I distinctly wrote last year and called attention to the fact that they had failed to put in the names of: Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.; Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; Newton Theological Institution, Newton, Mass.; Tufts Divinity School, Tufts College, Mass.

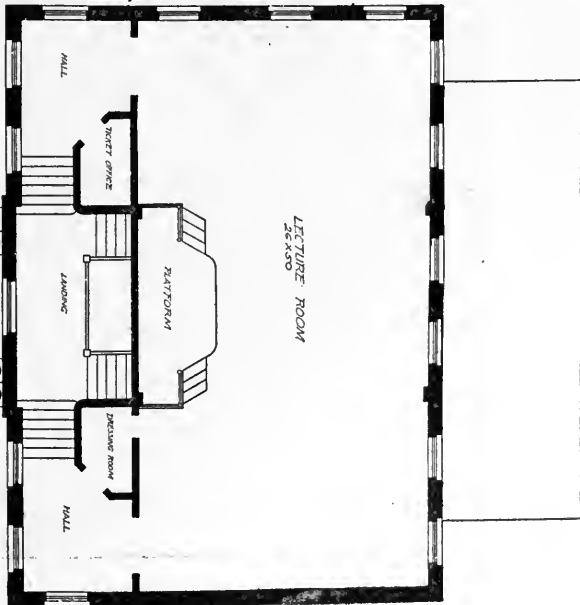
Such a failure to put in names of schools as prominent as these shows a slovenly editing, and makes the book, for a list of theological schools, not worth the buying.

WALTER C. GREEN,
Meadville (Pa.) Theological School Library.

AMERICAN PUBLIC MEN. — "American public men: a manual for autograph collectors," by John A. Larkin (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1), should be useful to librarians as well as to autograph collectors. It consists of 17 lists of names and dates of public men whose autographs are of interest, including members of the Stamp Act Congress, signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, generals of the Revolution, signers of the Declaration of Independence, presidents and members of the Continental Congress, signers of the Constitution, members of the Federal Convention, governors or presidents of the 13 colonies, parentage of the presidents, the presidents, vice-presidents, and cabinets of the 35 administrations, the administrations of the Southern states, justices of the supreme court, etc. An index is appended.



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 OF PUBLIC LIBRARY
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 C. ALBION ARMIT, JR. ARCHT.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
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CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SOMERSET, KY.

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MAY, 1907

No. 5

ALL arrangements have been completed for the 29th conference of the American Library Association, and to the goodly company soon to assemble at Asheville the JOURNAL extends greetings and best wishes. While it is unlikely that the meeting will show an attendance comparable with that at Narragansett Pier last year—held as it was in a center of library population—yet the selection of North Carolina was most desirable, not only from the natural beauty and interest of the region, but as bringing the Association again closely into touch with the growing interests and activities of the southern library field, and giving opportunity to measure the great advance made in that field since the Atlanta meeting of 1899. The conference program this year centers more closely than is usual upon a single topic, the use of books, in the presentation of which it is intended that the characteristics and scope of works in the various classes of literature shall be reviewed by persons especially fitted for the task. There is the usual array of affiliated and subsidiary meetings, covering almost every phase of present-day library activities, and the five days of sessions promise to be packed alarmingly full of business. Special interest attaches to the reports of several of the Library Association committees, among them the committee on library architecture, which will make its initial report, and the committee on public documents, which will conduct a discussion likely to more than fill the space assigned to it. No announcement is made of social or entertainment features, yet though indications point to a strictly "business" conference, it is probable that opportunities will be forthcoming for responding to the hospitable intentions of the North Carolina hosts; and the post-conference trip through the mountain regions and thence to the Jamestown Exposition should happily combine rest with the most interesting and delightful sight-seeing.

THE development of the Headquarters plan and the centralization of the work of the

American Library Association in connection with it, involving the publication of a periodical *Bulletin* by the Association itself, have led the Council to consider it desirable, as stated more fully elsewhere in this issue, to make the Proceedings of the annual conference a number of the *Bulletin* and to withdraw the publication from connection with the LIBRARY JOURNAL, from which office the Proceedings have been published for the past thirty years. It is considered that the advantage of having the Proceedings included in a regular periodical, of which sets exist on the shelves of the leading libraries, ensuring the continuous and permanent preservation of the records, will be more than offset by the accession of libraries as such to membership in the Association, thus considerably increasing its revenues. Hitherto the number of libraries which paid the \$5 fee for library membership has been small, since most libraries have been represented by the librarian and by members of the staff. Libraries, for the most part, received the Proceedings in connection with the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the library subscribers to which exceeded for many years the number of libraries directly or indirectly represented in the Association, while extra copies were obtained through the membership of individuals.

UNDER the plan now proposed, the Proceedings will still be sent to individual members, but it is hoped that the inducement of the Proceedings and other publications of the Association will be attractive to libraries as such and in Scriptural language "compel them to come in." Of late years the Proceedings have been of such bulk and complexity as to prove a serious drain upon the editorial work in the JOURNAL office and upon the treasury of the Association; and a selective publication, at lowered cost, has been decided upon. It is a gratification to the JOURNAL to have recorded with fulness and with promptness the Proceedings of the annual conferences since the very first meeting, in a continuous form, somewhat in contrast with the history of li-

brary periodicals and records abroad, and it is not without regret that it receives relief from this task and sunders the official connection which it has held for an entire generation.

In the present LIBRARY JOURNAL, as on the Asheville program, especial attention is given to public documents, partly in view of the passage at the last session of Congress of the bill which had been so long desired and awaited. The "pub. doc." is at once a valuable feature and a serious embarrassment to public libraries, large and small—perhaps most of all to the average library, which cannot shelve all the national, state and local documents, but does desire to have the important publications at the service of its readers. Good indexes now make available a large literature which was aforesaid buried in obscurity, but the problem of shelf room must remain a serious difficulty. Here, as elsewhere, selection becomes the only key to the problem. The new system, which in considerable measure fulfills the conditions outlined in the A. L. A. report of 1891, gives each distinctive report its separate binding and title, as should be the case, and as to the minor documents, it provides that those which are not of general public character and interest shall be issued to the depositories unbound, so that each can make its own selection. This is wise and should be workable, if only a proper distinction is drawn in designating documents of a general public nature. It is well suggested that in determining the lines of selection the joint committee on printing should consult with librarians, and the Committee on Public Documents of the A. L. A. is, of course, the proper authority to take up this matter. After the session of the A. L. A. Conference to be devoted in large part to this subject, it should be practicable to give to the joint Congressional Committee a clear idea of what, from the library side, would seem to be a proper line of division.

It is gratifying to record the verdict of acquittal unanimously reached by the State Library Board of Virginia in respect to the charges against the state librarian, Mr. Kennedy, which have been under investigation for so long. Both the majority and minority reports concur in exonerating Mr. Kennedy

from any unworthy motive or blameworthy action; the majority report declines his resignation, while the minority report recommends its acceptance, but solely on the ground that demoralization and differences within the staff of the state library point to this solution. It is probable that in view of the majority report Mr. Kennedy will stand to his post and effect such reorganization as may be necessary within the library. It is understood that the motive in bringing the charges was not altogether disconnected from politics, which has been in so many states, and still is in not a few, the bane of state library administration. We congratulate Mr. Kennedy on the report of the committee, and the American Library Association on the fact, that one of the most enterprising and promising of its more recent members, in a field where energy and enterprise are much needed, has passed through the ordeal unscathed.

THE *gravamen* of the charges against Mr. Kennedy were chiefly that he had bought unduly expensive works for the travelling libraries and that he had personally profited by the sales of a book and a manuscript purchased by him as state librarian, but not accepted for purchase by the library committee. On this point it may be frankly said that it is a grave mistake for a public official, in a public library or elsewhere, to make any personal profit from transactions directly or indirectly connected with his position. Mr. Kennedy has suffered from this mistake in the embarrassment to which he has been put by the investigation, and librarians elsewhere should profit by the moral of the incident. It is specifically found by the committee that the editions purchased for the travelling libraries were wisely selected and properly purchased, and here the only comment to be made is one of caution that for such purposes, while good editions are desirable, expensive editions are not. Careful selection of editions, indeed, is an important detail of the librarian's work, and scrutiny of lists submitted in response to bids made by dealers should be particularly devoted to the elimination of books undesirable for hard service, whether by reason of flimsy binding, bad type and poor paper, or on account of too costly plates and *de luxe* make-up.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AS A LIBRARY RESOURCE

By CHARLES W. SMITH, *Assistant Librarian, University of Washington Library, Seattle*

IN the discussions that have appeared in library periodicals upon the "vexed question" of public documents, chief attention has been given to the mechanical side. The printing of federal documents has been considered and needless duplication deplored. Methods of Congressional distribution to libraries have been explained and condemned. The special problems of classification and cataloging have received full and careful attention.

The main question seems to have been how best to get rid of these refractory publications, and to this end various and ingenious schemes have been devised. The larger libraries have been shown how the documents, by process of benevolent assimilation, could be absorbed into the general book collection, or how, better still, perhaps, they could be corralled into a special section by themselves. The small library has been warned to refuse admission to all but the most clearly essential volumes. In short, there seems to exist the more or less general impression that public documents are a nuisance of the *n*th degree.

From time to time, it is true, the value of public documents as reference tools has been pointed out, but the discussions have been marked by a general note of dissatisfaction. At the Narragansett Conference of the American Library Association the committee on public documents reported that "The comparatively limited use of public documents in the majority of libraries when compared with the cost of cataloging and maintenance, probably makes them one of the most expensive assets of a library." (L. J., C31:140, August, 1906.)

By thus giving emphasis to the mechanical side of the problem, has there not been a tendency to overlook the immense importance of public documents as a library resource? Has not a one-sided discussion given weight to an impression that the document literature is not worth its cost to the average library? And has not this attitude on the part of the librarian been largely responsible for their "comparatively limited use"?

The average librarian is aware that public documents contain much valuable information, but they are considered such a difficult class of books to use that only as a last resort are they consulted. In the large library such information as is called for can usually be readily obtained elsewhere. In the small library the collection is apt to be small or poorly selected, and the librarian may have no ready way of knowing what is needed or how it can be obtained. As a result the possibilities of a document collection have been largely overlooked, and important contributions to the world's literature of knowledge have been ignored as useless or unusable.

To many a mind, public documents bring up the thought of dry statistics and heavy compilations of uninteresting facts. They are regarded as mines in which the laborious student must delve for raw materials. Such an impression, however, is not founded upon a knowledge of their contents. As a matter of fact, they contain interesting and well-digested information upon an extremely wide variety of subjects and for all classes of readers.

In a representative collection of public documents the housekeeper will be able to find reliable information in regard to foods, their cooking and their nutritive value and cost. The butcher will find illustrations of the various cuts of meat. The grocer can here post himself upon food adulterations and can read analyses of cereal breakfast foods and baking powders which he may wish to recommend to his customers. The physician will be interested in the health reports and studies upon the various epidemic diseases. The farmer will find practical hints upon the cultivation of his crops, with the best methods of eradicating weeds and checking the ravages of injurious insects. He will also be interested in good roads and irrigation. Information upon the feeding of the horse can be used by the liveryman, and he should own for himself the publications upon the diseases of the horse. Politicians may wish to inform themselves upon laws, treaties, tariffs,

salaries and current political history. The public documents contain much of value to merchants and manufacturers, such as timely articles upon foreign trade relations, and daily, monthly and yearly reports upon the world's commerce and shipping. For the laborer and the capitalist alike are many timely and usable reports from the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, including labor laws, the prices of labor and commodities, and information upon strikes and lockouts.

In the reports of the Treasury Department, the banker can obtain trustworthy information upon the standing of the various national banks. Miners, prospectors, immigrants and real estate men can all utilize to advantage the reliable data furnished upon all parts of the United States. The inventor and the mechanic know the value of the plans and specifications issued by the Patent Office, and the patent lawyer, also, uses the publications of this office. In the published results of government investigations, explorations and surveys is contained much scientific information not elsewhere printed. Such branches of learning as geology, mineralogy, botany, zoölogy, bacteriology, astronomy, physics and chemistry, have all received noteworthy contributions in the form of public documents.

For work with high school debating teams, the documents are a never failing resource. Important reports upon topics of current interest can be readily obtained, and it may be desirable in many libraries to build up a special pamphlet collection of such documents to be loaned to debaters as needed. Club women may be interested in basketry, bead work or pottery and can here find popular articles with illustrations of unusual excellence.

In the field of American history no considerable work can be done without recourse to the United States public documents. Were all other books and records destroyed, it would be possible from the federal documents alone to rewrite a fairly comprehensive history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

The publications of the Bureau of Education are of particular service to teachers. The commissioner's report gives authoritative in-

formation upon educational conditions at home and abroad. It is the most important educational publication in this country. The circulars of information contain noteworthy contributions to the history of education in the various states of the Union, also other special studies and bibliographies.

Librarians, also, are under very great obligations to the United States Bureau of Education. The beginning of the modern library movement dates back to a special report issued by this department in 1876. Part I of this report contains over a thousand pages devoted to the history, condition and management of public libraries in the United States. The second part was the first edition of Cutter's now famous rules for a dictionary catalog. One can scarcely overestimate the influence of this report, forming as it did the basis for a co-operative development of the American library field. Succeeding reports have included statistics of public, society and school libraries in the United States, papers prepared for the World's Library Congress, and the model A. L. A. catalog of 1893. It may safely be said that the pre-eminent position which America holds in the library world has been attained in no small measure through the fostering aid of the United States Bureau of Education.

Public documents are in reality of practical value to practical people in nearly all vocations of life. Not only are they useful for the bare facts which they contain, but they are frequently marked by a style and literary quality of high rank. Many of our government officers have been writers of merit. Such orators as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Chauncey M. Depew; such thinkers as Henry Barnard, William T. Harris and Carroll D. Wright; such authors as Hawthorne, Irving, Bayard Taylor, Lowell and John Hay have all added their quota to the enrichment of the federal archives. It were a misapprehension indeed to brand a book as dull or uninteresting because it contains the stamp of the Government Printing Office.

If it is true, then, that the documents contain so much of value and interest how shall be explained the small use that is made of them? There are several reasons that may be noticed. In the first place, the profusion with which they are printed, combined with

a copious free distribution, tends to lower their apparent value. Scarcity is one of the criteria of value and there is a tendency to underrate the value of anything that can be obtained for the asking. In the second place, such publications are frequently issued in unattractive binding and unwieldy form and with titles that are ambiguous or misleading. Finally, there are real and inherent difficulties attending their use. Some are poorly indexed, many not at all. The catalog of the average library gives but little information as to the contents of the various sets of documents, and librarians themselves are not always able to render proper assistance. A lack of knowledge on the part of librarian or assistant, excusable as it may be, is one of the chief reasons why public documents are so often sealed tomes to the library patron.

The document collection may be likened to an unknown country through which personally conducted excursions should be offered. Armed with indexes and check-lists, the librarian can lead the student through navigable inlets, up the gentle slopes and across cleared spaces. But indexes alone are inadequate, and a general acquaintance of the lay of the land is necessary in blazing trails through the denser forests. Personal familiarity on the part of the librarian is essential to the large usefulness of a collection of public documents. No amount of hearsay of systems and devices will take the place or render the service of first hand information on the part of the librarian, for with the personal familiarity comes an enthusiasm that personal contact alone can give.

How this personal familiarity may best be obtained, it is not the purpose of this paper to discuss. It may be said, however, that the difficulties have been over-emphasized. Any library assistant with a good general education should be able by the study of such printed aids as are now available and by careful attention to the documents as they arrive in the library, to become readily familiar with the handling of public documents.

To be able to trace an article from the designation to the document is only a beginning. Public documents should be exploited as thoughtfully and enticingly as any other class of books. When a patron comes

to the library, as much pains should be taken to find the book that fits him as is taken by the shoe-dealer or the clothier in serving his customers. Here is a brand of literature that comes in a great variety of lengths and sizes. Indeed, the librarian will be able to fit many who never come to the library, and hence the need of advertising his wares.

In any community, however, the library is called upon for information which it does not possess. Especially is this true of the small library where funds are as limited as the books. The wide field covered by public documents, combined with the fact that they can usually be obtained gratis, should appeal to such libraries with special force. For developing and building up a strong store of usable knowledge, public documents form a library resource not to be neglected. With a small outlay of time and postage, the librarian can bring to command a surprising amount of information. From this source alone he can organize a bureau of information which people will be glad to consult and which they will be quick to support. Higher education became popular and well supported when through scientific and technical instruction it proved itself economic and financially valuable. Thus the public library, as it demonstrates its usefulness to useful people, will come to be regarded as a good business proposition.

Another point in this connection is well worth consideration. There is a feeling on the part of some people that the modern library has become feminized. It is maintained that too much time and money is devoted to the exploitation of books that appeal primarily to women and children, while too little attention is paid to the needs of the artisan and the mechanic. How far such a feeling is justified by existing conditions need not concern us, for as librarians we are all agreed that a tax-supported public library should gladly serve all classes that contribute to its support. There is no question, then, but that such a library ought to appeal to the men who do the world's work, and that it ought to be strong along technical and commercial lines.

The majority of library patrons choose to own for themselves the inspirational books

which to them represent the literature of power. Few, however, can afford to buy and house such a collection of reference books as will adequately meet the individual needs of a progressive people. It is the province of a public library to collect largely of the literature of knowledge. In augmenting the capital stock of such a co-operative institution, the alert librarian will keenly appreciate the immense possibilities of public documents as a library resource.

The librarian who does not appreciate the generosity of the federal government in printing and distributing its publications to educational institutions, should at least be cautious of his criticism. There is at present a strong movement towards retrenchment in public printing. In the hand of a money-saving Congress, the unguarded utterances and unappreciative attitude of a few librarians might work a serious and permanent injury to the libraries of the whole country.

HOW SHALL THE LIBRARY HELP THE WORKING MAN?*

By ARTHUR L. BAILEY, *Librarian Wilmington (Del.) Institute Library*

Of all men whom we try to interest in the library the working men are the hardest to reach. Until the public school succeeds better than it has in the past in instilling in the mind of the child a true love of good literature and a fondness for reading for its own sake—a fondness that lasts through life—or a knowledge of the fact that books contain information of value to all those who wish to succeed in their own line of work, we must be content to get apparently small returns from the time and money that we put into this work. It may be possible to induce some of the older men to borrow occasionally a work of fiction. A much larger proportion of the younger men will gradually make use of the technical books, but the increased use of the library by working men will be comparatively slow.

Before considering what, for want of a better term, we will call the advertising of the resources of the library, let us consider the library itself and the accessories necessary for the best work with men. In the first place in order to get the best results, it is absolutely essential that some competent male member of the staff be on duty, at least during those hours when men are most likely to visit the library. Whether he is afflicted with bashfulness in the presence of the reference librarian because he "knows she-knows she knows things" and he does not care to expose his ignorance, or whether he refrains from seeking assistance from a woman be-

cause he is filled with chivalry and does not want to bother her, or whether he adopts a "Lord-of-Creation" attitude, and believes that because she is a woman she can't possibly know anything about the subject in which he is interested, or whether he simply prefers to find out things for himself, it is certainly true that the average working man will go to almost any length before he will ask a woman to help him. With a man he feels himself on an easy and familiar footing and makes his wants known much more quickly. Not only this, but he will accept willingly from a man a much greater amount of service than he will from a woman. In giving a man a technical book it is of the first importance that the book suited to his needs be placed in his hands. If his education is scant and his practical knowledge of the subject not much greater, not only would the library fail in that particular instance if it gave him a learned abstruse treatise filled with mathematical formulæ, but this failure would also in all probability prevent him from coming again to the library. When waited on by a woman the ordinary man feels that he is taking her time and giving her a great deal of trouble, and he is inclined to take the first book that comes to hand and to say that it is just what he wants, when in reality it is as intelligible to him as so much Henry James.

The right book for the right person is therefore absolutely necessary, and this leads to a consideration of books for working men. We may leave out of consideration, I think, any reference to fiction, to the literature of

* Part of address at Bi-State Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 16, 1907.

power or to the general classes of history, biography, travel, etc., and confine our attention to technical books. In this matter I can only say the obvious. But the obvious is not always observed, and when observed is not always acted upon.

Technical books should cover as fully as possible the industries of the locality. If it contains the largest industrial plants of a certain character, aim to have the best obtainable collection of books on that subject.

Technical books should be up to date. This point is one not always kept carefully in mind. An out-of-date technical book in the hands of a reader is about as useful as a worn-out tool and may do a positive harm.

Duplicate as much as possible, especially books for beginners. If the borrower has reached the point where he wants a more advanced book, his interest is aroused and he will be willing to wait for it. The impulses that lead the young working man to the library are often of the slightest, and if the right book is not in there are many chances to one that he never comes back for it.

In your anxiety to have the best collection of books on the most important industry in the place do not forget to have a few of the latest and best books on the less important industries. (In my own library a recent inquiry for a book on tinsmithing revealed the fact that we had no up-to-date book on that subject.)

The standard trades, such as carpentry, brick-laying, etc., should be adequately covered.

For reference use, and for circulation if necessary, a collection of trade catalogs is especially valuable. Most of these catalogs contain the very latest information on their particular subjects, information that gets into the magazine or into book form long after the catalog has been superseded by a later edition. The main expense of these catalogs is in their treatment in the library. They can generally be obtained gratis, but on account of the great number they require constant care and attention to keep them in order and up to date.

In subscribing to technical periodicals adopt the old rule of the New England housewife in putting sugar into currant jelly. Add all that your conscience will let you, and then

shut your eyes and add some more. They will all be used and more will be asked for.

The selection of technical books requires much care and is especially difficult for all libraries which do not have assistants with the technical training necessary for such work. There are, however, several aids that can be used. Several of the technical periodicals have brief notices and reviews of books relating to their particular interests. *Technical Literature*, the first number of which appeared in January of this year, gives promise of being of great assistance in the selection of all technical books. In addition to reviews and lists of current books, it is planned to have each month an article taking up some particular subject, giving a list of books relating to it and indicating which are the most valuable. From these lists a library can easily fill gaps in its collection. Not the least valuable part of this periodical is the index of articles appearing in about 250 technical periodicals. The bulletins of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and Pratt Institute Library of Brooklyn are also useful in helping to select such books. Several libraries have printed lists of books relating to special subjects, and these are all valuable. A valuable aid is the list prepared by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. This is a classified list which indicates whether the book is suited for the beginner, the more advanced worker, or for the professional educated engineer.

The shelves on which the books are placed should be well lighted and convenient. Working men, of course, visit the library in the evening and everything should be made as convenient as possible. Very few of us can have an applied science reference room, with its special librarian, as Pratt Institute and the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh have, but we should approximate the ideal as far as possible. Well lighted tables should be as near the books as possible, and every inducement offered to make the reader examine the books thoroughly to make sure that he gets what he wants.

Turning from the preparations for holding the working man when once he is caught, a brief consideration of means of reaching him is in order. Nearly all means, however, are resolved into two elements, a fertile brain

and printer's ink, and the means of using the latter depends upon the former. The newspaper, of course, occurs to every one as a means of bringing to the attention of the public the resources of the library. In the largest cities where there is not, strictly speaking, a local press, it will be impossible to use the newspapers to good effect, but in most places they can be used to great advantage. Judging from my own experience they are always willing to print anything that the library wishes them to print.

It is a small town nowadays that does not have some kind of a labor paper. This should be used as much as possible. Careful explanations of the workings and resources of the library should be made, and general and special lists should be printed in its columns from time to time. If there is no labor paper in your locality, there are, of course, labor unions. Through the secretaries of the local chapters of the various brotherhoods you can easily place in the hands of all the members such literature as you think will interest them in the library. In fact all the secret orders, such as the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, etc., will have presented at their meetings any communication you may wish to make. There is no better way of sending out special information about the library than through the many organized bodies of men.

An excellent way of calling the attention of the working men to the library is by means of small printed cards placed in pay envelopes. Most managers and paymasters will be willing to do this. One should not be content with doing this once, but it should be done as often as the management will allow. Like all other kinds of advertising, it is constant repetition that counts.

One peculiarity of the working man is that he hesitates to take the initial step because he has never been in the library, does not know just where to go or to whom to apply for information. He is afraid of red tape. It will help him somewhat if you put into his hands, either through the pay envelope or in some other way, a card which reads something like this: "If you wish to borrow books from the Blank Public Library, hand this card to any assistant at the loan desk, which you will find," etc. From the standpoint of

the library such a card is valueless, but it makes things much easier for the man who has it. It tells him exactly where to go and renders it unnecessary for him to ask any questions. Most men are more helpless about such things than children.

There are generally many mistaken notions among the working men regarding the library. No matter how many articles about the library appear in the newspaper, in general they fail to get read by those who need them most. It is well if possible to tell them by word of mouth what the library is, what it does, and what benefit it may be to them. The chances of doing this are few, but no chance should be allowed to pass by. In some cities the local Y. M. C. A. conducts shop meetings during the noon hour in the larger manufactories. These meetings are not always of a religious character, and it ought not to be difficult to get the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. to give you a chance to tell about the library. Such informal talks make a much greater impression than any amount of printed matter.

Some libraries have sent out printed matter and special lists of books in packages from large department stores and in laundry packages. The objection to this form of advertising has been made that it was undignified for the library to adopt the same methods as the promoters of the latest breakfast food use. Personally, I can see no valid objection to such schemes.

Special lists are, I believe, in the long run the most efficacious means of reaching the working men. These lists should, as a rule, be short, so that they can be looked over at a glance. They should occasionally be of a general character, containing all sorts of books, including fiction, but generally they should be on some special subject, or even on some phase of that subject. Often a man does not realize that there are books dealing with the trade whereby he gets his daily bread and butter. If, for example, he works in a ship-building establishment, a list of books on marine boilers is likely to catch his eye when nothing else would. Most men have the blind spot in their eye opposite all printed matter relating to the public library.

The Pratt Institute in Brooklyn has recently installed at many manufacturing plants

bulletin boards for the use of the library. It is planned to place items of interest on these boards from time to time. So far as I know this has not been tried in other places. It is an excellent idea, and the only objection is the initial expense, which must be considerable unless the plan is confined to a few plants.

A few, a very few, libraries have tried to reach the working men by means of smoking rooms. So far as I can learn such rooms have not been a success, and when used at all have attracted loafers and casual newspaper readers. They are only possible in the very largest libraries or in small rough communities, and hardly need be considered at all here.

The problem of reaching the mechanics and skilled workmen of all kinds, hard as it is, is simple when compared with the problem of interesting the man farther down in the industrial scale. You cannot appeal to the man who does heavy teaming or manual labor requiring little skill through books relating to his work, because you have no such books. About the only way you can reach him at all is through his labor paper or union, and in his case the appeal must be made through the story, the popular magazine, or the longer novel. In most cases he can be reached only through his children who use the library. The results of any effort to interest such men will always be intangible. If he becomes interested at all, he is more likely than not to send his small son, who either picks out a book on his own responsibility and to his own taste, or asks the children's librarian for a book for "Pop."

For the work with working men how large a proportion of our income ought we to spend? My answer is, every cent that can be spared. In too many libraries there is a scant recognition of the value of this work, and in consequence money is spent for the newest fiction and the newest popular books of biography, history, etc., when a little more rigid economy would eliminate many such books, and make possible the purchase of more good technical works. The demand for the latest novel is always with us, and will be for many years to come. The demand must be met to a certain extent, but if we can get our more expensive technical books in no other way, then let us retrench on our fiction,

even (I am afraid this is unpardonable heresy) if we have to report at the end of the year that our circulation has fallen off so many hundreds or thousands of volumes. A good book on electrical or mechanical engineering costing \$4 in the hands of 18 men during the year is of infinitely greater value to the community than four copies of—let us say "Jane Cable" in the hands of 150 readers. We must skimp the amount spent on all classes, but let us skimp as little as possible on this one.

I have sometimes been asked how extensively the small library should invest in technical books. It is a question whose answer is hard to determine. Some very small places have very important though small manufactures. Such places should undoubtedly have a few books relating to that industry. On other subjects it is doubtful if the library can go beyond the point of having one elementary book on the principal trades and a very few general books on mechanics, etc. They are so expensive and go out of date so quickly that any attempt to do more than this would be a severe tax on a library. Fortunately in these days of inter-library loans it is possible to borrow almost any book wanted from the nearest large library.

In conclusion it must be admitted that the results of all efforts to interest the working man in bettering his own condition seem woefully inadequate when the labor and time and money expended are taken into consideration. The newspaper may have several columns a month on library news and special information for working men; circular matter and special lists may be distributed ad infinitum, but for weeks there will be no very noticeable results. It is only a very small percentage of the men whom you are trying to reach who read the articles or receive the circulars or look over the special lists, and it is a still smaller percentage of these who are actually influenced to come to the library. Constant insistence on the resources of the library is necessary. Not a week must pass by but that some appeal is made, some effort made to make the idea of visiting the library an attractive one. As I stated at the beginning, it is a task that will take all the energy and money that we can spare from other tasks. Is it not, however, worth while?

THE CARE AND DISPOSAL OF DUPLICATES

By H. RALPH MEAD, *Reference Librarian, University of California*

IN every library possessing a considerable number of volumes the care and disposal of duplicates becomes a question of more or less importance. The importance will depend not alone on the size of the library, but also on the number of gifts the library customarily receives, for it is through that source largely that duplicates accumulate.

In checking a collection of books for duplicates particular attention needs to be paid to several points: (1) to retain the best copy of the book for the library; (2) to consider the desirability of extra copies—for the main or branch library, for the seminar or department collection; (3) to keep all editions. If it is found that the volume is to go to the duplicate collection, mark "dup" inside the cover in the upper left corner and underneath that the class number of the library copy of the book, which will be an assistance in shelving away the duplicates. Also underline on the title-page the name under which the book is cataloged, or if the real name does not appear add it with lead pencil. This serves a double purpose—saving of time in the future and enabling a novice to do the work of cataloging, if desired.

After this checking it is well to have the reference and loan librarians look over the collection, as their familiarity with the demand for certain books gives them a better judgment about retaining extra copies. A good deal of discriminating needs to be done in duplicating; ordinarily, one cannot have too many copies of such books as Thackeray, or Bryce's "American commonwealth;" and also care should be given to the future as well as to present demand.

The next consideration is making a card catalog, as that is certainly a desideratum. The catalog is essential in making exchanges; the catalog will often enable the reference librarian to get a book from the duplicate collection, on extreme demand, when the library copy is out, and a few such instances alone would offset the trouble and expense of making a catalog. If the cards themselves are to be sent to libraries as the basis of exchange, use the small standard size "321;" if not, the

larger "331" is preferable. The full title is usually not necessary on the card. Abbreviate as much as possible, but be sure to include such bibliographical information as edition, place, date, and paging. This work need not be done by high paid catalogers, but by assistants who will have certain leisure from other duties, and there are usually such in a large library. It is preferable to file the cards under general classes, for instance, if the Dewey system is the one used by the library file the cards under *general works, philosophy, religion, sociology, philology, natural science, useful arts, fine arts, literature, and history*.

The work of placing the books on the shelves can be done by the janitor, putting them away under the same general classes as outlined above, the class number inside the cover being a guide to their location. It is not necessary to shelve all the duplicates together, but all the books of one general class should be kept intact. Many libraries have shelves at such a height that they are seldom used; these can be utilized for duplicates, since these will not be handled often.

In the disposal of duplicates two chief methods are employed: (1) by *auction*. This, however, is usually too expensive, as the small value of the ordinary duplicate would leave too little margin after commission and other expenses are paid; (2) by *exchange* mutually advantageous, or sale, if preferred. With this method the card list, or preferably a hectographed or mimeographed list—as cards are liable to loss, and further, the cards take away the library's only list—is sent to such libraries and institutions as are likely to need the books the library has for exchange; the price is marked on the items at 50 to 75 per cent. less than the published price. The library may select either for exchange or purchase as it prefers, and the list is returned or passed on to some designated library. Most libraries have smaller resources for book purchases than they would wish, and this lack of funds stimulates exchanges.

An ideal scheme of exchange would be to have a state, a national, and an international

duplicate or exchange bureau. Suggestions for such undertakings have been made, but the great expense and comparatively small value of duplicates would hardly place such a project on a paying basis, and the state or nation, as yet, is hardly ready to undertake it. The New York State Library has, however, adopted a first step with a duplicate department where surplus copies of state publications and duplicates from libraries of the state are stored and held for exchange. This service is free to residents of the state, for others a nominal fee is charged. Some of the state commissions are undertaking similar work, and always with advantage to the libraries concerned.

THE LIBRARY OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS*

THE library of public documents is not a circulating library. It is not generally thought of as a library of polite literature. Yet it is not without its poetry. It has indeed a peculiar repository of peculiar poetry of the kind usually known as mortuary. It is found in the volumes containing the eulogies pronounced upon deceased members of the American Congress by their surviving associates. In these eulogies poetical selections are often quoted, and it is quite remarkable to note how these quotations come down from generation to generation and are applied to men of widely varying qualities. A quotation once thus brought into use is often repeated in many succeeding eulogies till one would think it must become very familiar in Congress. However, Congressional audiences change rapidly, and it is perhaps only when one gets together several hundred of these memorial volumes, as the Documents Library has done, that the repeated duplication of the quotations becomes noticeable. Familiar though these quotations are in the eulogistic literature of Congress, many of them are not familiar otherwise. Well read though one may be in English verse, he will here often find that which he has not seen elsewhere. So much for our library's poetry. As for its fiction, I am convinced there is much more fiction in this big collection of documents than it would be at all prudent for me to attempt to point out. . . .

As this library is not specifically provided for in the law, there is no specific appropriation for it, and as a matter of fact not one cent has ever been expended in buying books

for it. As it numbers now about 70,000 text publications and 9000 maps, the fact that it has been created out of nothing and at no cost at all may perhaps be thought a trifle remarkable. There have, however, been some acquisitions by exchange of documents. The Superintendent of Documents has supplied to the Library of Congress such documents as he could of which it was in need, and in return the Library of Congress has been very generous in supplying to the Public Documents Library, from its stock of duplicates, many early numbers of the Blue Book, the Congressional Directory, the *Army Register*, and the *Navy Register*. Some other exchanges on a smaller scale have been made.

The law directs the Public Printer to supply to the Superintendent of Documents a copy of everything he prints except letterheads, blank forms, and confidential publications, and also directs every department of the government to supply a copy of everything which it publishes. This provides for a double sending, for two copies, one from the printer and the other from the publishing office. It might be supposed that with this double provision the Documents Office and its library would have no difficulty in getting all the current publications. This is far from being the case. The customary rule of the printing office in past years has been first to fill the requisition from the publishing office, and then if any copies were left over to let the Superintendent of Documents have a couple. We are hoping and expecting that under new methods the "shortages" which have so often made it impossible to supply both the issuing office and the Documents Office will cease to occur. The operation of the rule hitherto prevailing has been to make breaks in the printing office sendings of all sorts of publications, while there are whole classes, and large classes, of documents which the printing office has hitherto not sent at all. Among such classes are the hearings before Congressional committees and the "separates" which many of the scientific bureaus publish. As for the publishing offices, some of them are scrupulous in complying strictly with the law and sending us all of their publications; others send at times and omit doing so at other times. On the whole, if we trusted to the operation of the law alone the official catalogs would be frequently incomplete. But we make vigorous efforts to supplement the action of the law. The scientific "separates" which the printing office has not supplied we have asked the publishing offices for, and we have hitherto succeeded in getting them all. As to the hearings before committees of Congress—a very important class of publications—we have not been so fortunate. We have depended on writing to the clerks of any committees that we knew to be giving hearings, and asked to have them sent. Our requests have never been refused, but unfortunately no notice is

*Part of paper read before District of Columbia Library Association.

published of the holding of hearings, and often they have been held and the reports of them have been printed, and we have known nothing about it till long after, and have then found that the supply of printed reports was exhausted. In still more numerous cases, no doubt, we have never heard of them at all. These hearings are a peculiar sort of publications. They include evidence and arguments on sundry burning questions of the day, usually the evidence and arguments of experts or of the persons most interested. They are thus first-hand material on great public questions and surely worthy of preservation if any public documents are. But under the interpretation of the printing law which has hitherto governed there is no provision for the preservation of these publications. The amount printed under this head every year runs into thousands of pages, but not a page is preserved in the printing office, not a page is sent unsolicited to any Congressional document room or folding room, or any library. It is surprising that under a government which is so profusely liberal in supplying its printed matter to the public and to libraries where it is likely to be preserved, the hearings and other publications for committees of Congress should be left to be thrown away when the temporary use of them by the committees has ended. But there is a reason for it. The hearings are given in the committee rooms and are usually open to the public. On rare occasions the doors are closed and the hearings are privately held. Because of these few private hearings, which in former years were perhaps more numerous than now, the printing office many years ago adopted a rule that all printing done for committees of Congress should be considered confidential and all copies of it should be sent to the committee ordering them and none retained at the printing office. When the printing law of 1895 was framed a provision was put in it which was intended to change this practice and give to the Superintendent of Documents copies of hearings for entry in the official catalogs of public documents. The printing office, however, at that time decided to follow the old rule and disregard the new provision, and this has since been the practice.

[NOTE.— Since this was written the Joint Committee on Printing has made a ruling which gives the Public Documents Library all hearings. Orders of the Public Printer have also greatly improved the supply from the Government Printing Office.]

In our efforts to make the official catalogs and the library collections as complete as possible we do not rest satisfied with getting the hearings from the clerks of the Congressional committees and the "separates" from the scientific bureaus. These are only a beginning. We keep as sharp a lookout as we can in the newspapers and magazines for mention of new documents that we have not received.

We try to take notice in the various documents received of references to other documents that we have not yet seen. We question government officials and employees with whom we may come in contact as to documents that have been or are to be issued by the bureaus to which they belong. Note is made of the information picked up from all these sources, and effort is made to get the documents of which we thus learn. Pamphlets which have missed us can sometimes be found in the folding room of the printing office, but when a bound book is issued and we get no copy it usually means that the printing office has sent all the copies that have been bound to the department for which the document was published. Then we must apply to the issuing department. The bureaus to which these applications are made are uniformly prompt and courteous in replying, and if they fail to send the documents desired it is because their supply is already exhausted or for some like good and sufficient reason. But in almost all cases the application brings the book.

The receipt of current publications as printed is only one of the sources out of which the Public Documents Library has been built up. The printing law provides that any department or office of the government which has public documents that it does not need for official use may turn them over to the Superintendent of Documents. Various offices have availed themselves of this provision to such an extent that the documents now in storage by the superintendent are nearer two millions than one million in number. The largest single shipment received was probably that of 80,000 volumes from the Library of the House of Representatives, but there have been many others almost as large. There has been another source of supply, that of receiving from libraries throughout the country their duplicate documents and redistributing them to other libraries which might need them, a sort of document clearing house plan. This was kept up for some years, and under it more documents came in than went out. It was some time ago discontinued, because the Documents Office had become gorged with documents and could hold no more. So far as was practicable, all of these duplicates from libraries and government offices have been examined as they came in, and those documents which were not already in the Documents Library have been sorted out and put upon the shelves.

I will try to give in as few words as I may some idea of the present strength of the library. Its backbone is what we call the "sheep set," that is to say, the documents and reports issued directly by Congress and bound in full sheep. These volumes we have, as we believe, complete from the time when a full numbering of them began, that is at the opening of the 15th Congress in the year 1817.

The number of volumes is about 4900, the number of documents much more than 20 times that. Some volumes are missing, perhaps a score all together, but we have satisfied ourselves by somewhat exhaustive examination and inquiry that these were never issued. Quite a number of volumes we found to be defective by lacking one or more of the documents which they purported to contain. These we have supplied by taking the missing documents out of duplicate volumes and transferring them, or we have concluded after examining many duplicates without finding the missing documents that they were never printed. Several documents that were printed but never included in any of the bound volumes we have found and made places for in their proper order. In the old days, before the establishment of a Government Printing Office, the contractors who printed for the government were very careless both in printing and in binding, and when either printers or binders dropped a number seldom indeed did they supply a note to warn the user of the omission. It follows that even to get a full set of the volumes of the Congressional series—and that is so difficult as to be virtually impossible—does not insure having a full set of the documents. Time and patience and many duplicate volumes are needed before one can patch up a complete set. When secured it is simply invaluable. There is no substitute for it as a record of the operations of the government. Of course Congress also printed documents during the first 14 Congresses, the first 28 years of the existence of government under the Constitution, but as they were entirely unnumbered and unindexed during the first 12 Congresses and incompletely numbered and not indexed during the 13th and 14th Congresses, nobody knows what a full set of these documents would be. The Public Documents Library is not strong in the documents of the first 14 Congresses, having only four or five shelvesful of volumes. Of the original prints of the Congressional Journals, however, we have 49 of the 64 that were issued during the first 14 Congresses, and among these we are so fortunate as to include all six of those which were issued during the first Congress. Though we have not a strong representation of the documents of these early Congresses, we have, we think, the best and perhaps the only approximately full list of them ever compiled. This was made by a representative of the Superintendent of Documents who visited all the American libraries which are known to have large collections of these early documents and made lists of them, accurately transcribing their title-pages and noting in what libraries they are to be found. Thus a list of about 3000 titles has been made. It has not yet been published.

The Public Documents Library has copies of all the reprints that have been made of the Journals of the early Federal Congresses and

the public and secret Journals of the Continental Congress, but not a full set of the Folwell prints. It has sets of the State Papers issued by Gales & Seaton, by Duff Green, and by Wait of Boston. It has, of course, a complete set of the Congressional Proceedings, *Annals*, *Register*, *Globe* and *Record*, now over 400 volumes, and also the odd volumes not in the regular sets, issued by Houston, 1848, Duff Green, 1834, and Gales & Seaton, 1834. Our sets of the Coast Survey, National Academy of Sciences, Smithsonian, National Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, American Historical Association, American Archives, Blue Book, Geological Survey, Labor Department, Finance Reports, Records of the Rebellion, Statutes at Large, Patent Office Official Gazette, Court of Claims reports, and many lesser series are complete. Of the census, we have original prints of all but the first and third. Of the nearly 700 volumes of the Patent Office Specifications and Drawings we have all but two. Of the 432 monthly numbers of *Commerce and Finance* which have been issued, we also lack but two. Our *Army Registers* number 111, running back to 1800. Our *Navy Registers* begin at 1806 and number 130. Of Congressional Directories we have 178 distinct numbers, beginning in the 17th Congress, 1821. Of the memorial volumes issued by Congress on the death of its members and of some other distinguished persons, we have over 200, including those commemorating Clay, Webster, Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, and other worthies of days gone by. Nearly all of these contain portraits. Of the numerous publications of the Department of Agriculture we lack only a few of the very early pamphlets. We have the government prints of the works of Adams, Jefferson and Madison. Of the annual called "Receipts and expenditures," which was issued by the Register of the Treasury for an even hundred years, ending in 1890, we have 86 numbers, beginning in 1792.

We have good sets, in most instances we think complete, of all the important government surveys and explorations, including Frémont, Hayden, Wheeler, King, Powell, and Gilliss. Our only serious shortages in this class are in the scientific volumes of the Wilkes expedition around the world made some 70 years ago. Of all the government departments and bureaus which have published any considerable number of books or pamphlets we have long sets, some of which we know to be complete, some not quite complete, and as to others we are unable to determine their completeness or incompleteness. We have all the collected volumes of diplomatic correspondence, compiled by Wait, Sparks, Blair, and Wharton, some of them in several editions. We have Elliot's Diplomatic Code in both editions, Elliot's Debates on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, complete in the 1845 edition, incomplete in the edition of

1827-28. Of somewhat unusual volumes may be mentioned the "Report of a trip through the Indian country, 1820," by the Rev. Jedediah Morse, father of the inventor of the telegraph; Mayo's "History of the Treasury Department;" Professor Fassig's four volume "Bibliography of meteorology," lithographed from typewriting because an appropriation for printing it could not be secured; a set (five volumes) of the reports on rejected claims of a commission on war claims which sat for 10 years, 1871-1880, and printed but 50 copies of its annual reports; Livingston's Code, 1828; Judge Yates's "Notes on the Constitutional Convention of 1787;" and many more which it would be tedious to mention.

Perhaps the most interesting and valuable single volume in the library is a large folio made up of the documents relating to the abortive arbitration with Great Britain in 1828 as to the Northeastern Boundary. The arbitration was abortive because both countries rejected the findings of the arbitrator, who was the King of Holland, the rejection on the part of the United States being particularly prompt and emphatic. On the title-pages of the first two documents in the volume appear the words "Printed, but not published." Among the numerous documents included are the grant of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander, Sept. 1, 1621, by King James I. This is printed in old law Latin. Then follows the grant of Maine to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, April 3, 1639, by King Charles I. This is in old law English. Then follow all the documents showing the various transfers of New England territory down to the date of the arbitration, the commissions of all the royal governors in New England, these being immensely long and detailed documents in the most verbose legal phraseology, with the arguments and historical reviews of the British and American counsel, the latter having been Albert Gallatin and William Pitt Preble. The whole big volume of early historical documents forms what may justly be called a "source book" of considerable value.

I will say nothing of the deficiencies of the library. That there are some serious ones we know, the most so being perhaps Schoolcraft's works on the Indian tribes. No volume of Schoolcraft has yet drifted within our reach. There are no doubt others of which we are not aware, but they cannot be of great value, because all the very important works issued under government authority are well known. We are, however, just as eager to obtain the comparatively unknown ones, and we have so often succeeded in filling up sets after long waiting that we do not now despair of finally filling all our sets that at this time remain incomplete.

F. A. CRANDALL,

Librarian Public Documents Library.

[NOTE.—Mr. Crandall has recently been appointed acting chief editor in the Government Printing Office. Miss Sarah Ambler is now acting librarian.]

NEW LAW RELATING TO UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

THE Congressional joint commission appointed in 1905 to investigate the subject of Congressional printing submitted on Feb. 18 last a supplemental report, accompanied by a bill to amend the act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents. This bill was promptly taken up and passed by both Houses, and was approved by the President upon the 1st of March, becoming public act no. 153 of the 2d session of the 59th Congress.

Some of its provisions will be of considerable interest to members of the library profession, especially to those whose work deals with public documents. Section 1 consists mainly of provisions relative to the authority for printing or reprinting documents, and is not of interest here. The first paragraph of section 2 defines clearly the distinction already existing between Senate Reports, House Reports, Senate Documents, and House Documents; and provides that the two latter series, as well as the two former, shall be numbered consecutively through the whole of a Congress instead of starting over again with no. 1 at the beginning of the second session. It then provides that the annual reports and serial publications originating in the Executive Departments shall no longer receive Congressional document numbers, and that the usual number of copies for Congress and the depositories shall be printed concurrently with the departmental edition. In other words, beginning with the 60th Congress, the annual reports, geological Bulletins and Monographs, Consular Reports, etc., will be taken out of the Congressional reserve, a reform which has been sought for many years; and depositories can be supplied with the copies to which they are entitled without the vexatious delay so often inevitable under the old system.

The second paragraph of section 2 is as follows: "In the binding of Congressional numbered documents and reports, and departmental publications furnished for distribution to state and territorial libraries entitled by law to receive them, every publication of sufficient size on any one subject shall hereafter be bound separately, and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume; and the others, if of a general public character, shall be arranged in convenient volumes and bound in a manner as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing; and those not of a general public character shall be delivered to the depositories in unbound form, and ten copies shall be bound and distributed as follows: To the Senate library, three copies; to the House library, three copies; the Library of Congress, three copies, and to the office of the superintendent of documents, one copy."

The meaning of this second paragraph is

not wholly clear, but the following results at least will be produced: each of the larger documents remaining in the numbered series after the annual reports, etc., have been taken out, will be bound separately; while the smaller ones will be treated, as regards binding, in two different ways, according as they are, or are not, considered to be "of a general public character." Those which are, will be "arranged in convenient volumes and bound in a manner as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing." Those which are not, will be delivered to depositories in unbound form; and bound volumes containing them will be limited to ten copies and supplied only to the Senate and House libraries, the Library of Congress, and the office of the superintendent of documents.

These provisions are open to criticism on several grounds. The question whether a document is "of a general public character" leaves too much to the individual judgment of the officer or clerk who has it to decide. If any distinction is to be made, it should be expressed in more definite terms. A second objection is that the libraries will be flooded with hundreds of small unbound documents such as under the old law were furnished in bound volumes, where they could not be misplaced, and where by means of the numerical arrangement and the official indexes and catalogs they could be found with comparative ease. If the new law is construed as repealing that portion of the act of Jan. 20, 1905, which withheld reports on private bills from distribution to depositories, the number of these unbound documents will run up into the thousands. Again, the wisdom of limiting to ten copies the edition of anything whatsoever, even of a volume of pension reports, is very questionable.

The provision that the remaining documents shall be arranged and bound as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing leaves much to the discretion of that body; and as their point of view would naturally differ from that of librarians the latter can only hope that the committee will consult with representatives of the library profession before deciding to introduce some new system.

Of the remaining sections the most important is the fourth, the last proviso of which adds all the land-grant colleges to the list of designated depositories. W. S. BURNS.

THE NEW YORK CITY RECORD*

THE *City Record* is the name of the official organ of the city of New York. So far as I am aware no other American city supports an official organ. It is a custom common to continental municipalities, but does not seem to have been generally adopted in England or America.

*Part of a paper read at a staff meeting of the New York Public Library.

The *City Record* is published daily except Sundays and legal holidays. It was first authorized by certain provisions in the charter of 1873 (ch. 335, laws 1873, Apr. 30). These provisions prescribe the scope of the *City Record*. This includes the publication of all resolutions and ordinances of both boards of the municipal assembly, all recommendations of committees, all final proceedings of the legislative branches, full copies of all messages of the mayor, and of all reports of departments or officers. Ordinances of the common council were to be reduced to a code and published in the *City Record*, as well as the quarterly accounts of expenditures of the mayor's office and of the city departments. The health department was authorized to add to the sanitary code from time to time and to publish the additional provisions for the security of life and property in the *City Record*. All contracts entered into by heads of departments, and a quarterly statement of the financial condition of the city were to be published in its pages. The comptroller was to publish, two months before the election of charter officers, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities of the city during the preceding year. The charter further provided that every board and department keep a record of all its transactions, of which a weekly abstract was to be published in the *City Record*. In January of each year there was ordered to be published a list of all subordinates employed in any city department, with the amount of salary paid each. Further, there was to be published a detailed canvass of votes cast at municipal elections, and a statement in full of the provisional estimate.

These were the requirements of the charter of 1873 as to the scope of the *City Record*. They were not materially altered by the charter of 1882, known as the Consolidation Act, or by that of 1897, the charter of Greater New York, except only as the growth of administrative machinery has from time to time demanded additional provisions.

The *City Record* has been from the beginning under the management of a Board of City Record, composed of the mayor, the commissioner of public works and the corporation counsel under the charters of 1873 and 1882, respectively. The supervisor of the *City Record* has always acted as secretary of the board. In addition to managing the *City Record*, the Board of City Record controls the disbursement of the city's appropriation for advertising, printing and stationery. For a few years after its creation it acted merely as a board of audit of the printing accounts of the various departments, but on Jan. 4, 1876, it was authorized to assume absolute control of all printing expenditures. That this duty has come to be one of considerable magnitude may be seen from the fact that the printing appropriation of 1902 was \$724,517, of

which \$138,700 covered the expenditures for printing and salaries on account of the *City Record*.

The page of the paper has never varied in size, though the number of pages has grown from four of the first issue to 38 of the current issue. The paper has sometimes been printed with a four column page, sometimes with a double column page. The make-up has remained practically uniform. The current price is five cents. The paper is paged continuously for the year, and volumed as paged, *i.e.*, a volume per annum. At first the volumes were bound in quarterly parts, each quarterly part being supplied with its own index. In late years the paper has become so bulky that 12 thick parts make up the annual volume. In 1878 the villainous system of indexes, to which I shall refer, was adopted.

Before leaving this phase of the subject it is incumbent on me to caution the person, if such there be, who is fired with the desire to compile a bibliography of the publications of New York City. As pointed out, the scope of the *City Record* is fixed by charter requirement. This provides for the publication in the *City Record* of annual reports for whose separate publication provision is only irregularly made. Moreover, among the minutes of the Board of City Record are frequent references to small editions of 50 copies, etc., of special reports, of corporation counsel opinions, of important ordinances, etc. I dare say, in many cases, these references are the only existing evidences of the publication of many of these fugitive issues. . . .

Turning to the economic phase of the subject, we find that the city has appropriated from September, 1873, to December, 1904, excepting the year 1875, for which I was unable to find the account, the gross sum of \$2,163,945 for the printing of the *City Record*. This does not include the expenditures of the first four months of the paper's existence. From September, 1873, to the close of 1879 the total appropriation was \$176,404, for the decade of the eighties it was \$304,600, for that of the nineties \$787,900, and for the first five years of the present century it has been \$875,041. At the present rate of increase the appropriations from 1900 to the end of 1909 will have been \$1,750,000, and in about 1925 the city will be appropriating \$1,000,000 per annum to print the *City Record*.

It would be idle for us to speculate as to the extent to which the city has been or is being reimbursed for this outlay. The paper is an exceedingly valuable aggregation of material of its kind, whose usefulness is hopelessly frustrated by what has been referred to as a villainous system of indexes. This stupid habit of creating valuable material and then blockading its use by the crudest makeup and the feeblest apologies for indexes is so general a characteristic of official literature, that commenting on the defects of the *City Record*,

in this respect, is only remarking upon that which is common to ninety-nine hundredths of all public documents.

The first difficulty in using the *City Record* is overcome when you remember that during its life the publications which it comprises have been prescribed in form by three different charters. The characteristics of the weekly, quarterly, monthly or annual reports required by the charters were newly fixed by each of these instruments. The reports so modified did not always coincide, as to term of expiration, with the parts of the *City Record*. The *City Record* is made up according to the calendar year, and the reports referred to are made up according to the municipal fiscal year. This latter may have varied under the charters named. This combination is one point to be remembered. Another is that the reports, though periodical, were rarely issued during the period which they covered. Thus the quarterly reports ending June may be found in, say, the *City Record* of September. This untimeliness is not uniform. These are the two chiefest difficulties, and they would not be troublesome if the indexes to the *Record* were good. Each part of each volume of the *Record* has its own index. The entries are in alphabetical groups by departments. Under the departments there is a series of blind references, that is, references expressed in such general terms as reports, minutes, opinions, etc., each followed by numerous page references. Now, suppose a person were looking for a certain opinion by the corporation counsel delivered some time in 1904. As the opinions indexed are not specified or classified in the index, one would need to examine each reference to each opinion in each of the 12 bulky volumes of 1904, and, as I have pointed out, in case the opinion was delivered in the latter part of the year, one might have to look in the first two or three volumes of 1905. In the case of the reports of the finance department, the quarterly reports are only useful to any one wanting totals, totals of receipts, disbursements, assets or liabilities. The classified or itemized statements are found only in the annual reports.

The *City Record* is not at all as bad as it might be. What it needs, however, and needs badly, is a good index. ADELAIDE R. HASSE.

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN ALABAMA

ALABAMA has joined the ranks of those states now providing support for library work and enterprise, by a law passed at the recent session of its legislature. Briefly stated, the first section is intended to embrace the activities now performed by state library commissions, or by state libraries exercising similar functions; while the second section provides for legislative reference work, like that being done by bureaus in several states.

The Department of Archives and History

which has charge of the new library work is a comparatively recent departure in state institutional activity, having been established Feb. 27, 1901, to care for the public archives, and to look after the state's historical interests. In its development it has had the hearty co-operation and commendation of the people. With its new activities it now embraces the following: archive preservation, maintenance of a museum and a portrait gallery, the collection of historical materials, encouragement of research, diffusion of knowledge concerning the state, public and school library promotion, and legislative reference work. The director of the department is Dr. Thomas M. Owen, who is also president of the Alabama Library Association. He is planning the development of his new work in the largest possible way, and its progress will be watched with interest.

It should be stated in this connection that the Department of Archives and History has no relation to the Alabama State and Supreme Court Library, which is wholly under the control of a librarian elected by the Supreme Court. There is no rivalry between them, but on the contrary the two are in full sympathy, each developing the special and well defined activities required by law.

The law is as follows: "That in addition to the duties now required by law, the Department of Archives and History shall do and perform the following:

"1. It shall encourage and assist in the establishment of public and school libraries, and in the improvement and strengthening of those already in existence; it shall give advice and provide assistance to librarians and library workers in library administrations, methods of economy, and it shall conduct a system of travelling libraries.

"2. It shall bring together and arrange for ready consultation a reference collection of materials for the use of the members of the legislature, state officers and others on all subjects which may, from time to time, be deemed of public interest and importance to the people of the state."—Approved March 5, 1907.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN KENTUCKY

PLANS are being made for a meeting of Kentucky librarians, trustees, teachers and others, to be held at Louisville, June 26 and 27, taking advantage of the reduced railroad rates available at that time on account of the Republican State Convention. There will probably be three sessions, afternoon and evening and one the next morning. The aim is to get the library workers of the state acquainted with one another and to discuss subjects of interest to themselves and to the public in general. At the morning session the question of a permanent Kentucky Library Association will be considered.

Wm. F. YUST,

Librarian Louisville Free Public Library.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF SOMERSET, KY.

A CARNEGIE Public Library was dedicated on March 2, 1907, for the town of Somerset, Kentucky. The opening of a public library in this section of the state marks an epoch in the educational progress of this, the mountain section of Kentucky—a vast empire in itself, capable of very great development, both educational and industrial. Educationally much has been said relative to the work in Somerset schools and marked progress has been made. The people of this section are eager to take advantage of such opportunities as a public library affords; not having access to reading material they seek the chance to elevate themselves and their children.

The building, shown elsewhere, was erected at a cost of \$20,000, which includes heating, plumbing, wiring, etc. It is an attractive two-story structure, with a 12-foot basement under the whole of the building, where are found lavatories and a gymnasium. The main floor is so arranged that the librarian can readily see into each reading room, thus giving her more ready control of her work. The second floor contains a lecture room which will seat 250 persons, so arranged that a stereopticon may be used at any time. It is the intention to have illustrated lectures, dealing with all lines of educational activity, something for the teacher, scholar, carpenter, engineer, etc.

A distinctive feature of the library, planned and carried out by Superintendent J. P. W. Brouse, of the city schools, is that it is under absolute control of the board of education, having been planned and built under their direction on the high school grounds, and being maintained by them, as per agreement with Mr. Carnegie. The city does not, except by possible donation, give anything toward the support of the library. The city schools expect great results from the plan, which establishes a closer relation between the schools and library than could be effected any other way.

The library is built of native gray brick, trimmed in Bedford stone, with a beautiful four-columned entrance of the same material. This main entrance is reached by a flight of 17 steps, from which entrance is gained into a tiled vestibule containing the word "Somerset" in appropriate colors. From this vestibule opens a hall from which entrance is gained to the lecture room and main floor of the library. The trim of the first floor is oak, waxed. The stack room is supplied with metal stacks to accommodate at present about 10,000 volumes. The delivery desk, with adjacent railing, magazine and newspaper racks, filing cases, etc., were furnished by the Library Bureau, in finish to conform to the woodwork. The Chautauqua Club of the city gave library tables and chairs, in material and finish to match the other furniture.

The dedicatory exercises were given before

a large audience. Besides music, they consisted of short addresses upon the opportunities before the library, by representatives of different professions and local interests, and an interesting and practical address on the work of the modern public library, by William F. Yust, librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library.

Much interest in the library has been shown by residents of adjoining communities and towns, who desire to make use of its facilities, and it is the intention to give the circulation of the library as large a scope as possible—thus doing for this section much that was planned by the promoters of the library. Miss Julia Miller, who has had special work in the University of Iowa, is librarian.

CLOSING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY

In April announcement was made that the reading room of the British Museum would be closed for redecoration and constructional examination, from April 15 "until further notice." The last phrase is interpreted by the reading room authorities as meaning probably until Oct. 31. While the reading room is closed a limited number of tickets will be issued, entitling the holder to use the library for reading and research, but there will not be more than 200 of these. The authorities have expressed their willingness to help to the best of their power all students who have pressing work in hand, but the special accommodations available are very limited. In this connection Edward M. Borrajo, librarian of the Guild Hall Library, sends a communication to the *Library World*, April, offering the facilities of that library to students and readers. He says: "Although it is obvious that no library can hope in any degree to fill the void created by the closing of the national collection, it may still be useful to know that there are over 130,000 volumes and pamphlets and the advantages of quick service at the disposal of any dispossessed students who care to avail themselves of the Corporation Library."

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The first regular meeting of the New England College Librarians was held in the Rogers building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Saturday afternoon, April 20.

Dr. Robert T. Bigelow, librarian of the institute, presided. It was voted that any person connected with the library of an academic degree conferring institution in New England is entitled to take part in these conferences. There were 40 persons present, representing 19 colleges. Four groups of subjects had been

suggested for discussion, but time limitations allowed the discussion of only two—"Uniform subject headings" and "Departmental libraries." In the matter of subject headings it was decided to await the appearance of the new edition of the "A. L. A. list of subject headings," which Mr. Lane intimated might be expected within a year. In regard to departmental libraries the general impression seemed to be that they are of two kinds: 1, those in large universities where such libraries are of a size to warrant separate control from the main library, in which case they are decidedly advantageous; 2, those in the smaller colleges where departmental libraries are collections of books scattered about without proper attention or care, in which case they are not of the greatest service, unless the books are bought from departmental appropriations and not from the library funds.

The invitation of Mr. Lane, librarian of Harvard University, to meet at Cambridge in November was accepted and the meeting adjourned. LOUIS N. WILSON, *Secretary*.

DEDICATION OF CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

ON April 11 began the elaborate and extended dedication exercises of the great Carnegie Institute building of Pittsburgh. They were attended by a long list of distinguished guests, many of whom came from abroad on Mr. Carnegie's invitation to witness the completion of his remarkable gift to the city with which his name has so long been identified. The Institute comprises the magnificent building in which is housed the Carnegie Library, the school for the training of children's librarians, the great art gallery, natural history museum, and music hall. Adjoining is the great structure in which the technical schools established by Mr. Carnegie a few years ago are in operation. The library, which was founded in 1892, is entirely distinct in management from the Institute, which was established in 1896, although it is quartered in the same building. The extension and remodeling of this building was begun in 1903 and has cost about \$5,000,000; its completed area is 600 by 400 feet, or about four acres, and there are more than 16 acres of floor space altogether.

The former quarters of the library having proved entirely inadequate, all the old building, with the exception of the music hall, has been given to this department and a large book stack added. The stairs to the second floor have been removed and replaced at either side of the entrance by monumental stairs of marble. The circulation department remains as before, opposite the main entrance, on the first floor. It has been enlarged by the addition of the former children's and magazine rooms and by the former book stack. The walls of

this department have been lined with book-cases, with space for 10,000 to 12,000 volumes. The reference room remains on the second floor and the space occupied by the old stack room has also been added to this room. The new stack has been placed across the end of the old stack building. It contains 11 stories of book stacks, and will hold 800,000 volumes.

In connection with the dedication exercises, Mr. Carnegie announced an additional gift of \$6,000,000 to the Institute, making the total amount he has given to Pittsburgh \$23,000,000. Of this sum \$8,000,000 forms the endowment of the Institute.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT AT BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE Binghamton Public Library held an Industrial Arts Exhibit for two weeks in March, as was briefly noted in the April LIBRARY JOURNAL. It was opened by the mayor, and delegations were present from the Common Council, Chamber of Commerce and the labor unions. The total attendance was 7500, or a daily average of about 400.

The exhibit was representative of the leading manufacturing industries of Binghamton, and the processes as well as the finished products were on view. In some cases manufacturers sent men to explain details. The exhibit included scales, flour, glass, chairs, combs, silk, whips, perfumery, shoes, wagons, sleighs, tobacco, wood alcohol, etc. In the silk industry, for example, the individual exhibit began with the cocoons, and ended with the roll ready for market. In scales, the individual exhibit began with the raw materials, the zinc, the pig iron, the copper, and gave various processes of forgings and assemblies until the finished scales was reached. In the case of shoes, the exhibit began with the hide and went through 50 processes until the finished shoe was reached.

Information was given by printed bulletins of the countries drawn upon for raw materials, whip making being a case in point, the East Indies, Texas and the frozen North being drawn upon. Perfumery was an object lesson in the number of countries furnishing gums and oils. A loom was installed and the making of a rug demonstrated. An electric motor furnished power for one household device. A photographic firm developed negatives "while you wait."

A feature of the exhibit was the large percentage of men attending — business men and wage-earners, who examined processes and raw materials with attention. Public and private schools sent large delegations with teachers, who explained processes and taught geography and history at the same time. The educational value of the exhibit was heightened by the presence of the library's large and excellent collection of Indian tools and pottery, allowing a dramatic contrast be-

tween the aboriginal and 20th century processes and products. The exhibit attracted hundreds of persons to the library for the first time. Lists of books bearing on the industries represented were given visitors and resulted in increasing the membership of the library. The exhibit was complementary and supplementary of the work of the library in the circulation of books relating to the commercial and manufacturing industries of the city.

AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION AT THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

From the 18th annual report

IN 1906 a special autograph collection was instituted. The library provides uniform stationery, identified as "Los Angeles Public Library autographs," and arranged for binding. This special sheet is forwarded with a special signed letter, to which the response has been most generous. A large number of artists have sent signed sketches in pen and ink, water color, gouache, etc. Nearly all the local artists are represented; and so, already, are many of more remote residence. From authors the collection includes already a large number of the foremost American men of letters. In almost every case the autograph follows a special written contribution. The stationery for this autograph collection includes specially made mailing tubes, in which the letter of request and the blank page are sent, with a printed gummed label, postage prepaid for return, and a full explanation. The average cost thus far is 11 cents. Special exhibits will be made of this collection — which will be bound alphabetically by class (artists, authors, statesmen, etc.).

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE institute board met at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, April 5. Present, Messrs. Dewey, Canfield, Dana and Hill. After full discussion of the practical impossibility of getting adequate time at the general A. L. A. meetings, when every hour is overcrowded, for the kind of discussion for which the institute was organized, it was voted to start the active work of the institute with a meeting in New York City, probably at the hotel Chelsea, in 23d street, beginning with dinner together at 6.30 Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, then having an evening session immediately after dinner and a Wednesday morning session at 10 a.m., followed by another dinner and full evening session Wednesday at 6.30. This gives three business sessions, with Wednesday afternoon free for other engagements. The program was partly completed and will be announced after all interested have had opportunity to suggest topics which they think should be considered at this first

meeting. Such topics with names of those who could best present the matter for discussion should be sent in before the A. L. A. meeting, as the program is to be completed on or before that date.

It seemed to all the board that if the long-delayed work of the institute was to be the success which had been hoped, it was important not to attempt a first meeting where distractions would seriously interfere with real deliberation. New York in early December seemed the point where the members could gather most readily. Suggestions for the program should be sent to the president, Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EASTER Monday and Tuesday are a fixture for the Ontario Library Association, and the seventh annual meeting was held in the Canadian Institute building, Toronto, on these dates. In some respects it was the best meeting yet held. The attendance was satisfactory in both numbers and representative character and the interest was especially good. The program was made up almost entirely of conferences and discussions and the interchange of views was frank and hearty.

President Gurd occupied the chair, and made an efficient presiding officer. The opening session was preceded by a luncheon of the members of the executive board, with Superintendent Leavitt, Mr. C. H. Gould, of McGill, and Mr. L. J. Burpee, Ottawa, as guests. These luncheons on Easter Monday noon have proved themselves very enjoyable affairs.

The president's address evoked a great deal of satisfactory comment, dealing as it did with live issues in a frank and fearless manner. Mr. Gurd stated that his remarks would be confined to criticism of shortcomings, with suggestions as to the proper remedies to be applied. He said that great stress was laid upon the necessity of providing properly qualified librarians, but that qualified library trustees were equally important, although this subject had never been discussed by the association. Library periodicals should be read by both trustees and librarians; "few of our libraries make any use of the pamphlets and lists sent them, or attempt to build up a private library on library science — a necessity in every modern library. . . . The bane of our libraries in the past has been that they have been isolated, each doing what seemed right in its own eyes, and for this state of affairs the trustees are not alone to blame. The system of inspection, if one may call it a system, formerly in vogue was not only utterly inefficient, but was operated so as to give no encouragement to libraries in any attempt to better their conditions. The rules and regulations of many of our

libraries are relics of this barbaric age, and have become venerable in the eyes of the trustee. We hear the axioms of modern library administration gravely disputed, dismissed with the snap of a finger as fads, because the forefathers of the library, when they drew up the rules years ago, knew nothing of them.

"The report of the Inspector of Public Libraries for 1906 is a most valuable document, and marks an era in library work in Ontario. It should be closely studied by every trustee. In it the inspector takes his stand as an advocate of the most advanced methods in library administration. 25 of the leading Ontario libraries give a detailed description of their work. From this we learn that only six libraries have a children's room, six only have abolished the age limit, which debar children from the use of the books, and only 13 have open shelves. Only two libraries — Lindsay and Sarnia — have a children's room, no age limit and open shelves. Where there is an age limit it ranges from 12 to 16." The matter of fiction reading was touched upon, with a plea for generous supply of good fiction and the elimination of trashy novels. Greater care in the selection of books was urged, and the need of making public libraries a more important factor in the educational life of the province was clearly pointed out.

The annual report of the secretary indicated a good deal of activity among the libraries during the past year. The secretary's collection of library slides now numbers 120, and has been used several times in connection with library lectures. It was recommended that the executive committee should meet once or twice a year, travelling expenses to be paid, and that clerical and committee expenses should also be arranged for, with government aid.

The treasurer reported receipts of \$285, expenditures \$252.59, leaving balance of \$32.41, a satisfactory report.

Dr. Bain presented as usual the list of best books for the past year. These lists are printed by the Education Department and distributed among the libraries and may be had on application to T. W. H. Leavitt, Education Department, Toronto. The list of juveniles for Canadian libraries may be had in the same way.

Travelling libraries were dealt with by Mr. Leavitt, Superintendent of Public Libraries. Mr. Leavitt told how the department had taken over a number of defunct libraries and were using these books in their travelling libraries, planning to send them into districts where there were no libraries now. The legislature was making an appropriation this year that would allow of a very considerable addition to the number of travelling libraries, and the speaker proposed to adapt them to the needs of the various communities, and to send them largely to public libraries, so as to sup-

plement their stores of books. He also proposed to arrange the libraries on the circuit plan, sending a travelling library around the circuit, so as to save express charges. Mr. Leavitt's grasp of the situation and his sympathetic attitude to the association won for him an enthusiastic reception.

The closing address of this session was given by Mrs. Mutch on "How to supply the library with pictures." The Rosedale Public School in Toronto has an art league in connection with it, an association of cultured people, who give a good deal of time and thought to securing good pictures at moderate prices for the walls of the school. Mrs. Mutch represented this league, and suggested the formation of such leagues in connection with public libraries. She discussed statuary, reliefs, medallions, pictures, etc., and indicated where these could be procured. The address was illustrated by a profusion of pictures and was exceedingly suggestive.

Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, gave the opening address of the evening session. It was an informal talk on public libraries. Dr. Colquhoun was present at the organization meeting of the association and has been much interested in its development. He assured the association of his sympathy with its work, especially in the matter of removing the restrictions of libraries and of making them as free as possible to the public.

Following this talk came an interesting conference on the Decimal classification and other topics. It was moved that the association recommend the government to adopt the Decimal classification, but after considerable debate the motion was laid over for another year. The department had submitted 12 questions on library management for consideration at the association, and these were taken up seriatim. A general resolution was passed recommending the payment of the government grant on some such basis as the following: maintenance \$50; reading room \$15; good classification and modern methods \$10; 50 per cent. on books (up to \$300) \$150; 50 per cent. on magazines (up to \$100) \$50, making a maximum grant of \$275 and a minimum grant of \$50.

Tuesday morning's session was given up to two conferences, one on "How we purchase our books" and the other on "Suggestions for the future." These conferences revealed a good many progressive library committees, and showed that in the matter of both selection and purchase some of our libraries are wide awake. Some of the best suggestions for the future related to clearing house for duplicates and periodicals, inter-loaning among libraries, care of public documents, qualifications for librarians, pictures in the library, children's work, formation of reading circles in connection with libraries.

One of the advanced movements of the new year's work will be holding of a series of library institutes in different centers in the province. The executive committee is to meet in Brantford early in July and map out the work of these institutes, endeavoring to place them at strategic points.

The officers for the year 1907-08 are: president, Norman Gurd, Public Library, Sarnia; 1st vice-president, Albert Sheldrick, Public Library, Chatham; 2d vice-president, Rev. W. A. Bradley, Public Library, Berlin; secretary, E. A. Hardy, B.A., 65 Czar street, Toronto; treasurer, A. B. Macallum, M.A., Canadian Institute, Toronto; councillors: James Bain, Public Library, Toronto; Judge Hardy, Public Library, Brantford; A. W. Cameron, Public Library, Streetsville; L. J. Burpee, Public Library, Ottawa; J. Steele, Public Library, Stratford; W. F. Moore, Public Library, Dundas; W. J. Robertson, ex-president, Public Library, St. Catharines. The next meeting will be in Toronto, Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1908.

The presence of Mr. C. H. Gould, of McGill University, added to the interest of the meeting. The McGill Summer School will hold its fourth session in June of this year and has a most attractive course.

LIBRARY MEETINGS IN CONNECTION WITH A. L. A. ASHEVILLE CONFERENCE

MEETINGS will be held at Asheville, N. C., in connection with the American Library Association Conference, May 23-29, of the various organizations representing special fields of library activity, most of which are formally affiliated with the A. L. A. The programs of these meetings, so far as completed, are as follows:

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS (Affiliated with A. L. A.)

President, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library Commission; secretary-treasurer, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota Public Library Commission.

First session

Where should state aid end and local responsibility begin in library extension work? Asa Wynkoop, library inspector, New York.

Some unsolved questions in library extension. Mary Eileen Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

Report of committee on state examinations, Clara F. Baldwin, chairman.

Second session

The library budget. Henry E. Legler, secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

The problem of library appropriations. John P. Kennedy, state librarian, Virginia.

Round table: summer school problems, Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Wisconsin, presiding.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES
(Affiliated with A. L. A.)

President, James L. Gillis, state librarian, California; secretary-treasurer, Miss M. M. Oakley, State Historical Society, Wisconsin.

Two sessions will be held, Friday, May 24, 2.30 p.m., and Tuesday, May 28, 2.30 p.m., at Battery Park Hotel. A joint session with the A. L. A. will also be held at which a paper will be read by Dr. Thomas M. Owen, of the Department of Archives and History, Alabama.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
(Affiliated with A. L. A.)

President, A. J. Small, Iowa State Law Library; secretary-treasurer, Franklin O. Poole, Association of the Bar Library, New York City.

First session

Address of welcome, Hon. Miles O. Sherill.
Response by Andrew H. Mettee.
Reading of minutes of last meeting.
President's address.
Report of secretary-treasurer.
Report of committee on exchange of legal publications.
Report of committee on bibliography.
Report of committee on indexing legal periodicals.
Unfinished business.
Report of committee on constitution and by-laws.
New business.

Second session

Paper, Canadian law libraries, by C. H. Gould.
Paper, Law classification, by author arrangement, by W. J. C. Berry.
Paper, Law classification, subject arrangement, by Dr. G. E. Wire.
Discussion upon the subject of law classification.
Election of officers.
Besides the regular sessions at least two informal meetings will be held.
In addition, half an hour on the program of the American Library Association will be filled by Mr. Frank B. Gilbert, with a paper on "The law library."

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

President, William C. Lane, Harvard University Library; secretary, W. Dawson Johnston, Library of Congress.

First session, May 25, 8.30 p.m.

Address of the president.
Reports of the council, secretary, treasurer, committees on incunabula, Americana,

colonial newspapers, colonial laws, international catalogue, bulletin of the society.

First presses of the Southern states: Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama, by Dr. T. M. Owen; North Carolina, by Dr. S. B. Weeks (to be read by title); South Carolina, by A. S. Salley, Jr.; Tennessee, by Edwin Wiley.

Second session, May 27, 2.30 p.m.

Bibliographical work of state libraries: Discussion opened by J. L. Gillis. T. L. Montgomery, and G. S. Godard.

Handbook of special collections in American libraries: Discussion opened by the president of the society, C. W. Andrews, N. D. C. Hodges, and Dr. E. C. Richardson.

LIBRARY COPYRIGHT LEAGUE

The Library Copyright League will meet in Asheville, North Carolina, on May 25, 1907, to listen to the report of the executive committee on its activities for the past year, and to elect officers for the coming year.

BERNARD C. STEINER, *President.*
W. P. CUTTER, *Secretary.*

American Library Association

President: Clement W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Executive offices: 34 Newbury st., Boston, Mass.

ASHEVILLE CONFERENCE, MAY 24-29, 1907

The following gives the preliminary outline of program arranged for the Asheville Conference:

Friday, May 24

9.30 a.m. First general session.

President's address—

C. W. Andrews, librarian John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Address—Prof. W. P. Trent, Columbia University.

Report of Council and Executive Board.

Reports of officers:

Secretary—J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Treasurer—George F. Bowerman.

Trustees of Endowment Fund—C. C. Soule.

Reports of committees:

Finance—C. H. Hastings, chairman.

Conduct of headquarters—D. P. Corey, chairman.

Catalog rules—J. C. M. Hanson, chairman.

Paper—The use of bibliography. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian Yale University.

2.30 p.m. National Association of State Libraries. James L. Gillis, president.
First session.

Catalog Section. William Warner Bishop, chairman. First session.

Discussion of report of the A. L. A. committee on catalog rules. Anderson H. Hopkins will open the discussion.

New York State Library School Association. Annual reunion and business meeting.

8.15 p.m. College and Reference Section. Theodore W. Koch, chairman. First session.

Trustees' Section. W. T. Porter, chairman. Some trustees — D. P. Corey. Branch libraries, with suggestions to trustees — W. H. Brett.

League of Library Commissions. Alice S. Tyler, president. First session.

Saturday, May 25

9.30 a.m. Second general session.

Reports of committees:

Library architecture — C. R. Dudley, chairman.

Bookbuying — A. E. Bostwick, chairman. International relations — E. C. Richardson, chairman.

Bookbindings and book-papers — A. L. Bailey, chairman.

Library training — Mary W. Plummer, chairman.

Library post — J. H. Canfield, chairman.

The Southern library movement. Papers by Anne Wallace, Mary Hannah Johnson, William Beer, W. F. Yust, P. L. Windsor, and others.

San Francisco libraries after the fire — J. L. Gillis.

8.15. Commercial round table. In charge of A. L. A. committee on library administration.

8.30 p.m. Bibliographical Society of America. William C. Lane, president. First session.

Monday, May 27

9.30 a.m. Third general session.

Reports of committees:

Co-operation with the National Educational Association — Mary E. Ahern, chairman.

Title-pages to periodicals — W. I. Fletcher, chairman.

Social Education Congress — H. G. Wadlin, chairman.

Paper, F. B. Gilbert.

For the American Association of Law Libraries.

Paper — The public library: an old term with a new meaning. H. E. Legler.

For the League of Library Commissions.

Joint session with the National Association of State Libraries, James L. Gillis in the chair.

Paper, T. M. Owen.

2.30 p.m. League of Library Commissions. Second session.

Bibliographical Society of America. Second session.

Children's Librarians' Section. Alice M. Jordan, chairman.

8.15 p.m. American Association of Law Libraries. A. J. Small, president. First session.

Tuesday, May 28

9.30 a.m. Fourth general session.

The use of books:

Art — Katharine Patten.

Natural sciences — Dr. E. J. Nolan.

Useful arts — C. J. Barr.

Technology — G. W. Lee.

Patents — Capt. Howard A. Prince.

Report of committee on public documents.

Discussion led by C. A. Stillings, Public Printer, and William L. Post, Superintendent of Documents.

2.30 p.m. College and Reference Section. Second session.

National Association of State Libraries. Second session.

8.15 p.m. American Association of Law Libraries. Second session.

Catalog Section. Second session.

Round table devoted to the cataloging and recataloging of small libraries. Harriet B. Gooch; Julia T. Rankin.

Wednesday, May 29

9.30 a.m. Fifth general session.

The use of children's books

For the Children's Librarians' Section.

Report of committee on library work with the blind. N. D. C. Hodges, chairman.

Discussion opened by John Thomson.

Libraries and free lectures — Dr. H. M. Leipziger.

The use of books:

Medical — S. H. Ranck.

History — W. E. Foster.

Fiction — A. E. Bostwick.

Report from Council and Executive Board.

Report of tellers of election.

Introduction of president-elect.

Unfinished business.

Adjournment.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL REUNION

All graduates of Pratt Institute Library School who expect to attend the A. L. A. conference at Asheville will please send their names as soon as possible to Miss Julia T. Rankin, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga. Arrangements are being made for a reunion of graduates and matters will be greatly facilitated if the committee in charge may have a definite idea of the number to be expected.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 15, 1907:

Present, Messrs. Andrews, Anderson, Hill, and Wyer of the Executive Board, and E. C. Hovey, executive officer.

Report on publication of Proceedings. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Andrews, Hill and Wyer, appointed Dec 22 to report on the publication of the Proceedings of the Association, reported that in the opinion of its members this matter is of so great importance as to call for its discussion by the Council, and it therefore recommended to the Executive Board that the entire question, with a summary of the arguments pro and con, be referred to the Council for discussion and decision.

May Bulletin. The issue of no. 3 of the A. L. A. Bulletin was authorized to be published without advertisements and at a cost not to exceed \$75.

Booklist. It was ordered that the secretary, on behalf of the Executive Board, make the following proposition to the Publishing Board: That the Publishing Board will send a copy of each issue of the *A. L. A. Booklist* to every member of the Association who shall specifically request this privilege in writing, such written request to be annually renewed. That for each such annual subscription furnished the sum of 10 c. be paid to the Publishing Board from the general treasury of the Association.

Program committee. The appointment of Mrs. S. C. Fairchild to the program committee was approved.

District meeting. Correspondence between the president of the Texas Library Association and the secretary relative to a southwestern district meeting of the A. L. A. was submitted to the Board. After discussion the president and secretary were authorized to appoint a delegate to represent the A. L. A. at such southwestern district meeting, traveling expenses to be paid by the Association if the treasury warrants, otherwise to be divided with the management of the southwestern meeting.

Executive officer. On motion the title of "executive officer" was conferred upon Mr. E. C. Hovey, who has been since Sept. 1, 1906, in charge of the Association Headquarters.

Treasurer's report. The following report was received from the treasurer of the Association, and by vote was made a part of the minutes of this meeting:

A. L. A. TREASURER'S STATEMENT

March 14, 1907.

State of Each Appropriation, 1906-7

| | Appro- Expended. | Appro- priated. | Balance. |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Proceedings..... | | \$1,600.00 | \$1,600.00 |
| Stenographer..... | | 150.00 | 150.00 |

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Handbook..... | | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| Secretary's salary..... | | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| Secretary's and conference expenses..... | \$28.85 | 600.00 | 571.15 |
| Treasurer's expenses..... | 84.24 | 100.00 | 15.76 |
| Committees and sections. | 184.77 | 400.00 | 215.23 |
| Committee on bookbuying | 70.48 | 200.00 | 129.52 |
| Committee on Bookbind- ing..... | 30.65 | 40.81 | 10.16 |
| Headquarters..... | 2,363.21 | 5,000.00 | 2,636.79 |
| Bulletin..... | 80.00 | | |
| | \$2,843.10 | \$8,590.81 | \$5,828.61 |
| Balance on hand..... | | | 2,386.94 |
| Required to Sept. 1, 1907..... | | | \$3,441.67 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| Balance Jan. 1..... | \$2,621.27 | | |
| Receipts Jan.-March 14..... | 815.50 | | |
| Expenditures Jan.-March 14... | | | \$1,049.83 |
| Balance..... | | | \$2,386.94 |

| | | | |
|--|----------|--|----------|
| Receipts for 1907 dues: | | | |
| Before Jan. 1..... | \$152.00 | | |
| Jan. 1-March 14..... | 574.00 | | \$726.00 |
| Receipts from life memberships: | | | |
| Paid to endowment fund.... | | | 100.00 |
| Other receipts: | | | |
| A. L. A. Publishing Board... | 125.00 | | |
| Int. Dec. 1, '06-Mar. 1, '07.. | 16.50 | | 141.50 |
| Total (incl. \$152 dues rec'd before Jan 1.) | | | \$967.50 |

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 17, 1907:

Present, Messrs. Andrews, Anderson, Hill and Wyer of the Executive Board, and E. C. Hovey, executive officer.

Exhibits. The executive officer asked the Board for instructions as to the attitude of the Association towards commercial exhibits at the Asheville conference. After discussion the Board expressed itself as favoring commercial exhibits in connection with the commercial round table which is to form part of the program at the Asheville meeting, with the express proviso that these exhibits do not trench upon the space used by the Association for headquarters or for any of its meetings, and that the executive officer be instructed to see that this is carried out.

Collection of dues. The executive officer reported the success of the effort made to collect annual dues through the pages of the Bulletin and without the sending of formal bills to members. It was felt by the Executive Board that the result of the experiment to date warranted its continuation through the present year up to the time of the Asheville meeting, but that the executive officer should notify delinquents on dues for 1907, with all possible promptness after the close of this meeting.

Gifts and bequests report. The executive officer submitted a statement of the present status of the preparation of the annual report on gifts and bequests. After discussion it was ordered that the executive offices undertake the preparation of this report, employing such additional assistance as may be necessary; that the report be based upon the figures available in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and

Public Libraries covering the calendar year 1906.

Publication of Proceedings. In accordance with the vote of the Council that the Executive Board be requested to report to the Council for its approval at the Asheville meeting a plan and method for the publication of the Proceedings by the Association, a committee consisting of Messrs. Andrews, Wyer and Hovey was appointed to prepare such a plan and to report to the Executive Board.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the American Library Association, held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 16, 1907:

There were present Messrs. Andrews, Anderson, Canfield, Hill, Hopkins, Kimball, Koch, Putnam, Richardson and Wyer.

Affiliation of American Association of Law Libraries. An application was received from the secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Law Libraries for affiliation with the American Library Association under the provisions of sec. 17 of the constitution. The petition being in proper form it was upon motion granted.

Uniform library statistics. A communication from the president of the League of Library Commissions was presented to the Council, looking towards greater co-operation for more full and prompt library statistics. The secretary also read a letter to the U. S. Commissioner of Education. No answer to this latter communication being in hand, the matter was laid upon the table till the Asheville meeting should put the Council in possession of the necessary information as to the facilities and disposition of the office of the Commissioner of Education to co-operate in the matter.

Publication of Proceedings. The following report from the Executive Board relating to the publication of the Proceedings of the Association was presented by the secretary:

"To the Council of the American Library Association:

"In the early years of the Association the LIBRARY JOURNAL was formally designated as its official organ, and has so remained for 30 years. In this capacity it has published the Proceedings of every one of our 29 conferences, for many years doing this when it would have been out of the question for the Association to consider independent publication, and often under circumstances which must have precluded a reasonable, or indeed any, money return. The files of the JOURNAL have also contained the only full reports of the business meetings of the officers and committees of the Association. These long and disinterested services and in particular the zeal

of Frederick Leypoldt, together with the steady support of Mr. R. R. Bowker and the unusually competent editorial work of Miss Helen E. Haines, must always be thought of with sincere appreciation by your Executive Board, and we are sure by many members of the Association at large. The Executive Board is assured that the LIBRARY JOURNAL stands ready to continue its services in the future.

"With permanent Headquarters now a fact and with competent editorial talent available on the staff of the Publishing Board, there are now strong reasons of business and appropriateness which suggest the transfer of the publications of our Proceedings to the Association offices. A committee of the Executive Board charged with the careful consideration of this matter has reported that the arguments for such transfer are so strong as to make advisable the referring of this matter to the Council. This committee and the Executive Board both feel that in a matter of so great importance, involving the severance of a relation which has existed satisfactorily for 30 years and directly altering what might almost be called a matter of Association policy, they are not at liberty to act. They accordingly refer the matter to the Council for discussion and decision with the following summary of the arguments *pro* and *con*:

"Pro

(a) Publication by the Association would enable the Proceedings to form one number of the A. L. A. *Bulletin*, thus securing second-class entry and saving from \$200 to \$225 per year in postage.

(b) It is felt that a slight saving in cost of printing outside of New York City might be effected.

(c) It is felt and has often been said to the Board that there is a greater appropriateness in the publication of the Proceedings by the Association and unconnected with any journal or enterprise which is not entirely in control of the Association.

(d) It is felt that better typographical work can be secured by the Association than is found in the Proceedings as published by the LIBRARY JOURNAL office.

(e) Independent publication by the Association would undoubtedly tend to secure more library members, as the Proceedings would thus be available in no other form.

"Con

(a) Publication by the Association would entail the outlay of an amount of time estimated at six weeks by the secretary of the Publishing Board and an additional outlay of \$100 for extra help in proof reading, stenographer, etc.

(b) The sentiment which exists against severing the present relations of 30 years' standing.

(c) Question as to whether equal editorial talent is available at the offices of the Association.

(d) The experimental nature of the Headquarters offices."

After discussion, an informal expression of opinion was given by each member of the Council present, resulting in a unanimous expression that the Association should publish its own Proceedings; that such publication should be in the hands of the secretary with the editorial assistance of the Publishing Board; that the cost should not exceed \$1000, and that this should be secured by selective and not in extenso publication. The following motion was then offered and carried unanimously:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of the Council it is expedient that the Association should now assume directly the editing and publication of its Proceedings.

"Resolved, That in reaching this conclusion the Council recognizes with heartiest appreciation the service to the Association rendered by the LIBRARY JOURNAL and its staff in the editing and publication of the Proceedings heretofore.

"Resolved, That the Executive Board be requested to report to the Council for its approval at the Asheville meeting a plan and method for the conduct of the work."

Meeting place in 1908. Communications were received from the California Library Association, the Boards of Trade of St. Paul and Minneapolis, the Library Board of Minneapolis and the librarian of the Carnegie Library of Ottawa, Canada, in support of invitations to the Association to meet in 1908 in Los Angeles, the Twin Cities and Ottawa. Upon motion these communications were accepted with the thanks of the Council.

Privileges of depository libraries in matter of circulating government documents. A communication from Dr. B. C. Steiner, relative to the privileges of depository libraries in the matter of circulating government documents was laid before the Council by the president. The Council having been informed that this subject would probably be discussed at the general session of the Association in Asheville and that the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents would be present there, it was deemed unnecessary to take any action in the matter at this time.

Customs receipt. The secretary reported on behalf of a committee constituted at Narragansett Pier by the Executive Board in compliance with instructions from the Council to formulate a protest to the Treasury Department against the ruling requiring the use of form no. 38 in importation of foreign books, that such protest was formulated, signed by all members of the Executive Board and appears in full in the minutes of the meeting held in New York City on Dec. 22, 1906. It

was acknowledged by the Treasury Department in the following letter:

"Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, Jan. 28, 1907.

"Mr. Clement W. Andrews, President
American Library Association,
The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

"SIR: The Department is in receipt of a letter, dated the 22d ultimo, signed by yourself and other members of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, requesting, for the reason stated, that the Department abolish its requirement that a certificate of delivery (Form no. 38) be furnished by institutions upon receipt of books, etc., imported, through dealers, free of duty under paragraph 503 of the tariff of 1897.

"This question has previously been given careful consideration by the Department, which cannot recede from its position that the regulation is essential to the protection of the revenue.

"Respectfully,
"J. B. REYNOLDS, Acting Secretary.

Nominating committee. The president appointed the following committee on nominations for officers of the Association during the year 1907-8: Mr. F. P. Hill, chairman, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Miss Gratia Countryman.

The Council then adjourned.
J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

State Library Commissions

MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Tillinghast, chairman, State Library, Boston.

The 17th report of the commission (for the year 1906) covers 90 pages. The chief event for the year recorded was the passage of a law intended to aid the smaller libraries of the state, authorizing the commission to expend annually not over \$2000 "in aid of free public libraries, especially in those towns the valuation of which does not exceed \$600,000." This aid may, according to the decision of the commission, take the form of books, visits, training of librarians, or other advantages. In accordance with this provision the expenses of three librarians were paid at the Simmons College summer library course, with favorable results. The commission has organized a body of voluntary visitors, to visit designated libraries for the purpose of stimulating their work and acquiring and giving information. The report contains the usual classified record of libraries, the full "Notes on library progress," and other data.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

The commission has issued its seventh annual report, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1906. The development of library interests in the state is evident in the reports of the three library institutes held during the year (at

Hudson, Traverse City, and Ishpeming), the instruction in library methods given in the summer normal institutes, and the work done by the library organizers in the various counties. There are also, as usual, reports from the associate libraries, affiliated with the state library, and from the library committee of the state federation of women's clubs.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary, State House, St. Paul.

The fourth biennial report of the commission (1905-1906) appears as a substantial pamphlet of 88 pages. It is a comprehensive and excellent record of progress, with numerous illustrations and a map showing location of the state travelling libraries. There are now in the state 66 public libraries, 20 free libraries supported by associations and 11 subscription libraries. During the biennial period covered in the report 12 public libraries have been established, five of them under Carnegie donations. Library associations have been established in 11 towns and two subscription libraries have been opened. Eleven Carnegie buildings have been completed. "The total of Carnegie gifts to Minnesota libraries, including only those actually accepted, is \$505,500, distributed among 32 public libraries and one college library." The extension of public library privileges to county residents has been encouraged, and 19 libraries now follow this course. A travelling collection of pictures to hang in children's rooms is sent out by the commission, and the distribution and exchange of unbound magazines through the commission has been usefully developed. The report notes the work of the summer training course, publications of the commission and of the League of Library Commissions, the local library clubs, and library activities of the state federation of women's clubs; and contains the usual series of brief reports from Minnesota libraries, alphabetically arranged, and full tabulated statistics.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION:

The North Dakota State Public Library Commission was established by act of the recent Legislative Assembly. It provides for three members, consisting of the president of the state library association, the superintendent of public instruction, and one other person to be appointed by the governor. The commission may select a suitable person as librarian, to have control of its library work. It shall take over and conduct the work of the educational reference library and the state system of travelling libraries; and shall establish and maintain a legislative reference bureau for the information and assistance of the members of the Legislative Assembly. There are also the usual provisions for the collection and preparation of

library statistics, and the giving of advice and encouragement on library matters. Office room for the commission shall be furnished in the office of the superintendent of public instruction. An annual appropriation of \$1500 is allowed, as well as "any unexpended balances in the funds appropriated for the educational reference library and travelling libraries." A feature of considerable value is the provision that the state shall pay for the commission printing. The members of the commission are: president, Frank J. Thompson, librarian of the Fargo Public Library and president of the state library association; vice-president, W. L. Stockwell, superintendent of public instruction; secretary, Mrs. Budlong, of Bismarck.

OREGON PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Cornelia Marvin, secretary, State Library, Salem.

The state legislature has amended the commission law in three particulars—by removing the limit on printing expenses, eliminating specific apportionment of funds, and increasing the appropriation from \$2000 to \$6000 a year.

State Library Associations

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

Secretary: Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: Harold T. Dougherty, Library of Congress.

The 100th regular meeting of the association was held in the lecture room of the Public Library on April 17. Thirty-five members of the New York Library School, who were in the city on their tour of inspection of the libraries of Washington, were present at the meeting. Miss Frances S. Osborne and Miss Helen M. Williams, both of the Public Library, were elected members.

Mr. William McNeir, chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the State Department, described the bureau of which he is in charge, noting in some detail the present condition of the manuscript copies of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution. The library proper is the outgrowth of a resolution of Congress passed in 1789, directing the Secretary of State to procure files of the statutes of the several states. Though the library has been extended beyond a collection of state laws, it is still mainly a working library for the Secretary of State and his assistants. It is especially rich in the material upon the law of nations in all its branches, viz.: Public, Private and Maritime Law, Arbitration, Extradition, Neutrality, Naturalization, as found in text-books, treatises, memoirs

and theses, as well as in the more important periodicals. In 1875, when the library was moved to its present quarters, a librarian was appointed for the first time. The library is supported by an annual appropriation of \$2000.

Mr. James W. Cheney, librarian of the War Department, presented a complete history of the library of that department from its origin in the last decade of the 18th century. In 1888 the library was moved to the west wing of the State, War and Navy Department building, where it has quarters, admirably designed for library purposes with a capacity of 50,000 books, conveniently arranged on four floors, the upper three surrounding a central well. After a century of civilian administration military supervision was established in 1894, with Gen. A. W. Greely in charge. Beginning at that time many improved methods of administration were introduced, and the whole collection was intensified along military lines. Finding-lists and subject catalogs were issued. The circulation of loans was extended to army officers at distant posts. An invaluable collection of Civil War negatives and photographs, including the famous Brady set that cost the government \$25,000, was rescued from imminent destruction, arranged and cataloged. The printed cards of the Library of Congress were adopted in 1903. In 1897 a modified form of the Expansive system of classification was tried, making it very easy to adopt the Library of Congress system in 1904, soon after the introduction of the Library of Congress cards. In closing Mr. Cheney gave a summary of the special features of the library.

Mr. Charles W. Stewart, the last speaker of the evening, stated that naval books had been acquired for the navy by gift, purchase and exchange from 1794. In 1798 the books and records were taken from the War Department and transported by wagon to Trenton. In 1800 the books were brought to Washington. The principal collection was in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and it remained there until 1881, when the department moved into the State, War and Navy building. In the new building the library was given commodious quarters. To the books from the secretary's office were added those collected from the other bureaus of the department. In 1884 the Office of Naval War Records was combined with the library. Professor Soley outlined the work of collecting, combining and publishing the "Official records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion." Up to this date the records have been more than two-thirds published, and the library more than two-thirds reclassified by the Expansive system.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, vice-director of the New York State Library School, spoke briefly of the cordial welcome and entertainment extended by the librarians of Washington to the students of the library school.

EARL G. SWEM, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library.
Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, John Crerar Library.

A regular meeting of the club was held April 11 at the Chicago Public Library. Mr. Roden appointed as a committee to report at the next meeting the nominees for the officers for the coming year, Mr. W. S. Merrill, Miss Renée Stern and Miss Charlotte Foye.

The general subject of this meeting was "News from the field," and consisted of an account of the A. L. A. and the Asheville conference plans, a discussion of the library bill now before the state legislature and brief reports from some of the libraries represented in the club.

Mr. Roden introduced Mr. C. W. Andrews, who traced the history of the A. L. A., giving its organization and aims, and noting its remarkable growth in size and importance. Mr. Andrews spoke of the personal and professional advantage of being a member of the A. L. A. and attending its meetings; the personal advantage in pleasant acquaintances made and friendships formed and in a professional way the opportunity given to meet those who have positions to offer and those who are looking for positions. He also spoke of the valuable work of the Publishing Board and the establishment of permanent headquarters (for the time being) at 34 Newbury st., Boston. He outlined the program for the Asheville conference, spoke of the natural beauty of the place and the attractive post-conference trip that is being planned.

Miss Ahern discussed the bill "to create the Illinois department of libraries," now before the legislature. In general the bill is to endow the state library with money and privileges, making it the center of the library interests of the state.

Miss Lindsay described the new building of the Evanston Public Library. She spoke especially of the Hatfield memorial fireplace and the gift of Professor G. A. Coe's library of music, to be given a special room with a piano. One of the special features of the library will be a room in the basement set aside for boys. Miss Watson gave a brief report from the Newberry Library. She spoke of the two rooms which have been added to the genealogical and historical department and the new rest room for the staff.

ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Secretary*.

INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB

President: Demarchus C. Brown, State librarian.

Secretary-treasurer: Chalmers Hadley, Indianapolis Public Library Commission.

The Indianapolis Library Club, organized

three months ago, has already been of much benefit to local library workers through the excellent meetings which have been held, and the future progress of the club is promising.

One of the pleasant meetings was when Mr. Hewitt Howland, editor of *The Reader Magazine*, spoke most interestingly on "Principles in book selection for publication." At the last club meeting, Mr. Clarence B. Lester, of the Indiana State Library, spoke on "Legislative reference work," and a review of the most notable new books was given by Mr. D. C. Brown, state librarian.

Mr. Clement W. Andrews, president of the A. L. A., was the guest of the club on the evening of April 16, and spoke on the American Library Association. Invitations to attend the meeting were sent to public librarians over Indiana, and it is hoped a larger number from this state than ever before will attend the A. L. A. conference at Asheville.

The officers of the Indianapolis Library Club are: president, Demarchus C. Brown; vice-president, Miss Eliza G. Browning; secretary and treasurer, Chalmers Hadley.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

President: Walter B. Briggs, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School Library, Brooklyn.

The seventh annual meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at Pratt Institute Free Library on Thursday afternoon, April 18. Over a hundred members were present, and two papers were read before the club.

Prof. William C. Lawton, of Adelphi College, gave a very instructive and interesting paper on "Translations of the classics," a broad subject to be covered in a limited time. He briefly mentioned first the Latin authors who have been translated most frequently, Virgil, Catullus, Livy and Horace. He considered Terence and Cicero hardly worth translating—Cicero because his chief value and charm lay in his style. He compared the prose and poetical translations of some writers and the great difficulty encountered in rendering a satisfactory poetical translation. Of the Greek authors, Jowett's Plato Prof. Lawton considered to be a "feat" in translating. The plays of Sophocles translated by Prof. Jebb, giving the Greek and the English translation on opposite pages, could be recommended. Many translations of the Greek authors have appeared in the Bohn Library edition, and although their value varies, on the whole they may be considered fairly satisfactory.

Miss Plummer's paper was on "Translations and translators," considering almost entirely modern authors and their translators

—French, Italian, German, and Spanish. In conclusion she said: "To be a good translator one should have an interest in the author and in his or her subject or work, leisure to spend much time in choosing the best words and phrases to bring out clearly the author's thought, and a sense of the fitness and harmony in the translation. The attempt or effort to translate is excellent practice, adding to one's vocabulary both in the foreign language and in one's own tongue, and making one fastidious in the choice of words."

A brief business meeting preceded the papers, at which the officers for the ensuing year were duly elected, as follows: president, Walter B. Briggs, Montague Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library; vice-president, Herbert W. Fison, Williamsburg Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library; secretary, Mary Z. Cruice, Pratt Institute Free Library; treasurer, Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School Library.

At the close of the meeting tea was served in the art gallery, where an exhibition of antique and modern wood carvings and metal work gave a festive appearance.

MILDRED A. COLLAR.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: John Shaw Billings, M.D., New York Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Alice Wilde, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Edward H. Virgin, Library General Theological Seminary.

The 22d annual dinner of the New York Library Club was held on the evening of April 11, at the Aldine Association. The vice-president, Mr. Paltsits, presided, introducing first Mr. Anderson, director of the New York State Library, who spoke on essentials and non-essentials in library work. Mrs. Fairchild, former vice-director of the state library school, gave some very interesting and enlightening pictures from the "other side" of the charging desk, from her early experience before her library work began, and from this year's experience as a user of libraries in New York City. Mr. Charles W. Burrows, of Burrows Bros., Cleveland, explained the postal situation, and Dr. Billings finished "in lighter vein" by telling some of the "humors and blunders" collected at the Astor Library, which seems to be regarded as a bureau of most "general" information.

ALICE WILDE, *Secretary*.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Harriet B. Sornborger, Bancroft Memorial Library, Hopedale, Mass.

Secretary: Miss Beatrice Putnam, Free Public Library, Uxbridge, Mass.

The Southern Worcester Library Club met on the afternoon of April 23 at the Public Library, Hopkinton.

Consideration was given to the subject of the continuation of the club, and the form it should take, if continued. While it has been in existence since March, 1906, there has been no formal organization. The meetings have been arranged by the acting president and secretary, and their slight expense has been borne by the librarians that have entertained. After some discussion it was decided to make no change for the present, the past meetings, owing to the interest of the president, having been so successful.

A paper was read by Miss Bertha Franklin, librarian of the Bellingham Public Library, on "Work in a small library," showing how much could be done with little money and few books. Dennison tags were used for borrowers' cards, brown cambric for bulletin boards, and other little devices that showed originality of method. General discussion followed. Miss Zaidee Brown, of the Brookline Public Library, then gave a talk on "Charging systems," and after some questions and discussion the meeting adjourned.

BEATRICE PUTNAM, *Secretary.*

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Public Library Commission, St. Paul.

The last meeting of the Twin City Library Club for the season of 1906-7 was held in Minneapolis, April 1. After supper at Dayton's Tea Rooms, the club adjourned to the art gallery of Mr. T. B. Walker, president of the Minneapolis Public Library Board, at whose invitation the club enjoyed this pleasure. This gallery contains the largest private collection in Minneapolis, with representatives of classic and modern schools, some portraits of unusual interest, a rare collection of miniatures, and many fine examples of pottery and jade. The new landscape room, which contains perhaps the most valuable treasures of the collection, was opened on this evening for the first time. Mr. and Mrs. Walker added to the interest of the evening by their comments on the pictures and anecdotes connected with their acquisition.

Library Schools and Training Classes

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Mary L. Erskine, class of '04, librarian of Wilson College, visited the school April 11, and spoke to the students on her work as librarian of a public and of a college library.

Miss Rosalie V. Halsey, class of '03, on April 13 gave a talk on "Early children's books in America."

A pleasant social evening was spent by the class at the library on April 8. Mr. A. Howard Ritter gave an informal talk on extra illustration of books, after which the rare books and manuscripts belonging to the library were examined.

The students of the New York State Library School, accompanied by the vice-director, Mr. Wyer, and the registrar, Miss Sanderson, visited the library on April 15.

Miss Susan K. Becker, class of '03, has been appointed assistant in the Public Documents Office, Washington.

Mrs. Mary E. Daigh, class of '06, has been appointed assistant in the New York Public Library.

Miss Sara L. Young, class of '06, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Free Library of Philadelphia.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director.*

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Easter vacation was occupied as usual by the annual visit to libraries, this year under the guidance of Miss Rathbone.

At New Haven, Yale University and the Public Library were visited; at Hartford the Public and Watkinson Libraries; and at Springfield the Library of the Library Association; and the party reached Boston Saturday evening, and had a day's rest at the Hotel Nottingham before proceeding to the most arduous part of their work in the visits to Boston and outlying libraries. Simmons College, the Boston Book Company's rooms, the Boston, Medford, Cambridge, Somerville, and Brookline Public Libraries, the A. L. A. Headquarters and Boston Athenæum, Harvard University Library and other University buildings, and the Library Bureau, were all visited between Sunday and Friday noon, with Sunday, all the evenings, and one afternoon free for personal sightseeing.

Providence was visited on the return trip, and the Public Library, Athenæum and Brown University closed the record of the week's opportunities. Good weather, with the exception of Sunday, characterized the week, and the party returned refreshed and ready for the spring term. Everywhere librarians had shown a readiness to give the information wanted and make the explanations which constitute a great part of the profit of such a journey; and in several libraries "rest and refreshment" were added to the program and heartily appreciated.

The lecture course by visiting librarians came to an end in March, with Mr. A. H. Hopkins' account of the new building of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. The account was accompanied and illustrated by very detailed plans.

On Saturday, April 13, the school entertained the New York State Library School after its visit to the Pratt Institute Library,

and on April 18 a meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held in the north classroom of the school.

The annual course of lectures by Mr. W. R. Eastman on "Library buildings" was given during April, and examination on the same will take place in May.

TRAINING FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The demand for children's librarians is much greater than the supply, apparently; and the school, being unwilling to fill such positions with graduates who have not specialized in the work to a greater degree than is possible in a one-year course, has decided to make the following experiment. Beginning with this year's class, any graduate who shows aptitude for work with children and who wishes to fit herself for it, may have a six months' apprenticeship arranged for her by the school, in the Pratt Institute Library and other libraries where the work with children is a feature and carefully supervised, giving half her time to the library with a nominal salary, and part of the remainder to the investigation of vacation schools, public playgrounds, kitchen-gardens, etc., covering the various public activities that have to do with children. Reports from herself and from the employing libraries will be called for, and at the end of the six months, if these are satisfactory to the school, the graduate may be recommended with confidence as a children's librarian. In this the school is simply attempting to meet a condition which evidently exists, not to resume its formal course for children's librarians which was given up several years ago. The opportunity is open also to former graduates whose leanings and aptitudes point to work for children.

NEWS OF GRADUATES

Miss Julia Heath, 1906, has been engaged as assistant by the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Miss Eleanor Hegeman, 1905, has been appointed cataloger in the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Miss Julia Pettee, 1895, has been engaged to reclassify and recatalog the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary Library during the summer, with a staff of assistants.

Miss Kathrine Rutherford, 1906, has been engaged as permanent assistant by the Osterhout Library at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Miss Kate Lewis, 1902, has been appointed assistant in the State Historical Society Library, Madison, Wis.

Miss Susan Foote, 1894, is cataloging a special collection at the Bryson Library, Teachers' College, New York.

Misses Annie L. Shiley and Margaret C. Upleger, 1907, have been appointed catalogers in the office of the Superintendent of Docu-

ments, Washington, and enter upon their work May 1.

Miss Harriet E. Hassler, 1898, will give a course of lectures on library work for children before the Winona Institute Library School, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Isabel D. Emerson, 1904, was married on April 10 to Mr. Abraham Underhill Whitson.

Miss Helen L. Hillebrand, 1892, was married January 18 to Dr. W. R. I. Dalton, of Seattle, Wash.

Librarians

Miss Janet Bird, 1894, has been appointed librarian of the South Norwalk (Ct.) Public Library.

Miss Clara Field, 1905, has been appointed librarian of the Oxnard (Cal.) Public Library.

Miss Sophie Hulsizer, 1905, has been appointed librarian of the Hazelton (Pa.) Public Library.

Miss Harriet McCarty, 1898, has been appointed librarian of the Sewickley (Pa.) Public Library.

Miss Margaret Palmer, 1905, has resigned her position at Rochester, Minn., to become librarian at Superior, Wis.

SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Lila M. Chapman, class of 1906, has been appointed librarian of the Corsicana (Tex.) Public Library, and will assume her new duties at once.

Miss Jessie Hopkins, class of 1906, who has just completed the organization of the Wilmington (N. C.) Public Library, has accepted the position of assistant librarian in the Carnegie Library, Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Mattie Bibb, class of 1906, assistant librarian in the Carnegie Library of Montgomery, was married on April 18 to Mr. William Edmonson.

Miss Strudwick, class of 1907, has accepted the position of assistant librarian in the library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school numbers seven seniors and 31 freshmen, from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan and Maryland.

The senior class has had entire charge of the Syracuse Boys' Club during its season, Oct. 1 to April 1. They cataloged the library, instituted a new charging system, and kept it open three evenings a week.

In February, Miss May Seymour, formerly of the New York State Library school faculty, gave a course of 10 lectures on library editing and printing. In connection with her work, the school visited the paper mills and Morrill Press of Fulton, and various local printing establishments.

The following bibliographies are presented for graduation:

Matthew Arnold, by Georgia B. Carpenter; Thomas Carlyle, by Helen M. Herrling; Immanuel Kant, by Elsa M. Oerter; Charles Lamb, by Alta M. Barker; John Ruskin, by Maude Blake; Alfred Tennyson, by Florence E. Ford; William Wordsworth, by Kathryn Gill.

In another year the school will be in the ample quarters arranged for it in the Carnegie Library building, which is now nearly completed. The new appliances and fittings and the expansion of the library, with its enlarged endowment, will all be of great advantage to the school.

M. J. SIBLEY.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual visit of the seniors to Chicago libraries occurred March 11-18, and included Chicago Public Library, Newberry Library, John Crerar Library, Art Institute Library, University of Chicago and School of Education libraries, Field Museum, Evanston Public Library, Northwestern University, and Scoville Institute, as well as the building of Ernst Hertzberg & Sons, the Newberry Library bindery, and A. C. McClurg & Co. The courtesy and patience of the library hosts and hostesses made the visit of 1907 one of the pleasantest ever made by the school.

On Friday evening, April 5, the library staff gave a reception to the faculty, their families, the local clergy, and local library boards. The library was closed to the public, that the reading rooms might be used for an exhibit of new books, book-plates and autographs. A loan collection of book-plates was sent by Dr. Noll, of Sewanee, Tenn., and two loan collections of autographs by Dr. James T. Hatfield, of Northwestern University, and Mrs. F. B. Dyche, of Evanston.

The bibliography lectures for March were devoted to the languages, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian and German, by the professors in the college of literature and arts.

PERSONAL NOTES

Agnes M. Cole, B.L.S., 1901, is librarian of the Hearst Free Library at Lead, S. D.

Mrs. Grace Goodale Keator, B.L.S., 1903, is now at Tabernilla, Canal Zone, Panama.

Marjorie Graves, B.L.S., 1902, resigned her position as librarian of the Oskaloosa (Ia.) Public Library and was married in April.

Helen T. Kennedy has resigned as reference librarian of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Library to organize the public library at Kewanee, Ill.

Marcia B. Clay, B.L.S., 1905, has resigned as catalog assistant at the University of Illinois library on account of ill health.

Miss Lois A. Reed takes the position of catalog assistant left vacant by Miss Clay.

Miss Reed was prepared at Rochester University and the New York State Library School, and comes from a position at the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

Clarissa Louise Howell, 1903-'04, died March 3 at her home in Beloit, Wis. Miss Howell was at the University of Iowa, first as assistant cataloger and later as reference librarian, from September, 1904-April, 1906, when ill health compelled her to resign.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director.*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The work of the class in making illustrated bulletins was criticised and commended in an interesting and helpful talk on April 4 by Mr. Farnum, of the Cleveland School of Art.

A visit to the Willson Public School, to see the school use of books from the Public Library, and Miss Burnite's lectures given during the month, completed the course on work with children.

On April 16 Mr. Samuel H. Ranck visited the school and told the students of the work of the Grand Rapids library.

Miss Bessie Sargent Smith gave a talk on "The librarian's reading" on April 17.

The binding and repair course was given April 22-27 by Mr. Holland's, superintendent of binding in the University of Michigan. The students each carried two books through the various processes and have the bound books to show the result of the course. Mr. Dana's bookbinding exhibit was displayed at the same time in the lecture-room.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first annual visit of the Wisconsin Library School to Chicago libraries and publishing houses came as the conclusion of two months of laboratory practice. The trip covered the time from Tuesday noon, April 2, to Friday noon, April 5. Miss Hazeltine and Miss Elliott of the faculty accompanied the class, and three Wisconsin librarians, Miss Bell, of Beloit, Miss Derthick, of Elkhorn, and Miss Lausing, of Neenah, were added to the party.

The libraries visited were the Chicago Public, John Crerar, Newberry, Chicago Historical Society, and the Ryerson Library in the Art Institute. Everywhere the librarians were most cordial in their welcome to the class, and untiring in their efforts to explain their methods and show their treasures. Business houses were also included in its itinerary, among them Rand, McNally & Co, A. C. McClurg & Co., and the Library Bureau. Visits to the Caxton Club and the Art Institute gave relaxation from the strenuous side of library work, and showed the possibility of its æsthetic development. An unexpected visit to the studio of Mr. Ralph Clarkson

was greatly enjoyed, and an afternoon at Hull House revealed that other phase of social service, the neighborhood settlement. As in other library gatherings, the social feature was not neglected. One evening was enjoyably spent at the home of one of the class. Another evening gave the pleasure of seeing Maude Adams in "Peter Pan"; and the last evening was given to the class supper, which hereafter will be an annual function for class and alumni. At various times during the visit, the class entertained at luncheon Mr. Andrews, president of the A. L. A., Miss Ahern, Miss Foye, of the John Crerar Library, Miss Watson, of the Newberry, and Mr. Gould, of A. C. McClurg & Co. The class were also the recipients of various courtesies from the institutions visited.

The regular work of the spring term was resumed on April 6, the first few days being devoted to review. The courses with which the spring term opens are administration, history of books and printing, history of libraries, given by Mr. Legler; advanced cataloging, Miss Coddington; equipment and buildings, indexing, Miss Elliott; bookbuying and ordering, Miss Miller; editions, Miss MacDonald; book selection, and reference and bibliography, continued by Miss Oakley and Miss Hazeltine, respectively. Miss Stearns gave a series of lectures on the "Child and his book," the "Problem of the girl" and "Some Western phases of library work."

The reorganization of the Madison Public Library is giving the class an excellent opportunity for practice in cataloging as the practical work of the spring term.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session of the school will be held from June 24 to Aug. 3. Only those already engaged in library work, or under definite appointment to positions, will be admitted. The number of students will be limited to 15, and preference will be given to applicants from libraries in Wisconsin. It is advised that those outside the state desiring admission make early application, in order to be ready for any vacancies in the registration list.

The course of study, covering six weeks of 40 hours' study each, is systematically planned to include as much as possible of library technique and methods. Cataloging, classification (Decimal system), reference work, and bibliography will be the major subjects carried throughout the course; while book-selection and buying, accessioning, shelf-listing, children's work, library administration, library extension, and other topics will have due recognition.

There will be no charge for tuition to students who are holding positions in Wisconsin libraries. For others the fee is \$20.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

Reviews

FOR FOLKE-OG BARNEBOKSAMLINGER. Kristiania, March, 1907. 32 p. il. 8°.

With this attractive little periodical far away Norway enters the field of library lore. It is planned as a quarterly, each number to contain at least 20 pages of text, for the moderate amount of 25 öre, or 27 cents a year. The publication office is Prinsens Gate, Kristiania. There are two editors, one for the division devoted to public libraries and another for the one dealing with school libraries. The former is Mr. Karl Fischer, of the University Library at Kristiania, the new and energetic library expert of the Department of Education, the latter Mr. Nordahl Rolfsen, author, educator, and president of the Central Board of Governors of School Libraries.

The first number is extremely creditable and suggestive. Besides the editorial it contains a well-written article on "The world of books" (Bøkernes verden), by Prof. Chr. Collin; an excellent guide to the study of political economy, by Prof. Oskar Jæger, confined to the Scandinavian languages; "Norske folkebogsamlinger, 1.," by Mr. Fischer; book reviews, news from the library field, the beginning of an article by Mr. Rolfsen on the Norwegian school libraries, and finally a biographical sketch of Mr. Carlo Thomsen, apparently a rising Norwegian Andrew Carnegie.

We learn from Mr. Fischer's article that Norway at present can boast of 737 book collections, subsidized by the government, or one for every 2931 inhabitants (exclusive of Kristiania and Bergen). Only a small percentage are, however, as yet large enough to employ a separate staff, or even a single librarian, devoting all of his or her time to the library. The Department of Education, acting as an agent, in 1906 furnished these libraries with new books for 34,700 kr. at considerably reduced price, the books being classified according to the Dewey system and furnished ready for use.

The school libraries, numbering some 300 in 1896, at present amount to 2200, scattered over the whole country. Since the establishment of the Central Board of School Libraries in 1896 the government has subsidized the movement to the extent of 25,000 kr. for the first year, and later 10,000 kr. annually, furnishing small collections of books free or at considerably reduced price.

There is probably not a country in the world in which the central government takes a greater interest in the growth of the library movement, and surely none that is doing better work with limited means. What a far-reaching effect would not one of Mr. Carnegie's millions have in the development of libraries throughout this fair land! J. D.

Koch, Theodore W. A portfolio of Carnegie libraries: being a separate issue of the illustrations from "A book of Carnegie libraries." Ann Arbor, Mich., George Wahr, 1907. pls. portfolio, \$2.50 net.

This is an advance edition of Mr. Koch's work, put through the press in time for the dedication exercises of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute on April 11. The portfolio, of dark green cloth, contains 120 octavo plates, showing exterior, interior views, and floor plans of 85 Carnegie library buildings. There are also portraits of Mr. Carnegie and Col. James Anderson, and illustrations of auditoriums and special library rooms or equipment. There is a special usefulness in this separate issue of the plates from Mr. Koch's forthcoming "Book of Carnegie libraries," as it makes the latest designs in library architecture available for careful study and comparison, in a convenient and easily handled form. It is only to be regretted that each plate is not accompanied by a brief statement of cost, material and special construction features. In the list of plates the amount of Mr. Carnegie's gift is noted when practicable, but this is not done for the lump sums given to the larger cities and apportioned among a number of branches. The portfolio is, nevertheless, a welcome and useful contribution to the study of library architecture.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

An leabarlann (the *Journal* of Cumann na leabarlann, Dublin) for March contains a bibliographical essay on Irish theatrical history, by James J. O'Neill; "The examination system of the Dublin Public Libraries committee," by T. W. Lyster, with selected examination papers; and an account of the election of the curator of the new Limerick Public Library and Museum. This building was erected from a Carnegie gift of £7000, and the position of curator and librarian, with a salary of £110 per year, and residence, was decided by competitive examination. The examination papers are given. The *Journal* contains the usual department of "Library notes," and other contributions dealing with Irish bibliography and literary history.

Ceska Osveta for April continues Josef Zima's "Librarian's notes," and has a plea for the establishment of reference libraries in the larger Bohemian towns. Other topics include the General Students' Association of Paris, library for Prague University students, classification, and library statistics.

Library Assistant for April has a short paper by A. H. Yates, on "The need for a connection between the public library and the theater," suggesting that libraries should direct

attention to good plays in course of production at leading theaters.

Library Association Record for March contains two articles, arraiging the Library Association and the *Record* as at present conducted. "How the branch associations may help the Library Association," by Edward McKnight and Ernest A. Savage, is practically an exposition of how the Library Association might, but does not, help the branch associations and the provincial members. It is urged that the association is too much centered in London, that the annual published reports are perfunctory, and that the provincial membership is too much ignored. The writers say: "We plead for a new method of administration, for some scheme of devolution. . . . The association is suffering; it is getting stale, dull, and not very profitable to its members." The editors of the *Record* explain that this paper was "spontaneously offered" and makes footnote comment: "The ignorance of the writers regarding the constitution of the association is really deplorable." The second paper is "How to improve the *Library Association Record*," by G. T. Shaw, whose objections to the *Record* are threefold—1, it gives no authoritative expression of library opinion in matters affecting libraries and library work; 2, it is not an efficient means of communication between librarians; 3, it is dull. It is urged that the *Record* should not only express the opinion of librarians, but should create and confirm opinion, that it should receive systematic contributions from librarians on all subjects of library interest, and should awaken co-operation and personal interest. "If ever the association required an efficient periodical it is now. As the *Record* now stands it is of little use, and of less credit to us." A report of the discussion of these papers at the January meeting of the Library Association is also given.

Library World and Book Selector for March opens with a paper on "The indicator considered as a modern library appliance," by A. Kerby Gill, who compares the cost of an indicator with that of a card charging system greatly to the advantage of the latter, and states that "in any library issuing fewer than 400 v. daily it [the indicator] can only be an expensive and unnecessary obstruction to both readers and staff." Archibald L. Clarke makes a vigorous and needed plea for "Reform in indexing methods;" "Research work in public libraries" is briefly considered by James B. Thomson; and there is an elaborately humorous presentation of "Tram cars as travelling libraries." In the chronicle of "The Pseudonyms" recent criticisms of the *Library Association Record* and L. A. U. K. administration are vigorously scored.

Public Libraries for April opens with a vigorous paper by Sam Walter Foss, entitled

"Man more than machinery," pleading for human sympathy in the librarian's relation to the public. Among the other contributions, "Some libraries in the farthest northwest" are described by George F. Bowerman; and Evva L. Moore has a paper on "Departmental work in a library."

School Review for April contains an article by Edwin W. Gaillard on "The difficulty of the high school library and a suggestion," describing the methods of the New York Public Library in reaching and co-operating with the schools; and a description of "A successful high school library" (at Wausau, Wis.), by C. C. Parlin.

The SOCIETA BIBLIOGRAFICO ITALIANA has established an official organ, succeeding its former *Bolletino*, under the title *Il Libro e la Stampa*, of which no. 1 of vol. 1 appears, covering the two months January-February. It is a handsomely printed octavo, of 32 pages, edited by G. F. Sommi-Pecenardi, of the Biblioteca di Brera, Milan, secretary of the society. The first number, besides a word of editorial announcement and explanation from the president and secretary of the society, contains articles on the collection of manuscripts of the Venetian senator, Jacopo Soranzo, by V. Rossi; a Milanese almanac of the 17th century, little known to bibliographers, by Francesco Novati; a partial iconographic bibliography of the placards of Italian street vendors, with illustrations, by Achille Bertarelli; and other bibliographical contributions; with departments of bibliographical and general notes.

WALTON, G. M. Public school libraries. (*In Western Journal of Education*, March, 1907. 1:226-230.)

Discusses the class of books which should be included in a library for a public school of from 400 to 500 volumes.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen for April contains articles on Johann Schöner and his press, by Karl Schottenloher, and on a psalterium from the scott of Peter Schöffler, by K. Hoebler; and a description, with floor plans, of the new building of the Königlichen Bibliothek in Copenhagen.

LOCAL

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. An exhibition of art books belonging to the library was held in the Montague branch on April 9 and 10.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. (49th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1906.) Added 5791; total (incl. branches) 73,393. Issued, home use 241,795 (fiction 54 per cent.) (Increase of over 13,000 over 1906.) Registration not given. Receipts \$21,715; expenses \$21,713.90 (salaries \$10,584.75, books and periodicals \$4824.71, binding \$1149.22, fuel \$511.05, light \$860.22).

The North Cambridge branch was opened Nov. 5, in one large room of a remodelled police station. Although the appropriation was small, electric light is provided and ample shelving along three sides of the room. Nearly 4000 books were circulated in the first three weeks, largely to children.

The school pupils of the ninth grade were instructed in the use of the card catalog and reference books at the library during January.

"The library is reaching out in a new way by its response to the request to hold in the trustees' room the meetings of the council of the Cambridge Historical Society, and some of the meetings of the Hannah Winthrop chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and the Cambridge room is to be made the depository of their books, pamphlets, and other material."

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. (10th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 2157 (gifts 394); total 14,259. Issued, home use 78,586 (fiction 64 per cent.). Total registration 5310. Receipts \$7526.14; expenditures \$7499.82 (binding \$548.15, books \$600.67, periodicals \$360.68, salaries \$3138.25, light \$370.44, heat \$309.04).

The library needs more books and periodicals, and duplicate copies of children's books. The circulating collection of pictures now numbers 4720. The children's department circulated 32,888 books during the year.

From June 10 to 16 the semi-centennial of the city was celebrated. In this celebration the library was represented on "Educational day" by a float in the form of the model of the building. For "Historical day" the library was headquarters, and the historical museum in the art room, under the auspices of the county historical society, was open all the week.

"During the summer the library sent to the leading cities in the United States for the reports of the mayors and city councils. They have been placed together with all our other books pertaining to municipal affairs in the reference room, where they are in constant use. A list of these books and reports was sent to each member of the Commercial Club."

An attractive report, with illustrations of the exterior and interior of the building.

Chicago Historical Soc. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 20, 1906.) Added 1819; total not given. Issued 2031. No. visitors 1366. There are now 18,802 cards in the new catalog, exclusive of the index of portraits and the index of views. A calendar of all the manuscripts of general interest in the library was published in the "Report on Canadian archives" for 1905.

The extensive collection of early prints, photographs and stereoscopic views has been classified and filed, and is in almost daily requisition by literary workers and others. Efforts were made to extend knowledge of the so-

ciety's work, by the distribution of the sketch of its history, reprinted from the "Handbook of Chicago libraries," and by addresses by the librarian to women's clubs and other organizations. The report contains a classed list of important accessions.

Chicago. John Creer L. The library announces that it has made arrangements which will provide space in its main library, 87 Wabash avenue, for its recently acquired Department of Medical Sciences, now at the Newberry Library. The accommodations will include a reading room with 40 seats, which will be known as the Senn room, and in which the Senn collection will be placed, and enough additional book-stacks to make the total capacity some 275,000 v. The library now has, including medicine, over 200,000. If possible, the transfer will be made in August, when the Newberry Library is closed for two weeks. It will not affect materially the regular service of the main library.

Chicago P. L. (34th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 26,236; total 323,610. Issued, home use 1,411,106 (fict. 40.39 per cent.; juv. 30.40 per cent.). New registration, two years, 77,935; cards in force 70,922. Receipts \$578,408.83; expenditures \$232,228.49, leaving balance in reserve fund of \$346,180.34. Expenditures (salaries, main lib., \$117,713.23; delivery stations \$13,272.95, branch reading rooms \$6576.39, books \$19,559.11, binding \$12,344.31; periodicals \$5084.14, fuel \$8643.22).

Mr. Hild's report records the receipt of the second instalment of the sum received from the estate of the late Hiram Kelly, who named the library his residuary legatee. With the \$20,000 previously received this makes \$177,825, and \$2175 was added from the income fund, in order that the Hiram Kelly Fund might be exactly \$200,000. The income from this (about \$3000 a year) is to be used for the benefit of the library in any manner that the board may direct.

The library distributed books through 72 delivery stations, the service employing four motor wagons. Certain mercantile establishments and social settlements have also regularly received books, and one of the former drew a larger number of books than any one of the delivery stations.

348,727 v. were issued from the stack rooms for use in the reference room; the use of the open shelf reference books is not recorded. The special room for art books was visited by 24,901 readers, who consulted 77,426 v., an increase of 15,146 readers and 44,383 volumes over the previous year. This increase in the use of the room is attributed chiefly to a series of exhibitions of illustrated books and engravings.

During the year an illustrated "Handbook" to the library was published in an edition of 10,000 copies.

The annual inventory shows 535 books un-

accounted for. Of the 289 v. reported last year 57 have been found. There were also recovered 22 books reported missing in other years.

Notes and pictures of the branch reading rooms are included in the report.

The new Thomas Hughes reading room for young people was opened on March 30 for inspection, and on April 1 for regular business.

Columbus, O. Public School L. (30th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1906.) Added 4471 (gifts 75); total 65,918. Issued, home use (incl. supplementary reading) 267,193 (fict. below 47 per cent.). Receipts \$4175; expenses \$4175.09 (books \$2604.13, periodicals \$152.28, binding and repairing \$1184.01).

There were 43 branch libraries maintained in connection with the central library, in schools and other institutions. For supplementary reading 107,932 books were issued. Appended to the report is a graded list of supplementary reading, supplied at the request of teachers.

Dallas (Tex.) P. L. The new city charter, taking effect May 1, 1907, gives 1½ mills of the city tax for library purposes. This will raise the income of the library from a fixed sum of \$4000 a year to something over \$7000 the first year, and this income will increase with the growth of the city. As the library for five years has circulated about 80,000 volumes a year on its appropriation of \$4000 a year, the increased income means a change from poverty to comfort, and the library hopes to extend its usefulness in every department.

Davenport (Ia.) P. L. (4th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 4232; total 23,395. Issued 132,446 (children's room 37,472; through public schools 4450). New registration 1885; total cards in force 11,141. Receipts \$21,253.87 (incl. \$10,848.61 balance); expenditures \$13,932.01 (salaries \$4199.90, books \$3111.27, binding \$1146.95, periodicals \$256.80, fuel \$396.80). Balance in maintenance fund \$7321.86.

Several improvements have been made by aid of the unexpected balance of \$3765.25 transferred from the site fund to the maintenance fund. Fiction circulation 78 per cent.

"The display shelves are used to exhibit all classes of additions to the library, and we find that every book makes its appeal to some reader. Many books are added that might stand on the shelves in the book stack, waiting for some one especially interested in those subjects. By exhibiting them a few weeks the people become familiar with the new titles and contents of the library. Less fiction has been purchased recently, and as many of the old copies are ready for withdrawal, additions will be needed in this class. But 138 new titles in fiction were added during the year, and we are replacing only the best of the older books."

A notable event of the year was the opening of the new children's room on the second floor, on Oct. 24. This room had originally been designed for an auditorium, but as equipped for its new purpose, with books upon open shelves, eight circular tables of two heights to accommodate children of different ages, low chairs to correspond to the tables, two large bulletin boards, window seats, and the attendant's desk, has made a very attractive children's room. A Saturday morning story hour is conducted regularly, except in summer.

Circulation of books through two of the public schools was begun in September, the books being divided into little grade libraries of from 25-35 volumes, and a simple charging system made for each group. "Each teacher acts as librarian for her room, and may use the books in her classes, but also lends them to the pupils for home reading. We find that not only the children, but whole families read the books. Visits are made to the schools each month and reports of the circulation taken. The circulation of the 423 books sent to the two schools, in use three months, was 4027, nearly 10 times for each book, and the teachers report that the demand exceeds the supply. Principals and teachers have been very cordial in their co-operation and testify to the value of the grade libraries in the school work." It is hoped in time to supply every school at a distance from the library.

Dayton (O.) P. L. (46th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1906.) Added 5304 (gifts 590); total 68,489. Issued, home use 211,701 (of which 99,810 were from main lib., *fact.* 54 per cent. of entire circulation); reference use 84,564 (62,210 from main lib.). New cards issued 2303; total cardholders 26,104. Receipts \$20,896.62; expenses \$20,635.99 (salaries \$8885.14, books and periodicals \$5335.15, binding 2943 v. \$1337.48, fuel and light \$793.86, care of lib. and museum \$1359.96, betterment and repair \$1050.94).

The circulation shows an increase of 6850 over that of last year and of 44,567 over that of the year before. This increase is due to outside centers of distribution numbering 300.

"With a circulation of over 200,000 volumes, a bindery bill for 4000 volumes would not seem exorbitant, considering the flimsy way in which modern books are gotten up. Our books, in publishers' bindings, circulate from eight to 150 times before rebinding. A fair average for books in publishers' bindings would seem to be 50 times; at least after doing such service a book deserves rebinding.

"That the use of the library for educational purposes has rapidly grown during the past four years is shown by the fact that the ratio of non-fiction to fiction taken out has increased almost 20 per cent." A "Library manual for parents and teachers" is published jointly by the library board and the board of education, and placed in the hands of all the

grade teachers by the superintendent of instruction, and in the homes and parochial and private schools by the library.

Considerable co-operation has been possible with the factories and shops, and Miss Clatworthy has visited a number. As a result the library has taken steps to make regular purchases of industrial and technical books. The medical library now contains about 1500 volumes, and is open for consultation and loan to the professional men of the city and to certain others under restrictions. In the spring of 1906, by action of the Montgomery County Medical Association, the medical library was made the recipient of new medical publications to the amount of \$100 for the first year, with the promise of a similar sum each year hereafter.

"286 teachers at the last issue of the school library were served in grade groups of from 25 to 50 in a room which was made to accommodate about a dozen. Books overflow into the public document rooms and hallways, almost blocking work there. It is impossible to collect the entire school library in any one place for selection and issue. The library is practically a county library as far as its reference use is concerned. Clubs, students, and teachers from all the surrounding towns come to the library at times of special interests, while the librarian's mail often brings in out-of-the-state inquiries."

Denver (Colo.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid on April 11.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. (42d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 10,896 (gifts 144); total 217,502. Issued, home use 712,912 (\$704 circulated through branches). Cards issued 9675; total 44,659. Receipts \$103,072.46; expenses \$76,585.52 (books \$13,145.39, periodical subscriptions \$2271.70, binding and repairs \$4630.12, fuel and heat \$1910.52).

The change in the law by which the library was made a regular department of the city government has resulted in more liberal appropriation. Thus, book purchasing has increased, and about 10,000 v. were bought during the year. Of the total number of books about 180,000 are in the central library.

Branch building no. 1 was completed June 1, 1906, at a total cost of \$13,242.51, including site. In the basement is a lecture room with a capacity of 250, which is offered to the people of the neighborhood for any public or educational purpose, upon application approved by the commission.

The work of establishing travelling libraries in large manufacturing establishments has been continued and expanded. It is desirable in this connection that the library duplicate more extensively than has hitherto been the case, rather than draw from the shelves for factory circulation. Late in the year a deposit station, with about 200 v., was opened in one of the settlement houses, located in the midst

of a densely settled district, peopled almost wholly by foreigners, largely Polish. "Practically none of these people had before used the library, or even knew of its existence. We find here, as in the factories, the desirability of duplicating good books more generally, and especially in this particular case, juvenile books and books in Polish."

The children's department has been successful, and the librarian has noted an increasing use of supplementary reading by school children. A story hour was held during the winter and spring. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens have placed under the management of the children's department six special libraries of about 20 books each to be sent to the homes of sick or crippled children; the libraries were presented as a memorial of their son, who died in childhood.

The catalog department suffered a loss in the resignation in July of Miss Sarah A. Cochrane, who had been in charge of its work since 1883. 96 double drawers have been added to the catalog, which has been badly crowded, and this disposes of the matter for two or three years, "but only postpones the day when some additional measure of relief must be found."

"The plan of equipping and maintaining a bindery capable of doing all the library work has been again discussed. If there was an adequate room in the building there would be no question about undertaking this work. But to rent suitable quarters outside and transport the books back and forth gives the matter a different appearance." One man and two women were employed in the repair bindery throughout the year.

The report is illustrated with photographs of the central library building and of branch 4.

At the recent election in Detroit two propositions were submitted to the electors: 1st, shall the offer of Mr. Carnegie of \$750,000 for a new library building be accepted?; 2d, shall the city issue its bonds for \$750,000 to erect a new library building? The first proposition received an adverse majority of 77 votes, the second proposition was carried by 1100 votes.

Dover (N. H.) P. L. (24th rpt., 1906.) Added 1507; total 33,895. Issued, home use 49,292 (fict. 53 per cent., juv. 14 per cent., periodicals 11 per cent.), of which 10,095 were from the children's room. New registration 401. Receipts \$5603.80; expenses \$5587.40 (salaries \$2547.13, books \$1224.13, magazines \$254.06, lighting \$255.27, printing \$132.25, binding \$246.24, janitor and heat \$800).

A full year has elapsed in the new building, which has proved itself equal to the demands upon it. More books were bought than in former years, especially additions and replacements, and a good beginning has been made towards a standard reference collection. Of the 775 new books bought, 145 were novels and 58 children's stories. There were 24,005

visitors to the reading room and reference library, an increase of nearly 5000 over the previous year. The historical room, devoted to material relating to Dover and New Hampshire history, is a valuable feature, made more useful by a special analytical catalog.

Duluth (Minn.) P. L. (16th and 17th rpts. — two years ending Jan. 1, 1907.) Added, 1905, 3652 (gifts 175); 1906, 2898 (gifts 146); total 47,679. Issued, home use, 1905, 127,950; 1906, 135,237. New registration, 1906, 2315; total cards in use 17,165. Receipts, 1905, \$14,298.19; expenses \$13,152.45 (salaries \$6025.19, books, periodicals, and binding \$5733.06, fuel \$500); 1906 receipts \$12,579.54; expenses \$11,779.24 (salaries \$6029.40, books, periodicals, and binding \$4407.43, fuel \$400).

The city appropriation was \$4000 short in 1906, which accounts for the falling off in some departments of the work. The juvenile department circulated 32,999 v. in 1905 and 32,429 v. in 1906. Newspaper clippings of importance are cut and filed, and leading articles pasted in a scrap book.

"Duplicate copies of our best children's books," says Miss Poirier, "have been purchased and placed in the schools and outlying districts where the homes are too isolated for children to come to the main library. Ten school buildings, each with a library of about 50 books, were thus supplied. The story hour has been held each alternate Saturday instead of every week as formerly."

During the past year special attention has been paid to the collection of pictures available for work in the schools. A large number of these were mounted on card board with material concerning the pictures placed in envelopes on the back of the cards. The library now contains 2308 v. of Americana, 49 added in 1905 and 118 in 1906. The fund is now nearly exhausted, but provision is to be made for this purpose in the main appropriation.

The branch library at West Duluth has shown the most remarkable growth in its history.

Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L. (3d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906; in local press.) Added 3451; total 23,113. Issued, home use 63,900 (fict., incl. juv. fict., 39,500), of which 23,659 were issued to children. New registration 1187; total cards in force 4972. No. v. repaired 8157; v. bound 2061. At the colored branch 357 v. were added, giving a total of 1750. The circulation was 4337 (juv. 2319), among 459 borrowers. Much has been done to develop reference use of the library, and there is constant help given to the local study clubs. During the winter season 12 free public lectures were held, with good attendance. Explanatory talks, with lantern slides, on historical and geographical subjects, are given to school children on Friday afternoons.

For the last six months of the year the li-

brary was open every week day until 9 p.m., instead of being closed on four days of the week at 7. "The longer hours have promoted a considerable increase in the use of the reading rooms for current periodicals and in the use of the reference library for study.

"To promote the use of good books among the children we have established a special school collection, which now consists of 725 volumes, made up 25 copies of each of 29 different books, suited to the needs of children of the grades from the third to the eighth. These books are good literature, they are among the best books there are for children, and all are in good editions. They are loaned by the library in sets, each set consisting of the 25 copies of a book, to the principals, and the children of a particular grade are each given the opportunity at school, 25 at a time, to take home a copy to read."

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 975 (gifts 110); total 24,525. Issued, home use 52,096; reference use 17,533 v. by 31,979 readers. Receipts not given; expense for books \$496.03.

3952 "pictorials" were circulated in the children's room at an expense of less than \$25. The children's library comprises several sets of cyclopædias, a large dictionary, gazetteers, over 3000 carefully selected juveniles, 205 "pictorials," and also copies of juvenile periodicals. The room has been visited by 9792 children who have temporarily consulted 5411 volumes and drawn 14,910 for home use.

Harvard University L. (Rpt., 1905-6.) The opening of Mr. Lane's report gives an account of the way part of the need for room, set forth in his last report, is being met. The addition being built provides an enlarged delivery room, a small reference and reading room opening from it, three rooms for the staff so that the shelf department and other assistants may be withdrawn from their present quarters in the stack; a room in which rare books and manuscripts can be brought together and in which they may conveniently be used; a map room, which will also serve as a study room; a class room, in which small classes may meet; store rooms in the basement; a lunch room for ladies of the staff, and an hydraulic lift.

In December, 1905, the "Catalogue of English and American chap-books and broadside ballads" was distributed, and in June, 1906, the "Catalogue of the Molière collection" was added to the list of the publications of the library.

The lending to other libraries and the borrowing from them in return increases each year, the lending naturally being much greater on the part of the strongest college library in the country. Mr. Lane points out that the labor of attending to almost daily applications for loans, getting the books together, sending them off, and looking after them on their return is considerable. He states that it is one

of the largest services the library can render to scholarship, and adds his wish that the library might be better equipped for it. He says:

"With a suitable endowment for this service, a small special staff devoted to it, additional purchases directed to facilitate it, so that, with its growth, the rights of students in Cambridge might not suffer, this library might usefully conduct a central lending library for the benefit of all other colleges in America. Such a plan would be of the greatest practical value to all the smaller colleges, and could, I believe, be inaugurated here more economically and with larger results than anywhere else."

The additions for the year are 30,975, making a total of 742,210 volumes in the library, which has also 440,512 pamphlets. The record of gifts is given, and is as usual a large one.

The number of books lent was 56,875, the recorded use in the building 26,558. The number of books lent has declined for three years, a fact that Mr. Lane attributes in part to the smaller number of popular books bought. The number of volumes to which the students have direct access is over 72,000.

"The appointment of Mr. Lichtenstein as assistant in charge of European history marks a new experiment in methods of administration. Heretofore the work of the library has been divided strictly according to processes, rather than by subjects. Orders for new books have been looked up and forwarded by one division of the staff; the books when received have been classified for the shelves by another division; and then have been turned over to a third group of workers to be cataloged. The workers in each group are skilled in the particular processes which belong to their division of the work, but none of them are specialists in any one subject of study, and the books which pass through their hands have to be examined anew by each worker. The new method, now under trial in a limited field, proceeds on different lines. A single person — an expert in his own subject — is responsible for all the processes — the preliminary looking up of the title, the classification of the book when it is received, and finally its cataloging. It may be difficult, under the new method, to secure the same degree of uniformity in the work done, but it is expected that a considerable economy in the time and labor put upon any given book will result. If the experiment is successful, it is to be hoped that the same method may be applied to other departments as fast as the library's means permit."

The department reports are incorporated in the main report.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. The second annual exhibition of paintings by local artists was opened in the library in March. It proved more interesting and drew a larger number of visitors than any former exhibition.

Hopedale, Mass. Bancroft Memorial L. (21st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 434 (gifts 54); total 11,329. Issued, home use 21,461 (an increase of 1582 over 1905; *fact.* 72 per cent.). New registration 260; total cards in use 1046. Receipts \$2705.59; expenses \$2705.50 (books \$542.36, binding \$79.42, salaries \$1060.34, light \$290.41, heat \$331.25, periodicals \$139.35).

Sixty-two per cent. of the school children over 8½ years old hold cards. Reading lists have been issued for all grades. An exhibition of amateur photography was held in December.

Indiana State L. Legislation of great benefit to the library was enacted by the last General Assembly. A legislative reference department was established, insuring the continuance of the work that has been maintained for six months out of a special appropriation. On April 1, 1907, a sufficient amount became available to conduct the new department up to the next fiscal year, Oct. 1. Thereafter the appropriation is large enough to employ help and purchase material and publications for this enlargement of the state library. The appropriations are larger than heretofore. There is an increase of \$1500 in the books and binding fund, and of \$300 in the office expense fund. The amount for reorganization and Indiana archives is also larger by \$300.

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Guiteau L. (5th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1907.) Added 528 (gifts 131); total not given. Issued, home use 18,129. Readers 5141.

A children's room is greatly needed.

Jacksonville (Fla.) F. P. L. (2d rpt., 1906.) Added 2996; total 12,130. Issued, home use, white adult 57,566; white juvenile 22,584; colored 6496; total 86,646 (*fact.* 75 per cent.). Registration, 1906, 2347 (children 562); registration, 1905, 3761; total 6108. Receipts \$8354.77 (taxes \$6475.53, other sources \$1879.24). Expenses \$7791.34 (salaries \$3679.70, periodicals \$229.97, light \$215.03, binding \$129.78, books \$1993.88).

This is the first report in which a full year's operations are recorded, the library having been opened June 1, 1905. All departments show steady and consistent growth. The principal event of the year was the establishment of a children's department, in which citizens aided by contributing \$1000 for new children's books, and also pictures and furniture.

"One of the most gratifying features of the year's work has been the very large increase in the amount of reference work. . . . A very considerable work with the schools has been done. . . . Comparatively few of the colored people use the library compared with the number in town. If the time should come when a special branch could be provided for them, undoubtedly the colored people would use the books more freely and to better ad-

vantage. . . . The library has been open a part of every day since its initial opening."

Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on April 17.

Lancaster (Mass.) Town L. (44th rpt.—year ending Feb. 1, 1907.) Added 1047 (gifts 245); total 34,037. Issued, home use 16,199 (an increase of nearly 2000 over the highest previous circulation). New registration 134; total 1828. Receipts \$2309.57; expenses \$2309.57 (books \$1072.58, periodicals \$137.95, binding \$217.23).

Report includes classified and author list of accessions of the year.

Leominster (Mass.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1907.) Added 747 (gifts 88); total 22,950. Issued, home use 38,538. Total cards in use 7640. Receipts \$3748.97; expenses \$3634.32 (salaries \$1730.75, books \$561.88, binding \$213.60, light \$197.80, heat \$320).

Fifteen feet of double steel stacks have been placed in the stack room. There are now 9578 books cataloged under the card system.

"In order to assure closer co-operation between the library and the schools, the library staff gave an informal reception and 'afternoon among books' to the school teachers. The spirit created has been of invaluable assistance in the school work.

"The need of a children's room has been keenly felt for a long time, and this year we developed one at very small expense by using a corner of the reading room for a reference room and taking the old reference room for the children. A book-lovers' league has been organized to teach careful handling of the books, each member signing a pledge: 'I will have clean hands and will return all books in good condition with no pen or pencil marks, no torn leaves and no stain of any kind.' The books are receiving far better treatment than before."

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. (18th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1906.) Added 6910; total 102,526. Issued, home use 675,015 (*fact.* 295,554; *juv. fact.* 95,577, bound and unbound magazines 76,435). Live membership 31,336. Receipts \$86,768.50; expenses \$82,897.81 (salaries \$41,227.79, books \$6958.61, periodicals \$1763, binding \$1599.10, rent \$11,760, printing \$940.92, lighting \$417.35, furniture and fixtures \$6564.63).

Mr. Lummis describes this, his second report, as "the plain language of an untrained librarian after 16 months' 'breaking in.'" It is a substantial volume of 94 pages, with floor plans and numerous illustrations, presenting opinion, comment and record on so great a mass of library detail that summarizing is difficult. As in his preceding report, Mr. Lummis writes with magnetism, strong convictions, and with a breeziness not usually

characteristic of official documents. Taken broadly, the report indicates an earnest desire to make the library more valuable, to systematize and improve the administrative force, and to arouse fuller public recognition of its value; on the other hand, it emphasizes as remarkable innovations various practices common to many libraries (such as a yearly inventory of stock, accurate registration methods, exhibits of rare books, etc.), and it shows a somewhat exaggerated style, as in the mention of "a magnificent reading room" with 12 tables and 99 chairs.

Naturally, the chief event of the year was the installation of the library in new quarters, in April, 1906, noted at the time in these columns. These are a great improvement over the crowded unsanitary rooms in the city hall, giving adequate space, ample light and good ventilation. They are, however, to be regarded only as temporary, for the greatest need of the library is a building of its own, and this seems likely to be assured in the not distant future. The decision at the public election in December, 1904, to erect a library building in the Central Park was sustained by the supreme court in October, 1906, and means by which the necessary funds may be secured are now under consideration by the board. The extra expenses incurred for furniture, fixtures, and other removal costs considerably curtailed the funds for new books, the additions for the year having been the smallest since 1899. It is stated, however, that large economy in bookbuying has been effected. "Several hundred standard works duplicated for the library and its branches have been purchased at one-quarter of the price the same editions formerly cost us. As to current fiction for the duplicate list, we secured (by competitive bids) a discount of 40½ per cent. for 759 v.; and a standing discount of 36 per cent. for all fiction." A pay collection of duplicate fiction has been established (opened in January, 1907) and proves satisfactory and popular. Works of several authors formerly not contained in the library have been placed on the shelves — among them "St. Elmo" and all other novels of Miss Evans; "likewise the works of Mary Jane Holmes; likewise many works sent to purgatory because they were about Mormonism, Christian Science, and various other isms." In this connection Mr. Lummis says: "If a person wishes to read trash — an adult person — it is probably his (or her) large American privilege. There are hundreds of volumes (by scores of authors) now on these shelves, which, in my judgment, are mere 'rot' — and this is the judgment of the literary world. If I were bedridden and had nothing to read but these I would turn away my face, and borrow a pencil to disfigure the wall paper, as a superior mental occupation. But a public library is supported by all the public, and within lawful and financial limits, all the people are entitled to be

able to read here what their appetite calls for. The personal creed, politics or literary taste of a manager of books should not be allowed to play czar to the users of books. Outside the juvenile department — in which the librarian is bound to assume paternal responsibility — there is only one safe general line of prohibition, and that is the line of decency."

Loss of books in 1905 is given as 2088 v. The large proportions of loss and theft led in July to the closing of the open shelves in the reference and general reading rooms, as they had been for many years closed in the fiction and juvenile departments. These losses, Mr. Lummis says, are unconfessed by most public libraries, and he also speaks frankly on the subject of fiction circulation, pointing out that the ordinary classification of circulation "obviously aims to hide the enormous abuse of public libraries for mere diversion, and to pretend to a higher standard for reading than exists in fact." Analyzing fairly the contents of magazines, and including as fiction the fairy tales, and fictional literature placed in the "classes," he estimates that 70.3 per cent. of the total home circulation is honestly to be classed with fiction — "that is, reading for amusement only."

The reorganization and reclassification of the administrative force of the library has been continued, making in all 15 departments. It is interesting to note that while the cataloging work is organized as a department of the first class, "the mere clerical work of classifying new books, as they come into the library, has been made a department of the second class." This view of classifying as unimportant and subordinate routine is in curious contrast to the statement that no worn volume is sent to the bindery without the librarian's personal inspection and "o. k." A feature of the reorganization of the staff is the establishment of a "library senate," composed of the librarian, the heads of all departments and their first assistants, and three general assistants chosen by vote of their associates. Meetings are held twice a month, when reports are presented from each department, the work of the library is discussed, and recommendations made and voted upon. There are officers, a constitution and by-laws, and this formalization of the "staff meeting" or "council" plan, in vogue in a number of public libraries, has been most successful. Of it Mr. Lummis says: "This advisory body has proved its utility. It has made at every meeting suggestions and criticisms which have long been needed. It has made its recommendations (always in writing) not only to the librarian and the board, but to the civil service commission — and always with dignity and good sense. It has not once made a silly or unbusinesslike suggestion, and its recommendations have been unanimously approved."

Other matters discussed in the report may be only briefly noted, among them the sys-

tematization, indexing, dating and signing of all reports, notices and instructions to the staff; use of typewriters and stenographers; development of the literature department, and increase of reference facilities; making available the public document collection; designation of two attendants to act as guides, or "walking information desks;" transfer of the school department (largely supplementary reading) to the charge of the board of education, in co-operation with the public library; institution of a special autograph collection of prominent persons; arrangement for exhibits of rare or interesting books belonging to the library; reorganization of the branch system; reduction in number of books sent to bindery; formulation of a civil service classification for the library force. On all these subjects, and many more, there are characteristic comments and explanations.

The considerable increase in salaries made under the present administration is referred to, and it is pointed out that a still larger increase is deserved. It is recommended that salaries should be graded as follows: principals of departments, not less than \$60 a month; permanent assistants, not less than \$55 a month; attendants of one year's satisfactory service and new attendants who come certified from a former larger library salary and have given six months' satisfactory service, not less than \$40 a month. Mr. Lummis' arguments on the matter are sound, and he adds: "From the financial standpoint I fear that this is the best we can do; I am convinced that from the administrative standpoint it is the least we can decently do. The chief thing is that we cannot afford to make this a sweat shop." The spirit that he would instill into library service is expressed as follows: "We have found no millionaires; we cannot expect to compete in books and binding with the richest libraries in the greatest cities, with their \$5,000,000 buildings and \$5,000,000 stock. But we can have, and I wish you to help me to make, the best library in the world, not only of its size, but of any size, in the cheerfulness, courtesy, accuracy, and promptness with which every patron is given what he desires of anything this library has. Don't wait for any one to wake you up—look for a chance to be helpful. We do not have to ask any rich man to give us that. It is in our own hands. If any one becomes impatient with you, that is the time for you to be patient. If you meet discourtesy, increase your own manners. The best capital in the world, in any profession, is consideration. It is also the first duty of all who serve the public."

Following the librarian's report are brief signed reports from the heads of departments; "some comparative statistics of American public libraries;" constitution, by-laws and portraits of the "library senate."

In *Out West* for February Mr. Lummis contributed to his editorial department "The

lion's den," an extended and vigorous defence of the Los Angeles Public Library, regarding the press discussions and criticisms of the changes in administration and other matters of library policy. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Dockweiler, senior member of the library board, and expressed his own determination to work unceasingly for the development of the library.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. (2d rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1906.) Added (accessioned) 8854; total in main lib. and branches 83,214. Issued, home use 320,788 (fact. 75 per cent.). Total registration 20,800, of which 5279 is juvenile.

This is the first report to cover the operations of a full year. It records much activity, increased use, and more systematized administration. There are now three branches (including the colored branch) in operation; work on the new building is well advanced; and Sunday opening of the branches has been instituted. The staff has been increased by four, making a total of 36. Regular instruction in library economy by the heads of the reference and cataloging departments is given to a class of 20 of the staff, meeting for an hour once a week. "Most of our assistants came to us without any knowledge of library methods. This course was of great value in giving them a better insight into the organization of the library, the importance and interdependence of the various departments and the need of hearty co-operation between them." A simple system of civil service, with examinations, is recommended, to obviate existing difficulties in the selection of assistants. Reports from the heads of the various departments give detailed record of the library's work. In the circulation department the open shelves prove steadily popular, 94 per cent. of the adult circulation being from the collection of 10,000 v. there displayed; the greatest need in this department is an assistant to act as "library hostess," introducing books and readers with tact and knowledge. The reference department reports a large volume of work. A local scrap book of library history is kept. Reference books are lent, when needed, over nights or for a Sunday, for home and school use, and addresses have been given by the reference librarian to clubs and other organizations.

The report contains several illustrations.

Lowell (Mass.) City L. (62d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 1544 (gifts 72); total 71,355. Issued, home use 109,013 (fact. 72 per cent.); reference use 8529. New registration 1649; total registration 31,440. Receipts \$13,361.45; expenses \$13,351.02 (salaries \$9209.21, light \$1721.14, binding \$636.05, books \$359.24, periodicals \$866.96).

Protest is again made with regard to the city's appropriation of \$3000 less than the usual amount during the past two years, be-

cause of the income from the Davis fund. The standard library of 976 v. has been established by means of this fund, and it is hoped to establish an industrial library, for those interested in the textile industries of the city.

The ventilation of the library building is in need of improvement, as the great part of the air used comes from the cellar.

Ludlow, Vt. Fletcher Memorial L. (5th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 308 (gifts 21); total 8329. Issued, home use 16,346 (fiction 65 per cent.). Increase over 1905 of 1302.

The teachers of the graded schools and the librarian have prepared, for supplementary reading, a list of books adapted to each grade. Two or three of the best books for each grade are starred.

Mansfield, O. Memorial L. Association. (10th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 675 (fiction 194); total 13,286. Issued, home use, 48,902. New registration 340; total registration 7340. Receipts \$2520; expenditures \$2508 (salaries \$1260; books \$482.49, binding \$142.50, light \$162.91).

Effective work has been done in the "story hour" for children under 12. The new building, now nearing completion, will greatly facilitate this and the other work of the library.

Maryland State L. The note in April L. J. regarding a proposed bill increasing the salary of the state librarian was an error. As the Maryland legislature does not meet this year, no such measure has been considered.

Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L. (5th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 2845 (1799 juv.); total 32,796. Issued, home use 101,205, of which 38,400 was through the schools (fict. 37,612, juv. fict. 13,165). Total no. borrowers 10,216. Receipts \$10,000; expenses \$10,000 (salaries \$5382.50, books \$1783.56, binding \$513.45, periodicals \$462.10, janitor \$540).

"During the year 1906 there were loaned by the library 101,205 books. Estimating the value of these books at the low average price of \$1 per volume, it will be seen that the library enabled people of Nashville to read \$101,205 worth of books during the year without cost to themselves. This is a pretty good paying percentage on the investment of \$10,000 appropriated by the city."

New Jersey library institute. The New Jersey Library Association and the Cranford Library Association held an institute in the Presbyterian Chapel at Cranford, N. J., on the evening of May 6. The meeting was wholly informal and non-local in character, being given to the discussion of free public libraries in general. Among the speakers

were Mr. Salters Storrs Clark and Mr. James D. Clark, of Westfield; Miss Wildman, of Madison; Miss Van de Carr, of Newark, and Miss Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Library Commission.

New London (Ct.) P. L. (16th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1907.) Added 1790; total 23,821. Circulation 84,837.

A children's room was opened June 23, 1906, in a house adjoining the library. It contains 2500 v., has a registration of 1085, and circulated 23,000 v. Total attendance at story hour begun Oct. 16 was 1023. A series of "Library talks" was begun in January, 1906.

New York. Gen. Society of Mechanics' and Tradesmen's L. Added 1662; total 99,415, of which 82,629 are in the circulating section, 15,884 in the De Milt (reference) section, and 902 in the Slade architectural section. Circulation 52,188. Membership 1906, 1909.

The library has not regained the circulation lost during the reconstruction of the building, and in view of the other library facilities of the city it is believed that such use will remain "of a very conservative nature."

New York. Metropolitan Museum of Art L. The report of the museum for 1906 (in its *Bulletin*, April) notes accessions of 2767 v. to the library, which contains a total of 12,767 v. The photograph collection numbers over 14,000, of which 12,000 were added during the year. This collection is being arranged and mounted for public use. In the selection of books it has been the desire to strengthen all the departments of the fine and industrial arts, to develop the reference usefulness of the collection. "It is not the desire of the museum to compete with or duplicate the popularizing work of the New York Public Library, but to provide a place where students, including the officials of the museum, and visitors generally, may pursue their literary investigations in subjects connected with the arts represented in its collections."

New York P. L. The contract for the interior finishing of the new library building was awarded on April 18 to the John Pierce Co., whose bid was \$3,330,000. This will bring the total cost of the building to \$10,000,000.

In the print department there is shown, for the month of May, an exhibition of bookplates and other engravings by the late Edwin Davis French.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. A forestry exhibition was opened at the library on April 12, New Jersey's arbor day. It included pictures of trees notable for their size, age, beauty, rarity, or historic and literary associations; pictures of leaves, flowers and fruit of trees; pictures illustrating cultivation, transplanting, pruning, and protecting of trees; pictures illustrating proper and improper methods of

lumbering; pictures of insect enemies of trees; pictures of streets, parks and gardens adorned with trees, and of the great forests of the country. There were also maps showing our national forests, and others showing the distribution of trees in New Jersey and in the country at large. In cases or on the walls were shown injurious insects with leaves, bark and wood on which they have worked; reproductions in wax of flowers and blossoms; leaves of many kinds; a collection of freshly cut branches from fifty different kinds of evergreens; samples of wood; material illustrating papermaking, and many of the products of trees, like turpentine, varnish, gums, cork, and India rubber.

Newton (Mass.) F. L. (Rpt., year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 1872; total 68,529. Issued, home use 167,739 (an increase of 9421 over 1905). New registration 2495; total registration since May 1, 1905, 7711. Receipts \$14,346.40; expenses \$14,324.11 (salaries \$6694.19, books \$2142.38, binding \$661.60, light \$497.75, fuel \$322.40).

Factory workers in the Nonantum district have collected \$900 for the purpose of establishing a branch library there. In July a branch was opened on Watertown street, and in the masonic building in Newtonville. The library now delivers books to six branches, five agencies, 23 public schools, and 11 private schools. 128 books were lost and not paid for during the year. This number may be due to the fact that owing to a reclassification the library has not been thoroughly examined since 1902.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (29th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 5902, total, 123,895, of which 1225 are at the Sprague House branch. Issued, home use 130,702 (fict., incl. juv., 51.27 per cent.). New registration 7267; total cards in use 17,743. Receipts \$49,189.12; expenses \$42,748.39 (books \$6997.80, binding \$1976.48).

Co-operation with the city schools has been extended. The upper classes of all the 16 grammar schools have visited the library, including more than 1800 children, and the children's librarian has given 30 familiar talks to the children, regarding the use of the library. In the lecture room there have been 15 exhibits, with a recorded attendance of 20,113. The standard library has had a recorded attendance of 8788. From the industrial library 6002 v. were issued for home use; 812 v. were added to this collection, of which 105 were trade catalogs. A gift of \$125 was made to this collection by the local Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade, to go toward the completion of the library's set of the U. S. patent specifications and drawings.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. On April 12 the board adopted a plan for selecting an architect and for a design for the proposed central li-

brary building. A competition will be held, limited to nine architects, five from St. Louis and four from New York; plans are to be submitted early in June, and a special jury, to be composed of two members of the board and three architects, to be approved by the competitors, will pass upon the plans, but the final award will be made by the library board. The building will cost about \$1,200,000.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. (18th rpt., 1906.) Added 2386; total 48,276. Issued, home use 94,079 (fict. 79.03 per cent.). New registration 856. Reading and reference use 6262; Sunday use 3441.

The library has received from William H. Gove the valuable gift of the library on short-hand collected by Alexander Paterson, of Barnsley, England. There are 224 volumes, including many of the scarce "classics" of shorthand.

"A comparison with previous reports shows that while the number of volumes added (2386) exceeds the number recorded for several years past, the net gain is less than 1000 volumes. This does not indicate any real diminution of the resources of the library. The limitation of space as well as a consideration of the best interests of our readers has led to a discarding of several hundred volumes which had outlived their usefulness. These books were little read and their absence will not be noticed, while their room is needed for new publications. An antiquated book is often a positive disadvantage in a popular circulating library, as borrowers may read it without realizing that the information it contains is completely out of date. When there are good, modern, revised editions they have been substituted for the old editions. In fact, such a replacement of old editions is continually necessary, particularly in the classes of science and the useful arts."

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. The library trustees have decided to build temporary quarters on the library site selected some time ago, on the block bounded by Van Ness avenue, Franklin, Fell and Hayes streets, awaiting the construction of the permanent library building. The temporary building will not interfere with the construction of the permanent one. The plans contemplate a two-story main building, with office, trustees' and secretary's rooms, work room, space for book stacks, and two one-story annexes containing reading and reference rooms. The capacity of the book stacks will be 90,000 volumes. This will relieve the present congested condition of the library, which is being rapidly rehabilitated.

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. A brief historical sketch of the library, with a calendar of events, is given in its *Bulletin* for March, p. 216-218.

Sicour City (Ia.) P. L. (Rpt., year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 1577 (gifts, incl. govt.

documents 336); total 22,190. Issued, home use 59,374 (fict. 49 per cent.; juv. 36 per cent.). New registration 1314. Receipts \$7566.98; expenses \$5776.13 (salaries \$3067.30, books \$1185.88, periodicals \$432.47, binding \$352.10).

The report contains a short history of the library, 1893-1906, and has a number of illustrations.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (41st rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1906.) Added 1515 (gifts 261); total 52,983. Issued, home use 59,491 (fict. 50 per cent.; juv. 20 per cent.). New registration 597; total cards in use 7242. Receipts \$9107.20; expenses \$9107.20 (books \$1997.58, salaries \$3968.57, coal, fuel and water \$585.10, binding \$653.85, gas and fixtures \$1896).

A graded list of supplementary reading books for the use of schools is being made. A children's room is needed.

Toledo (O.) P. L. (32d rpt., 1906.) Added 8094 (gifts 1275); total 72,853. Issued, home use 280,281 (an increase over 1905 of 13.8 per cent.). New registration 3653; total cards in use 18,931 (a little over 10 per cent. of the population).

Mr. Sewall's report is one of considerable success under great financial difficulties. The appropriation allowed the library by the city council is so small as to have called for editorials from the *Toledo Blade* under the head "mistaken economy" — these are quoted. The salary totals in other libraries, it is pointed out, average about one-sixteenth of the circulation, but here they amount to only about one-twenty-fourth.

The administrative practice has been considerably changed. Notwithstanding an increase of 100 per cent. in extension work, the circulation of the children's room fell off only 3.1 per cent. The librarian reports the possibility of a creditable medical library whenever room is provided. Mechanics, manufacturers and practical workers come to the library in numbers for practical information as to their trades.

Particular emphasis is laid on the relation between the library and the schools, with which it has co-operated to a great extent. The books are chosen by teachers and kept in the schools. Letters of commendation from seven principals are published. An interesting report.

University of California, Berkeley. The board of regents at a meeting on April 9 approved the plans of architect John Galen Howard for a handsome library building, to be erected on the campus, and work will begin at once. The sum of \$575,000 will be used in the construction of the front half of the building, the remainder to be completed some years hence. Funds will be used from the bequest of \$630,000 made by the late Charles F. Doe.

The library will be built in the same manner as California Hall and the mining building, the material being white granite, with red tile roof and copper. No wood will be used. The building, when finished, will cover a space 200 feet square, and will face the botanical gardens and conservatory. A classic design will be followed in the architecture, and its principal features will be the imposing front colonnade of Corinthian columns and a splendid doorway. The library, when half finished, will accommodate 250,000 volumes. There will be three reading rooms, the largest seating 400 students. Administrative offices, seminar and cataloging rooms will be provided for.

University of Texas L., Austin. (Rpt.; in Bulletin no. 84, 12th rpt. of Board of Regents, Nov., 1906.) Added 1721; total 51,513. Total v. cataloged 30,055. No record is kept of the use of books in the library or the number of student users, but 15,826 v. were circulated for use outside the library. Inter-library loans of books were made to numerous Texas libraries and to individuals. The library training class has been continued.

Virginia State L., Richmond. The recent investigation of the administration of John P. Kennedy, state librarian, reviewed in April L. J., was closed on April 9, when the library board announced its decision in the matter. The board met, as had been announced, for its final session on April 8, but after a continuous session of five hours adjourned until the following day, when a majority report, sustaining Mr. Kennedy and declining to accept his resignation was made public, signed by three members. A minority report, of two members, was also set forth, in the form of a resolution, accepting Mr. Kennedy's resignation.

The decision of the board is conveyed in a careful and extended review of every detail of the investigation, addressed to the governor. It begins with an account of the investigation into the price and character of the books chosen for the travelling libraries, which was a result of the legislative inquiry into prices of school books, and states that "while there are some statements that a few books, similar in material and make-up, could have been bought more cheaply, yet an examination of the testimony will show that these statements were unreliable, because not based upon accurate data for comparison. The far greater weight of the evidence clearly shows that the state got full value for every book purchased for the general travelling libraries, and the school travelling libraries, with the possible exception of two or three books. The number of books purchased for the two systems of travelling libraries is 3739." The librarian acted with true economy in requiring good type, good paper and substantial bindings, and

his purchasing was done "not only honestly, but judiciously. The state has been benefited by his ability and absolute integrity in the purchases. There is no justification whatever for any suspicion that he has acted in any manner, in such purchases, except for the interest of the state. Any criticism of the librarian's conduct in these purchases is unwarranted by the facts and is unjust."

The charge that "a northern publishing house" had offered Mr. Kennedy \$2500 for a history of Virginia is examined in detail; it is pointed out that the question "is not one involving the question of 'graft,' but whether he had made a misleading statement," and the opinion of the board is that the evidence does not prove that any such offer was ever mentioned by Mr. Kennedy and that undue importance has been attached to the matter. The charge that a manuscript relating to Virginia history had been bought by Mr. Kennedy as state librarian and later sold by him at an advanced price, is regarded as undeserving of consideration, as the manuscript was bought personally, with the consent of the board, after the board had refused to purchase it for the library. As to the purchase, and later sale of a copy of Burk's "History of Virginia," it is pointed out that the purchase was a personal one, and that the books were not offered to the library because from one or two of the volumes some pages were missing.

The report refers with much appreciation to the work that Mr. Kennedy has done to improve and develop the state library. "When he took charge of it, it was nothing more than a collection of books upon shelves, not arranged according to recognized library rules, nor indexed, nor cataloged in any manner which would allow the ready finding of the books. To-day, considering the means at the library's command and the force that the librarian is enabled to employ, the improvement is such as to meet with the strong approval and appreciation of those acquainted with its former and its present conditions." Among the improvements he has brought about are the extension of library privileges to individuals and institutions throughout the state, travelling libraries, and the sending out of books for the blind. "Under his management there have been published several books, valuable as shedding light upon Virginia history. To the work of preparing the copy for these publications, and of properly editing the same, he has freely given of his time after office hours, devoting many nights to the accomplishment of the object. For this extra labor he has never asked nor received any compensation. By so doing he saved the state money which was appropriated for the purpose." In conclusion, the board states that "knowing personally of the great service that Mr. Kennedy, as librarian, has done the state, and knowing that he has not only faithfully discharged his duties, but has been untiring in his efforts to

make the library beneficial to the whole state, it has declined to accept his resignation."

The resolution signed by the minority of the board sets forth that as regards the purchase of books for travelling libraries, it is of the opinion that these purchases were made with discretion and judgment; "that in the execution of this difficult task the librarian exercised fidelity and industry, and that he is free from any blame that may attach to the said purchase; and that these statements are fully borne out by the evidence;" that, as regards the alleged offer to write a history of Virginia, "no obloquy of any kind attaches to him;" that the transaction regarding the purchase and sale of Burk's "History of Virginia" "was an unfortunate one, and . . . serves to illustrate how a traffic in books by a state librarian, if indulged in for his own profit, may easily become extremely improper and dangerous;" and that the testimony given in the course of the investigation "discloses a lack of harmony between the librarian and all save one of his official staff, which does not seem calculated to insure a successful continuance and an enlarged usefulness of the library work."

Washington, D. C. Office of Superintendent of Documents. Miss Eleanor Buynitzky and Miss Rosamond K. Stickney, of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, and Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Hegeman, of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, have been appointed catalogers in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, at \$900 a year.

Worcester (Mass.) County Law L. (9th rpt.—year ending March 15, 1907.) Added 800; total 24,828. 21,982 v. were used by 3011 readers, a considerable increase over the preceding year.

"The library has been used continuously by all classes of legal readers. The number of lay readers is increasing slowly. Our circulation system continues to be of much service not only to those members of the bar living and doing business in Worcester, but also to those residing and practicing in other parts of the county."

Dr. Wire gives a detailed exposition of the methods employed in rounding out the collection and filling deficient periodical sets, and in the binding and repairing work, which is of much practical interest.

FOREIGN

German librarians' annual meeting. The annual meeting of the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare will be held in Bamberg, near Nürnberg, on May 23-25. It was originally intended to hold the meeting in Würzburg, but the sudden death of Dr. Dietrich Kerler necessitated a change of plans. Sessions will be held on May 23 and 24, with an excursion on May 25. Among the subjects to be dis-

cussed are: The Royal Library in Bamberg and its manuscripts, by H. Fischer; History of printing in Bamberg, by K. Schottenloher; Weaknesses in the classification and filing of pamphlets, by K. Geiger; Bureaus of information in German libraries and their search-lists, by R. Fick.

Swiss librarians' meeting. The meeting of the association of Swiss librarians was held in Geneva on April 20 and 21. The first meeting was on the afternoon of April 20 in the hall of the Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie, near the Cathédrale de St. Pierre; the second was held in the reading room of the Bibliothèque Publique.

Ontario, Canada. The report of the inspector of public libraries on the libraries of the province for the year ending Dec. 31, 1905, makes its belated appearance in pamphlet form as Appendix H to the 1906 report of the Minister of Education. It contains statistics of the Ontario libraries and numerous interesting illustrations and plans of new buildings. Although its late publication impairs its value for up-to-date reference, it forms a useful and encouraging record of library progress.

Paris, Bibliothèque de l'École des Beaux-Arts. In the *Bulletin des Bibliophile et du Bibliothécaire* for March is an article entitled "A new Libri," giving particulars of serious thefts committed from the library of the École des Beaux-Arts by a government architect and chevalier of the Legion of Honor, M. Thomas, recently deceased. It appears that M. Thomas, in his capacity as government architect, had ready access to the library, and that he profited by this privilege to purloin a number of valuable books from the Lesoufâché collection. In addition he cut or tore out, according to the degree of haste imposed, the illustrations contained in the stolen volumes. Some of the stolen books have been returned, but there is reason to believe that this "new Libri" had other fields of operation, and that other valuable works stolen by him were sent to Germany. It is pointed out, as a piece of culpable negligence, that M. Thomas, though deprived of his position of architect of the Grand Palais on account of serious errors in his work, was allowed to maintain a similar post in connection with the National Archives. In this latter capacity he is said to have used the liberty of access permitted him, to appropriate ancient carvings, iron work and other objects, which were later used in his own chateau, in Sologne. A judicial investigation into the matter has been begun, under a motion introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on March 15.

South Australia P. L., Museum and Art Gallery, Adelaide. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 5352 (gifts 1179); total 60,655. Visitors 95,817; average daily 288; Sunday 155. Receipts £12,738 9s. 1d.; expenditures £12,268 2s. 9d.

The present building "has long been inefficient for the requirements of the Adelaide Circulating Library and the affiliated societies, and that fact, and the necessity for providing shelving for the valuable York Gate Library, compelled the board to ask for an extension of the existing accommodation. Accordingly the government decided to have plans prepared for important additions to the structure. The new building has been commenced, and on its completion the various affiliated societies will occupy commodious rooms." At present the affiliated institutions comprise: 1, the South Australian Society of Arts, with its branches (a) the South Australian Photographic Society; (b) the South Australian Institute of Architects; 2, the Royal Society of South Australia, with its (a) Microscopical, (b) Field Naturalists', and (c) Malacological sections; 3, the Adelaide Circulating Library; 4, the Astronomical Society of South Australia; 5, the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch); also 175 urban, suburban, and country institutes.

"The board have authorized the compilation of a complete bibliography of South Australia. This important work will be carried out by the library staff, under the direction of a special committee." Mr. W. A. Stobie, librarian of the Upper Norwood Public Libraries, England, has been appointed chief cataloging clerk.

Practical Notes

BOOK-BINDING MACHINE. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, March 19, 1907. 127:1161-1162.)

12 claims are allowed for this article.

HIMES, Charles F. Treatment of written historical documents for preservation. (*In Journal* of the Franklin Institute, March, 1907. 163:161-163.)

This article is of special interest to those libraries that preserve many manuscripts.

HOLDEN PATENT BOOK COVER Co., Springfield, Mass., have covers of durable leatherette, especially suitable for school books, but available also for library use as temporary coverings. These are cut for folding and gumming, so as to adjust readily to books of different sizes, and may be quickly put on.

MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS. At the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, according to the last (50th) report, the mounting of photographs is done in the approved modern fashion with hot glue, which is allowed to cool on the photograph for half an hour before it is laid on the mount. It is then put in a press, and the result is an absolutely flat picture which it is believed will not curl under the most trying circumstances.

Gifts and Bequests

Buffalo P. L. The German Young Men's Association has presented its library of 10,000 volumes to the Public Library.

Camden (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has received from the children of the late William J. Sewell his valuable library. The collection is to be kept intact.

Hatboro, Ind. Union L. Co. By the will of the late Frank H. Fretz, of Philadelphia, the library receives a bequest of \$1000.

Jenkintown, Pa. Abington L. Assoc. A site for the \$15,000 library building offered to the association by Clement B. Newbold, of Jenkintown, has been given to the association by Henry K. Wait, J. C. Wyman, John Kenworthy and T. B. Culver.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. J. M. Mathews has presented to the library 800 medical books, to form a nucleus of a medical department.

New York P. L. Jacob H. Schiff has given \$5000 for the purchase of Semitic literature.

St. Albans (Vt.) F. P. L. A gift of \$5000 in bonds has been made to the library, to be known as the Houghton fund, the interest only to be used, for the purchase of books.

Stratford (Ct.) L. Assoc. By the will of the late Nehemiah O. Gorman the library receives a bequest of \$500.

Swarthmore (Pa.) College L. The library of Dr. William H. Appleton, consisting of 4000 volumes, has been purchased by Phi Beta Kappa and presented to the Carnegie library of the college. The collection includes many first editions and Italian books, and is to be known as the William Hyde Appleton Library.

Vergennes City, Vt. By the will of the late William G. Bixby between \$100,000 and \$150,000 is left for the establishment and maintenance of a public library.

Wellsville (N. Y.) P. L. David A. Howe, of Williamsport, has offered \$15,000 for a new library building, and has promised a testamentary endowment fund.

Yale University L., New Haven, Ct. Among the bequests in the will of William C. Egleson, of New York, is one of \$100,000, to establish a fund for the purchase of standard works and rare editions for the library.

Carnegie library gifts

Anderson, S. C. April, increase to \$17,500.

Auburn (Cal.) P. L. March, \$10,000.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. \$500,000 for branches. Accepted by city council April

22. Action by the legislature is necessary to permit the city to appropriate money for library maintenance.

Bethany College L., Lindsborg, Kan. April, \$20,000. No conditions.

Ladysmith, Wis. April, \$10,000.

Ligonier, Ind. April, \$9000.

Lincoln (Neb.) P. L. April, \$10,000, for a branch, to be located in East Lincoln.

Loveland, Colo. April, \$10,000.

Oklahoma City, Ok. April, \$25,000 additional, for extension to building.

Paso Robles, Cal. April, \$10,000.

Provo (Utah) F. P. L. April, \$17,500.

Salinas, Cal. March, \$10,000.

Watervliet, N. Y. April, \$20,000.

West Somerville, Mass. April, \$25,000.

Librarians

ARNOLD, Miss Lilian B., assistant organizer for the Indiana Public Library Commission, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie-Stout Public Library, Dubuque, Ia., succeeding Miss Bessie S. Smith. Miss Arnold was president of the Indiana Library Association in 1906.

HOWELL, Edward A., was on April 8 elected librarian of the Reading (Pa.) Public Library, succeeding the late Albert R. Durham. Mr. Howell is a resident of Reading, where he has held various political positions, having been a member of the common council, city clerk, and clerk of the water board. For four years he was president of the school board.

LEWIS, Mr. George L., New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed librarian of the Westfield (Mass.) Public Library.

PALMER, Miss Margaret, librarian of the Rochester (Minn.) Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Grace Edwards.

ROSS, Miss Georgette, New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed assistant children's librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library.

VITZ, Carl P. P., New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed assistant librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library.

WRIGHT, Miss Rebecca W., New York State Library School, 1905, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF OTTAWA. List of English fiction, incl. juvenile fiction, 1907. [Ottawa, Can., 1907.] 80 p. O.
Adult and juvenile fiction listed separately.

The CLEVELAND (O.) PUBLIC LIBRARY has recently issued a number of useful lists and leaflets, including selected lists on practical philanthropy, college reading (covering works on American colleges and stories of college life), and children's reference list on English history.

DAYTON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM. Manual; cont. a selected list of 600 of the best books for children; a list of stories for children under 12; library information for teachers in the Dayton grade schools. 2d ed. Dayton, O., 1907. 36 p. O. 10 c.

JAST, L. Stanley. A classification of library economy and office papers. London, Library Supply Co., 1907. 4+56 p. O.

Reprinted from Brown's "Subject classification," reviewed in L. J., 31:836-838.

The SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY *Bulletin* for April contains a list of Finnish books (58 titles), purchased at the request of the local Finnish Literary Society, with funds largely contributed by that society.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. Subject catalog of the science library in Marischal College. Aberdeen, University Press, 1906. 320+112 p. O.

The most interesting thing about this publication is the variation on the D. C. The author says: "Mr. Dewey divides books into 10 main classes, which are numbered as decimal fractions of the sum total of printed matters regarding unity (1)." This is a new and startling concept of the D. C., and this, combined with suggestions from the Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels gives a weird look to the familiar notation. ".565.393" appears all in one long sequence as ".565393" and being a publication of the Palæontological Society written by one Woodward, the full call number is "P. S. .565393 Woo." The cataloging shows a most judicious shortening of titles. Cross references are indicated by a system of italic numbering. Medical jurisprudence is the same for law and medicine and has the law numbering. Subject indexes are good, author indexes unusually full. Typography and presswork is excellent. The whole work is creditable to Mr. Anderson, who as librarian of the university is editor of the university publica-

tions. He is also, according to the list given, author of a number of the latter, and is to be congratulated on his success. G. E. W.

WORCESTER COUNTY LAW LIBRARY. Numbering tables: Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia state reports. Worcester, Mass., 1907.
Valuable for reference to all law librarians.

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- MENDELSSOHN. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix. Thirty piano compositions; ed. by Percy Goetschius. Bost., Oliver Ditson Co., [1907.] 14+188 p. (Musicians' library.) 4°. Bibliography.
- MEREDITH, GEORGE. Esdaile, A. J. K. Bibliography of the writings in prose and verse of George Meredith. London, Routledge, 1907. 69 p. 8°. (*In* Literary year book, 1907.)
- OLD TESTAMENT HEROES. Keedy, J. L. Teachers' book of Old Testament heroes. Bost., Graded Sunday School Publishing Co., 1907. 10+131 p. 12°. Books recommended (2 p.).
- OSTRACODA. Juday, Chancey. Ostracoda of the San Diego region: 2, Littoral forms; [also] Cladocera of the San Diego region. Berkeley, Cal., University of California Press, [1907.] (University of California publications, Zoölogy.) Bibliography (1 p.).
- PARODY. Hope, E. W. The language of parody: a study in the diction of Aristophanes. Balt., Md., [Johns Hopkins University,] 1906. 3+62 p. 8°. Bibliography (2 p.).
- PATRICK, St. Reference list (*In* Seattle Public Library *Bulletin*, March. p. 77-80).
- PESTALOZZI. Monroe, W. S. History of the Pestalozzian movement in the United States; with bibliography. Syracuse, N. Y., C. W. Bardeen, 1907. 244 p. O. Bibliography (19 p.).
- POLISH SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. Katalog literatury naukowej polskiej. Wydawany przez komisye bibliograf. wydzialu matemat.-przyrodn. akademii umiejetn. w Krakowie. t. 6. Rok 1906. Krakow, 1906: Drukar. Uniwersytetu. [4 nos. a year.]
- PRIMITIVE MAN. McIntyre, M. A. The cave boy of the age of stone. N. Y., Appleton, 1907. 10+131 p. D. Bibliography (1 p.).
- PUBLIC SPEAKING. Scott, W. D. The psychology of public speaking. [Phil., Pearson Bros., 1907.] 222 p. D. Bibliography (8 p.).
- RELIGIONS. Tenney, E. P. Contrasts in social progress. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 16+415 p. O. Bibliography (7 p.).
- ROMAN REMAINS. Green, S. S. Some of the Roman remains in England; read before the Amer. Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Oct. 24, 1906. Worcester, 1907. 44 p. O. Contains "short working list of modern books which can be advantageously used in studying in detail subjects briefly treated in the foregoing paper."
- SEPTINOTARSA. Tower, W. L. An investigation of evolution in chrysomelid beetles of the genus septinotarsa. Wash., Carnegie Institution, 1906. 10+320 p. 4°. Bibliography (6 p.).
- SEX. Nichols, J. B. The numerical proportions of the sexes at birth: memoirs of the American Anthropological Association. Lancaster, Pa., New Era Printing Co., 1907. 245-300 p. Q. Bibliography (2 p.).
- TREES. Newark Free Public Library. List of books on trees and forests. Newark, N. J., 1907. 8 p. D.
- TUBERCULOSIS. Special reading list: Tuberculosis. (*In* Salem Public Library *Bulletin*, April, p. 188.)
- VIRGINIA. List of works in the library relating to Virginia. Part 3 [Conclusion]. (*In* New York Public Library *Bulletin*, April, p. 143-168.)
- Selected list of books on colonial Virginia. (*In* Cambridge Public Library *Bulletin*, April, p. 97-103.)

WHALING. New Bedford Free Public Library.

A collection of books, pamphlets, log books, pictures, etc., illustrating the whale fishery, contained in the library. New Bedford, Mass., April, 1907. 14 p. pl. O.

Brief record of an extended and interesting collection, with reproductions of three quaint illustrations.

INDEXES

SALEM (Mass.) PUBLIC LIBRARY has issued a cumulated index (8 p.) to volumes 1-7 of its monthly *Bulletin*. The seventh volume, just completed, includes 40 numbers, and covers the four years May, 1903, to April, 1907. Curiously, it is not stated what years are covered by the cumulated index, which contains references to all the reading lists which have appeared in the *Bulletins*, and furnishes a compact guide to literature on many topics.

IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

BIBLIOTHECA PRETIOSA: being an unusually choice collection of books and manuscripts of exceptional artistic, historical, and literary interest; il. with 26 full-p. plates. Henry Sotheran & Co., 140 Strand, W. C., London, 1907. 120 p. O. pl.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'AMATEUR: guide sommaire a travers les livres anciens les plus estimés et les principaux ouvrages modernes; par Edouard Rahir. Paris, Lib. Damascène Morgand, 1907. 408 p. O.

An elaborate and most interesting catalog, in four main divisions, covering 1, Books remarkable for their text; 2, Illustrated books; 3, Typographic curiosities; 4, Alphabetic catalog of works cited.

Notes and Queries

PUBLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION.—The University of Illinois library has received for distribution the following publications of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which will be sent to libraries applying for them, for the cost of postage:

Register, 1884, '86, '87, '88, '89-'90, '90-'91, '91-'92, '92-'93, '93-'94, '94-'95.

Report of annual meeting, 1896.

Publications:

Ser. 3, no. 2, Fellowships and graduate scholarships and undergraduate scholarships, July, 1899.

Ser. 3, no. 5, Magazine number, Feb., 1902.

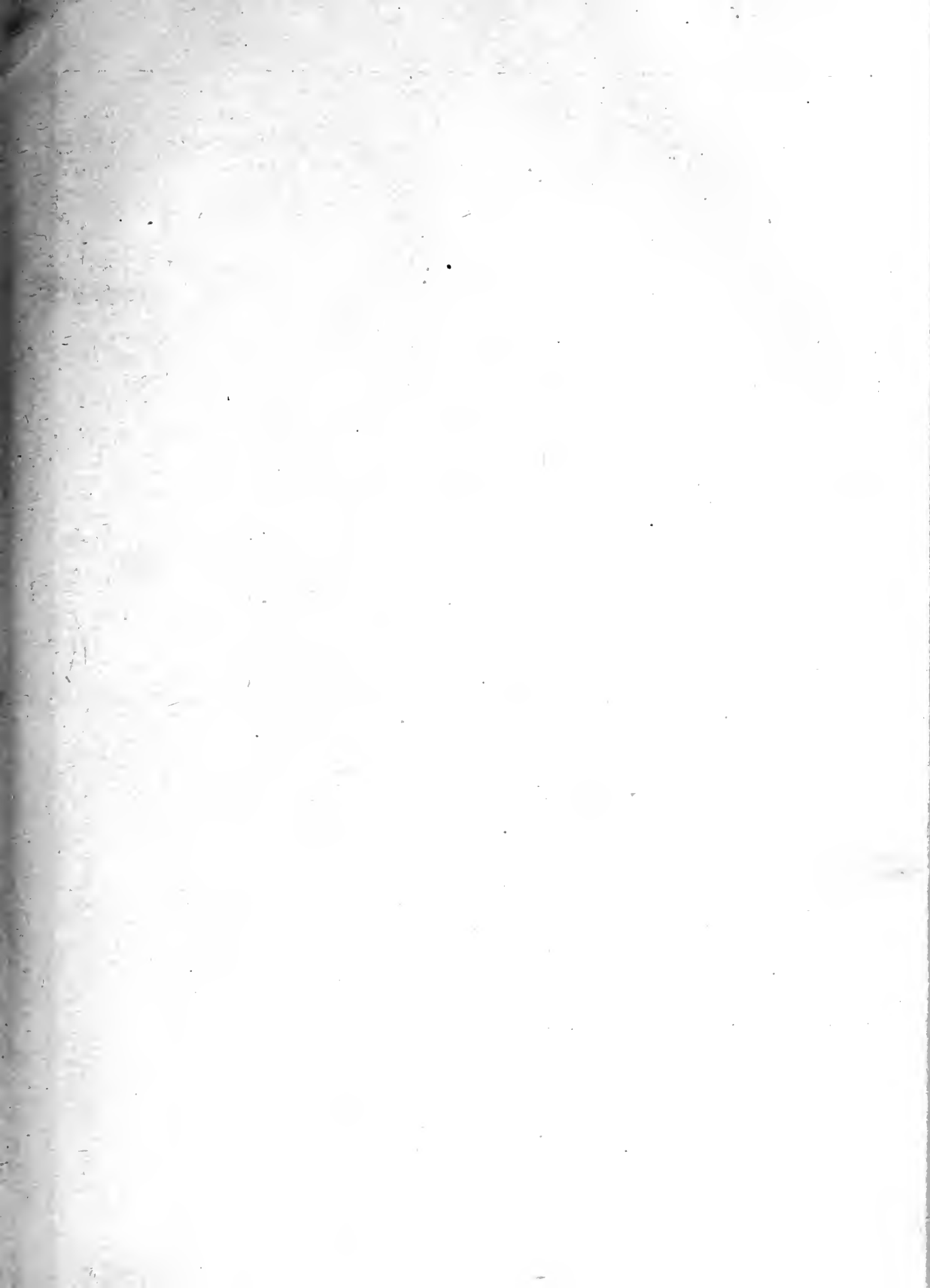
KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Head librarian*.

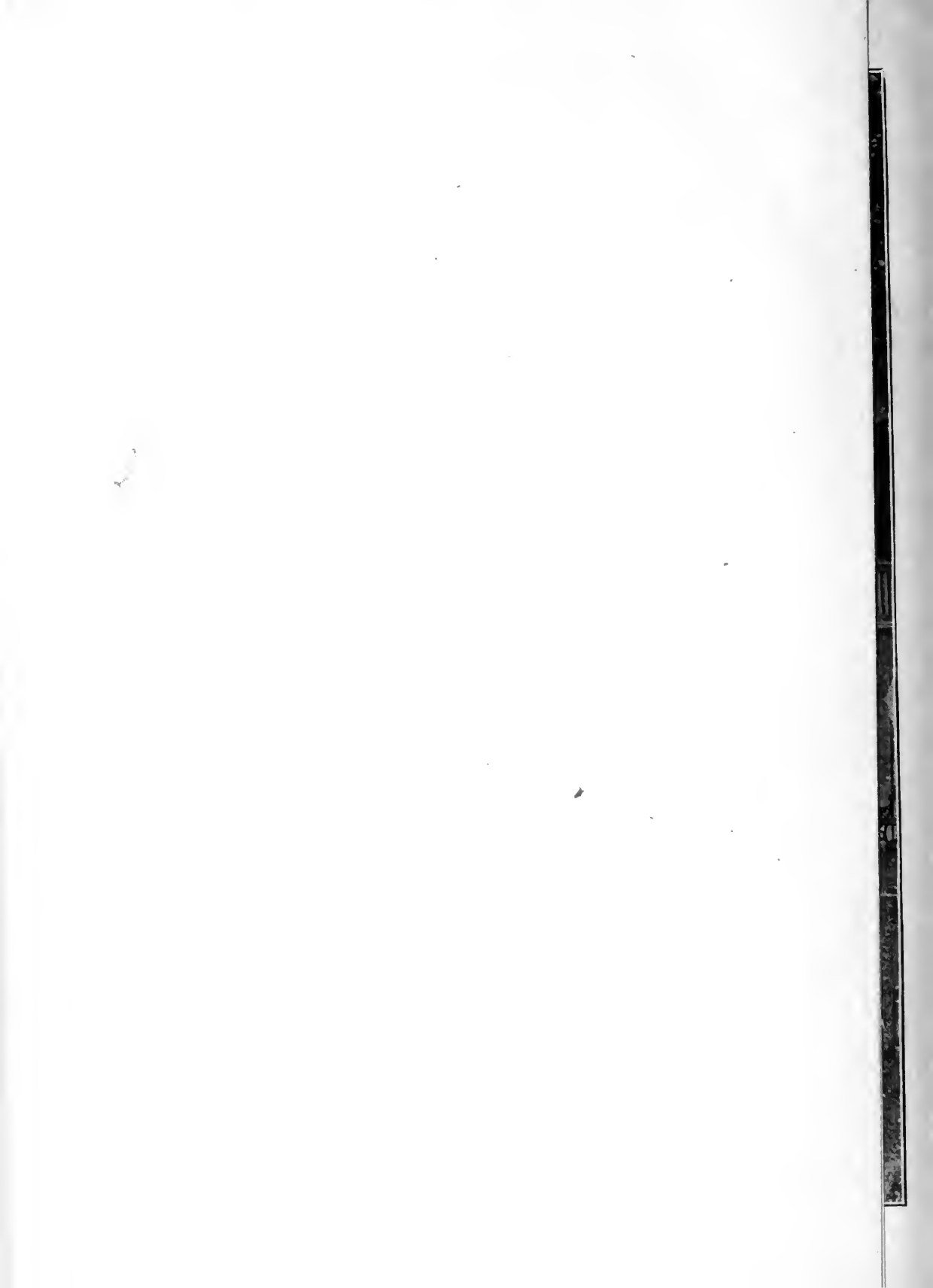
DISCUSSION OF MODERN FICTION.—Permit me, through the *JOURNAL*, to call the special attention of librarians to a discussion on the ethical tendency of modern fiction, the topic of Saturday, April 13, of the 25th Church Congress in the United States, held in New Orleans. Papers were delivered by Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady and Mr. Hewitt Hanson Howland, followed by an address by the Rev. G. A. Carstensen. The first discussed in a practical way the ethical value of the 35 best selling books during the past five and a half years, the second and third discussed modern fiction, showing that although there was much deserving of blame the average was of a gradually improving character. In Dr. Brady's opinion "The awakening of Helena Richie," by Mrs. Deland, is the greatest novel of recent years, and the character of Dr. Lavender the most beautiful in literature since the creation of Dr. Primrose in "The Vicar of Wakefield." I do not know if separates of these addresses will be published, but I am certain that they will be obtainable in the volume of proceedings of the congress which will appear shortly. I understand that the number of copies to be printed will be limited to the number subscribed for in advance. The publishers will be Thos. Whittaker, Bible House, New York.

WILLIAM BEER,

Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

SENATE DOCUMENTS, SPECIAL SESSION, 53D CONGRESS.—Information of interest to libraries which are depositories of Congressional documents has been sent to the *JOURNAL* by William Stetson Merrill, chief classifier of the Newberry Library, Chicago. On March 18, 1907, Mr. Merrill addressed the following inquiry to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.: "Kindly inform me what serial number should be assigned to 'Senate miscellaneous documents, Special session of the 53d Congress, 1893.' It comes between 3142 and 3143 according to chronological sequence." In reply, on March 25, the Superintendent of Documents sent the following explanation: "Answering your inquiry of the 18th instant, I will say that, as the 47 documents ordered printed at the special session of the Senate, March and April, 1893, had been issued two years before this office was established and nobody, apparently, had taken pains to save them, we did not learn of their existence till the Checklist and the first Catalog had been printed. This accounts for the absence of entry of them from those two publications. For want of a better plan, we have called House reports, vol. 3, 52d Congress, 2d Session, '3142, vol. 1,' and the volume of Miscellaneous documents, Senate special session, 53d Congress, we have called '3142, vol. 2.'"





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THE conference at Asheville was a testimony at once of library progress in the South and of the interest from other parts of the country in that progress. The attendance, reaching half the maximum number at the largest conferences, was notably representative, including an unusual proportion of librarians and departmental heads and representing libraries literally from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida. From the South gathered about a hundred representatives, including, significantly, the graduating class of the Southern Library School, under the leadership of Miss Anne Wallace, to whose efforts chiefly were due both the Southern conferences, at Atlanta in 1899 and at Asheville in 1907; and a pleasant feature of the conference was the announcement of the presentation to her of a loving cup in affectionate recognition of her pioneer work for library progress in the South. The increase in library activity in the Southern states since the Atlanta conference was typified, indeed, in this increase of Southern representation, though many well-known and welcome Southern representatives — as Mr. Beer of New Orleans and Miss Johnson of Nashville — were prevented from attending the meeting. Despite the absence also of many of the leaders from other parts of the country, the conference was strong in numbers, in *personnel*, and in effectiveness, and it is to be hoped that the Southern hospitality to the A. L. A. will be repaid in the new stimulus given by the meeting to library development in the South. Professor Trent's entertaining and informing paper on Southern literary and library history was a pleasant prelude to that part of the program devoted to the South, and Miss Wallace's review of Southern library progress since the Atlanta conference was fittingly supplemented by papers from most of the Southern states, which gave proof that the library movement is already comprehensive of all the Southern states from Virginia to Texas.

It was a happy thought of President Andrews to recall the attention of the Associa-

tion to the prime factor in its guiding motto, "the best reading for the greatest number at the least cost," by focussing the general program on "The use of books." There has been of late years general protest against and reaction from the well-worn apothegm that "the librarian who reads is lost," and the fact that the book and not the shelf or the catalog card is the main thing in the library was rightly brought to the fore at the Asheville conference. The plan of the program committee involved a contribution from an authority in each class of literature, concentrating a battalion fire on this topic. This unity of aim was diversified by great variety of treatment, ranging from Dr. Nolan's remarkable presentation of practical helps to the use of books in the natural sciences to Mr. Bostwick's pleasant paradoxes on fiction and narrative. Incidentally several co-operative methods of guidance to the use of books, such as the "International catalogue" of the Royal Society, and the Zurich cards, were brought to attention, and the gratifying announcement was made that the British and American committees on cataloging rules had reached entire unanimity on mooted questions, so that the new rules as put in print by the Library of Congress for publication by the A. L. A. will guide and unify library methods on both sides of the Atlantic. One of the most practically useful papers was that on the use of patents, summarizing the results and the gaps in official publications of the leading countries. Altogether, though the papers lacked unity of treatment, they formed as a whole a valuable contribution to library literature; and the suggestion was made that in issuing the Proceedings these papers should be brought together for separate issue as a library handbook, for which they furnish at least a working basis.

THE third topic brought to the front government publications, fittingly introduced by a lucid and encouraging statement from Mr. Post, the new Superintendent of Documents. Mr. Crandall and Mr. Ferrell had both

won deserved commendation from librarians for their fruitful endeavors to bring order out of chaos in the collection, cataloging, distribution and exchange of "pub. docs.;" Mr. Post takes up the work where they left it with a larger opportunity opening before him, which he is endeavoring to utilize to the full. He was able to make the gratifying announcement of the publication of a checklist of government documents, comprehensive of all departments of the Federal government from the beginning, superseding the crude but important list of Ben Perley Poore by the use of its material, the issues since its publication, and data not formerly available, in a better arrangement under departments and divisions. This is to be a short-title checklist only, but as the plan of the useful "List of publications of the Agricultural Department" from its beginning is worked out for the other departments, as is intended, there will be as complete a government bibliography as can be expected under present conditions. The discussion which followed Mr. Post's address was practically helpful in showing what were the needs of libraries, the limitations of the Documents Office, and the desiderata for future development of its methods in the interests of libraries and the public. It is evident that some of the old-time restrictions in the present law should be eliminated and the law liberalized and modified in other directions to reach the ideal of giving the larger depositories at the earliest moment the whole series of documents of all kinds, and relieving the smaller depositories from the burden of documents which cannot be shelved or used and giving them the selection they really need. This discussion showed by contrast the one weak point of the general scheme of the program, the fact that it included so many papers that on all other topics there was absolutely no time for discussion, which should be one of the most useful features of the great annual meetings.

STATE publications had their share of attention also, though chiefly in the sessions of the National Association of State Libraries, which proved one of the most important of the many series of auxiliary meetings. The South is still in the transitional stage from

the old-time state librarian, either a perfunctory *ex-officio* gentleman or a good-natured political appointee who knows nothing of books and who is too busy talking or doing nothing in general to do anything in particular, to the new type of state librarian, who brings to his work a keen sense of leadership for his state and seeks to make the state library the inspiration of library progress throughout the state. Mr. Kennedy, the state librarian of Virginia, and Dr. Owen, who, as state archivist of Alabama, has happily accepted many of the functions at once of state librarian and state library commission, are excellent examples of the new order of things; and it is sincerely to be hoped that other Southern states in which "beauty contests" or personal or political popularity have been the doorway to the state library, may be inspired to do themselves the service, when the time comes, of putting the other kind of man or woman at the head of their respective libraries. Judge Raines while librarian of the Lone Star state set a good example in publishing a bibliography of Texas, though this is rather a list of publications in or on than by the state; but the absolute lack of material in most Southern states has been the chief cause of the delay of the fourth and concluding part of the general bibliography of "State publications." There was some useful discussion in the State Librarians' meetings as to the best method of handling state bibliography in the future, and the suggestion was emphasized that the first step should be the publication by the state library in each state of a checklist of the publications of the year or years preceding, as an appendix to the annual or biennial report, in a uniform shape permitting separate reprint and collective binding. Miss Hasse exhibited at these meetings the proof sheets of the first instalment of her valuable index to the economic literature of the several states, prepared at the New York Public Library for publication by the Carnegie Institution, and this was received with general satisfaction as a most important step in utilizing the concealed and confusing wealth of state documents.

THE vote of the conference approving the Council's action in establishing headquarters represented a real and general satisfaction at

this step forward, though there was no little stir from the West against the selection of Boston as anything beyond a temporary home. The work already done in establishing an architectural exhibit served as a fair example of the usefulness of headquarters. The "storm center," which for the first time in the history of the A. L. A. brought "politics" into action to the extent of a ticket in opposition to the official nominations, raged not over headquarters, but on the relations of the executive officer. Another storm center had been brewing on the copyright question, but when the two met the resultant atmospheric disturbance took the path of the former rather than the latter, as was suggested by the fact that one of the official A. L. A. delegates to the Copyright Conference was nominated by the opposition as president. The absolute declination of the retiring vice-president, Mr. Anderson, to accept nomination as president, had broken the established precedent and, as it were, opened the field, and the Council had endorsed the nomination of Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, a representative of the central West, whose quiet work, as head of the Cincinnati library, had been most creditable and effective, and of Mr. C. H. Gould, of Montreal, in recognition of the fact that there is no library line between Canada and "the States" as parts of America. The committee on nominations had proposed that the executive officer be elected as treasurer, but the decision of the Council that it was inexpedient to associate in one person the accounting and disbursing functions—the library precedent being that the librarian is not usually a member of the board of trustees or treasurer—precipitated a controversy which resulted in no little heated electioneering, almost parallel to that of the Daughters of the Annual Revolution. The real opposition was against Mr. Wyer as secretary and Mr. Hopkins as treasurer, chiefly on the ground that they were understood to be opposed to the executive officer; but these were both elected, the secretary for a second three years' term, while Mr. Hodges, who had not taken sides on any of these controversies, and who was nominated without previous knowledge on his part, was defeated, though a Western man, as the head of the official ticket, by Mr. Bostwick, perhaps more widely known because of his more frequent public

appearances in library affairs and the inviting literary quality of his always welcome papers. The storm gave place to a fog, in which the voting and its result seemed rather unintelligent and unintelligible, and not altogether satisfactory to any one element on the administration or the "revolutionist" side. It is unfortunate that the appointment of an executive officer with a substantial salary should have had, as one of its first results, an election controversy hinging in large measure upon the continuance of that office or that officer. The action of the newly elected executive board was the logical result of the financial situation, and would probably have been the same whatever had been the result of the election. The executive officer was continued in office for a further experimental period, so long as the funds in sight may justify.

It was also unfortunate that the executive officer in his recent utterances before library meetings should have chiefly emphasized the thought that the Association was to be made self-supporting and not to go a-begging. The A. L. A. has always been self-supporting, up to the time of the appointment of a salaried official, which was justified by the hope advanced by him that there would be active support of the Association from without. The membership of the Association has been substantially increased within the two years past, but it is evident that to provide from within for a permanent official with adequate salary there must be an increase of library memberships to the extent of five hundred institution members. The trend of the A. L. A. so far has been in the direction of personal rather than institutional association, and this is on the whole desirable and wholesome, for it is on enthusiasm, personal consultation, giving out rather than getting in that the Association must depend for life and real usefulness. Nevertheless, the enrollment of libraries as such is also desirable, and a permanent official, directing his activities within proper and non-political limits and developing the effectiveness and resources of the Association to the full, ought to be thoroughly useful. With a word of protest against the adoption of revivalistic methods for increasing membership and against the assumption that the Association has not hitherto

stood on its own feet, the JOURNAL cordially supports the plea for library memberships in the A. L. A. as forming the basis for assuring thorough and permanent organizing work. It remains to be said that the earnest desire of the present executive officer to devote his time and energies unflinchingly to the service of the Association cannot be doubted by those who have known him and his work, despite any incidental criticism of method or manner; and that as the active executive of the organization he should be given a free hand, under the sympathetic guidance of the Executive Board and Council, in the spirit in which a capable librarian is treated by a wise board of trustees.

A NEW comedy is to be added to Shakespearean literature—though perhaps its Gilbert and Sullivan flavor should class it among the “doubtful plays”—in the correspondence, public and private, relative to the publications and methods of the New York Shakespeare Society and its *alter ego*, the Shakespeare Press of Westfield, N. J. The Society completed more than ten years ago the publication of the twenty volumes of that very creditable work, the Bankside Shakespeare, to which a supplementary and concluding twenty-first volume, “Loues Labour’s Lost,” has recently been added; and it has issued other important volumes, and for five years past its quarterly *New Shakespeareana*. It announced and many years ago took subscriptions for a four text “Hamlet,” and has more recently announced an “Ur-Hamlet,” which also is a question of the future. The postponement of the four-text “Hamlet,” for which, it has been stated, subscriptions were returned, and the delays in other publications, had naturally made complications with early subscribers, and Mr. Nicholson, Bodley’s Librarian of the University of Oxford, complained in the *Athenæum* last fall that a subscription from that library had not been returned and could not be recovered. Last year, also, a communication in the LIBRARY JOURNAL from the Shakespeare Press called out from Mr. Koch, of the University of Michigan, some protest against the subscription accounts or methods of the Shakespeare Press, and the difficulties he indicated seem to have been shared by other librarians. These communications called forth a

new version of “The Tempest,” and lucubrations worthy of Dogberry himself, on the part of an ebullient representative of those Dromio organizations, the Society and the Press. “A Mr. Nicholson,” as he was severely dubbed, had his letter of inquiry returned to him with unmitigated side-notes on his character; and as to “one Koch,” the president of the University of Michigan was informed of the character of the person his university was harboring—though this information apparently did not result in the expected electrocution.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL had declined to print the invective against Mr. Nicholson which was furnished to the *Athenæum*, but proffered space to “any communication couched in reasonable language, of interest to librarians.” This was not at all satisfactory, and now we are all together in trouble. An order of arrest is threatened against Mr. Nicholson “in case he should ever come within the jurisdiction of the United States courts,” and it is suggested that in view of similar proceedings against Mr. Koch the two librarians might be “very chummy in jail together.” The LIBRARY JOURNAL has been offered “one more opportunity to purge itself of its legal liability for its gratuitous, malicious and outrageous libels,” with indications that if the statement is printed “exactly as written” it will be an act of charity to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the other libelous persons concerned. There seems to have been some confusion in the early records of the society between the late Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum, and the Bodley Library at Oxford, which led to the Nicholson incident—but the happy shade of the beloved doctor is now beyond jurisdiction, unless it also should visit the United States; and probably rather amateurish and unbusinesslike methods have led to the other misunderstandings. We may state that the Shakespeare Press wishes to say that any causes of criticism arise, it thinks, from “such casualties as are incident to all business affairs,” and it expresses its desire to make good to American or foreign libraries any losses suffered through its inadvertence. Seriously, it is to be regretted that on so small a matter there should have been such a waste of words and such torrents of invective as make up this Comedy of Terrors.

THE USE OF BOOKS: ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION, ASHEVILLE CONFERENCE, 1907

BY CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, *Librarian The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.*

THE "use of books" is neither an equivalent of the whole subject of "library work" nor is it a question solely of the information desk or the reference department. It excludes, on the one hand, many important problems of library administration, and includes, on the other hand, many which have to be considered in connection with nearly every department. It affects directly the planning of the building, the equipment of the rooms, the selection of the staff, the selection of the books, cataloging them, bringing them to the notice of readers, influencing the choice for home reading as well as for use in the library, the granting of special privileges such as immediate access to the shelves, and the provision of special accommodations, such as rooms for photographic work, drafting, dictation and type-writing.

These questions affect library administration fundamentally, and should be decided by the application of certain principles, though with due regard also to other factors, such as scope, location, and means, which will vary with each library. Many special applications and many of the considerations affecting them will be brought out in the papers which are to follow, but the central idea should be that expressed so tersely and accurately by the motto of the Association: "The best reading for the greatest number at the least cost."

Notwithstanding Dr. Hale was my pastor thirty years, I believe that it is necessary to look down as well as up, if we would not stumble; and that it is sometimes well to look back in order to make sure that our view forward does not deviate from the right direction. So from a review of the experience of the first thirty years of the A. L. A. some idea of the lines of progress in the general use of books ought to be obtainable. In his presidential address at Montreal, in 1900, Dr. Thwaites made such a review. It is true that it professed to be limited to the developments of the preceding decade, but many of these developments began long before 1890. In-

deed, it is always difficult to determine when or where the seed was sown or first sprouted. Many of the activities which Dr. Thwaites chronicles deal directly or indirectly with our subject. The list includes the work of state library commissions, of library schools and training classes, library advertising, children's rooms, rooms for the blind, access to the shelves, co-operation with teachers, and inter-library loans. Looking over the field to-day, we can add travelling libraries, lecture work, the work of women's clubs, that of the correspondence schools, the organization of a national bibliographical society, co-operation with museums, and last, but not least, the establishment of A. L. A. headquarters.

Surely with so many avenues of development opening before them, library authorities may well feel that guiding principles are necessary. One thing is certain, that the opinions, expectations, and demands of the public will furnish no such guide, for these manifest the utmost variance possible. There are, for instance, those whose business interests are affected. Some publishers and booksellers believe that the presence of a book in a library hinders its sale to individuals. The belief is natural and in some cases probably correct, though it is also most probably true that the booktrade as a whole is helped rather than hurt by the multiplication of libraries. This personal view of the matter is not peculiar to publishers and booksellers. The same objection has been urged, and urged strongly, by a professional translator and bibliographer who insisted that public libraries should do gratuitously nothing which would furnish remunerative labor to citizens.

On the other hand, and curiously enough on the same day, the management of the John Crerar Library was severely criticised because it would not furnish a translation of a business correspondence in Spanish. It was not a case of one or two letters received accidentally, but the regular correspondence of a month; and the translation was not asked as

a favor, but in the belief, evidently held in good faith, that it was one of the proper functions of the staff of a public library to act as clerks for the citizens.

Beliefs still more strange are sometimes held. I suppose that every large library can recall instances, though it may be that our experience has been peculiar. The necessity for the application of principles and the consideration of other factors has been stated, but it is not difficult to eliminate some of the functions proposed by the public, as for instance, when asked by a woman to begin in her behalf a suit for damages against a street railroad company; or when asked by detectives, both amateur and professional, to assist in watching readers; or when asked by a man to help him in obtaining a wife. After eliminating such extremes, there are still left enough questions to perplex those interested in the increase of the general use of good books, and the proper development of libraries as aids to such use.

The attitude of mind of a librarian towards a suggestion for any particular piece of library work should be expressed by the question, "Why not?" If something is wanted by the public it should be furnished, unless the reasons against doing so are stronger than those in favor. This statement may seem a mere platitude, for it is assumed that this open-mindedness is a national characteristic, and that the answer of a suggestion by the statement that "it never *has* been done" is peculiarly British or foreign. Is not the latter attitude, however, largely official rather than national? It can be observed in much of the public life of America, and as public institutions libraries should be on their guard against it. One of the greatest benefits of these annual conferences is the aid they give in keeping us out of ruts.

Now there may be, of course, some very good, even unanswerable reasons, why not. These fall into two classes: those which are accidental and those which are essential. The first class includes limitations imposed by the scope of the particular library, or by the means or by the extent of space at its command. These are always present, but in such varying degrees as to make valueless any detailed treatment of them here; though the question, for instance, of how much time a library

should give an individual reader is one which occurs constantly in practice, and so far as I know, has been very little discussed; and the question of the duplication of books, though much discussed, is far from settled.

The second class are those which are due to the character of books themselves. These limitations are often disregarded by the public, and sometimes overlooked by the library staff. Libraries are somewhat too apt to adopt as their motto the oft-quoted saying of Terence: "Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto," whereas they should make it fit the case by altering it to "Bibliothecarius sum; nihil de libris," etc. It has always seemed amusing to me, by the way, that this quotation should be used so often with approval when it was put into the mouth of a busybody and meddler. It is on a par with the "not to know me argues thyself unknown," which many people use who would be dismayed to learn that it was said by Satan.

The great value of books as records of human knowledge, as depositories of the best of human thought and feeling, is too apt to make us forget that they are only records and depositories, and not themselves human knowledge and thought. In other words, they are books and not men; and yet many people treat them as human, or rather superhuman. Let a man, however expert, make a statement and our natural thought is "it is probably so, for he ought to know;" let the same man make the same statement in a book, and many say, "it is so, for it is so written." To such the contradictions between printed statements are absolutely inexplicable.

While conflicting, inaccurate, and erroneous statements of fact are among the most obvious defects of books they are by no means the only ones that affect library work. However freely the heart of the poet is expressed in his works, or the devotion of the saint, or the fervor of the reformer, we often feel that there has been the reservation or omission of something which could help to complete their message to us. Even if it were not so we would still miss that sense of companionship which can come only from personal intercourse. There are times for all of us when we are like the little girl who was not satisfied to have God and the angels watching her while going to sleep. She wanted "somebody

with a skin face." Now a book may have a skin back, but not a skin face.

This lack of direct contact with the author when personal sympathy is needed is indeed one of the most serious limitations of the use of books, but after all in library work it is largely a personal matter. The librarian should always have it in mind in his suggestions of books to readers, and undoubtedly the ability and readiness to sympathize with the feelings of those who consult him are among the most valuable traits of the ideal librarian, but even the ideal librarian is not expected to interpret all books to all men. On the other hand, the considerations advanced are not without their practical side. Much of the success of the special children's librarians is due to the combination of this personal element with reading. The work with the blind must offer similar opportunities, and it is quite possible that a development of lecture work in connection with libraries, somewhat as in England, may furnish means of reaching wider circles of readers.

With regard to other classes of literature the limitations caused by the character of book knowledge affect library work much more directly. Many people believe that the law can be determined, an education acquired, diseases healed, and engines built from the information to be gained by a consultation of books. It is possible that some of these things can be done by a careful study of books alone, but I for one should hesitate to consult a lawyer or physician, or to have my home built by an architect or builder so educated, and I am sure if I ever have an automobile I shall not employ a chauffeur who has to consult a book to find what to do in an emergency, or if I ever keep house, that I shall not employ a cook whose whole knowledge comes from cook books. If the estimate of book knowledge as sufficient in itself were held by the ignorant alone it would not require mention here. It is, however, widespread, held by persons of good education, and especially apt to establish itself insidiously in the minds of those who have much to do with books. For instance, a recent critic of American library methods, amid much that was true in regard to the failure of the average public library to appeal to men, makes the statement that if the library furnished the

books published by the various correspondence schools, the readers would be saved the payment of the school fees. I hold no brief for the correspondence schools, considering them unsatisfactory and expensive substitutes for real schools, but I am sure that their undeniable success is not due to their books, but to the personal guidance which they furnish. Especially, however, in the daily work of the reference desk with the thousand and one questions of detail, are librarians in great danger of forgetting that man does not learn by books alone.

The problem thus presented—how to provide the personal assistance required for the proper interpretation of books, and necessary as their complement—is one of the chief problems of library administration. Among the factors to be considered are the different kinds of assistance which may be necessary or useful, the amount of each, and their relations to the other branches of library work, more especially to the cataloging staff. The latter are often accused, and sometimes with justice, of making a fetish of their system, and of forgetting the real purpose of a catalog. However carefully and skilfully constructed, the best catalog is a tool which many readers have not learned to use, which some can never learn to use, and which, even in the hands of an expert, cannot be made to do some kinds of work. On the other hand, there should never be among librarians discussion of the question whether a good catalog is to be preferred to a good reference librarian, or the reverse. Every library should have the best it can get of each.

One of the most notable features of American libraries is their diversity. The twenty-eight preceding conferences of the American Library Association have not brought about a deadening uniformity of methods, not even absolute identity of aims. It is not to be expected that the twenty-ninth conference will have, nor do we want it to have, any more effect in those directions. The problems just stated have been and will continue to be solved by different adaptations, if the ideas are the same.

For instance, Dr. Poole's solution, exemplified in the Newberry Library of Chicago, lay in the adaptation of the departmental system, so common in university and college li-

braries, to the public library. There are, however, at least two serious objections to it. It is possible, though not always easy, to divide the books satisfactorily into departments, but it is not possible to divide the readers to correspond. The other objection is the excessive cost of the plan in comparison with the results obtained. To carry it out properly the person or persons in charge of each department should be specialists, competent to furnish the assistance needed by readers, and paid as much. Moreover, any such division into departments cannot fail to be uneconomical, giving at times too much or too little assistance without a ready method of adjustment.

Independently of the division of the library into departments, it is sometimes urged by readers that the regular library staff ought to include specialists who could give this assistance. The sufficient answer to this plan is that the number of the staff would be legion. You may remember that the specialist said to the Poet at the Breakfast Table that no man could be truly called an entomologist; the subject was too vast for any single human intelligence to grasp. He himself was often spoken of as a coleopterist, but he had no right to so comprehensive a name. If he could prove himself worthy of the name of scarabeist, his highest ambition would be more than satisfied. On this basis even eight assistant reference librarians for entomology and eighty for zoölogy would not be enough. If this calculation is thought entertaining rather than pertinent to the work of most public libraries, please consider if the difficulty does not exist in other branches of every day use. Is any library likely to obtain the services of a scholar of really expert knowledge in both French and English literature, or in English literature of the periods both of Chaucer and Tennyson, or even of Shakespeare and Pope; or in theology in Catholic and Protestant literature; or in education, in primary, secondary and higher education? Though the departmental arrangement either of library or staff does not appear to offer a solution of the problem, it may be that this can be obtained by a development of the methods at present in use. In the first place, the regular staff should be so selected and trained that the cases requiring special assist-

ance will be comparatively few. This is much easier of accomplishment than might be supposed. By far the greatest number of readers are not in need of the assistance of experts—indeed might easily be hindered by it—but a large proportion do need the personal assistance of experienced and sympathetic reference librarians. This work should be the first care of any public library. Even if it be granted that the special demands are the more important individually, or those of the delivery desk more important numerically, the principle of the *best* reading for the *greatest* number calls for the consideration of the regular reference work first. The details will vary with the special conditions of each library. The essentials are that this regular work shall be considered of prime importance, put under the charge of the most competent assistants, and concentrated so far as possible in one place. The chief librarian ought to know how it is being done, and should be prepared when necessary to superintend it, or even to do some part of it.

When the necessary attention has been given to the regular work with readers there will be found to occur cases where the resources of the staff or of the library or of both will be insufficient. The first point, and an essential one, is that these cases shall be recognized when met. The justice of some of the criticisms of public library work is due to our failure to determine when personal assistance rather than books is needed, and when the personal assistance cannot be obtained in the library.

As a possible solution of the problem of these exceptional cases there may be suggested the formation of relations between the library and a number of scholars who will when needed serve the library as a corps of special reference librarians. Such a corps is at hand for college and reference libraries, though it may be doubted if the relations of the library and the corps of instructors are always as intimate or as useful as they might be made. Likewise a public library which has relations similar to those which the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has with the Carnegie Institute, has at hand such a staff, and all the public libraries which are officially connected with museums have at least a portion of one.

Most of us, however, are not so fortunate as to have these connections. Yet something can be done by all public libraries. Those which are in college towns ought to be able to enlist the services of the professors or instructors; the larger public libraries can afford to offer retainers to secure the advice of specialists, and in the future even the smallest can apply to A. L. A. headquarters. We may look forward to the time when the Association will be able to supply, so far as can be supplied by correspondence, the personal advice and criticism which the members may need for these special cases.

That the solutions thus outlined are imperfect is a matter of course. These suggestions are not put forward as a royal road to success, to be trod without effort and without deviation. While it would be unprofitable to dwell on the objections, as they are apt to be magnified by contemplation, yet one or two may be stated briefly. Among the conditions of success which will be difficult to meet is the selection of the men. Then their personal equations must be known, and no cases submitted to them in which their prejudices would be involved too strongly, or at least, their advice must be considered with reference to their points of view. No one who has had to do with a college faculty will doubt the truth of this statement or the difficulty of meeting these conditions. Then the means must be found to pay for the relation either in money or in privileges. Volunteer work is too uncertain to be relied on if it can possibly be avoided.

These principles to which your attention has

been called are very simple. Books cannot be used to the best advantage without personal assistance; the regular staff of the library should be competent to render by far the greater part of the assistance, and to recognize in special cases when it cannot do so; for these special cases special provisions should be made. There is nothing novel about these principles. They are laid down all through the literature of library economy. For instance, both the April and the May number of *Public Libraries* begins with an article on the subject. Yet it has seemed worth while to present them once more, partly because they are the keynote of the program of this conference, and partly because though commonplaces of library theory, they are by no means commonplaces of library practice.

Permit me as the librarian of a scientific library to close with a scientific illustration. Library work may be likened unto the distribution of electrical energy. Just as the electric company is ready to furnish its current wherever, in whatever quantity, and for whatever purpose its customers desire, so the public library should be ready to develop its work both in quantity and kind. Just as the electrical engineer is bound not to use insufficient conductors with their danger of short circuits, nor excessively large ones with their unjustifiable cost, so the library staff should be carefully proportioned to the work it has to do. Finally, just as the wastage of the electric current is a most serious fault of an installation, so is the loss of energy in a library which attempts to do with books alone what they cannot do.

THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH SINCE 1899*

BY ANNE WALLACE, *Librarian Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga.*

THE history of the library movement in the South, or more precisely, the history of the

free public library in the southeastern states since the American Library Association meeting in Atlanta in 1899, conveys to you the scope and the limitations of this record.

To write a comprehensive history of the public library movement in the United States, the logical procedure would be to compile the history of the movement in each section. Up to this period the history of the libraries of the New England and Middle states, which for

*Read at Asheville Conference American Library Association, May 25, 1907. In planning the program for the session devoted to library work in the South it was decided to open the subject with a general paper, to be followed by short reports from a representative from each state of the section covered. In compliance with this decision this paper is presented. It offers only an outline of the beginnings and the general trend of the movement and suggestions for future development, leaving the more specific data of work in each state to the report of the state's representative. A. W.

many years past and years to come, have been and will continue to be the center of library activity, would be the history of the movement in the United States. But for the last five years the per cent. of increase of new libraries has been greatest in the Middle West and in the South. Both of these sections have equal problems and many similar ones. Vastness of territory, absence of many large cities, together with a large rural population are facts common to both. I shall watch eagerly for the history of the West. It is of the work in the South that this paper deals.

Area and population

The section of the United States here covered extends from Virginia to Texas, and from Kentucky to Florida—a territory larger in area than that of the New England and Middle Atlantic states put together, and no one state that is not an empire in extent. In proportion to area the population is smaller and more widely distributed. The absence of large cities which act as centers of culture and means of expediting transportation makes all work of propaganda slower and more expensive.

Retarding influences

In addition to the large class of illiterate whites that every section has to carry, the South is burdened with the extra tax of the heaviest negro population of the United States. Climatic conditions that make life out of doors comfortable for nine months of the year do not tend to develop indoor recreations which are so necessary in the frozen North. It is well also to remember that a generation is hardly a long enough period for a people to recover that material prosperity which creates the leisure which fosters culture, after having been the battlefield for two encamping armies in civil revolution.

In addition to these retarding influences the South has always preserved an English conservatism in politics, in business, in religion, and in social customs, and an aversion to paternalism in state and federal control which does, we must admit, in its centralizing of power advance the educational, as well as the material advantages, of a state or a corporation. A thorough study of these historical and sociological conditions reveals a deeper insight

than the superficial observer gathers from what he regards as an alarming apathy in the development of libraries in the South. On the contrary this conservatism has resulted in a homogeneity of race and interests that makes for a public sentiment that supports liberally any institution for culture and learning, when once established. This is best evidenced in the history of the first free public library supported by the people of a southern city, in the fact that the ten per cent. basis is ignored, and the city appropriation has been more than trebled in five years.

Conditions

Prior to the period we are considering there were in existence in the larger cities of the South, state and institutional, subscription and memorial libraries, with and without endowment. Such collections were to be found in Richmond, Va., Louisville, Ky., Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans, La., Nashville, Tenn., Chapel Hill, N. C., and at Austin, Houston and Galveston, Tex.

In antebellum times many private libraries were to be found on plantations. These consisted chiefly of more or less valuable editions of the classics, imported from England, and some rare local histories and biographies, accounts of the Indians, and political pamphlets, but for authentic records of local happenings such as can be found in almost every New England township there were none, partly because the Southern people are given to oral and traditional legend rather than to note taking and record making. What there was of records has fared badly in the fires of revolutionary and civil wars, and to-day the volumes on Southern Americana are scarce. Of what books remained in the South, the enterprising second-hand bookman has bought up the greater portions and sold them to Northern libraries, whose librarians have seen them catalogued and knew them to be valuable at any price. The best collection to-day of Southern Americana is to be found in the British Museum and in English state papers.

Pioneer work

The pioneer work, then, was in creating a public sentiment that would demand and support a free public library. The amount of

missionary work that had to be done before one library could be established seems incredible, now that the movement is well started. Unfortunately the public library in the South was not coincident with the public school, which antedated the library movement some twenty-five years. The same kind of advance work in preparing the public mind for the new system had to be done. The press, the women's clubs, and individual effort were employed to this purpose.

To the trustees of the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta too much credit cannot be given for their policy of preparing the way for the free public library to take the place of the old subscription or club library, and to their prompt and unselfish efforts to promote and consolidate library interests in Atlanta.

In connection with this effort must be mentioned the "congress of women librarians" held at the woman's building of the Cotton States and International Exposition in 1895, which was one of the various congresses employed to advance educational ideas, and which resulted in the organization of the women's club movement in the South, a factor which has always been useful in the development of library work.

The program and arrangement for this Library Congress were placed in the hands of the librarian of the Young Men's Library Association. The success of that program was and is still one of the mysteries. A glance at the program shows subjects that are to-day being used on programs of state meetings in new fields. These subjects were presented by such well-known library workers as the late Hannah P. James, Alice B. Kroeger, Nina E. Browne, and Miss Mary E. Sargent. Mr. R. R. Bowker and Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Carr attended the meeting as a kind of honorary escort. The audience was not such a credit as the program. It consisted of myself and the librarian of the Young Men's Library Association of Mobile, who was unfortunately deaf, and who had brought her fourteen-year-old nephew to report the meeting to her, and that ever-shifting crowd of sightseers who attend exposition conferences, and who promptly leave the room when the program begins.

Nevertheless the printed report of the "con-

gress" was the initial step in pioneer library work in Atlanta. It brought the needs of the section to the American Library Association, and it brought the American Library Association to Atlanta in 1899—this in itself acting as a great stimulus to the pioneer workers.

The free public library as a municipal property in the South dates from the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's first gift to the South in 1899. At this time the ten per cent. basis of support had not been formulated. Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Washington, D. C., had already received Carnegie buildings, but each was on a separate condition. His gift to Atlanta of \$100,000 was subsequently raised to \$145,000, and only \$5000 per annum was required of the city. As up to this time no state library law was in existence, the city charter had to be amended, the only other case on the statute books being the Act to incorporate the Savannah Library Society, Nov. 20, 1801. (This Act has never been repealed, but the society was incorporated with the Georgia Historical Society in 1847, and assumed the latter title.)

It was not until other cities were ready to establish libraries that the Georgia library law was enacted (1901). In this state it was impossible to secure a direct tax for library support without calling a convention to amend the constitution. The code of Georgia to-day states, in concise English, that taxation shall be permitted for the "rudiments of an English education only." This is the reason the present Georgia law was based on the direct grant of the Massachusetts law, rather than on the more satisfactory direct tax in use in many of the Western states.

It has been the history of the movement in the South that after it was demonstrated that Atlanta was operating a free public library other cities followed her example and established libraries with and without city charter amendments. None waited for the passage of a state law. The Alabama and North Carolina laws are now under consideration, and both states are, and have been for some years, enjoying free public libraries.

The force of example was never more keenly employed. While the Atlanta library was in process of erection, the building committee of the Nashville (Tenn.) library trustees visited Atlanta and were so much pleased

that they chose the same architect. The Montgomery, Alabama, library came next, and Charlotte, N. C., and Chattanooga, Tennessee, followed in quick succession, and now the number of free libraries is increasing while you wait. The progress in Texas was at its height about this period, but as that state is too distant to co-operate with the Southeastern Atlantic states we will have to depend entirely upon the report of the state representative. In this connection it might be stated that Texas might be grouped with the Southwestern states, which have already shown a rapid development and should receive the attention of the A. L. A., as even this Asheville meeting is still very distant from Texas.

Agencies

In library progress in the South as elsewhere the same agencies for advancement have been employed. In addition to the individual enthusiast, and the well organized city library, which always lend aid to its less prosperous neighbors, the work is being advanced by the state library associations, library commissions, and, lastly, a well-equipped technical library school. In this connection might also be mentioned the newly created library department of the Southern Educational Association.

State associations

With the establishment of a free public library on a modern basis in our midst, with the interest of neighboring cities, not all in one state, it was the natural result that co-operation should be desired. The Georgia Library Association had been organized at the old Young Men's Library Association building in Atlanta in May, 1897. Other state associations were organized in quick succession; Texas organized in 1901, Florida in 1901, Tennessee in 1902, Alabama in 1904, North Carolina in 1904, Virginia in 1905, Kentucky will organize in June, 1907. In each of these states the same difficulties presented themselves, and so small was the strictly library following that it was deemed best to call in all allied interests, the most natural allies being the club women and the educational institutions. Trustees of city libraries have proved good friends, often giving the time of the local librarian and per-

sonally contributing to the social expenses of the gatherings.

In each Southern state endeavoring to marshal its library interests into co-operation were met the same difficulties. The same conditions prevailed, great area, small cities, poorly paid librarians, lack of assistants to substitute during absence of librarians; the same agencies were employed, the press and the efforts of the individual worker trying to spread himself over too much space.

Interstate meeting

Having to watch these struggles and having noticed an apathy at the second and third meeting of the various state associations, due to the work falling on the same few each year, it was decided to hold an inter-state meeting of Southern librarians in Atlanta in December, 1905, just ten years after the first "congress of women librarians," held in connection with the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895. The result was gratifying in the extreme, twelve states being represented by active library workers, in fact every Southern state, with the exception of Texas. This meeting did much to unify Southern library interests, and for the first time brought together representatives of all the state associations (except Texas). Although it was deemed best not to organize a Southern association, it was the opinion of each present that inter-state meetings at intervals would be beneficial, in the South as in other sections, the state and national associations being the only organizations necessary.

Library commissions

So far the work of library development in the South has been confined to the cities and towns. This growth with the town as the unit of expansion was rather from the nature of the Carnegie gift than from purpose. It would be preferable to have the county the territory instead of the corporate limits of the town. The annual appropriation for support should come from both the town and the county treasury. This would enable the citizen of the county who comes to the town for supplies to draw library books as well. It would also entitle the man who lives in the country, but whose work is in the town, to the free use of the library. I understand that Mr. Carnegie has no objection to this plan, and

would as soon give to the county as to the town. Whether this change is made or not, the future of library development in the South lies in the establishment of the state commission to dispense state aid.

A central distributing point would tend to cheapen administrative expenses and concentrate the work. As it is now in many states, individual librarians are doing good work and altruistic work in helping the weaker libraries. This gratuitous labor is an additional tax and could be avoided if the state commissions were active. The force of the concentration of power has been felt in our state as the work of the association, the commission, the technical school are all focused in the largest public library of the state, and all act together. The expense of this work has fallen upon a city institution, whereas it should be a work of the state. If the twelve Southern states had each an active state commission, with even a small appropriation from the state, the progress in the section would equal, in one year, the results now obtained in ten by the present system.

Technical training

The building of new libraries, and the organization of the free public library as a department of the city government created a demand for trained librarians and technical experts. As early as 1882 the directors of the Young Men's Library of Atlanta engaged the services of Miss Mary A. Bean, at that time an assistant in the Boston Public Library, to reorganize that library. In defense of the fixed location and printed catalog which Miss Bean employed it must be stated that technical library methods were still unformulated at that early period, and Miss Bean took as her model the Boston Public Library, which is still, I understand, laboring under the disadvantage of an outgrown classification. This system was still in vogue in Atlanta until the consolidation and organization of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta in 1899, which consummation was effected in the presence of the American Library Association. In reorganizing, a graduate of a technical school was put in charge of the catalog department, but still untrained labor had to be employed as assistants. It was then an apprentice class was established, after the plan then being used at the Public Library of Dayton, Ohio, which

called for an entrance examination, and offered certain hours of instruction for required hours of service. The details of this plan had been worked out by Miss Doren, who in turn stated her indebtedness to the Los Angeles system, which Miss Kelso had established.

By the time the Carnegie Library was finished a competent staff was trained. But here our troubles began. No sooner had we a model workshop than our neighboring cities began to call on us for trained assistants. Other Carnegie libraries were in process of erection, institutional and private libraries were being reorganized, and a steady demand for better library service was created. Early in this demand were the libraries of Montgomery, Charlotte, and Chattanooga. Their librarians came to study methods and each returned with one of our assistants tucked under her arm. Assistants were lent to the libraries of the Georgia School of Technology, Agnes Scott College, and to the University of Georgia; to the public libraries of Dublin, Newnan, and Albany, Georgia; to Ensley, Selma and Gadsden, Alabama. Assistance was claimed by the state libraries of Mississippi and Georgia, and to the projectors of newly planned buildings not yet erected. It is impossible to see now how we did it so as not to cripple our own library, but finally the demand reached even the limit of inter-municipal courtesy, and Mr. Carnegie was appealed to. Again he came to the aid of the work in the South and established a technical library school, as a part of the work of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, in May, 1905.

At this school the course of study is similar to that offered by the older schools, with the addition of a special course on library administration, necessitated by the demand for librarians of small libraries in the South rather than for assistants for large libraries. The course of study, hours, instructors, length of term, and other details are now in accordance with the rules prescribed by the special committee of the A. L. A. on library training. Results are already perceptible from the work being done by the ten graduates of the class of 1906. The demand for the members of the class, which will graduate in June, 1907, shows the supply of trained assistants in the South is far short. The good being done by these enthusiastic young women, who have received

technical instruction and practical work in a well organized library as work shop will show in the improved quality of library service in this whole section.

Publications

While the bibliographical output of the Southern library is still inconsiderable, quite an impetus has been given in the last few years. The publications of the Virginia and North Carolina state libraries are valuable contributions. The Department of History and Archives of Alabama has made a fine record, and even Georgia is awakening to the need of printing its records. Public libraries are beginning to see the necessity of collecting local material, and from time to time good working lists are being printed. State associations and commissions are issuing creditable handbooks, and general activity is manifested in the matter of co-operative work.

This report, incomplete though it is, will open the eyes of some to what is being done, and will serve to encourage isolated workers by this showing of cumulative effort, meager as it is. It is impossible in this paper to speak of the indefatigable work of these isolated men and women who have given, and still are giving, the very best of their lives to the work we have under consideration. With no chance of promotion, with little co-operation, and with unselfish zeal they are making records which will become a part of the history of the section.

In conclusion it will not be out of place to acknowledge to the libraries North, East and West, our indebtedness to them for suggestion, information and inspiration. No one appeal to another librarian for help has ever been denied, and it is this beautiful evidence of the library spirit that has enabled us to help and serve the new libraries in our section to the best of our ability. The compiling of this record has served to recall my own service to the cause, and whatever there is of thoroughness and technical integrity in the record I beg to dedicate it to the memory of Hannah P. James, who was the first of the many who came to my aid, and whose life and work have always been to me the source of my best inspiration and initiative in the development of library work in the South.

SORRENTO, ITALY, April 5, 1907.

LESSONS AS TO LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE *

It is sincerely to be hoped that no other community will ever be visited by such a calamity as befell San Francisco on April 18, 1906. But the work of destruction was done with such minute attention to detail and was accomplished with such completeness, that it would seem that no destroying agency not then experienced need ever be feared or anticipated. The earthquake prepared the way for the fire by cutting off the water supply, by demoralizing the fire department and fatally injuring its chief, and by injuring many buildings so that they were not in condition to resist encroachment by fire. Finally the earthquake was directly responsible for the thirty or more fires which were immediately started in various parts of the city. Hence if man's ingenuity can plan, erect and equip buildings that will endure under similar conditions, the occupants of such building can think of the future with entire serenity of mind.

The projected new building for the San Francisco Public Library not having been erected, it was still housed in a portion of the City Hall, which although not of the modern steel frame type, was a supposedly fireproof structure. Its fire resisting qualities, however, were seriously impaired by the earthquake, and in the absence of effective barriers within the building, such as metal doors, there was nothing to retard the progress of the fire after it once gained access. The building of the Mechanics Institute was of a still older type and was not fireproof. It is obvious then that we must look to the more recent buildings embodying the latest improvements in design and construction, and from the manner in which they resisted the destructive agencies draw such lessons as may fruitfully be observed in the future.

Earthquakes are of such rare occurrence over most of the habitable area of the United States that precautions against them will be regarded by many as needless. However, the San Francisco experience proves that buildings properly constructed on good foundations need suffer little or no damage from that source. Charles B. Marx, professor of civil engineering at Leland Stanford Junior University, writes:

"In all probability brick walls laid in good cement mortar can be made as monolithic as concrete walls. That these latter need no steel in the walls to resist shock has been shown in the case of Roble Hall and the Museum. That masonry structures built around structural steel framing can be made to resist the shock of earthquake is shown by the dome of our library and by the many steel buildings standing in San Francisco."

It is more particularly against the hazard of

*Report to C. R. Dudley, chairman A. L. A. committee on library architecture, Asheville, May 25.

fire that precautions must be taken. According to a report made to the National Board of Fire Underwriters there were in San Francisco 54 fireproof buildings of varying types. With few exceptions these were all completely gutted by the fire, and many were so badly damaged structurally that they had to be taken down. A prominent architect was quoted as saying shortly after the fire that nothing was absolutely fireproof; it was merely a relative theory. In probably every instance the fire did not originate in the building, but was admitted from the outside, because of insufficient protection for openings.

In one case a building was saved by reason of its windows being glazed with wire glass, set in metal frames. The exposed floor openings were equipped with double metal-covered standard underwriter doors. The window glass was cracked by the heat, but the wire netting held it in place and the flames were effectively barred. The United States Mint was saved through being equipped with inside iron shutters at window openings, and having an independent water supply with a force of employees and United States troops to use it. In still another case the flames penetrated the three floors of an 11-story office building, but did not reach the upper stories because of concrete floors with cement finish and metal covered doors and trim.

Without going too much into technical details I shall undertake to summarize from the reports of experts the established facts that may be applicable in the planning and construction of library buildings.

As a precaution against destruction by earthquake it is necessary that the foundation be adequate and stable, and of sufficient strength to enable the entire base of the building to move as a unit. For the superstructure a properly designed and executed steel frame would afford the greatest security.

For protection against fire it is of utmost importance that all exterior openings should be effectively guarded. Several devices are available for this purpose, such as metal or metal covered doors and door and window frames, metal sash windows, wire glass glazing and metal shutters. One architect has designed an automatic concrete shutter with a fusible link, which will cause it to close on the approach of flames from the exterior.

The San Francisco experience proved that for façades pressed silica brick and terra cotta brick of the common size withstand the intense heat better than granite, marble, sandstone, or limestone. Granite in particular spalled severely even when not subjected to the highest temperature of the fire. When used as caps for piers or columns it has in many cases crumbled and gone to pieces. It goes without saying that roofs must be of some substance that will prevent the ingress of fire from that direction. Tin laid over boards proved inadequate. Copper, slate or

some other material of greater refractory power should be used.

These are precautions against fire from the outside. It is wise also to take measures to retard the progress of a fire should it get started within a building. Steel columns must be fireproofed or they will buckle from the heat. There were many column failures in San Francisco from the lack of proper fireproofing, and for this purpose nothing proved superior to concrete. Fireproof partitions are necessary to prevent the spread of fire. As a ship is divided into a series of water-tight compartments, so a building may be divided into a series of fireproof compartments. For this purpose nothing gave more satisfactory results than reinforced concrete used for floors and partitions. It may not always be feasible to use many such partitions in a library building, but the stack at least can be so separated and the entrances to it can easily be equipped with automatic metal covered doors. In large libraries it would be wise to subdivide the stack likewise into fireproof compartments. Reinforced concrete could be used for every second or third stack floor, and in very large libraries vertical partitions of similar material would lessen the chances of total destruction in the event of a conflagration.

Another precaution which should not be neglected is the provision of an independent water supply. There was evidence in the San Francisco fire of a temperature at certain points of about 2200 degrees Fahr., hence there is strong liability to ignition within a building even without direct access of the flames. But it may be possible with water available and a few men at hand to extinguish such fires in their incipency. The writer knows of a dwelling house that was saved by having at hand a few siphon bottles of soda water when no other water was available. Where there is a possibility of earthquakes, tanks on the roof are undesirable. There should be a well with a pump operated by some power installed on the premises. In the event of a conflagration power from an outside source is to be relied on.

These are some of the lessons driven home by the San Francisco experience.

GEORGE T. CLARK,

Librarian San Francisco Public Library.

BOOKS OF 1906 VOTED ON BY LIBRARIANS

A TENTATIVE list of the best books of 1906, numbering 1038 titles selected from 7139 books published in America, was lately prepared by the New York State Library. This list, roughly classified, was submitted to the librarians of the state and to other persons for a vote as to which 50 should be first chosen for a village library. The following table of results includes 84 titles embracing books which received the highest vote in each

class, arranged in each group in the order of votes. This is simply a composite vote on new books, and must not be mistaken for the deliberate and balanced recommendation of the librarians of the state. The State Library will issue later its annotated list of 250 books of 1906 recommended to small libraries.

Reference books

A. L. A. portrait index.
Dana. Notes on bookbinding for librarians.
Hitchler. Cataloguing for small libraries.

Philosophy and ethics

Alger. Moral overstrain.
Jastrow. The subconscious.
Fowler. Starting in life.

Religion

Gardiner. The Bible as English literature.
Gordon. Through man to God.
Montgomery. Christ the redeemer.
Sutherland. Famous hymns of the world.

Sociology

Anderson. The country town.
Laughlin. Industrial America.
Steiner. On the trail of the immigrant.
Hall. Immigration and its effects upon U. S.
Spargo. The bitter cry of the children.
Hyde. The college man and the college woman.
Haynes. The election of U. S. senators.
Foster. The practice of diplomacy as illustrated in the foreign relations of the U. S.
Taft. Four aspects of civic duty.
Wendell. Liberty, union and democracy.
Thwing. Higher education in America.

Natural science

Iles. Inventors at work.
Ingersoll. The life of animals.
Newcomb. Sidelights on astronomy [etc.].
Morse. Mars and its mystery.
Ingersoll. The wit of the wild.
Proctor. Giant sun and his family.
Saleeby. Evolution the master-key.
Velvin. Behind the scenes with wild animals.

Useful arts

Harwood. The new earth.
Johnson. Four centuries of the Panama canal.
Huber. Consumption.

Fine arts

Bacon, *ed.* Songs every child should know.
Kobbé. How to appreciate music.
Shelton. Seasons in a flower garden.
Hooper. The country house.
Sturgis. History of architecture. v. 1.

Amusements

Kephart. Book of camping and woodcraft.

Literature

Benson. From a college window.
Dunne. Dissertations by Mr. Dooley.
Stevenson, *comp.* Days and deeds.
Sill. In sun and shade.
Hay. Addresses.

Burroughs. Bird and bough.
Clemens. Men and things.
Clemens. Women and things.
Hillis. The fortune of the republic.
Larned. Books, culture and character.
Wells, *comp.* A whimsey anthology.

Description and travel

Howells. Certain delightful English towns.
Hale. Tarry at home travels.
Hornaday. Camp-fires in the Canadian Rockies.
Talbot. My people of the plains.
White. The pass.
Guerber. How to prepare for Europe.
Bacon. The Connecticut river and the valley of the Connecticut.
Freer. Philippine experiences of an American teacher.
Singleton, *ed.* Historic buildings of America.
Lucas. A wanderer in London.

History

Peck. Twenty years of the republic, 1885-1905.
Hart, *ed.* The American nation. v. 11-19.
Alexander. Political history of the state of New York.
Williams. Stories of early New York history.
Seaman. The real triumph of Japan.
Hulbert. The Ohio river.
Reid. Story of old Fort Johnson.

Biography

Hill. Lincoln the lawyer.
Chesterton. Charles Dickens.
Davis. Real soldiers of fortune.
Wilson. Joseph Jefferson.
Rothschild. Lincoln, master of men.
Perry. Walt Whitman.

Fiction

Churchill. Coniston.
Deland. The awakening of Helena Richie.
Wister. Lady Baltimore.
Ward. Fenwick's career.
Gordon. The doctor.
Smith. Tides of Barnegat.
London. White Fang.
Spearman. Whispering Smith.
Bacheller. Silas Strong.
Glasgow. The wheel of life.
Burnett. The dawn of a to-morrow.
Grenfell. Off the rocks.
Lee. Uncle William.

Juvenile

Barbour. The crimson sweater.
Kipling. Puck of Pook's Hill.
Beard. The field and forest handy book.
Mabie, *ed.* Heroes every child should know.
Mabie, *ed.* Legends every child should know.
Nicolay. Boy's life of Abraham Lincoln.
Grinnell. Jack the young canoe man.
Beard. Things worth doing, how to do them.
Wiggin and Smith, *eds.* The fairy ring.
Pier. Harding of St. Timothy's.
Duncan. Adventures of Billy Topsail.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

THE failure of the plan for an A. L. A. exhibit confines the library representation at the Jamestown Exposition to that of the Library of Congress, and to some library charts shown by the Bureau of Education, both in the Government building, which contains also the Interior and Post Office department exhibits. The Library of Congress makes an admirably comprehensive representative display, well worth attention by librarians as well as by the casual visitor. For the first time it has loaned many of its treasures, especially books and maps relating to the early history of Virginia, which are placed in a safe each night. Other exhibits of books are confined to those of a few publishers in the Liberal Arts building, as the plan of having a separate Graphic Arts building, including printing and like industries, has been given up.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

10TH CONVENTION, ASHEVILLE, N. C., 1907

ON May 24, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., the National Association of State Libraries opened its tenth annual meeting with Vice-president Thomas L. Montgomery in the chair, and an attendance of about 100 interested people. After expressing the sympathy and regret of the association in regard to the illness and enforced absence of its president, James L. Gillis, Mr. Montgomery introduced Mr. F. A. Sondley, of Asheville, who, in an eloquent address, gracefully welcomed the librarians to his city.

The report of the secretary and treasurer followed. After explaining the whys and wherefores connected with the loss in the mails of the stenographer's notes of the 1906 meeting, and the subsequent publication of the proceedings, minus the discussions of the papers, Miss Oakley made the following statements: The membership consists of 21 libraries represented by their librarians and assistants; during the year return postal cards had been sent to 37 libraries in the effort to get a complete and up-to-date list of state and affiliated libraries and their official representatives; 28 answers have been received, and the complete list will be published in the proceedings. Alabama and Oregon have paid dues for the first time this year. Money received during year \$231.28; disbursed \$155.44.

The first paper of the afternoon was by William R. Watson, of California, on "The administration of the library interests of a state." Mr. Watson maintained that combination and centralization secured greater efficiency, a more harmonious development and intelligent direction of affairs, and the curtailing of useless expense and effort. In his argument for the unification of the library

interests of a state he cited the New York State Library as the most notable example of library interests under the supervision of one head, the state librarian. Combining the state library, the state library commission, and any other allied interests, such as legislative reference bureau, state law library, etc., benefits the people by giving them a more comprehensive service. Through the travelling library borrowers are made aware that there is a general library, and they may make use of it. The state library becomes known as the headquarters for anything that may be wanted in the library line, and as a bureau of library information becomes advertised throughout the state. As a result gifts are increased and it becomes much easier to impress upon the legislators the desirability of increasing appropriations for library uses. The average legislator is not likely to understand why it is necessary to make several appropriations for what is practically one work. Another undesirable feature of separate departments is the possibility of some degree of friction between the different workers. The appropriation of a certain department may have been increased at the expense of others, thus giving cause for an unfriendly attitude. The creation of a state library commission may be necessary in some states, or the work may not be carried on at all, but the ideal to strive for should be the unification of the library interests of a state under a single management. The state library is naturally and should be actually the center of all the library interests and activities of a state. To the governing board should be given the power to initiate and direct all the library work of whatever kind is carried on with state funds. When the laws are not comprehensive enough they should be changed to meet the requirements, and so framed as to safeguard the library against the evils sometimes experienced from a change of administration. As California is demonstrating Mr. Watson's ideas, questions were asked and answered which were suggestive and helpful.

"Legislative reference work without an appropriation" was the topic discussed by Mr. Johnson Brigham, of Iowa. In his introduction Mr. Brigham outlined the work as done in New York and Wisconsin, acknowledging these states as the pioneers and leaders in this line of work. In New York the legislative reference section of the state library, and in Wisconsin the legislative reference department of the state library commission collects and brings to legislators and legislative committees all available information bearing upon proposed legislation. New York has a joint commission of three lawyers, who supervise, and when requested, prepare bills. In Wisconsin the legislative reference department serves as gatherer and dispenser of information, and as an expert commission in drawing bills, supplying briefs, etc. Mr. Brigham said

the question for each to settle for himself is, whether or not it is advisable for legislative reference librarians to take upon themselves such legislative functions as the passing upon the relative merits of conflicting legislation in other states, the relative weight of conflicting authorities, the effect of previous legislation upon the legislation proposed, and the probable outcome of future court decisions upon proposed legislation. Can we safely turn over to any man, however ably assisted, however astute, learned and conservative, the drafting of intricate measures traversing the subject matter of previous legislation, and subject always to interpretation by the courts? He then proceeded to give a history of legislative reference work done in Indiana, Nebraska, Maryland, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Iowa, California, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Texas, Oregon, Montana, Virginia, Minnesota, Ohio, Alabama, Washington, and Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin having been outlined in the beginning. The discussion which followed showed diverse opinions upon the extent to which legislative reference work can wisely and safely be carried and whether it were better to leave it in the hands of state librarians without additional appropriation, or whether the work demanded an expert with a large salary and corps of assistants. The discussion revealed, by its earnestness and warmth, that legislative reference work is the question of the hour to state librarians, many of whom had a word to say on the subject. It also gave rise to a friendly debate between Dr. Owen, of Alabama, and Mr. Legler, of Wisconsin, which pleasantly introduced both gentlemen to the association.

The program of the afternoon was closed by the report of the committee on extension of membership and advancement of activity, given by John P. Kennedy, of Virginia, chairman. The committee, through its chairman, gave as its opinion that it would be better to direct the energies of the association toward perfecting work along different lines than increasing its membership; that when members are added they should be persons recognized as competent librarians; that there is a great future ahead of the association, but it depends upon prompt action and co-operation among its members.

The second session of the association, on the morning of May 27, was a joint session with the American Library Association, at which time Dr. Thomas H. Owen, of Alabama, gave a most interesting talk, without notes, on the work and aspirations of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, including not only his own work, but the library movement in the state, which owes much of its effectiveness to Dr. Owen's leadership.

One of the most notable papers of the week was then read by Miss Miriam E. Carey, of

Iowa, upon "Libraries in state institutions—the book as a tool." Miss Carey's work is that of a pioneer, and although she has only been engaged in it a year, her experience has shown that it is full of wonderful possibilities for experimental work among the unfortunate and criminal classes. The Iowa Board of Control of State Institutions has acted upon the suggestion of Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the library commission, and has placed all the books in state institutions under the care of Miss Carey, who has shown resourcefulness and wisdom in the conduct of the work. This "Iowa idea" is one to be heartily commended to other states.

On the afternoon of May 28 the third session was opened with reports of committees, the first one presented being on "Systematic bibliography of state official literature." Mr. G. S. Godard, chairman, asked Miss Hasse, who was present with proof sheets of her index to state economic literature, to exhibit them and explain, so far as she desired, the progress of the work. Miss Hasse stated that the index for three states had been completed and was now in press, that the price would be \$1.50 a volume, which would not make it prohibitive, and passed around the sheets so that all might see the form and typography of the work.*

Mr. Bowker explained that his work, "State publications," did not conflict at all with Miss Hasse's, as his is a provisional list of the official publications of the several states, while hers is an analytical index of social and economic subjects found therein.

Mr. Charles McCarthy's report as chairman of the committee to investigate and formulate the subject of publishing a quarterly periodical, contained several suggestions. The publication should be primarily but not exclusively bibliographical in character, and should contain digests upon up-to-date questions. The editor should be especially fitted for the task. The question of expense might be met by making a charge for the publication, by co-operating with the Political Science Association through Professor Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins University, or by securing the help of the Library of Congress, through Mr. Putnam.

The report on state library statistics, by Mr. H. O. Brigham, of Rhode Island, was not available, but will be published in the proceedings.

"How should states delinquent in their exchanges be treated?" was the question submitted by Mr. G. S. Godard, of Connecticut, as the subject of his paper. Presuming that each state and territory has a library, and that public documents are necessarily a large part

* HASSE, A. R. Index of economic material in the documents of the states of the United States; prep. for and under the direction of the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Pt. 1, Maine, 1820-1904; pt. 2, New Hampshire. 4°. *In press.*

of such libraries, custom and necessity have established a system of interstate exchange which has proved economical and of mutual benefit. While many states appreciate the importance of a systematic exchange with selected interstate depositories, there are some states which are delinquent in these exchanges, owing to the incompetency, carelessness or negligence of one individual, the librarian. Mr. Godard urged that in such cases, rather than shut off the privilege of the state by dropping it from the exchange list, it would be better for the association to take concerted action toward educating or removing the offending official and getting a proper person in his place. Expressions of condemnation for such officials were heard from several, showing that nearly every one had had similar experiences to those of Connecticut, which had not been met with the patience of Mr. Godard.

The hour being late, an adjournment was taken to 8.30 p.m. of the same day, when the sessions were concluded by a paper on "The scope of book purchases for a state library," by Demarchus C. Brown, of Indiana, and the report of the nominating committee.

Mr. Brown introduced his subject by defining the scope and character of state libraries in the United States. Some are almost exclusively law libraries with the addition of documents, Wisconsin and Kentucky being examples of this class. Pennsylvania represents another class, including general literature, law and Pennsylvania history; New York in her library, under the control of the department of education, includes almost everything. There seems to be a well-grounded belief that as the state has undertaken education in the broadest sense, so there should be a general reference library where all citizens, officials, and societies of every description may find what they want. Also the disposition to loan the state books is growing, either individually or collectively by means of the travelling libraries, the latter work being delegated, in some states, to the library commissions. All the states have undertaken education, and the development of libraries follows naturally. Small communities cannot have large libraries, naturally there must be some central point about which all revolve; just as there is a central board of education, so may there not be a central library in and for the state, and the purchase of books should be as broad in scope as the library is far-reaching. The situation of the state library makes reference its chief field of operation; it is necessary then, that from the librarian down, every one dealing with the public in its relations to books should have scholarly training and instincts. The library can and should create a demand for its material. The Indiana State Library is buying books in all departments, and by a monthly bulletin is making this known and asking to

be of service. All of the states should have a separate building for a library and museum. The conclusion is, from the standpoint of a complete library, unlimited either in name or in fact, that the state library must purchase books in all departments in order that the state may carry out its purpose of general education.

The announcement of the election of the following officers was made, after which the meeting was adjourned: president, Thomas L. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania; 1st vice-president, Thomas H. Owen, of Alabama; 2d vice-president, J. M. Hitt, of Washington; secretary-treasurer, Miss Minnie M. Oakley, of Wisconsin. Committees were appointed as follows: *Clearing house for state publications*: T. M. Owen, Alabama; E. H. Bruncken, California; E. M. Goddard, Vermont; A. R. Hasse, New York. *Exchange and distribution of state documents*: W. R. Watson, California; C. B. Galbreath, Ohio; D. C. Brown, Indiana. *Extension of membership*: Johnson Brigham, Iowa; T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Sheldon, Nebraska. *State library statistics*: H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island. *Systematic bibliography of state official literature*: G. H. Godard, Connecticut; A. R. Hasse, New York; D. C. Brown, Indiana; M. M. Oakley, Wisconsin; E. H. Anderson, New York; J. T. King, Kansas; T. M. Owen, Alabama; C. W. Andrews, Illinois. *Uniformity of session laws*: R. H. Whitten, New York; C. B. Galbreath, Ohio. M. M. OAKLEY.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE semi-annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held in conjunction with the American Library Association at Asheville, N. C., May 25-28, 1907. This first visit of the society to the South was made the occasion of a series of papers on the history of printing in that section. The first presses of Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama were described by Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History; those of South Carolina by Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., secretary of the South Carolina Historical Commission; those of Tennessee by Mr. Edwin Wiley, of the Library of Congress, formerly of Vanderbilt University. An essay on early printing in North Carolina, also, by Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, was read by title. Never before has such a series of contributions to the history of American printing been brought together.

The second session was devoted to the discussion of two questions in practical bibliography, "The bibliographical work of state libraries" and "A handbook of special collections in American libraries." The bibliographical work of the California State Library, especially its indexing of California newspapers, was described by Mr. W. R.

Watson, assistant librarian; and the co-operation between the Connecticut State Library and other libraries of the state in the preparation of a Connecticut bibliography was described by Mr. G. S. Godard, state librarian. These two types of state bibliographical activity were discussed at some length by Mr. D. C. Brown, Indiana state librarian, Dr. Owen and others.

The scope of "A handbook of special collections in American libraries" and the methods to be followed in its preparation were considered from various points of view. The discussion was opened by Mr. C. W. Andrews, president of the American Library Association. Mr. N. D. C. Hodges presented letters from prominent scientists which raised doubt as to the value of such a handbook to men of science. A lively debate followed. In this Dr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits and others pointed out the value of such a bibliographical tool, especially in the different branches of historical research, and in the development of library collections.

Reports of interest were presented by the committee on incubula and by the committee on colonial laws. The publication committee promised to have part 2 of the Papers and Proceedings ready soon, completing vol. 1, and the Bulletin committee announced that it had prepared and printed the initial number of a *Bulletin* of the society. The officers of the society were re-elected for the ensuing year, Mr. T. L. Cole, of Washington, being elected to the Council, succeeding Mr. Legler. The next meeting of the society will be held at Chicago during the Christmas holidays.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY COPYRIGHT LEAGUE

THE Library Copyright League held a meeting at Asheville on May 25. The executive committee presented the following report:

"The activity of the executive committee during the past year has been in three directions: (1) In arousing the interest of librarians and enlisting their co-operation; (2) in education of public opinion by the publication of articles in the newspapers and the distribution of literature; (3) in efforts before the Committee on Patents of Congress.

"Libraries have been reached in three ways: by the issue of circulars containing protests to be signed and forwarded to the members of the committee on patents; by personal letters to those showing the greatest interest; and by publications in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and in *Public Libraries* giving an account of progress. We are especially indebted to the editor of *Public Libraries* for courtesies received. We are more than indebted to the Edward Thompson Company and to Mr. Charles Porterfield, their attorney, for suggestions, and for the free supply of a reprint

of an article by Mr. Porterfield. Five hundred copies of this article were mailed to members of the League and to other librarians.

"Articles on the copyright bill have appeared in the *Boston Transcript* and *Globe*, the *Springfield Republican*, the *New York Globe*, and in several papers in the smaller cities. Reprints of some of these articles have been widely distributed.

"In the work before the Committee on Patents, the protests of libraries did much to prepare the way for the arguments presented by the League. Numerous letters, telegrams, signed circulars and postal card protests were received by the members of the committees on patents, and many letters were referred to them from Representatives and Senators not on the committees. At least 200 such letters are in the files of the committees.

"The second public hearing on the bill began on Dec. 7, 1906. Messrs. Steiner, Wellman, and Cutter of your committee were present and were heard. Their arguments may be read in the printed account of the hearings. They not only presented arguments against the non-importation clause, presenting these in printed form, but also against the omission of the requirement of printing the copyright dates and against the change in the definition of copyright, which was pronounced by experts to be a clause which gave the monopoly of sale to the publisher, as well as the monopoly of reproduction of copies. In presenting these latter arguments, the executive committee acted as individuals, these points being not covered in the constitution of the League.

"The attitude of the members of the committees was of course not indicated at the hearing. But the careful attention given your committee's arguments, and the uniform courtesy with which all appearing before the committee were treated, assured us that they would give careful consideration to our contentions.

"With the purpose of further watching this legislation, your secretary spent about three weeks in Washington after the Christmas holidays. His time was spent in personal efforts with some of the members of the committees, and in ensuring that full discussion would be brought out on the floor, should the bill be reported, and time be given to any discussion of it.

"As a result of the testimony of the members of your committee at the hearing, and the other efforts made, the bill as reported eliminated all the objectionable features, except that it limited the number to be imported in any one invoice to one copy. This limitation is objectionable as causing some extra trouble in duplicating invoices, but will result in no very great inconvenience.

"The Library Copyright League as constituted has no power to incur financial obliga-

tions except on the vote of the whole League. We are glad to be able to report that no such obligation has been contracted, that all expenses have been paid from voluntary subscription, and that financial support for further operations is to some extent provided. All the expense of printing, postage, and clerical work has been paid from library subscriptions, and a balance remains for future use. All other expenses of the secretary have been provided by a private person interested in the controversy, but not connected with any library.

"The fight for the rights of libraries has but begun. The publishing interests have prominent attorneys working for their interests, and will undoubtedly renew the fight in the next session. Your committee asks your continued interest and co-operation."

The report was accepted, and the officers of the League were re-elected, as follows: Bernard C. Steiner, president; W. P. Cutter, secretary. The officers were directed to make application to the A. L. A. authorities for affiliation of the Library Copyright League with the American Library Association.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE second annual conference of the American Association of Law Libraries was held at Asheville, N. C., May 23-29, 1907. The officers serving during the meeting were: president, A. J. Small, Iowa State Law Library, Des Moines; secretary-treasurer, F. O. Poole, Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Two regular and two special meetings were held at the Battery Park Hotel, at which an average of 25 members were present, also numerous other library people who were interested.

The reports of officers and committees showed a lively interest and decided progress along many lines. The Association at its first meeting, in 1906, had a membership of 24. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a membership at the present time of 77, with a balance in the treasury of \$35.25.

The most important matter passed upon was the report of the committee on indexing legal periodicals. Committees were appointed as recommended in this report to undertake the publication of a volume to supplement Jones' "Index to legal periodicals," and to publish a quarterly journal to contain, in addition to the current index entries to periodicals, leading articles of interest to law librarians, exchange lists of duplicates, etc. The index entries are to cumulate each quarter, the final number for the year to contain in one alphabet all the entries of that year. It is hoped that both committees may be able to begin work at once, the first number of the periodical to be issued early in 1908.

The main topic of the second regular meeting was "Law classification." Papers by Mr.

W. J. C. Berry and Dr. G. E. Wire on author and subject arrangement of text-books were read, and excited lively discussion. Mr. Charles H. Gould, of the McGill University Library, Montreal, furnished an interesting paper on Canadian law libraries.

The following officers for 1907-8 were elected: A. J. Small, president; A. H. Mettee, vice-president; F. O. Poole, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee, in addition to the above, who serve on the committee *ex-officio*: E. A. Feazel, F. W. Schenk, George Kearney. The committees appointed were as follows: *Quarterly publication*.—A. J. Small, F. O. Poole, A. H. Mettee, F. B. Gilbert, F. W. Schenk. *Exchange of duplicates*.—Andrew H. Mettee, L. E. Hewitt, Mrs. Cobb. *Library of Congress*.—George Kearney, Claude Dean, Mrs. Klingelsmith. *Bibliography*.—F. B. Gilbert, Mr. Crossley. *Indexing legal periodicals*.—F. W. Schenk, Charles Belden, F. B. Gilbert, Mr. Butler, E. A. Feazel. *American Bar Association*.—Charles Belden, Wm. H. Holden, E. W. Emery. *Membership*.—E. A. Feazel, Claude Dean, Miss Smith, John E. King, Mrs. Bond.

It was decided to discuss at the next annual meeting, as one of the main topics, the "Use of law books." The proceedings will be published in connection with the proceedings of the American Library Association.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

MEETINGS of the League of Library Commissions were held at Asheville, in connection with the A. L. A. Conference, on May 24 and 27, on which last date also the League was represented at the general session of the American Library Association, by an address by Mr. Legler on "Certain phases of library extension." At these meetings the program as announced was carried through, with the exception of the paper by Mr. Wynkoop, who was unable to be present; the discussions were animated and interesting, and the topics presented held the attention of the audience. Miss Tyler, president of the League, presided, and in the absence of Miss Clara Baldwin Mrs. Karen Jacobson acted as secretary. Miss Ahern's address on "Some unsolved questions in library extension" elicited discussion of commission methods, and helpful suggestions; and the paper by Mr. Legler on "The library budget," was a useful introduction to the round table discussion of "Summer school problems," conducted by Miss Hazeltine. The latter was participated in by many representatives of the summer courses maintained by the different commissions, who considered admission requirements, subjects, equipment, details of instruction, and conduct of examinations.

A more extended report of the meeting of the League will be given in an early number of the JOURNAL.

American Library Association

President: Arthur E. Bostwick, New York Public Library.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Executive officer: E. C. Hovey, A. L. A. headquarters, 34 Newbury st., Boston, Mass.

29TH ANNUAL MEETING, ASHEVILLE, N. C.,
MAY 23-29, 1907

Asheville will be remembered in A. L. A. annals as the second Southern meeting place of the American Library Association — for St. Louis can hardly be reckoned as within that definition — and as the scene of one of the most pleasant and interesting conferences that the Association has yet held. In attendance, the Asheville Conference ranges with those of Montreal and Waukesha, having brought together about 450 delegates; but the attendance was more proportionately representative of the different sections of the country than has been the case in larger meetings. No one section predominated to any marked degree, the Southern representation being distributed through half a dozen states and the western, eastern, central and Pacific states making a good comparative showing. The Library of Congress holds, probably, the record for attendance, with 22 delegates to its credit; but a special feature of the meeting was the number of librarians or heads of departments and the comparatively small representation of assistants, in contrast to the attendance at Magnolia, Niagara Falls, and at Narragansett Pier last year.

The Battery Park Hotel, set on its hill overlooking the city and rimmed in by the mountains, made a most attractive headquarters, but could accommodate only about two-thirds of the delegates. The overflow were arranged for in various pleasant hotels and boarding houses, but these were all some distance from the Battery Park, and there was considerable dissatisfaction in consequence. The general sessions were held in the hotel ball room, which had ample space, good acoustics, and quiet surroundings. For the affiliated and section meetings arrangements were less satisfactory, the rooms available being often too small, too noisy, or too concealed, for comfort; and it was evident that in planning for future meetings special effort must be made to obtain a sufficient number of quiet and spacious meeting rooms. The social features of the meeting were few, aside from several drives and afternoon teas, and the week was given closely to business, with the result that the program was concluded exactly on time, with no loose threads to be gathered up. It was found, however, impossible to follow the order of the program in regard to the presentation of papers and reports, which were continually being postponed or shifted in a manner disconcerting to the audience; and the

frequent criticism that the program was too much overweighted must be admitted as deserved. Fewer reports than usual were printed in advance, despite the recommendations to this effect made last year, and the press reporting arrangements were much less effective than at Narragansett Pier — possibly owing partly to the greater remoteness of the meeting place, but also to failure to carry out the work begun and outlined last year by the publicity committee.

The actual business of the conference did not begin until Friday, May 24, but the program specified various activities for Thursday afternoon. These were disarranged by the late arrival of trains, so that the first general assembly was on Thursday evening, when the Library Association received its formal welcome to Asheville. Addresses of greeting were delivered on behalf of the state, by Lieutenant-Governor Francis D. Winston; for the city, by Judge J. C. Pritchard; and for the North Carolina Library Association, by Louis R. Wilson. To these response was made by President Andrews, and the audience then passed into the reception parlors of the hotel, where an informal reception was held, under the auspices of the Asheville Library Association.

On Friday morning the first general session was called to order at 9.45 by President Andrews, who then delivered his president's address, which is given elsewhere (*see p. 249*). His theme, "The use of books," had been made a special subject for the conference, and was treated in various aspects by later speakers, with the purpose of bringing out resources and methods of use in the various classes of literature. Reports followed from the Council and Executive Board, and the chief officers. The Council reported the following nomination of officers for 1907-8: president, N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; 1st vice-president, C. H. Gould, Montreal; 2d vice-president, Helen E. Haines, New York; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Albany; treasurer, Anderson H. Hopkins, Pittsburgh; recorder, Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin; trustee of endowment fund, C. C. Soule, Boston; Councillors: Mary E. Ahern, R. R. Bowker, T. L. Montgomery, F. C. Patten, W. F. Yust. Tellers were appointed as follows: P. L. Windsor, Texas; Chalmers Hadley, Indiana; and it was stated that other nominations would be received in accordance with the constitution, and that the election would be held on Tuesday from 10.30 to 2.30. Mr. Wyer, in his secretary's report, gave an interesting review of the year's activities, noting the membership of the Association as 2019, the largest in its history, and outlining the work done in establishing executive offices in Boston last September. He touched also upon important events in the general library field, such as the creation of three new library commissions during the past year. In the absence of the treasurer, George F. Bowerman, owing to

serious illness, his report was not presented; but Mr. Corey read the report for the trustees of the endowment fund, recording the various investments of A. L. A. funds (including the Carnegie endowment).

Professor W. P. Trent, of Columbia University, then delivered a most interesting address outlining the literary and library development of the South. The culture of the old South, he said, was a distinct and important influence; there was lack of public libraries and public schools, but no lack of books and readers among the dominant classes. The tradition of culture handed down from the old South to the new is one of the most important of the assets possessed by the southern libraries of to-day. This tradition of culture may help to make possible a great library movement in the South, just as it has helped to bring about an educational renaissance and revival of interest in historical studies.

Turning from local to broader interests, the speaker admitted that it is difficult for an outsider to say anything of value with regard to the the problems with which a body of specialists is chiefly concerned. Speaking as a teacher and a writer, he thought that the advances made by American libraries were extraordinary, but that progress had not been uniform, and that to their selection of books for scholarly purposes the larger libraries should devote a greater amount of attention. He gave illustrations of classes of literature which he had found neglected, and of special subjects which did not receive prompt enough attention. He suggested a closer affiliation with various scholarly associations and emphasized the bibliographical services the latter could render. He commended heartily the services to scholars rendered possible by the system of inter-library loans, and pointed out how through the improved facilities for photographing rare books and documents in foreign libraries it would soon be possible for the larger libraries in America, at a slight cost, to enable scholars to undertake at their homes almost any form of editorial labor. He suggested also that the libraries might make themselves very useful by securing full information with regard to the important treasures collected by bibliophiles throughout the country. He closed with a plea for thorough co-operation between scholars and librarians and for a concerted effort to secure from the public such support as would enable the cloistered professions to attract to their ranks the most highly endowed and equipped men and women.

Detailed consideration of the "Use of books" was introduced by Andrew Keogh, of Yale University Library, with a paper on "Bibliography." Bibliography, it was pointed out, has hitherto considered books chiefly as relics of the past or as works of art. This form of bibliography has been highly pleasurable and of great historic and artistic value.

Nevertheless, it has been overshadowed by the recent growth of practical bibliography, whose function is to facilitate research. Bibliographers are now hard at work indexing and classifying knowledge, that men may have access to it without unnecessary toil. Bibliographies differ in scope, being limited by territory, by period, or by subject. They differ in arrangement, for they may be by authors, or logically classified, or alphabetico-classed, or by alphabetical subject-headings, or in chronological or geographical order. For certain users or purposes certain forms are best. Bibliographies differ finally in value. All are selective, and differ only in the degree of exclusion. In some the titles are inaccurate, or inadequate, or misleading. A complete and accurate list of titles is but a beginning, for a bibliography should indicate the comparative worth of books. This may be done by selection of titles; by annotations showing the scope or purpose of each work; and by critical valuations. Bibliographies can be compiled only by specialists. Libraries should build up their bibliographical collections as fully as possible, make them readily accessible, and see that readers use them constantly. A critical bibliography is the best help in building up a new collection, or in discovering and remedying deficiencies in an old one. It is the best basis for reading lists. It gives a student a preliminary survey of his field, mapping it out and sub-dividing it. Its highest function is to define the boundaries of knowledge and determine the scholar's starting-point.

Reports of various committees followed, some of them of unusual interest, which owing to the lateness of the hour did not receive as full attention as they deserved. These included the committee on library work for the blind, N. D. C. Hodges, chairman, which reviewed at length methods and practical opportunities in this field; bookbuying, by A. E. Bostwick; and cataloging rules, by J. C. M. Hanson.

In the afternoon there were meetings of the National Association of State Libraries, Catalog Section, American Association of Law Libraries, New York State Library School Association, and North Carolina Library Association; the evening was devoted to the College and Reference Section, Trustees' Section, League of Library Commissions, and further deliberations of the Law Librarians.

"The Southern library movement" was the theme of Saturday morning's session, fittingly opened by Miss Anne Wallace with a paper on "The history of the free public library movement in the South since 1899" (*see* p. 253). At the close of Miss Wallace's address Mr. R. R. Bowker spoke in recognition of the work she has done for libraries in the Southern field, and announced that as a token of affectionate regard for her services a loving cup

would be presented to her, from her friends in the A. L. A. He asked that those present who believed in "good fairies" should prove their faith by a "Peter Pan" salute to Miss Wallace — which was given with enthusiasm.

Reports from separate Southern states were then presented. Mr. Kennedy spoke for Virginia, telling of the extension of state library facilities, and the excellent work done by the travelling libraries; Mrs. Annie Smith Ross represented North Carolina, describing the effect of the recent laws establishing rural libraries which have created over 1400 such libraries, and reporting 22 public and 40 college and high school libraries in the state. South Carolina's report, by Miss Mary Martin, in the absence of the writer, was read by title; for Florida George B. Utley told of a wide field as yet almost untilled, with but one free public library in operation; Dr. Owen spoke for Alabama; Phineas L. Windsor spoke for Texas, where the library movement began in 1900 and has been steadily developed; for Louisiana, William Beer was to report, but was unable to be present; his paper, however, was briefly noted. In the absence of Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, of Nashville, Mr. Baskette read her report for Tennessee; Miss Edith Phelps spoke for Oklahoma, where a state library association has just entered the field; and William F. Yust closed the series with a report on Kentucky, where there are 14 counties with free libraries, 10 with subscription libraries, and 66 without any libraries, and where a state library association is on the eve of organization. In view of the extent of this survey of the Southern field, various committee reports and some papers had to go over, though opportunity was given to Mr. Charles F. Lummis to present an invitation to the Association to meet in Los Angeles in 1908.

The afternoon was devoted to a visit to the Biltmore estate of Mr. George Vanderbilt, or to other drives about the beautiful country, and in the evening the Bibliographical Society of America held a session, and the Library Copyright League had a short meeting.

Sunday was a welcome day of rest and sunshine, broken by the usual afternoon shower. It was spent in various pleasant ways, many going to the churches in Asheville or to the beautiful little Biltmore church, and nearly all enjoying drives, walks or climbs. A party was entertained by Rutherford B. Hayes, a member and one of the former officers of the Association, who was a welcome figure at the conference; and a large number joined in delightful trips to Mountain Meadows Inn and to Rattlesnake Lodge, the summer home of Dr. C. P. Ambler.

Monday morning's general session opened with an interesting innovation, in the presentation of addresses by representatives of the affiliated or kindred associations, outlining phases of their work. Miss M. E. Ahern presented the report of the committee on co-

operation with the National Educational Association, and this was followed by a response for the N. E. A., dealing with "Relations between libraries and schools from the school side," by R. J. Tighe, president of the Southern Educational Association. Mr. Tighe urged closer affiliation between the N. E. A. and the A. L. A., and emphasized the need of training teachers in the use of books. The other affiliated organizations represented in this way were the American Association of Law Libraries, by Frank B. Gilbert, with an admirable paper on "The administration and use of a law library;" the League of Library Commissions, by Mr. Legler's fine address on "Certain phases of library extension;" and the National Association of State Libraries, which was represented both by Dr. Thomas M. Owen, who spoke most interestingly on "The work and aspirations of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History," and by Miss Miriam Carey, whose account of what can be done by libraries in state institutions — for the defective, the insane, and the criminal — was full of suggestion and encouragement.

A most interesting paper on "The first public library in China" was read by Miss Mary E. Wood, of Boone College, Wuchang; and there were various committee reports, among them those on bookbinding, on library training, and on conduct of headquarters. The latter, presented by Mr. Corey, stated that the committee had kept closely in touch with the work at headquarters, and finds that it is constantly developing in usefulness. "Two features of the work are most in evidence: First, the systematizing of the business — that which may be called the sales department of the Publishing Board as distinguished from the editorial work of the board. Second, the beginning of a collection of plans of library buildings which has required much hard work, time and correspondence. Of other departments of work, the labor of the making up and issue of the bulletin has fallen mainly upon the headquarters force; and the number of callers and the amount of correspondence requiring attention have steadily increased." The committee referred especially to the "zeal, intelligent work and constant application of Mr. E. C. Hovey," and expressed the hope "that the Association will be able to continue and enlarge the work so well begun, and that Mr. Hovey can be retained in its charge." Among the other incidents of the morning was the introduction of a motion by Dr. B. C. Steiner, presenting an amendment to the constitution, which was referred to the Council as a special order of business.

In the afternoon the Bibliographical Society and the Children's Librarians' Section engaged the attention of the truly earnest, but the stress of business was alleviated by an afternoon tea given by Mrs. Annie Smith Ross at the Woman's Exchange, where the

Northern visitors made their first acquaintance with "Lady Baltimore," and by a lawn party on the charming grounds of the Manor, where some 75 A. L. A. delegates were established. The evening was given to the League of Library Commissions, the Law Librarians, and a prolonged Council meeting.

Tuesday morning's session opened with a report from E. C. Hovey, executive officer, which was in the nature of an informal address, urging the importance of obtaining library memberships, as a regular source of A. L. A. income. The large increase in personal membership was referred to, and the comparative representation of the various states, and every member was requested to make special effort to extend the list. A resolution was offered from the floor and carried, expressing approval by the Association, of the Council's action in establishing and maintaining headquarters. Charles R. Dudley then presented the report of the committee on library architecture, expressing appreciation of the excellent collection of library plans made at headquarters by the executive officer; and this was followed by a paper by George T. Clark on "Lessons as to construction and equipment from the San Francisco fire" (see p. 258), which was read by Mr. Dudley for Mr. Clark, who arrived late. The report of the committee on library administration, recommending various "economies in library work" had been printed in advance, and was distributed at the session. The theme "the use of books" was then resumed, with a fine paper by Dr. Edward J. Nolan, on books in "Natural history"—at once a survey and an analysis, remarkable for its wide knowledge and thorough mastery of the subject, as for the literary power and play of keen humor which marked its treatment. Charles J. Barr followed with a paper on "Some bibliographical aids to the use of the current literature of science." He said, in substance: "The 'International catalogue of scientific literature' has established itself as an index to the whole range of scientific literature and should be placed on a permanent footing. Some improvement seems possible in the matter of making each volume cover a given year, thus facilitating the use as a reference tool. This might be accomplished by more rigid administration of the regional bureaus. The valuable literature of mining and geology emanating from South Africa should be made available by inclusion in the catalog. "Science abstracts" and the card index issued by the Concilium bibliographicum of Zurich are valuable supplements to the 'International catalogue' in physics and biological sciences, respectively. In applied science the *Engineering Index* is the most useful tool for American libraries. It is a matter for congratulation that there is to be an annual volume hereafter, and that that for 1906 is now available. The new periodical entitled *Technical Literature*, published in New York,

promises well as an index, but is not likely to supersede such established works as the *Engineering Index* and 'Der repertorium der technischen Journal-literatur.' The *Revue de l'ingenieur* in index technique is less satisfactory. In agriculture the card index of the U. S. department publications and that of the experiment station bulletins are maintaining their standard of excellence. The quarterly bulletin of the Institute of Architects makes available the literature of architecture. The form could be much improved by the omission of material extraneous to the bibliography, and by the use of more definite subject headings."

Miss Hasse's report as chairman of the committee on public documents was the introduction to a most interesting and useful discussion, opened by William L. Post, Superintendent of Documents, in an excellent statement of the work of his office, its limitations and conditions, and its relations to the libraries of the country. This was participated in by a number of speakers and roused much general interest. A special point brought out was the restriction imposed upon the use of public documents in libraries, resulting from the provision of the law forbidding their removal from the library. Objection was made to this by librarians, and Mr. Post stated that his interpretation of the law was that public documents must be treated like reference books, and not circulated, and that he would be unable to modify this interpretation. At the close of the discussion papers on the general subject were presented as follows: "The use of documents in a public library," by W. R. Reinick, of the Free Library of Philadelphia; "Obstacles to a proper use of documents by depository libraries," by Henry M. Gill, of New Orleans; and "The distribution of bills and current reports to libraries," by Willard Austen, of Cornell.

The polls were opened on Tuesday from 10.30 to 2.30, in the room set aside for A. L. A. headquarters, and they were a center for electioneering hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the Association. The nominations adopted by the Council for officers for the ensuing year were opposed (except for the offices of vice-presidents, recorder and endowment fund trustee) by independent nominations, as follows: president, Arthur E. Bostwick; secretary, Bernard C. Steiner; treasurer, Drew B. Hall; with nomination of Gardner M. Jones to the Council; and, while a general feeling of friendliness prevailed, there were strong cross currents of agreement and disagreement on the conduct of headquarters, the copyright controversy, and other vexed questions, and a regrettable amount of "corralling" of uninformed delegates. In the afternoon there were sessions of the State Libraries and the College Reference Section, with later a garden party at Strawberry Hill, the beautiful Bartlett estate, where Mrs. A. C.

Bartlett gave to the Library Association a delightful and hospitable welcome; and the activities of the day were closed with an evening session of the Catalog Section.

On Wednesday morning the last general session of the conference opened, continuing the consideration of "The use of books." "Applied sciences" were treated by Charles J. Brown, who reviewed the use of this literature by men in many fields of professional and technical work, and outlined the equipment of a technical library; "Patents," at home and abroad, were treated most informingly by Captain Howard L. Prince, of the U. S. Patent Office; George W. Lee spoke partly on "Engineering," but more fully on the demands made upon library resources by a large business house which wants varied information as fully and with as little delay as possible. "Medicine" was treated by Samuel H. Ranck, whose paper, in his absence, was read by the secretary; Miss Alice M. Jordan spoke with sympathy and common sense on "Children's books." Mr. Bostwick treated "Fiction" with a delightful mingling of paradox, humor and insight; Miss Patten's excellent survey on "Art books" was read by Miss Countryman; and the president gave extracts from Mr. Foster's valuable paper on "History."

The usual report from the Council was presented, announcing the selection of Lake Minnetonka, Minn., as next year's meeting place, and noting the more important business transacted. It included a letter proffering the resignation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as official organ, which was read to the Association, as follows:

NEW YORK, May 13, 1907.

Mr. J. I. Wyer,

Secretary American Library Association,
State Library, Albany, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Thirty years ago, at the conference of librarians at Philadelphia in October, 1876, called through the efforts of the projectors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, at which meeting the American Library Association was organized, the AMERICAN LIBRARY JOURNAL was made the official organ of the new organization. Its first number was issued in preparation for that conference and was presented at the meeting. Its second issue contained in full the Proceedings of that first conference and each succeeding conference has been fully recorded in a special number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, issued as soon after the conference as practicable, and in recent years, since the present managing editor of the JOURNAL has been also the recorder of the Association and the whole work has been done in the JOURNAL office, with a promptness which it is believed compares favorably with the issue of similar proceedings of any similar organization. While the work of editing and publishing the Proceedings, which has been done without charge to the Association beyond actual cost and consequently without a penny of profit to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, has been a considerable burden upon the resources of the JOURNAL, nevertheless, the close relationship between the Association and the JOURNAL has been so gratifying and in many respects so satisfactory that the LIBRARY JOURNAL was prepared, whether or not a selective publication at less cost than full publication was decided upon, to continue the work of issuing the Proceedings as in previous years. As the official organ of the Association, it has been the aim of the JOURNAL to be loyal to the highest ideals and best interests of the library profession, which within the

thirty-one years' history of the Association and the JOURNAL has broadened and heightened into one of the most important factors in American life and progress, and it has endeavored to support loyally the purposes of the Association while taking the broadest view of the relations of the library with the commonwealth. The Executive Board having now decided to print, in co-operation with the Publishing Board, a periodical bulletin as specifically representative of the Association, and the Council having decided it expedient that the Association should now assume directly the issue of the Proceedings, with the understanding that these would then form a special number of this bulletin and be withdrawn from the LIBRARY JOURNAL, it becomes incumbent upon the JOURNAL to resign the position which it has held for thirty years past as official organ of the American Library Association. Its resignation is therefore proffered to the Association from which its commission was received, with sincere regret and in the hope that, should the Bulletin do a greater service to the Association than the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been able to do, the JOURNAL may nevertheless continue in close relation and in harmony with the Association, retain its hold upon the affections of the members of the Association, which it so cordially recognizes and for which it extends its hearty thanks, and help to maintain in America, as the foremost library nation of the world, the ideals which it has during the generation of its existence sought to uphold.

Truly yours,

R. R. BOWKER,
For the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read by Mr. Lane, chairman, expressing the thanks of the Association for the hospitality and courtesies extended by the local hosts and the various efforts made to ensure the comfort of the delegates. It included also the following resolution:

"A bill having lately been reported to Congress which amends and codifies the existing law with respect to copyright—a subject of vital concern to all members of this association:

"Resolved, That the members of the American Library Association here present express their approval of the provisions of the Copyright Bill in its present form so far as these provisions affect the interests of libraries.

"Resolved, That they record their thanks, first, to the Committee appointed by the Executive Board which represented the Association before the Copyright conference and prevented the inclusion in the first draft of the bill of unfavorable restrictions; and second, to the Library Copyright League, which took up the work at the point reached by the Committee and in the hearings before the Joint Committees of Congress and by public discussion helped to make plain the justice of granting still greater freedom to libraries in the importation of books, and contributed to securing the provisions at present embodied in the Copyright Bill." Voted.

This was a substitute for a resolution expressing the thanks of the Association to the Library Copyright League, offered on the floor by Mr. Carr at the opening of the session, which had been referred to the resolutions committee for consideration and presentation.

Announcement of election of officers was then made, as follows: total ballots cast 341, with the following results: president, Arthur E. Bostwick, 181 (N. D. C. Hodges, 157); first vice-president, C. H. Gould, 334; second vice-president, Helen E. Haines, 304; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr., 186 (B. C. Steiner, 151); treasurer, Anderson H. Hopkins, 157 (Drew B. Hall, 139); recorder, Lutie E. Stearns,

277; trustee of endowment fund, C. C. Soule, 310. Council: Mary E. Ahern, 297; T. L. Montgomery, 289; R. R. Bowker, 280; Gardner M. Jones, 275; W. F. Yust, 243.

President Andrews then introduced Mr. Bostwick, the president-elect, who in a few graceful words expressed his recognition of the honor conferred upon him. A last and most pleasing incident of the session was the presentation to President Andrews, for the American Library Association, of a gavel given by the North Carolina Library Association. The presentation was made in a charming speech by Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, of Charlotte, president of the North Carolina association. The gavel is, suitably, of rhododendron wood, having an appearance of twisted creamy ivory, adorned with a spiral band of silver intended to bear the names of those presidents of the A. L. A. during whose administration it is used; it was especially welcome, as the gavel now in use, presented at the Chautauqua Conference in 1898, was made for ten years and had just rounded out its term of service. The 29th conference was then adjourned without day.

Most of the delegates departed on Wednesday afternoon, some to return direct, but a party of 70 to enjoy the post-conference trip; while a few remained in Asheville for a day or so, to rest and enjoy at leisure the beautiful mountain scenery.

During the conference an excellent group photograph of the delegates was taken by Messrs. Brock & Koonce, of Asheville, which is reproduced elsewhere. Copies of this photograph will be sent to any address, post paid, by the photographers on receipt of \$1.

This brief record of the conference must not close without mention of the interesting little library of the Asheville Library Association. It was visited by most of the delegates, who received an unflinching and most hospitable welcome from Miss Irwin, the librarian, and her assistants, and who admired especially the beautiful portrait of General Robert E. Lee, which is one of its prized possessions.

POST CONFERENCE TRIP

The Jamestown Exposition was the goal of most of those who had time for travel or sightseeing, at the close of the conference. A large party went directly to Norfolk on Wednesday afternoon, but the regular post-conference trip, arranged and conducted as usual by the familiar A. L. A. cicerone, Mr. Faxon, was to Norfolk *via* Lake Toxaway.

The post-conference party, 69 strong, arrived late on Wednesday afternoon at this gem of a lake, set in the midst of mountains. Except for the outbuildings of the hotel, the railway station and a general store, there is no sign of humdrum life about the lake, and here for four days the visitors, tired with the rush and strain of conference week, forgot statistics, circulation, the use of books and public documents.

Toxaway Inn gave its weary guests a cheery welcome, in the huge wood fires that blazed in reception hall and ball room, about which later in the evening were gathered sundry "story hour" audiences. Thursday was Memorial day, a fact almost forgotten in those peaceful surroundings, and there were walks, drives, and boating parties to fill the hours, while the electric launch was freely used to explore the more distant bays of this most realistic artificial body of water. Most of the visitors, however, used their first morning in tramping over the nearby hills, which were beautiful with great masses of mountain laurel, varying in color from white to deep pink, blooming blackberry bushes, and flowering magnolias; and in the afternoon a large party set off for a walk to the lovely Horsepasture Falls. Friday was rainy, but the showers held up at intervals, permitting the irrepressible to venture out and conquer other views. On Saturday the sun shone forth again, and those who remained, somewhat reduced in numbers, were able to make the ascent of Mt. Toxaway, which towers to the left of the inn. Mr. Dana headed a group which started in the morning, lunched on the mountain side and enjoyed a leisurely two hours at the summit, enjoying to the full the wonderful coloring of the widespread landscape of valley and mountain. A carriage of six took the 12-mile drive which affords a view of Horsepasture Falls and the Narrows on the way, reaching home only at 9.00 p.m. after perilous adventures on dark muddy roads. A third group climbed the steep ascent on horseback, while a fourth struggled to the summit during the afternoon hours with only a few minutes in which to enjoy the view. On Sunday there was rain again, but pleasant drives were possible, and in the afternoon there was a last sunset view of the mountains and lake.

Monday saw the party, still further depleted, bid farewell to Toxaway and set out on the trip to Norfolk, which was reached on Tuesday morning, June 4. The headquarters were at the Inside Inn—a name wakening varied memories of St. Louis and Portland—but most of the visitors did not spend the full time there. There was disappointment at the lack of an A. L. A. exhibit, but the exhibit of the Library of Congress proved well worth seeing, and the feeling was general that the trip to Jamestown was worth while. Several members made individual excursions up the James to Richmond and return, or to old Jamestown by boat, across to Williamsburg by road, and thence by railway to Norfolk. In such trips and in varied sightseeing passed two days, and the Friday morning boat to Washington carried the final detachment of the post-conference party, in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Faxon and five other A. L. A. members, who exchanged last good-byes as the boat reached Washington at nine o'clock Friday evening.

A. L. A. CATALOG SECTION

In the absence of both chairman and secretary, Dr. E. C. Richardson called the Catalog Section to order on the evening of May 24, and asked Miss Sula Wagner to act as secretary.

Mr. Hanson, chairman of the committee on rules, gave a brief survey of the history of the committee. He read a few of the points brought out in the preface to the proposed code, such as entry under pseudonym for public libraries and under real names for reference libraries with references from other form in each case, entry of societies under first word not an article, etc.

Dr. Richardson pointed out that any discussion tending to change the rules which had been so carefully worked out was unnecessary, but that it might be profitable in instruction and might eventually assist in the preparation of a new edition.

Mr. Hopkins, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, recommended that the rules be printed as soon as possible, that they be printed at Washington, and that an edition be printed also on cards in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

Dr. Richardson mentioned that it had also been suggested that an abbreviated code be printed for the use of small libraries.

Mr. Gould, of McGill University, Montreal, advocated an abbreviated edition in addition to the complete code. It should amount to a selection from these rules and should be made by the committee.

Mr. Lane suggested instead a revision or rewriting of one of the handbooks, such as Miss Hitchler's or Miss Plummer's, which would present the matter in a more informal manner than would be possible in a formal code of rules.

Dr. Richardson called for a discussion of points likely to interest the section which had been suggested by Mr. Bishop. A discussion followed on English compound names, married women, English noblemen, pseudonyms, periodicals, joint author entry, a collection of essays by various authors, etc. Mr. Hanson asked that suggestions be written and handed to members of the committee.

Then followed a short discussion of the revised "List of subject headings" being prepared by Miss Crawford.

On suggestion of Dr. Richardson, Mr. Gould moved that the Catalog Section tender its heartiest thanks to the committee on rules for its work. The motion was seconded by Dr. Little, Bowdoin College, and unanimously carried.

The second session was held on the evening of May 28. Dr. Richardson being obliged to leave, the president of the A. L. A. appointed Mr. Carl Roden, of the Chicago Public Library, as chairman. Mr. Roden accordingly called the section to order. He appointed as

nominating committee Mr. Gardner M. Jones, Salem, Mass., and Miss Parham, Bloomington, Ill.

A discussion followed on the amount of detail necessary for the catalog of a small library. The general opinion among librarians of small libraries seemed to be that pagination was of little or no use. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the particular class with which recataloging should begin depended on the needs of the particular library. Mr. Hastings, Library of Congress, pointed out that it might be well to begin with those classes already recataloged by the Library of Congress in case the L. C. cards were to be used, as by the time those classes were finished the Library of Congress would probably have completed others and more cards would thus be available.

Papers were read by Miss Harriet B. Gooch, Louisville, Ky., Free Public Library, on "The new catalog," and by Julia T. Rankin, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, on "Printed cards from the Library of Congress."

After some further discussion on the size of card to be used, color of ink for subject headings, etc., the chairman asked for a report of the nominating committee. Mr. Jones reported for chairman Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee Public Library; for secretary, Miss Faith E. Smith, Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library, who were unanimously elected. The section then adjourned, to meet at the next annual meeting of the Association.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Two sessions were held by the College and Reference Section, with large attendance, on Friday evening, May 24, and on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 29. Theodore W. Koch, University of Michigan, presided, as chairman, at both sessions.

The first session was opened with the presentation of the preliminary report of the committee on college and university library statistics, Mr. Koch, chairman, which was established as a result of Mr. Gerould's paper at the Narragansett meeting of the section last year. This report, which was presented in pamphlet form, was highly creditable to the energy and competence of the committee. Its aim was "to give the college and university librarians of the country the benefit of the experience of their colleagues, to furnish the librarians of the neglected and backward libraries with facts and precedents which might help them to get larger appropriations and more assistants." The report summarized the practice of some 80 college and university libraries as regards planning and equipment of building, relation of library income to college income, apportionment of funds, details of administration, Sunday opening, and other important subjects. In conclusion it was requested that the committee be continued for another year.

Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina, read a paper on "The university libraries of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia." Historically, he said, these university libraries are interesting because they had their beginnings in the late days of the 18th or early days of the 19th century, and because their long development has been affected by many varying influences. Their immediate past is worthy of special consideration because of their adoption of a general library policy emphasizing (1) enlargement of book collection; (2) systematic classification and cataloging, and (3) improvement of general equipment. Their future is indicative of great service-ability, for they have assumed their rightful place as university departments in their respective universities; they have impressed all forms of collegiate activity with their genuine worth, and they are exerting to-day a wide felt influence upon all phases of educational activity in the Southeast.

"Designing of a college library," a paper by Normand L. Patton, of Chicago, was then read. It is summarized as follows:

The recent revolution in the methods of administering public libraries has led to a corresponding revolution in the designing of library buildings, resulting in the development of recognized types of plans. Radical changes have occurred also in the methods of conducting college libraries, but as yet no such distinctive types of buildings have been evolved for college libraries. The solution of this problem of new types of college library buildings, suited to the new conditions, will be worked out by the library and architectural professions jointly. The librarian's part in this will begin by his formulating a statement of the purpose and size of the college library. This should be done after seeking the advice of the various members of the college faculty and gaining suggestions from other college libraries.

The architect's first duty is to put himself into sympathetic touch with the problem and learn to appreciate the value of each suggestion. Next he should plan the building from the inside. The plan should govern the design, never the reverse. He should take complete charge of the designing of the library from the time when the suggestions of the librarian are put into his hands. The architect is not to assist the librarian in designing the library, he is to design it. For this work the architect has made special preparation. Often a college library is built when there is no librarian in charge, so that the architect is thrown upon his own resources. He should be allowed plenty of time in the preparation of his sketches and the librarian should take time to study the sketches.

The college library building is a simpler problem than that of the public library, as only one class of readers has to be considered, viz., students. Therefore in the simplest form

we may dispense with children's and delivery rooms and place on the main floor a large reading room, stack room and administration rooms. The public library usually has a basement and second story arranged with the rooms for lectures, museum, art gallery, etc. The college library has these stories divided into seminar rooms or rooms for special purposes, perhaps more in number but smaller in size. The reading space may be in one large room, with book shelves around all the walls or the room may be divided into alcoves. Effective supervision from the desk is not essential as, in a college, it ought to be practicable to trust the students to conduct themselves and treat the books properly without direct oversight from the desk.

The college library stack is not essentially different from any other except that there should be reading spaces sufficient for short examination of books. This can be accomplished by omitting the other end section of each alternate stack. Seminary rooms should either be on the same floor-levels as the floors of the stacks, or be connected with the stacks by long inclined planes up and down which book trucks may be rolled. Expansion must be provided for in the stack room, and probably also in the reading and administration rooms. Because of this it is better to select, if possible, a location which does not require architectural façades on all sides. A down hill slope is advantageous.

Willard Austen, reference librarian at Cornell University, in his paper on the "Educational value of reference room training for students" pointed out to librarians the plain path of their duty to the educational world. "Librarians," he said, "if they are to be part of the educational forces of the country, must aim to develop the individual," above all the "helpless" individual, "who is uncertain what he wants and more uncertain how to go about getting it." Mr. Austen's plan of procedure is to develop first the individual's ability to use what knowledge he has already acquired, in short teach him to practice self-reliance. His suggestion for the first stage is open shelves, not necessarily throughout the whole library, but a good and attractive collection which would require the individual at least to choose between two equally attractive books. The second step is to arouse an interest in some subject which can be satisfied by books. The third step is to develop in the individual the "capacity for seeking, himself, the books wanted." In other words, to make him proficient in the use of catalogs, bibliographies and indexes. It is here that the librarian's, especially the university librarian's, work really begins. How is the librarian to alleviate the "sad spectacle of hundreds of students wasting hours daily because of their own and others lack of knowledge concerning bibliographical laws"? There are several ways of attempting a solution: by general lectures

concretely illustrated; by short courses of practical instruction; by personally conducted tours around the library, and by personal individual assistance at the moment the student shows a desire to find out something and does not know quite how. This last method is the most effective in the end. But here, as with all other of his efforts, the librarian should always keep in mind his aim, the development of the individual, teaching the individual to help himself.

At the second session, the first paper, by Phineas L. Windsor, University of Texas, on "The college and university libraries of the Southwest," was read by title. This was an interesting and useful supplement to Mr. Wilson's paper, reviewing recent developments and showing opportunities for large future growth in the university libraries of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and the Southwestern region in general.

"University branch libraries" and the vexed question of departmental collections in their relation to the main college library were briefly discussed by Mr. Austen, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Hepburn, of Purdue University, and others.

A paper on "The indeterminate functions of the college library," by J. F. Daniels, librarian of the Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colorado, set forth with up-to-date frankness the college library's general ineffective and inefficient service to its constituency. In Mr. Daniels' eyes the college library's inefficiency and "commonplaceness" is due, in most part, to the "folly of its indiscriminate collections of nothing in particular, to its weak mediocre duplication and foolish effort to cover all branches of knowledge." What the college library of to-day wants first and foremost is to rid itself of the old-fashioned idea of "storehouse." Storehouse is only permissible with the adjective "national" in front of it, and the college library is no candidate for such an honor. The college library's life and efficiency, in fact, depend upon an opposite course—the elimination of all books not useful and pertinent to the functions of its own individual self. Nine-tenths for condensation and brevity and one-tenth for intensive and worth-while accumulation should be the college library's guiding principle. With this riddance of useless lumber, and his library equipped with working tools well burished and up-to-date, the college librarian has more time and opportunity to turn his attention to what is after all any library's most important function—its service to its constituency. This service should be an "intensive" service, a service that first of all does not lose its soul through worship of machinery, but always keeps in mind the perspective, the rightful proportion of things human, a service that remembers the good will and enthusiasm of students, as well as the possibilities of co-operation and division

of responsibility among neighboring town and university libraries. In discussing this matter of the college library's service, Mr. Daniels brought up the subjects of longer hours, Sunday opening, and the college library as a bookstore in direct partnership with the publishers; he also advocated special document clerks for the care of federal documents, and urged that more encouragement than has heretofore been shown be given in the matters of book design and bookbinding as a fine art.

"Reference work in public and in college libraries" was considered by Walter B. Briggs, Brooklyn Public Library, who compared and contrasted the differing aspects of what is essentially the same service, dwelling especially upon the matter of personal contact and sympathy between the reference librarian and the college student.

Officers of the section for the ensuing year were elected as follows: chairman, Willard Austen, Cornell University Library; secretary, Charles J. Barr, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

The meeting of the Children's Librarians' Section, on the afternoon of May 27, was presided over by Miss Alice M. Jordan, of Boston. The opening paper was given by Miss H. E. Hassler, of Portland, Oregon, on the subject "Rules and regulations." The sub-topics were "Registration," "Age limit," and "Fines." The speaker noted the importance of wise rules. The first time that the child really assumes any formal responsibility of citizenship is when he signs the register and agrees to obey the rules of the library; hence, whatever else the rules are not, they must be just. In the Portland library, when a child makes application for a card, the librarian writes a personal note to the parent in order to come into friendly co-operation. A book register is kept, which the applicant signs, after his simple obligations have been explained to him. The name of the school is a useful item on the register. Membership in a children's department needs to be renewed at not too long intervals, possibly once a year, in order that track may be kept of the children. In charging books, it is important to put the book number on the card, otherwise the librarian has no record of the individual child's reading; she cannot carry such records in her memory and cannot without them guide children's reading intelligently. The speaker advocated granting a card as soon as children could sign the register and use books. She discussed also the matter of leaving the children's room for the main library. At about 15 years of age a child may be considered old enough to be transferred. This is done somewhat formally in Portland. The last Friday of each month is designated for graduating members from the children's room. At that time each graduating member is introduced

by Miss Hassler to the chief of the circulating department, who explains location of books, lists, rules, etc., governing the main library. Fines should not be remitted except for some extraordinary reason. The library should not be a respecter of persons, but should sometimes give the borrower the benefit of the doubt. Rules must be made for the best good of the larger number.

Miss Hassler's paper was discussed by three persons. Miss C. S. Allen, of Milton, Mass., spoke on registration. In Milton an alphabetical file of registration slips is kept instead of a book register. Instead of a letter to parents, a minor's certificate is used, which must be signed by parent or guardian before a card is issued. The registration slip records name of school, as well as name of parent, street, age, etc.

Miss H. U. Price, state organizer for Pennsylvania, discussed age limit. In regard to the age for leaving the children's room, she advocated a gradual and partial transfer rather than a complete one, for two reasons: first, otherwise many books must be duplicated in the general library and the children's room if an interchange of books is not allowed for, since a boy or girl under 15 years would want some adult books, and after that age would still enjoy some juvenile favorites; second, if the transfer is gradual, the children's librarian can continue to exercise friendly supervision at a critical age.

Miss S. C. Askew, state organizer for New Jersey, spoke briefly on fines, referring to the custom in some libraries of allowing the children to work out fines by doing errands, putting books in order, etc.

Miss Hewins said that in the Hartford library fines were not remitted, for even poor children had pennies for candy and similar uses. There also a parent must sign at the library the child's application for a card.

Miss Jordan stated that in Boston the borrower's card was held for six months if a fine was unpaid. At the end of that time the fine was remitted.

In the second paper Miss Mary DeBure McCurdy, supervisor of library work with schools in Pittsburgh, spoke of "Methods to encourage the use of real literature." Miss McCurdy dwelt upon the great opportunity at school of introducing children to literature from the standpoint of pleasure before pupils begin the critical study of the classics in the secondary school. There are required pupils of ordinary intelligence, library books, a well-ordered course of study, and teachers who know and love good literature. Much can be done by the library supervisor in suggesting to teachers books for reading and study. Since juvenile fiction is inadequate, and the range of suitable adult fiction is limited, there should be developed a taste for biography, history, travel, and poetry. Literature should

be correlated with every taste of the child, but sympathetically rather than mechanically. Pupils in the fourth grade in Pittsburgh are now reading what nine years ago were treasures to the seventh and eighth grades. As a result of the widely differing systems of instruction, there must be wide difference in the methods employed by libraries in their efforts to aid the schools of their cities. Are we doing all that can be done during the formative period of school life?

Miss Effie Power, library instructor in the Cleveland Normal School, emphasized the need of instructing the teachers themselves in children's books and in the use of the library.

An interesting paper on "Poetry for children" was prepared by Miss Mary W. Plummer, of Pratt Institute, and in her absence was read by Miss Jordan.

At the business meeting of the section, officers chosen for the coming year were Miss Hannah Ellis, of Madison, chairman, and Miss Mary Dousman, of Milwaukee, secretary. The chair appointed two persons to fill vacancies on the advisory board: Miss L. E. Stearns, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. A. S. Ross, of North Carolina.

HARRIET H. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES' SECTION

A meeting of the A. L. A. Trustees' Section was held on the evening of Friday, May 24, in the ball room of the Battery Park Hotel, W. T. Porter, of Cincinnati, presiding, as chairman. "Some trustees" was the title of the first paper, by Deloraine P. Corey, of Malden, Mass. It was an excellent analysis of the defects and merits to be found in the average board of library trustees, with practical advice regarding the *personnel* and duties of such boards. "It must be remembered," said the speaker, "that many, nay, most of the weaknesses and evils worse than weaknesses in library boards have their roots in the methods by which such boards are chosen, and will not be eliminated until the appointing or electing powers have a better knowledge of libraries, their aims and proper methods, and allow their knowledge to influence their action. If the ordaining power is just and intelligent, then the board will be selected with justice and intelligence. If the ordaining power is otherwise, then we may look for an uncertain result, with a fair possibility that its judgment may fail in part or in the whole."

The subject of "Branch libraries, with suggestions to trustees," was presented by W. H. Brett and Mr. Hodges, in the form of descriptive comment upon a series of stereopticon views illustrating branch buildings, in Cleveland, Cincinnati and elsewhere.

The officers of the section were re-elected for the ensuing year, as follows: W. T. Porter, Cincinnati, chairman; Thomas L. Montgomery, Harrisburg, secretary.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, held at Asheville, N. C., on Monday, May 27, 1907, there were present Messrs. C. W. Andrews, E. H. Anderson, J. I. Wyer, Jr., and Miss Katharine L. Sharp, also the executive officer, Mr. E. C. Hovey.

Committee on Resolutions. A committee on resolutions, consisting of Mr. W. C. Lane, Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, and Mr. C. H. Gould, was appointed.

Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare. The interim appointment of Dr. Herbert Putnam as representative of the American Library Association at the coming meeting of the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare, which had been initiated by correspondence, was now confirmed by formal vote.

Southwestern District Meeting. The secretary reported progress in the matter of arrangements for a Southwestern District Library Meeting, to be held in the spring of 1908, under the auspices of the Texas Library Association. In the same connection the secretary described arrangements now under way between his office and the library associations of six central states looking towards fixing the dates of their annual meetings at such times as to permit the visit to them of a single speaker. Also that Mr. A. E. Bostwick had promised to visit such a circuit of meetings.

Jamestown Exhibit. The secretary reported for the committee on a library exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition that it has been impossible to arrange a satisfactory exhibit for the exposition.

Publication of Proceedings. The report of the committee on the publication of Proceedings, appointed at Atlantic City, was submitted, adopted, and referred to the Council.

Communication from the Publishing Board. A letter from the chairman of the Publishing Board was read, relating to the request from the Executive Board that the Publishing Board distribute the *A. L. A. Booklist* to all members of the Association who make specific request for it, and for each annual subscription thus distributed the treasury of the general Association would pay to the Publishing Board the sum of 10 cents per annum. The Publishing Board explained that this price would be below cost, that it would materially decrease the present paid subscription list of the *Booklist*, that a price of 25 c. or 50 c. per annual subscription would be in its judgment far more nearly reasonable and adequate, and requested the Executive Board to reconsider its offer. There was a discussion, which developed the opinion on the part of all members that the price of the *Booklist* as above to members of the Association should not be more than that charged to state library commissions for quantities; that library members should be more generously remembered with publications free or at special discount than

individual members; that it would probably be unwise to enter into this engagement in this matter if likely to involve more than an expense of \$150 per annum. The matter was then left to the president and the secretary as a committee to confer with representatives from the Publishing Board, to attempt to reach a definite agreement as to a satisfactory price.

Non-library members. A list of 23 persons not engaged in library work, who have recently joined the Association, was presented by the executive officer, and upon motion they were definitely voted into membership in accordance with section 2 of the constitution.

Committee reports. The executive officer reported the preparation of the reports on gifts and bequests and the annual necrology. These were referred to the program committee for consideration as to inclusion in the Proceedings. J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

Proceedings of Executive Board at a regular meeting, held in Asheville, May 29, 1907:

Present: President, A. E. Bostwick; 1st vice-president, C. H. Gould; 2d vice-president, Helen E. Haines; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; recorder, Lutie E. Stearns; treasurer, A. H. Hopkins, ex-president, C. W. Andrews, and by invitation E. C. Hovey, executive officer.

Committees.—Appointments to standing committees were made as follows:

Finance.—George A. Macbeth, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. H. Brett, Cleveland, Ohio; D. B. Hall, Fairhaven, Mass.

Library administration.—H. C. Wellman, Springfield, Mass.; Corinne Bacon, Albany, N. Y.; Sula Wagner, St. Louis, Mo.

Public documents.—A. R. Hasse, New York City, chairman, who is to advise with the Board as to additional members.

Co-operation with Library Department of National Educational Association.—Mary E. Ahern, Chicago, chairman, who is to advise with the Board as to additional members.

A. L. A. Publishing Board.—Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo; W. C. Lane, Cambridge, Mass.; H. E. Legler, Madison, Wis.; C. C. Soule, Boston; H. C. Wellman, Springfield, Mass.

Library training.—Mary W. Plummer, chairman, who is to advise with the Board as to additional members.

International relations.—E. C. Richardson, Princeton, N. J.; Cyrus Adler, Washington; J. S. Billings, New York City; W. C. Lane, Cambridge, Mass.; Herbert Putnam, Washington.

Bookbuying.—J. C. Dana, Newark, N. J.; W. P. Cutter, Northampton, Mass.; B. C. Steiner, Baltimore, Md.

Publicity.—Discontinued and duties assigned to executive offices.

Registrar.—Nina E. Browne, Boston.

Special committees.—Appointments to special committees were made as follows:

Gifts and bequests.—Executive offices.

Travel.—F. W. Faxon, Boston; Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. C. Hovey, Boston, with power to add two members.

Title-pages to periodicals.—W. I. Fletcher, Amherst, Mass.; A. E. Bostwick, New York City; Ernst Lemcke, New York City.

Bookbindings and book papers.—A. L. Bailey, Wilmington, Del.; W. P. Cutter, Northampton, Mass.; G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass.

Program.—A. E. Bostwick, Helen E. Haines, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Social Education Conference.—Discontinued.

Library architecture.—C. R. Dudley, Denver; W. H. Brett, Cleveland; G. T. Clark, San Francisco; W. R. Eastman, Albany; F. P. Hill, Brooklyn; C. C. Soule, Boston; John Thomson, Philadelphia.

Advisory committee on headquarters.—D. B. Corey, Malden, Mass.; G. M. Jones, Salem, Mass.; C. C. Soule, Boston.

Library work with the blind.—N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; A. D. Dickinson, Leavenworth, Kan.; Mrs. E. M. Fairchild, Albany; Esther J. Giffin, Washington; Emma R. Neisser, Philadelphia.

Library post.—Committee as such discontinued. Work placed under new committee, to be known as

Relations of libraries to federal and state governments.—J. H. Canfield, New York City; James Bain, Jr., Toronto; R. R. Bowker, New York City; B. C. Steiner, Baltimore; R. H. Whitten, Albany.

(The above committee will consider questions of library post, copyright, and all matters involving legislation or action affecting libraries not within the province of other committees of the Association, or which may be referred to it by other committees.)

Commercial advertising.—Discontinued.

Voted, That the executive officer be instructed to see that no improper use be made of the Association's name in the printed matter of local committees.

Catalog rules.—J. C. M. Hanson, Washington; W. S. Bischoe, Albany; Nina E. Browne, Boston; T. F. Currier, Cambridge, Mass.; A. H. Hopkins, Pittsburgh; Alice B. Kroeger, Philadelphia; E. C. Richardson, Princeton, N. J.

Catalog rules.—*Voted,* That the committee on catalog rules be authorized, if in their judgment it is feasible, to prepare for the use of small libraries an abridgment of the code now in preparation, and that they have power for this purpose to avail themselves of the services of such other persons as they desire.

Voted, That the committee on catalog rules be authorized to proceed with negotiations with the Library of Congress relative to the printing of the code and also to see if a limited free distribution may be possible.

Mr. Andrews offered as a substitute for the above the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on catalog rules be requested to submit to the Executive Board a detailed report as to what they consider the best method for the printing and distribution of the code; and

Be it further resolved, That the Publishing Board be requested to submit to the Executive Board an estimate of the cost of executing the work in conformity with the requirements of the committee. Carried.

A. L. A. Bulletin.—*Voted,* That the Publishing Board be requested to re-enter the *Bulletin* as a bimonthly publication; that they prepare the Handbook of the Association for publication as an early number of the *Bulletin*, and that the program committee be instructed to revise the material for the Proceedings for publication as the next number of the *Bulletin* if possible.

Proceedings of affiliated organizations.—*Voted,* That the interpretation of the term "reasonable amount of space" in the minutes of the Executive Board for the Portland meeting relating to the publication of proceedings of affiliated organizations, be 15 pages of the contents.

A. L. A. publications to members.—Referring to a communication from the Publishing Board anent terms upon which library members of the A. L. A. might secure publications it was

Voted, That the Publishing Board be requested to inform the Executive Board whether it would be possible to offer to the library members a special discount on the publications of the board, and if so how great.

Mr. Hovey, at his request, was excused from further attendance upon this meeting.

Buenos Ayres library exhibit.—*Voted,* That the executive offices be authorized to assist as far as practicable the special Commissioner of Education from the Argentine Republic, Mr. Ernesto Nelson, 50 West 45th street, New York City, to prepare an exhibit for the permanent exhibit of American library methods at Buenos Ayres.

Maintenance of Headquarters.—Moved by Mr. Gould that unless some means of support other than those at present available be acquired for the maintenance of Headquarters, the present arrangement with the executive officer must be terminated on Oct. 1, 1907; and that the executive officer be notified at once to this effect by the president; that Mr. Andrews be requested as a special committee of this board to ascertain whether the Publishing Board may not be able to contribute to the support of Headquarters to such an extent as to carry it forward until Jan. 1, 1908, and in the event of his success that the president be authorized to extend to Jan. 1, 1908, the limit stated to the executive officer; that the executive officer be requested to report definitely by September 15, 1907, regarding the

prospect of securing further practical support for carrying on Headquarters. Carried unanimously, the chair being recorded in the affirmative.

Moved to adjourn. Carried.

LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Recorder.*

MINUTES OF COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the American Library Association, held at Asheville, May 23, 1907.

Present: E. H. Anderson, C. W. Andrews, G. A. Countryman, L. A. Eastman, G. S. Godard, A. H. Hopkins, N. D. C. Hodges, M. F. Isom, W. C. Kimball, T. W. Koch, G. T. Little, E. C. Richardson, K. L. Sharp, L. E. Stearns, A. S. Tyler, Anne Wallace, H. C. Wellman, P. B. Wright, J. I. Wyer, Jr., in all 19, representing libraries from Maine to Oregon and from Minnesota to Georgia.

Nominations.—The report of the committee on nominations was read by E. C. Richardson, chairman, offering to the Council the following ticket for officers of the Association for the year 1907-8: president, N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; 1st vice-president, C. H. Gould, Montreal; 2d vice-president, Helen E. Haines, New York; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York; treasurer, E. C. Hovey, Massachusetts; recorder, Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin; trustee of Endowment Fund, C. C. Soule, Massachusetts. Councillors (5): Mary E. Ahern, Illinois; R. R. Bowker, New York; T. L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania; Frank C. Patten, Texas; William F. Yust, Kentucky.

Miss Gracia Countryman, of the committee, offered a minority report objecting to the name of E. C. Hovey for treasurer, for the reasons that the executive officer of the Association should not be a member of the board which elects him, and that it is questionable business propriety to put the collection of the revenues of the Association fully into the hands of the office which spends the larger part of them. E. H. Anderson moved to amend the report in the substitution of the name of A. H. Hopkins for E. C. Hovey. The president presented a letter from Mr. C. C. Soule, who is absent in Europe, written as a member of the committee on conduct of headquarters, expressing approval of the work done by the executive officer and of his nomination as treasurer. The amendment to the committee report was agreed to. The question then recurred upon the adoption of the report as a whole as amended, which was thereupon adopted.

Rooming at conference.—After discussion the Council voted that hereafter quarters should be reserved at the headquarters hotel for all officers and the Council of the Association. It was suggested that a block of 20 rooms should be held in advance for this purpose, and that each officer and councillor should be notified in advance and given an opportunity to secure one of them.

Geographic attendance register.—The suggestion was made that at future conferences a geographic attendance register should be prepared and printed.

Mid-year meetings of Council.—Considerable discussion ensued as to mid-year meetings of the Council, and it was moved and seconded that it is the sense of this meeting that no intermediate meetings of the Council shall be held, and that the Executive Board use sparingly the power conferred upon it by the constitution to call interim meetings of the Council. This motion, after discussion, was lost.

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the American Library Association held at Asheville, May 27-28, 1907:

Present: E. H. Anderson, C. W. Andrews, G. T. Clark, G. A. Countryman, C. R. Dudley, L. A. Eastman, G. S. Godard, N. D. C. Hodges, A. H. Hopkins, M. F. Isom, W. C. Kimball, T. W. Koch, K. L. Sharp, L. E. Stearns, A. S. Tyler, Anne Wallace, H. C. Wellman, P. B. Wright, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Correction of minutes: Cost of Proceedings.—The minutes of the meeting of the Council at Atlantic City, March 16, 1907, as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1907, p. 218, were corrected by substituting for the words "not exceed \$1000," the words "be made less."

Place of next meeting.—The secretary reported invitations for the 1908 meeting from Ottawa, Canada; Lake Minnetonka, Minn.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asbury Park and Atlantic City, N. J., and for 1909 from Seattle, Wash. These invitations were received and the secretary was instructed to make suitable acknowledgment of each, expressing the thanks of the Council.

L. J. Burpee for Ottawa, Charles F. Lummis for Los Angeles, and Gracia Countryman for Lake Minnetonka were each accorded five minutes in which to present to the Council the claims of these places. It was thereupon *Voted*, That the Council accept the invitation of Lake Minnetonka tendered by the municipal and library authorities of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and empower the Executive Board to complete suitable arrangements, provided satisfactory railroad and hotel rates can be secured.

The invitation from Seattle for 1909 was referred to the Council at the 1908 meeting.

Publication of Proceedings.—The following report of a committee on the publication of Proceedings, appointed by the Executive Board in compliance with action of the Council at Atlantic City, came up, on reference from the Executive Board:

Report of committee on publication of Proceedings

"To the Executive Board:

"The committee on publications respectfully submit the following plan in accordance with the vote of the Council at Atlantic City, and

what they understood to be the sense of that meeting.

"The general form should be that of a periodical bulletin, containing as one number the Proceedings of the annual meeting, and as another the Handbook. The entry under which the present *Bulletin* is admitted to second-class mail rates specifies the number of issues per annum as four, but the committee are advised that an indeterminate number can be issued provided the extra numbers are called special editions of preceding numbers. The committee regard such irregularity in numbering as highly undesirable, and recommend that a new entry be made with the number of issues fixed at six per annum.

"The committee recommend that the title be as at present, and that its scope be limited to official communications to and from officers and committees and articles in regard to the Association. It might possibly include correspondence in regard to the Association, and, more doubtfully, news notes in regard to its members, but no attempt should be made at present to develop a general library periodical.

"General advertising is barred by the provisions of the section of the act admitting such publications to second-class rates. The committee are advised that the Publishing Board might advertise its publications and that Headquarters might advertise its ability to furnish candidates for specified positions, arrange for exchanges of duplicates in specified lines, etc. The development of these possibilities should be left to the Publishing Board, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, with the proviso that it should be made at least without cost to the general treasury.

"The committee agree in recommending that the financial reports, which are for the calendar year, should be published in the January number of the *Bulletin*, and that any other reports which the committee concerned desire to present in print should be printed in one of the issues preceding the annual meeting, and that all material of a value to claim inclusion in the Proceedings shall be held in type for that purpose. The committee also think that those reports which are likely to provoke discussion should be read at the annual meeting and printed in connection with the discussion, and that those of permanent reference value would be found more conveniently in the Proceedings.

"The Publishing Board is to be responsible for the editing and publication of the *Bulletin*, subject to the provision of the constitution and by-laws, by which the selection of material for the Proceedings must be determined by the Executive Board upon recommendation of the program committee. It is understood that the Publishing Board may delegate the editing of the other *Bulletins*, including the Handbook, to the executive officer.

"Details as to form and style should be left

to the Publishing Board, to be determined in accordance with their regular usage. The size, however, should be essentially that of previous years, and provision should be made for a proper index, title-pages (with a separate title-page for the Proceedings), and table of contents.

"The Publishing Board should submit each year an estimate of the cost per page, together with an estimate from the executive officer of the number of pages needed, including the Handbook, but excluding the Proceedings. Separate appropriations for the Proceedings and the other *Bulletins* should be made by the Board after consideration of these data.

"In regard to the printing of the proceedings of affiliated organizations, the committee recommend that the principle of the arrangement made by the Executive Board at Portland in the case of the National Association State Libraries be approved as the policy of the Association.

"Respectfully submitted,

C. W. ANDREWS.

J. I. WYER, JR.

E. C. HOVEY."

After discussion of relation of LIBRARY JOURNAL to plan proposed by the committee and of in extenso *vs.* selective publication of Proceedings, the former being favored by Miss Stearns and Mr. Wyer, the latter by Mr. Wellman, it was moved to adopt the report and agree to the procedure outlined therein, with selective publication not unauthorized abridgment, at the discretion of the program committee. This motion brought on so much discussion and called out so many differing views that it was replaced by a substitute motion that the report do lie upon the table until the next meeting; the substitute prevailed.

Constitutional amendments.—The following amendments to the constitution offered in open meeting at the third general session by Bernard C. Steiner and referred by the general Association to the Council now came up for consideration.

"Resolved, That the following amendments be made to the constitution of the American Library Association:

"1. In section 7, strike out the words 'secretary, recorder, and treasurer,' and insert in lieu thereof the words 'a secretary-treasurer.'

"2. In section 7, strike out the words 'together with the president for the preceding term shall constitute an executive board and they' and add to the section, at the end thereof, the following words: 'There shall be an executive board, composed of the president and six members of the Association, chosen at the annual meeting by the Council.'

"3. Strike out sections 9, 10 and 11.

"4. Insert a new section 9, as follows: 'There shall be a secretary-treasurer, appointed by the executive board, who shall devote his whole time, or such part thereof as said board may direct, to the interests of the Association, in co-operation with and under the authority of the executive board, and who shall receive at stated intervals a salary, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Council. He shall be the active executive officer of the Association, shall keep a record of the attendance and proceedings at each meeting of the Association, Council and executive

board; shall record all receipts and disbursements, and pay bills on written order of two members of the finance committee; shall make an annual report to the Association and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the executive board or by the Council.

"5. Remember the other sections, as may be necessary by the above amendments."

Resolved, That these proposed amendments be received, that they be referred for consideration and report to a special committee of five, consisting of the president and four others to be appointed by the president, and that the report of this committee be made a special order of business for Tuesday, May 28, at 10.30 a.m."

It was *Voted*, That the Council recognizes the importance of modifications of the constitution, but believing that they should not be passed without careful consideration, refers the matter in hand to a committee of five to consider the revision of the constitution and report.

A further amendment to the constitution, offered by J. C. Dana, striking out the words "in their final form" from section 26, having been referred by the general session to the Council, was upon motion referred to the new committee on revision of the constitution.

Delegate to Library Association.—*Voted*. That the president and secretary be empowered to accredit J. C. M. Hanson as the official representative of the A. L. A. at the meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom at Glasgow in September.

Copyright.—*Voted*, That the incoming president appoint a committee to watch copyright legislation at the next session of Congress, the committee to be instructed to protest against any less liberal provisions as regards libraries than the bill reported by the committees on patents of the last Congress.

Status of members of affiliated organizations.—*Voted*, That a committee of three be appointed to report at the next meeting of the Council on the status of members of affiliated organizations at annual conferences. The president thereupon named as this committee E. H. Anderson, Katharine L. Sharp, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Uniform library statistics.—The secretary read a letter from the U. S. Commissioner of Education, suggesting that the A. L. A. should co-operate with the commissioner in the compilation of statistics regarding libraries in the United States. It was *Voted*, That the letter be referred to the League of Library Commissions for consideration, with the request that they report to the Council a plan for the preparation by the Bureau of Education of uniform library statistics, indicating items of first importance and a method of co-operation by which the library commissions in states where they exist may be utilized to furnish late figures.

The Council then adjourned.

Meeting of Council held May 28, 1907.

Publication of Proceedings.—The report of the committee on the publication of Proceedings was taken from the table, and at the sug-

gestion of the president each member present gave an informal expression of opinion. It was then *Voted*, That the question be divided and the Council authorize the publication of a *Bulletin*, with the Handbook as one number, in accordance with the plan proposed by the committee of the Executive Board. *Voted further*, That the Council approve the publication of the Proceedings by the Publishing Board in accordance with the plan proposed by the committee of the Executive Board.

Resignation of official organ.—The secretary read a letter from Mr. R. R. Bowker, proffering the formal resignation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as the official organ of the Association. It was *Voted*, To accept the resignation, and the secretary was instructed to convey to the LIBRARY JOURNAL the expression (on behalf of the Association) of the warmest appreciation of the services rendered by the JOURNAL for 30 years as the official organ of the A. L. A.

[This action, except so far as it relates to the publication of the Proceedings of the annual meeting, has been modified by the new Executive Board, which will recommend a reconsideration of the Council vote. J. I. WYER, Secretary.]

Status of members of affiliated organizations. "To the Council:

"Your committee appointed to consider the status of members of affiliated organizations and non-members of the American Library Association engaged in library work offer the following report:

"Members of affiliated organizations and of entertaining associations and no others shall be entitled to all privileges in the way of railroad and hotel rates and conference hospitalities that are enjoyed by members of the A. L. A.

"Respectfully submitted,

E. H. ANDERSON.

K. L. SHARP.

J. I. WYER, JR."

Committee on library work with blind.—The report of this committee, referred to the Council from the first general session, contained the following recommendation: "That a committee of this Association be appointed to report on the progress of work for the blind strictly germane to libraries, and to confer with such societies as shall foster the general interests of the blind." *Voted*, That the recommendation be adopted and the new committee on library work with the blind be authorized to undertake the work named therein.

Committee on international relations.—*Voted*, That in accord with recommendations in the report of the committee on international relations, the executive officer be authorized to assist the Minister of Education for Argentine Republic in forming a library exhibit at Buenos Ayres.

Committee on catalog rules.—The following recommendation from the committee on

catalog rules now came up on reference from the general Association: "We would recommend that the American Library Association authorize the printing of a first American edition of the joint code, as revised to date, and further that your committee be instructed to proceed with such further negotiations as may be necessary in order to dispose of questions of detail which are likely to come up in connection with the printing of the two editions, the American and the English."

A statement made by Mr. Hopkins for the committee indicated the indifference of the members of the committee as to where the rules were printed, if only the wishes and plans of the committee could be strictly observed.

The following letters from the chairman of the Publishing Board were read:

"CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 10, 1907.

"Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.,
Secretary American Library Association,
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

"DEAR MR. WYER: It seemed to the Board, when the question was submitted to it, the most natural thing in the world (being the publication agency of the Association), to publish these rules without assistance from the Library of Congress.

"We have done all the preliminary work and have decided upon a form of page, style of type, etc., which is satisfactory to the committee; but objection having been made to the method of publication, it seems best to refer the matter to the Executive Board for its action, even though the progress of the work is unfortunately stopped. If you can obtain a satisfactory expression of opinion from the Board on the question whether the rules should be printed by the Publishing Board or by the Library of Congress, we should be glad to be guided by their decision, since the question ought properly to have come before the Executive Board in the first place.

"It is impossible at the present time to make any definite statement as to the price at which the rules would be sold. The composition and the management of the proofs will doubtless be expensive, considering the comparatively small size of the work. On the other hand, the sale will be large, and the Board would make the price as small as possible. I should suppose it might be as little as 50 cents, but I have no sure data to base an estimate on. I suppose the Superintendent of Documents could probably sell the work at a still lower price, but, on the other hand, it is probable that the Publishing Board can make the purchase more convenient to libraries than the Superintendent of Documents can, and can sell in quantities at a discount, which the Superintendent of Documents cannot do. I do not understand that there is any thought of the Library of Congress making any general distribution of the rules gratis.

"As to Mr. Hanson's convenience in reading proof, etc., I think we can make it almost as easy for him if the work is done in Boston as if it were done in Washington.

"If the Executive Board is disposed to take any immediate action on this question, we can still hope to crowd the work through, or a considerable part of it, before the Asheville meeting, but every day's delay makes the problem more difficult.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WM. C. LANE."

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 25, 1907.

"DEAR MR. WYER: You asked me for some estimate in regard to the new Code of A. L. A. Catalog Rules as a guide to the Council or Executive Board in determining the best method of publication. Figures just received from the printers based on Mr. Hanson's report make it plain that the Publishing Board would be able to sell the Rules in a good cloth binding at not more than 50 cents, and perhaps as low as 30 cents, but not less than this I should think. The

Superintendent of Documents might perhaps list it at 25 cents.

"We have no reason to think that the Library of Congress would distribute it gratis, and I may point out that whatever is sold by the Superintendent of Documents can be bought only at his office. He does not place copies on sale with other agents. Buying of the Document Office is in most cases, I believe, and for most persons less convenient than buying of a bookseller, of the Library Bureau, or of the Publishing Board. I think, too, it should be a point of some pride with us to publish our rules ourselves. When Cutter's Rules were printed the A. L. A. had no Publishing Board and it was necessary to fall back on the Bureau of Education. Now we can take up a publication of this kind without the least difficulty, having all the machinery in operation to put it through, and we can sell it at a moderate price. Moreover, even at this price, it will be after two or three years at least, a source of some income. I should not urge this point if the profit went into private pockets, but since every cent is devoted to library interests it is proper to take this into consideration. Mr. Hanson assures me that he will be quite as well pleased to have the Rules issued by the Publishing Board. So far as convenience to him goes he is, he tells me, entirely indifferent. The Library of Congress has been very generous in putting the whole into print for us, but this was done on the distinct understanding that it had no bearing on the question of ultimate publication. The Board will print the new "List of subject headings." The Rules is a companion tool used in the same way, and it would be a pity that both should not be published by the same body.

"The Publishing Board will be obliged if you will see that the statements in this letter are laid before the proper body for its information in deciding the question of publication.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WM. C. LANE."

Mr. Wellman for the Publishing Board then made a verbal statement confirming the attitude of the Board as expressed in the foregoing letters. After discussion it was *Voted*, That the Council adopt the code of rules as submitted, and that the catalog rules committee be authorized to proceed with such further negotiations as may be necessary in order to harmonize any differences as to details still existing between the British and American committees, and to definitely formulate the rules in final form. *Voted further*, That the printing and publication of the rules be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Committee on public documents.—A communication from the chairman of the committee on public documents, recommending the formation of a committee on federal legislation, was referred to the Executive Board with power.

Financial reports.—*Voted*, That the annual report of the treasurer shall be prepared and placed in the hands of all members of the Council two weeks before each annual meeting. *Voted*, That the full financial reports of the Association, including detailed list of all investments, be published in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* in the number preceding the conference.

Term of president.—*Voted*, That it is the sense of the Council that the term of the president should be at least two years.

Rooming.—*Voted*, That at the next conference the rooming be in charge of the local committee.

Program. — *Voted*, That the program committee be instructed to limit the length of papers read in meetings of sections of the Association to 1500 words. *Voted*, That the incoming president be instructed to appoint four ushers to look after details of arrangement, comfort of members, meeting rooms, etc., at the next conference.

Council adjourned.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Fourth District of the California Library Association was held at Riverside on May 2. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Charles Schwan, secretary of the library board of Pomona, and president of the Fourth District. Lyman Evans, president of the Riverside public library board, gave the address of welcome to the visitors.

A paper on "Book buying—the line of exclusion," written by J. W. Wood, of Pasadena, was read by Miss Nellie Russ, of the Pasadena library, and an animated discussion followed. At noon the visitors were entertained at luncheon at the Victoria Club.

The chief paper of the afternoon session was on "Library law," by H. L. Carnahan, of the Riverside library board. There was also a symposium on "Library economics."

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Olin S. Davis, Public Library, Laconia.

Secretary: Miss Clara F. Brown, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss Lillian E. Parshley, Public Library, Rochester.

The New Hampshire Library Association met at Hillsboro Bridge on May 16. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Olin S. Davis, and the following program was given: Address of welcome, George W. Haslet, trustee Hillsboro Bridge Library; Use of card catalog, Miss Edith S. Freeman, Concord Historical Society; Work of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, Miss Nina E. Browne, Boston, Mass.; Reference work, Miss Clara F. Brown, Concord Public Library; Question box, conducted by Mr. Olin S. Davis. The papers were thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present. The subjects chosen for this meeting were thoroughly practical, and possessed, in a degree, the character of library institute topics, thus permitting useful discussion of details in routine work. The question box, as usual, brought out difficulties in everyday practice and elicited information as to various methods of handling circulation, registering borrowers, making the most of a small library, etc.

The association hopes to hold its annual meeting in September in conjunction with the Vermont Library Association.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual library round table of the state institute committee for the Auburn group was held at the Seymour Library, Auburn, on May 14. Mr. Asa Wynkoop, state sub-inspector of libraries, acting as leader. There was an unusually large attendance, and an interesting and successful meeting. The total number present was 15, and included the trustees and librarians of seven libraries, in Auburn and vicinity, one man driving in 15 miles to attend the meeting.

The following topics were discussed: book-buying, circulation of magazines, annotation of catalog cards and finding-lists, including publication of book-lists and book reviews in the daily papers. The subjects were introduced in five-minute talks by Mrs. Judson, of Union Springs; Miss Cobane, of Skaneateles, and Miss Clarke, of Auburn. The question box also brought out animated discussion of such vital topics as reservation of fiction, necessity for Sunday and holiday opening in small towns, and how far public demand should influence the librarian in the choice of fiction.

ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: M. J. Ferguson, Oklahoma University Library, Norman.

Secretary: Miss Edith Allen Phelps, Public Library, Oklahoma City.

Treasurer: Mrs. J. C. Parker, Public Library, Shawnee.

Oklahoma organized a state library association on May 17, 1907. This first meeting was held in the Carnegie Library of Oklahoma City. A constitution was signed by 19 persons. Officers elected for the year are: president, Mr. M. J. Ferguson, librarian of Oklahoma University, Norman; 1st vice-president, Mr. L. S. Dickerson, librarian Oklahoma Normal School, Edmond; 2d vice-president, Mrs. John W. Brown, on the library board of directors, Chickasha; secretary, Miss Edith Allen Phelps, librarian Oklahoma City Public Library; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Parker, librarian Shawnee Public Library.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Harry L. Koopman, Brown University Library, Providence.

Secretary-treasurer: Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence.

The Rhode Island Library Association held its spring meeting on May 27, at Lakewood and Pawtuxet. The morning session was for the members only, the afternoon meeting being open to the public. In the morning the visitors inspected the Lakewood Library, which is one of the oldest in the state, having been founded in 1842, as the Old Warwick Ladies' Library. The library now has about 5000 volumes.

The morning session was held at the Lakewood Baptist Church, where the visitors were welcomed on behalf of the Lakewood Library Association by Sylvester K. M. Robertson, one of the members. The program was devoted to the address of welcome, and to two papers, one on "Favorite book sizes," by H. L. Koopman, and one on "Simplification of library methods," by Miss Edna A. Brown, of Andover, Mass, the latter opening a good round table discussion.

Luncheon was served at Pawtuxet, and the afternoon session was held in the Pawtuxet Baptist Church at 2.30 o'clock, and included a very interesting lecture on "Things Asiatic: out of the way experiences in the Orient," by Prof. Wilfred H. Munro, of Brown University.

Charles W. Jenckes, who has the distinction of being one of the oldest ex-librarians in the country, made a short address, in which he referred to the first convention of librarians, held in 1853. Of the committee appointed at that time to bring about the organization of the association, Mr. Jenckes and Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., are the only surviving members. The former was elected an honorary life member of the library association last February.

Hon. William A. Spicer, alderman from Ward 9, gave a short sketch of historic Pawtuxet.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Mrs. Charles Scheuber, Public Library, Fort Worth.

Secretary: Miss Julia Ideson, Public Library, Houston.

Treasurer: Miss Gertrude Matthews, Public Library, Waco.

The fifth annual meeting of the Texas Library Association was held at San Antonio, in the Carnegie Library, April 18 and 19, 1907. Between 25 and 30 library workers attended, a very good representation, considering the distance each had to travel. The program was carried out as published, and speakers unable to attend sent their papers.

Hon. E. H. Terrell, president of the San Antonio library board, made the address of welcome. He traced the history of the establishment of the San Antonio Carnegie Library, told how Mr. Carnegie's aid had been enlisted, enumerated the generous gifts of citizens of San Antonio, and commended the manner in which the revenues of the library had been safeguarded. The president of the association, Mrs. Charles Scheuber, librarian of the Fort Worth Carnegie Public Library, responded, and then read her annual address on the library situation in Texas.

Mr. Thomas H. Franklin, member of the San Antonio library board, read a paper on "The trustee and the librarian," Miss Nellie M. Hall, cataloger of the University of Texas Library, conducted a round table on catalog-

ing. The morning's session was followed by a luncheon tendered the visitors at the Original Mexican Restaurant.

The first paper of the afternoon session was a presentation by Miss Agnes Edwards, of the San Antonio Carnegie Library, of such facts as she had been able to collect upon "The binding and repair of books" in Texas libraries. The efforts of Baylor University Library, Waco, and of the El Paso Public Library, to do their own binding are being watched with much interest. An interesting account of library work and library conditions in the library over which she presides was given by Mrs. Margaret McKennon, librarian of Southwestern University Library, Georgetown. The remaining papers for the afternoon were postponed by unanimous consent, owing to the hot and sultry weather, and the whole party was given a trolley ride to Fort Sam Houston, to view the extensive improvements in progress there incident to the enlargement of that post.

At the evening session Prof. L. E. Wolfe, superintendent of the San Antonio public schools, delivered an address on "The relation of the library to the public schools," in which he deplored the want of suitable supplementary reading for children in the lower grades. Dr. George P. Garrison, professor of history in the University of Texas, read a paper on "Local history in Texas libraries," pointing out the opportunities as well as the duty of the public library to establish collections of local history. This subject attracted attention at once, and a motion was adopted requesting Dr. Garrison to prepare a list of 100 best books on Texas for the use of librarians in purchasing books relating to the history of Texas. The program for the evening was concluded with an account of "The work of the state archivist," by E. W. Winkler, state librarian, Austin.

Two sessions of the association were held on the second day. Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library, conducted a round table on the "Loan department." Mr. P. L. Windsor, librarian of the University of Texas Library, not being able to be present, presented his paper on "The proposed library commission bill" through the acting secretary. This bill in its present form met with quite general approval. It was favorably reported by the committee of the House of Representatives, but through an unusual train of circumstances was never called up afterwards. It was the sense of the association that it be laid before the next legislature without further changes. Mrs. William Christian's paper on "Libraries and women's clubs" was presented through Miss Hall; and Miss Franklin of the San Antonio Carnegie Library, read a paper on "Children's work in its relation to the schools."

During the business meeting reports were made by following committees: committee on

instruction in use of library, Miss Odo Surratt, librarian of Baylor University Library (Waco), chairman, reported through Mr. Fouts, of the same library. The course of instruction outlined by Miss Surratt was so favorably received that there were requests that it be printed for the use of the association. Committee on duplicates, Mr. Benjamin Wyche, librarian of Carnegie Library (San Antonio), chairman, reported that the list of duplicates in the Texas libraries was not yet complete, but that some progress had been made. Committee on inter-library loans, Mr. Albert C. Read, librarian of El Paso Public Library, chairman, reported that there appeared to be favorable unanimity on this subject. Committee on library lectures, Mr. Frank L. Patton, librarian of Rosenberg Library (Galveston), chairman, sent a report showing how and what a library can do in making arrangements for a course of popular lectures. The association adopted a resolution authorizing the secretary to issue a supplement to the Handbook of 1904. The matter of library instruction at the University of Texas Library was discussed, but no final action taken on Mr. Windsor's suggestion that courses be offered only on alternate years. A resolution was adopted recommending to the authorities of the University of Texas summer school, that courses in library science be offered during the summer for the convenience of such library students as could not attend during the regular session. Until the outcome of this recommendation was known it was thought best to hold the matter of library institutes in abeyance. Steps were taken looking toward a meeting of the library workers of Texas and adjoining states in connection with the next annual meeting of the association. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Charles Scheuber, president, Fort Worth; Mr. Benjamin Wyche, 1st vice-president, San Antonio; Mrs. William Christian, 2d vice-president, Houston; Miss Gertrude Matthews, treasurer, Waco; Miss Julia Ideon, secretary, Houston.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Frances M. Pierce, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Edith E. Clarke, University of Vermont Library, Burlington.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association was held at the Mark Skinner Library, Manchester, on May 29. In the absence of the president, Edward M. Goddard, state librarian, Miss Frances M. Pierce, vice-president, presided. Officers were elected as follows: president, Miss Frances M. Pierce, of Ludlow; vice-president, Miss Clara M. Chamberlain, of Manchester; secretary-treasurer, Miss Edith E. Clarke, of Burlington; 2d vice-presidents: William Ellis, of Northfield; Redfield Proctor, Jr., of Proctor; Miss Mary F. Shakshober, of Brattleboro; Miss

Elizabeth Rogers, of Swanton; Mrs. K. W. Barney, of Springfield; and Mrs. Mary E. Macomber, of Montpelier. A committee was appointed by the president to look into the possibilities of work in the libraries for the foreign population of the state, and to report at the next meeting of the association.

The business meeting was followed by a "round table," under the direction of the Vermont board of library commissioners, Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of Hagerstown, Md., in charge. Miss Titcomb spoke on the topics of "Work with the children," "Rural delivery of books," "Good housekeeping," "Book repairs," and other practical ways and means. She was followed by Mrs. Kate Woods Barney, of Springfield, whose subject was "Collecting local historical material."

Mrs. C. M. Winslow, of Brandon, and Miss Edith E. Clarke, of Burlington, spoke on the topic, "The buying of books;" they were followed by Miss Lucy D. Cheney, of Rutland, on the way in which a small library might obtain a collection of pictures. "The library exhibit in the small town" was discussed by Miss Bertha N. Shaw, of Pittsford; Miss Frances M. Pierce followed, with an account of "Institutional work of a library;" and the round table was closed with an address on "The art of book binding," by Otto R. Bennett, of Manchester.

David K. Simonds, of Manchester, presided over the evening session, which was well attended by the general public. He gave a brief sketch of the history of Manchester, relating chiefly to its different libraries, the first of which was started in the 18th century, soon after its settlement.

Mr. Simonds then introduced Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, who gave the address of the evening on "The place and value of the public library in modern civilization."

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, John Crerar Library.

For the last meeting of the year the club met for dinner at the Carrie-Abbie Café on Thursday, May 9. Sixty-eight sat down at half-past six and enjoyed a sociable time until the close of the dinner, when the president, Mr. Roden, called the meeting to order. The first business was the secretary's annual report, which was read and accepted. Mr. Roden welcomed Mr. Josephson, head cataloger of the John Crerar Library, who has just returned from a five months' trip in Europe, and then introduced to the club General Girard, a retired army surgeon, who has re-

cently come to Chicago to have charge of the Department of Medical Science of the John Crerar Library. General Girard acknowledged the introduction in a few words, and expressed in army terms the conditions he found at his new "post." Mr. James Lane Allen, a well-known Chicago lawyer and cousin of the author of the same name, followed with a dialect story and a poem. Mrs. Rae, who has charge of the Thomas Hughes room for young people of the Chicago Public Library, responded with one of her own sketches in dialect on the subject of the postal card "savings bank."

The report of the nominating committee was read by the chairman, Mr. Merrill, of the Newberry Library, as follows: president, Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education, Chicago University; 1st vice-president, Mr. Julius Stern, member board of directors of the Chicago Public Library; 2d vice-president, Mr. William Lewis, of the Library Bureau; secretary, Miss Ellen Garfield Smith, of John Crerar Library; treasurer, Miss Mary L. Watson. The secretary was instructed to cast a vote for the officers as presented.

The dinner was voted a great success, and it is hoped the annual meeting may be held in the same way another year.

ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

President: Walter B. Briggs, Montague Branch, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School Library.

A meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held on May 15, 1907, in the Good Citizenship League Building, Flushing. There were about 75 in attendance, representing the local as well as the Brooklyn libraries.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Walter B. Briggs. After the transaction of routine business the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright gave a most interesting talk on the "Irish revival movement." He spoke especially of Fiona Macleod, William Butler Yeats, and "A. E." (George Russell) and quoted delightfully from their poetry.

The meeting was preceded by a box luncheon, which was to have been served in the Kissena Woods, Flushing, but owing to the rain it was partaken of in the Good Citizenship League Hall Building.

MARY Z. CRUICE, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: Victor H. Paltsits, New York Public Library, Lenox Building.

Secretary: Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Silas H. Berry, 450 Throop ave., Brooklyn.

The 22d annual meeting of the New York Library Club was held on the evening of May 9 at the American Museum of Natural History. The officers for the ensuing year and four members of council to serve four years were elected: president, Victor H. Paltsits; vice-president, Theresa Hitchler; secretary, Elizabeth L. Foote; treasurer, Silas H. Berry; members of council, Elizabeth G. Baldwin, John Cotton Dana, Frank Weitenkamp, Alice Wilde. The treasurer's report was read and Mr. Gaillard and Mr. Adams appointed auditing committee. The committee on union list of periodicals reported that it had been impossible to reach Mr. Carnegie, but unless otherwise instructed it would endeavor to see him on his return from Europe.

The address of the evening was by Professor E. L. Stevenson, of Rutgers College and Columbia University, on "The world as it has appeared to the great map makers," and was illustrated by stereopticon. The address was most interesting, revealing the method of thought of the times when the maps were made. The old Greek maps, of which there are none extant, but of which we have very accurate descriptions, were circular in form and without projection. The Roman maps were rectangular and essentially practical, being very little more than road maps of the empire and hence the world. During the early middle ages the "T O" idea, as it is called, predominated. That is, a capital T superimposed on a circle represented the earth, Europe lying across the top and Asia and Africa on either side of the upright. In all the maps of the middle ages the east was the top of the map, for "the Garden of Eden lying toward the East" was represented immediately below the figure of Christ which usually surmounted the map. During the 15th century appeared the heart-shaped maps—the earliest attempts to represent the entire surface of the earth. With the portolanos, or port charts made by sailors, the custom changed to the present one of placing the north at the top. The stereopticon slides gave examples of all the early forms and showed representations of the marvellous inhabitants of distant regions described by Marco Polo and other early travellers and faithfully reproduced by the map makers.

MANUAL, 1907

The club has issued a "Manual" for 1907, as a neatly printed 16-page pamphlet, containing officers, constitution, by-laws, and list of members (304).

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

President: John Thomson, librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The last meeting of the season was held on Thursday, May 23, 1907, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The meeting was called to order at 8.15 p.m. by the president, Mr. Macfarlane, who asked that a secretary be appointed to act for the evening, in the absence of Miss Brinkmann, who was attending the A. L. A. conference at Asheville. On Miss Jean E. Graffen being duly appointed secretary *pro tem.* it was moved, seconded and carried that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

The president then introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools of Philadelphia, who gave a delightful talk on "A colonial Pennsylvania schoolmaster." The subject of Dr. Brumbaugh's address was Christopher Dock, who conducted two schools located in different counties simultaneously and successfully. This schoolmaster taught in one school on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and in the other on the remaining three days of the week. The pupils of one school were required to write letters to those of the other, composition being taught by this method. As Christopher Dock was of a religious turn of mind, biblical themes were usually chosen as a subject for these letters. In addition to his duties as a teacher, Dock edited the *Geistliches Magazien*, which was published by Christopher Saur. On account of his orthodox belief, the editor was opposed to making money by means of his religious writings. He composed also 100 rules for the training of children, which appeared in two numbers of the magazine. The reading of a number of these quaint and in many instances amusing rules closed the address.

A cordial vote of thanks for his interesting talk was tendered Dr. Brumbaugh by the club.

The election of officers for 1907-1908 then took place; the following persons were announced as the choice of the nominating committee and were duly elected: president, John Thomson, librarian Free Library of Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Arthur Low Bailey, librarian Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, Wilmington; Miss Ann C. Carson, Library of the University of Pennsylvania; secretary, Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia; treasurer, Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

After a hearty vote of thanks had been given Mr. Macfarlane for his conduct of the affairs of the club during the season just closed, the meeting was adjourned, and a reception and tea in the upper rooms of the library followed, especial interest being added by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild as guests of the club.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary pro tem.*

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

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

Secretary: Miss Frances E. Haynes, Mount Holyoke College Library.

Treasurer: Miss Martha F. Gere, Clarke Library, Northampton.

The annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held on May 19, in the assembly room of the Mary Lyon hall at Mount Holyoke College, with an unusually large attendance representing the four western counties of the state. W. I. Fletcher, president, introduced Miss Woolley, president of the college, who gave an address of welcome. A short business session followed, with reports from the secretary and treasurer, showing a membership of 116 and a balance on hand in the treasury of \$22.51. The president appointed as a nominating committee James A. Lowell, of Springfield; Elizabeth C. Ray, of Holyoke, and Abbie M. Montague, of Sunderland.

The first paper of the day was given by Miss Grace L. Pettis, assistant curator of the natural history museum of Springfield, on "Nature work in libraries with or without a museum." Miss Pettis' paper was the story of the Springfield science museum and its work. She told of its inception and touched upon the fine collections, but dwelt at length upon the special nature work done there, work which can be done equally well in small libraries.

"Some opportunities open to a librarian in a rural community" was treated from the side of the school and the public by Miss Mary L. Poland, superintendent of schools in the Wilbraham-Longmeadow district. She began by a comparison of the difference in the conditions between librarians in city and country. In a city library work is classified, in the country one must do it all. In a city there cannot often be close acquaintance with patrons, in the country each individual is well known. In a city there is much reading, in the country there are fewer books to read, but the few make a deep impression. Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, visitor and inspector of libraries in Connecticut, followed on the same subject, treating it from the library side. She said that the possibilities for nature work in the rural library lay not so much in the way of imparting scientific knowledge as in the awakening of spirit and appreciation. With people in the country the severely practical side of life is apt to destroy that thrill and delight which should be theirs. Mrs. Johnson then told of the work being done by the Audubon Society of Connecticut, in supplying small libraries with books, portfolios, and bird charts. Also in Connecticut an interesting experiment is being tried, supplying granges remote from public libraries with travelling collections selected by a grange committee.

The meeting adjourned for inspection of

the college library and luncheon, which was served by the women of the Congregational Church. At the opening of the afternoon session the report of the nominating committee was read, the following being chosen officers: president, William I. Fletcher, of Amherst College Library; vice-presidents, Miss Mabel Temple, of the North Adams Public Library, and Mrs. O. C. Hunn, of East Longmeadow; secretary, Miss Frances E. Haynes, of Mount Holyoke College Library; treasurer, Miss Martha F. Gere, of Clarke Library, Northampton. It was voted to accept an invitation from President Butterfield, of Amherst Agricultural College, to hold the full meeting there in connection with the congress for rural betterment.

The address of the afternoon was a thoughtful and scholarly one, by E. H. Russell, principal of the state normal school at Worcester, on "The quality of literature." At its close Miss Bertha Blakely, librarian of the college, arranged for visits to the various buildings, the Gaylord Memorial Library, and a tour of the campus.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The exercises April 11, 12, and 13, marking the opening of the enlarged central building of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, formed the 11th celebration of Founder's Day for the Carnegie Institute. On the morning of the 10th Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie made a tour of inspection of the building, stopping in the children's room to speak a few words informally to the library staff and the training school. They both spoke most earnestly of their sympathy with library work.

The program covered three full days and many prominent people were the guests of Mr. Carnegie. Among those who gave particular attention to the children's department and the training school were Dr. John Ross, chairman of the Carnegie Trust, Dunfermline, Scotland, Sir Robert Ball, and Booker T. Washington.

On April 18 and 25 Mr. Frederic S. Webster, chief of the Department of Zoological Preparation, Carnegie Institute, gave two lectures on "Books on natural science for children." On April 29 and 30 Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson, bookbinder of this library, completed his course on bookbinding, the special subjects being "Bookbinding," "Material," and "Bookbinding" and "Mending."

The monthly conference of children's librarians was held on May 1 at the Mt. Washington Branch Library. Miss Jane Blakely, a special student in charge of the Soho Baths Settlement Children's Room, led the discussion, the subject being "What standard to be guided by in separating books for little children from the general collection."

Edmund B. Huey, Ph.D., professor of psychology and education, Western University of Pennsylvania, is giving a course of six lectures on the following subjects: Methods of studying children; The main results of child study; Imitation and the formation of character; Instincts and interests of children; Learning to read at home and at school; Hygiene of reading.

Miss Mary Wright Plummer, director Pratt Institute Library School, gave three interesting lectures on May 15 and 16, two on "Poetry for children" and one on "Development of the public library." To these lectures the librarians of neighboring libraries were invited.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

MEETING OF GRADUATES

The social meeting of the graduates of the Drexel Institute Library School was held Monday afternoon, May 27, in connection with the A. L. A. conference at Asheville, at Mountain Meadows Inn. A delightful luncheon was served by Miss Smith and Miss Petty, the two southern members. The long mountain drive to the inn caused keen appreciation of this pleasure, and the meeting was declared to be most successful.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

McGill University has issued a short reference list of "Material for summer course in reference work," giving "a few typical works, mostly in English, with which every student and librarian should be acquainted" (18 p. O. printed on one side page). The summer library course opened on June 3.

MINNESOTA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The summer school for library training conducted by the Minnesota Public Library Commission will hold its eighth annual session in the library building of the state university, Minneapolis, from June 17 to July 26. It will be under the direction, as usual, of Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the commission, assisted by Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, librarian of the commission. A week's course in reference work will be given by Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library; Miss Maude Van Buren, librarian of the Mankato Public Library, will instruct in library work for children; and outside lecturers will include C. S. Schultz, assistant superintendent of public instruction; Miss Gratia Countryman, Henry E. Legler and others. For further information address Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The second session of the summer school for library training conducted under the auspices of the New Jersey Public Library Commission will be held at the Asbury Park

(N. J.) Public Library from June 17 to July 20. The school is intended primarily to help the librarians of small libraries, and enable them to reorganize and develop their libraries in accord with modern methods. There are no entrance examinations, and the course is free to any one holding a position or under appointment to a position in a New Jersey library. It is under the direction of Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, and will have among its lecturers Miss Theresa Hitchler, Miss Alice B. Kroeger, Miss Clara M. Hunt, and Miss Josephine Rathbone. Further information may be had by addressing Miss Sarah B. Askew, New Jersey Public Library Commission, State Library, Trenton, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Minutes of the annual meeting of the association held in Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., at 8.30 o'clock, May 27, 1907. Meeting called to order by President A. L. Bailey. Mr. William R. Watson was elected secretary *pro tem*. The minutes of the last meeting held at Narragansett Pier were read. Report of the secretary and treasurer was read and approved; report of the advisory committee, read by Miss Isabel E. Lord, was approved. This reviewed the additions and changes made in the curriculum and the provision made for the school in the plans for the new building, and recommended that the alumni lectures be discontinued and the money thus expended used for a students' loan fund.

The meeting then discussed the suggested amendments to the constitution, as outlined in the call for the meeting. It was moved and carried that the article relating to members to be inserted after article 7 be adopted as suggested:

"All members who have not paid their dues for two full years shall be dropped from membership after notification. All members who have been dropped from membership may rejoin the Association on payment of the annual dues for the year in which they rejoin."

The suggested article relating to officers to be inserted between articles 8 and 9 was adopted after slight verbal changes.

"There shall be an advisory board of three members, one member to be elected at each annual meeting to serve for three years. It shall be the duty of the advisory board to learn the conditions of affairs in the New York State Library School, to get the opinion of former and present students regarding its work and interests, and to suggest any changes or improvements that seem to them advisable. The chairman of the advisory board shall be chosen each year by its own members. All vacancies on the advisory board shall be filled by the president of the association, the appointee to serve for the full unexpired term. If the funds of the association warrant, the executive board shall appropriate a certain sum each year for the use of the advisory board, the sum so appropriated to be spent at the discretion of the chairman of the advisory board." *Carried.*

Miss E. L. Foote moved that the recom-

mendation of the advisory board that the funds of the association be allowed to accumulate for a year in order to provide a student loan fund be adopted. After a full discussion of this motion, in which most of those present participated, it was carried.

The report of the nominating committee was presented by Mr. Windsor, as follows: president, Mr. Charles Harvey Brown; 1st vice-president, Miss M. E. Robbins; 2d vice-president, Miss Rosalie Mumford; secretary-treasurer, Miss Bessie S. Smith; members of the executive committee: Miss Faith E. Smith, Mr. Harold E. Leupp, Miss Mary B. Lindsey. Member of the advisory committee for three years, Arthur L. Bailey. One ballot was cast for the above-named candidates. Adjourned.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SUMMER LIBRARY CLASS

A summer class for the study of general methods of library work will be held during the six weeks July 9 to Aug. 17, 1907.

The course includes lessons in cataloging, Decimal classification, reference, and library economy, embracing selection and ordering of books, binding, inter-library loans, and library work with special classes of readers. Instruction will be given largely by lectures, to be followed by practice, and is so arranged that the courses in cataloging, classification, and reference may be taken separately. The books and equipment used in the regular Simmons College Library School will be utilized so far as needed. In Boston and the neighboring towns are to be found an unusual number of notable libraries of varying types. Visits to some of these will form part of the course.

The class will be open only to women now holding library positions, or under appointment for positions. High school training or equivalent preparation will be expected. Tuition for the entire course is \$20; for single courses \$5 each. For information address Mary E. Robbins, director, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

There were 15 candidates for the degree of B.L.S. in 1907, as follows:

Litta Celia Bansbach, A.B. (University of Illinois), 1906.

Elizabeth Helen Burnside.

Frances Marguerite Feind, A.B. (University of Illinois), 1906.

Valeria Johnston Fetterman, A.B. (Western University of Pennsylvania), 1900.

Alice Sarah Johnson.

Elizabeth Belle McKnight, A.B. (Wilson College), 1905.

Eva Isabelle McMahon.

Agnes Elaine Nichol, A.B. (University of Illinois), 1906.

Myra Belle O'Brien, A.B. (Knox College), 1899.

Mabel Kingsley Richardson, A.B. (University of South Dakota), 1902.

Nina Rebecca Shaffer, Ph.B. (University of Iowa), 1899.

Edith Lillian Spray.

Hilda Kirke White, A.B. (University of Illinois), 1905.

Lucy Parke Williams, B.S. (Illinois Wesleyan University), 1906.

Bess Everett Wilson.

Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Chicago, will deliver the baccalaureate address on Sunday, June 9.

Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, will deliver the commencement address on Wednesday, June 12.

ANNUAL REPORT

Trade bibliography was divided, giving fourth year students only *general* American, English, French and German lists. Other foreign trade bibliography, together with the study of old and rare books, was introduced into the fifth year by the order librarian, who also gave the lectures on bookbuying. The catalog librarian gave the fifth year class catalogers vocabularies in French, Latin, German, Italian and Spanish.

Selection and annotation of books have been aided by approval shipments from A. C. McClurg & Co. and by co-operation in the *A. L. A. Booklist*. More practice has been given in typing and at the loan desk. Picture bulletin work was prefaced by lectures on composition, plain lettering and ornamental lettering, by the art and drafting departments.

Fifteen story hours have been given in two of the Urbana schools by library students. The field work provided by public libraries in the state was the most important innovation of the year. Members of other faculties in the university have given 50 lectures to the library school, and the alumni of the school furnished a course of six lectures by Miss Tyler.

The library club's reorganization with limited membership and evening meetings at private houses has proved successful.

The library school association has profited by centralizing its administration, this year in Iowa. The association appointed a member in each state to arouse interest in the state meeting and a school reunion there.

The record for 1906-07 shows 62 positions filled in 15 states, or 40 cities. Classified by institutions it shows 19 in colleges or universities, 7 in normal schools, 5 in state libraries or commissions, 5 in special libraries and 24 in public libraries. Classified by position it shows 16 librarians, 3 assistant librarians, 4 organizers, 4 reference librarians, 12 catalogers, 19 other assistants, and 5 in library schools.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting and dinner of the Illinois State Library School Association was held at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, May 27, 1907, in connection with the A. L. A. meeting. It was decided that the president should appoint an advisory board, representing different sections of the country, to report news items to the secretary and to arrange for local reunions at state meetings. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Linda Clatworthy, Dayton, O.; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Gertrude Hess, Columbus, O.; 2d vice-president, Alice B. Coy, Cincinnati; secretary-treasurer, Julia W. Merrill, Cincinnati; executive committee members: Georgetta Haven, Cincinnati; Edna Hopkins, Cincinnati; May Martin, Cleveland. Twenty-three gathered at the dinner tables, including Miss Sharp and Miss Lindsay, as guests of honor. The keynote of the toasts was regret at Miss Sharp's resignation from the school and appreciation of her work.

JULIA W. MERRILL, *Secretary*.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class, accompanied by Miss Whittlesey, spent May 1-4 in a visit to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and the Reuben McMillan Free Library of Youngstown, Ohio. It is difficult to put in a few words the pleasure and inspiration and practical results that have come from this trip. The students were not assigned special subjects to investigate; except for general subjects outlined before starting as to points to observe, it was left to them to gather what they individually wanted. The discussion of observations which was held after the return showed that this plan justified itself, for the students evidenced a breadth and freshness of interest which was most gratifying.

Since the last report of the school in this column the following persons have visited us and spoken to the students:

On May 13 Mr. H. W. Wilson, of the H. W. Wilson Company, of Minneapolis, gave to the class an informal outline of the work which is involved in publishing such material as the *Cumulative Book Index* and the *Book Review Digest*. On the same day Mr. Ernesto Nelson, of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, now in this country investigating educational matters, also spoke to the students.

On May 15, 16 and 17 Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission gave three lectures, as follows: Some Western phases of library work, Opportunity of the librarian of the small library, Problem of the girl.

May 17 and 18 Miss Mary W. Plummer, director Pratt Institute Library School, gave three stereopticon lectures on the "History of libraries."

WM. H. BRETT, *Dean*.

Reviews

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue, 1895-1902. In 3 v. v. 1, General works, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural science, Useful arts; v. 2, Fine arts, Literature, Fiction, History and travel pt. 1; v. 3, History and travel pt. 2, Biography, Author index, Subject index. Pittsburgh, Pa., 1907. 12+1118; 1119-2410; 2411-3890 p. O. \$12.

The object, as given in the preface, "to make a simple catalog for public use as a finding list," seems to have been achieved in most respects. The general appearance of the catalog is excellent. It is well printed; the various sizes of type, the generous leading, the wide margins and indentation make it attractive to the eye, and easy to use.

Every unnecessary item of imprint has been omitted, but the full names of authors have been given, which is one of the features that will make the catalog useful as a reference work for other libraries. The annotations would seem to be as concise and enlightening as they could be made, and are frequently quoted from reviews in good literary periodicals. Considering the size of the work, it is typographically remarkably correct, and the two indexes, of authors and subjects, are well done. In the index of authors call-numbers of the works are given as well as reference to volume and page.

The indexes should have been published as a separate volume, both because of their use and on account of their length, since they cover no less than 791 pages. The size and weight of the volumes is much too great for convenient use, and a book rest is really needed when the volumes are consulted. The division of subjects by volume is somewhat awkward, as, for example, the classes History and Travel (combined) are divided between volumes two and three. There seems also to be a slight inconsistency in the subdivisions of classes under certain headings. For example, under "Minor Christian sects," 289, there are 15 entries under 289.4, the class number for Swedenborg, but there is no subject heading for that subdivision; whereas under 595, the subdivision 595.4 has the special subject heading "Spiders," although there are fewer entries than under 289.4. This instance, however, may possibly be accounted for by the comparative general interest of the two subjects.

Two adverse criticisms of the general make-up of the catalog might be offered. The paper is very thin for the use to which the catalog will be subjected, and considering the weight and size of the volumes the reason for the use of such paper is not clear. And why were the volumes paged consecutively, since in every instance reference is made to volume as

well as to page? It is unfortunate that the names of the classes included in each volume should not have been printed on the outside, instead of, or in addition to, the class numbers. "000-699" means very little to the general public.
M. A. C.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

Bogsamlingsbladet, the Danish quarterly issued by the society "Danmarks folkebogsamlinger," enters its second year with the issue for May, 1907. It contains an interesting article on public libraries in Germany, the usual review of foreign library journals, book reviews, and a list of the members of the society, representing some 360 different book collections, etc.

CHAMPNEYS, Amian L. Public libraries: a treatise on their design, construction and fittings, with a chapter on the principles of planning, and a summary of the law. London, B. T. Batsford, 1907. 13+183 p. 8°, 12s. 6d.

Reviewed in *Library Assistant*, May, p. 278. The *Nation* (April 13) refers to it as "the first comprehensive handbook on library architecture in the English language. As such it will supply a want that has long been felt, as well by architects as by all those concerned with the building and management of libraries. The book contains all the most modern examples and ideas and deals exhaustively with every detail."

Folkebiblioteksbladet, the Swedish quarterly journal published by "Folkbildningsförbundet," largely devotes its last number (v. 5, no. 1) to bibliography, including guides to popular Swedish books on astronomy, and to the best literature on the question of alcoholism and abstinence, the latter recording 7000 books and pamphlets in Sweden alone. Among the other articles may be mentioned one on the Public Library of Malmö, which was opened to the public Dec. 12, 1905. It is the first Swedish library to introduce the Dewey decimal classification, apparently, however, with numerous modifications. Mr. A. Arnesen, of the Public Library of Christiania, Norway, writes interestingly of the history and growth of this enterprising institution.

KERR, Willis H. The function of the library in education. (*In Educational Outlook*, Cape Girardeau, Mo., May, p. 307-311.)

Presents the importance and opportunities of the college library in its own field.

The Library for April contains an article by Gordon Duff of much interest to biblio-

philes on the library of Richard Smith, which was sold by auction in 1682; a paper on the censorship under Elizabeth and James I.; Miss Lee's usual review of recent foreign literature; and a valuable article by Percival Pollard on the objects and methods of bibliographical collation and description.

Library Assistant for May has a short article on "Technical libraries," by Henry Vaux Hopwood, giving suggestions for building up and making useful such special collections.

Library Association Record for April contains a paper by Thomas Alford on "The formation of an advisory board on cataloguing and classification," urging the establishment of such a body "to answer questions with the twofold object of improving librarianship and co-ordinating practice," and presenting the need of "a model catalog of say 8000 volumes (fiction excluded, except perhaps by naming authors only), arranged in dictionary and classified forms." George A. Stephen contributes a careful paper on "Regulations affecting the loan of books," giving comparisons, criticisms and some suggestions in direction of greater elasticity. The summaries of periodical literature, reviews and notes are unusually interesting.

Library World and Book Selector for May opens with a paper on "Specialization in library work," by Henry T. Coutts. Horace Barlow, of the London Library, reviews "The net book system," pointing out the disintegration of the retail booktrade under the former practice, and the necessity of a net price system, and stating that the Library Association in its recent resolution desires not to break down the net system, but to obtain the concession of special terms to public libraries. "As such it merits consideration, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will meet with this consideration. But this does not atone for the unjust, unreasonable, and inaccurate statements which have emanated from those who are taking an active interest in the cause of the libraries." There is a fresh skirmish in the ancient "indicator war," in a commentary by A. Cotgreave on Kirby Gill's recent article concerning indicators; and a brief contribution on "Reform in indexing methods," by Alex. Mill.

LITERARY YEAR BOOK AND BOOKMAN'S DIRECTORY, 1907. London, Routledge & Sons, 1907. 703+70 p. 8°.

The 11th issue of this annual, in which 100 pages are devoted to libraries, covering: the year's work, the Library Association, list of principal libraries in the United Kingdom, principal libraries of the British colonies, foreign libraries. In addition there are lists of authors, publishers, booksellers, societies, etc. The material is useful, though often incomplete and not free from errors.

News Notes of California Libraries for April gives special attention to the Los Angeles Public Library and to "Special collections being made by California public libraries." The department of news items gives interesting details regarding the present condition of the San Francisco libraries destroyed in the earthquake and fire of 1906.

Outlook for the Blind is the title of a new periodical, which deserves the attention of all librarians having embossed books. This is "a quarterly record of the progress and welfare of the blind," published (in ink print) in Cambridge, Mass., by the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind. The subscription price is 50 cents a year, and the editor is Charles F. F. Campbell, 678 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, Mass., of the Massachusetts Experiment Station for the Blind.

Public Libraries for June is a college number, with short articles on aspects of college library work by H. Ralph Mead, W. I. Fletcher, Willis H. Kerr, Dr. Canfield, R. C. Graham, Louis N. Wilson, and others.

WILSON, Louis R. The growth of the libraries: the circulation of books in southern cities, towns and schools. (*In World's Work*, June, p. 8985-8986.)

This number is devoted to "the advancing South," and Mr. Wilson's paper is a brief review of the library development in that section. "In the last 10 years the southern library has made a long stride forward. It has been making for a broader culture and for a larger view of life. Its success is assured."

Wisconsin Library Bulletin for March-April, 1907, continues its valuable "Suggestions for anniversary and holiday bulletins," for May and June, and has several short articles on practical subjects.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen for May, among other contributions, contains a memorial sketch of the late Dr. Dietrich Kerler, of the Würzburg University Library, by Franz Segner; and an article on women in library service, by G. Fritz, referring especially to the school for women librarians established by Professor Hottinger, in Berlin, in 1900.

LOCAL

Aberdeen (Wash.) P. L. The state library *Bulletin* records that two of the town officials, Mayor France and Councilman Hood, have given the amount of their salaries to the library fund, which will amount to about \$1000 a year.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. The Timothy Cole collection of wood engravings, loaned by the Century Co., of New York, were exhibited at the Public Library in April.

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie L. (18th rpt., 1906.) Added 7359; total 46,597. Issued, home use 329,864 (fict. 30.21 per cent.; juv. fict. 24.10 per cent.).

The biennial inventory revealed a net loss in two years of 478 v. This is regarded as "inappreciable" in view of the open shelf system prevailing at all the branches, the children's room and reading room, the free access given to the stacks, and the fact that for six months the library was in a state of great confusion pending repairs. It is pointed out, however, that by far the greatest loss is among electrical and other scientific books—a fact that indicates deliberate theft by some of the most intelligent users.

The library has issued a list of "Books on electricity," based upon the Pratt Institute list.

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1906.) Added 2598; total 51,086. Issued, home use 160,793 (fict. 47.10 per cent.; juv. 18.80 per cent.). New cards issued 2492. Receipts \$12,662.52; expenses \$12,662.42.

Of special importance is the pressing need for larger quarters, the utmost capacity of shelving being now overtaxed; "more than a mile of books are crowded into six rooms, only three of which are primarily intended for the shelving of books." The circulation has decreased in the main library and in the school delivery; but has increased noticeably in the children's room and through the branches. The school use cannot, probably, be fully effective until the books available for school circulation (about 2500 v.) are largely increased. Use of the children's room has steadily grown since it was opened in 1903, and it is seriously overcrowded.

An effort was made in October to develop library work with the blind residents of the city, and weekly readings were arranged for with the co-operation of the women's club. Preliminary inquiries resulted in obtaining the names of 38 blind persons; but the attendance at the readings was so small that they were discontinued after two months' trial.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (50th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1907.) Added 3919 (gifts 276); total 64,803. Issued, home use 140,666 (increase over 1905, 1868). Fiction 59.7 per cent. Receipts \$20,295.85; expenses \$20,294.54 (books and periodicals \$4955.43, salaries \$11,625.93, heat \$623.65, light \$1026.38).

The erection of a new building is being considered, and plans have been drawn up and accepted. The open shelf system has been in force since 1808, and during that period the annual loss of books has ranged from 76 to 91 v. In 1906, 86 v. were missing, of which 42 are children's books and 31 from the open shelves in the delivery room. "This result seems to show not that we should restrict the use of our main library, nor that we should make it less hospitable and accessible to the studious reader, but that we must exercise still

more careful supervision in our children's rooms." The accessions catalog has been abandoned, as "an expensive and useless luxury which will, we think, in time fall into disuse in other libraries. We have for precedent in abolishing this costly record the largest libraries of the country, in which the necessary routine is reduced to its least dimensions."

A beginning has been made toward a collection of photographs and illustrations of architectural subjects. "A useful collection of pictures illustrating Biblical subjects is being made for the benefit of the Sunday-schools, and many additions have been made to the collection for school use."

Burlington (Ia.) F. P. L. (20th rpt., 1906.) Added 1758; total 27,154. Issued, home use 71,202. New cards issued 1140; cards in force 5501. Receipts \$6013.24; expenses \$4570.38 (books \$412.97, periodicals \$80.75, binding \$141.86, salaries \$2905).

The children's department shows steady growth; it now contains 2415 volumes, of which 288 were purchased during the year from the fund given for the purpose by the Municipal League. A number of successful story hours have been held. The supply of books to the schools is a regular feature of the library work, but it has been found necessary to limit the number to 50 for each school. The year was marked by the resignation of Miss Miriam Carey and the appointment of Miss Daisy Sabin as librarian.

Clinton, Mass. Bigelow F. P. L. (33d rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1907.) Added 1247; total 30,301. Issued, home use 46,625 (fict. 61.3 per cent.; juv. 27.7 per cent.). New registration 378. Receipts \$5200; expenses \$5199.75.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1906.) Added 1065; total 35,231. Issued, home use 31,294.

From the reference department 1772 v. were weeded out, as obsolete or unused, thus greatly relieving the overcrowded shelves. "In the circulating department the necessary space for growth for the next 15 years will be found in the new stack room, which is estimated to provide shelf room for 25,000 volumes and is now nearing completion."

Concord (N. H.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 798; total 28,628. Issued, home use 90,939, which, Miss Blanchard justly says, "is a proud record for a city of not quite 20,000 inhabitants; it is only the third time the library has touched this high water mark in a dozen years." The library income is \$5427, a small sum for the satisfactory results accomplished.

Greenfield (Mass.) P. L. (26th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1907.) Added 1070; total 17,925. Issued, home use 48,300 (increase of

2 per cent. over last year; fict. 64 per cent.). New registration 906; total cards in use 3125. Receipts \$3121.80; expenses \$3119.51 (books and periodicals \$1117.42, salaries \$1330.08, binding \$317.05).

The demand for technical books on machinery, electricity, poultry-raising, etc., is constantly increasing. The work of the young people's library has been expanded, and the circulation from this department was 17,310, as against 15,926 last year, fiction decreasing in use. Classes from the ninth grades of the schools have as in previous years been sent to the library for lessons in the use of the catalog and the indexes and reference books.

A collection of pictures was begun during the year, and these have been labelled, cataloged and filed in cases. Teachers in particular use this for material illustration of their lessons.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (44th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 3377; total 74,049. Issued, home use 205,123; ref. use 125,300. New cards issued 1630. Receipts \$20,111.07; expenses \$20,111.07 (books \$3939.32, periodicals \$645.47, binding \$1003.70, salaries \$6974.28, extra help \$2267.51, building and grounds \$869.79).

In the back cataloging of books acquired before 1900 the Library of Congress cards are used as fully as possible and have been of the greatest help. The home circulation has largely increased, this being mainly attributed to the display of a selection of books on open shelves in the main reading rooms. It is recommended that travelling libraries be established for the outlying districts of the city. In the reference work there has also been marked growth. "The lecture room has been used 47 times for class work with posters illustrating the subjects for study. During the spring months there were exhibits of photographs, engravings and colored plates, illustrating municipal and state parks, wildflowers of America, historic ornament. In May the room was used for the tuberculosis exhibit, held under the auspices of the board of health, with lectures by physicians. In June the usual vacation pictures, with railroad time tables, folders and pamphlets, were placed in the room; these were followed later by other exhibitions representing studies of plants for architects, English country churches and the Cosmos pictures donated by Lynn citizens. Three series of lectures have been given."

The children's room, formerly used as a reference and reading room only, was in December reorganized to include all the children's work, with the open shelf system in operation. In the department for the blind there has been a circulation of 304 books and periodicals, and 43 blind persons have visited the room, six of whom have been taught to read; 86 readings have been given in this room.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (29th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 3422; total 51,101. Issued, home use 136,161 (fict. 74.99 per cent.); school use 17,849; lib. use 13,508. Cards in use 5268. Receipts \$31,932.33; expenses \$26,064.37 (books \$4621.19, binding \$506.86, salaries \$6898.06, investments \$990).

"Some complaints have been made that certain recent novels have not been circulated here. It may be said in reply, using the plainest language, that it has not been the purpose of this library, nor is it likely to be, to put into circulation a novel which a decent woman may not read to a decent man without blushing, however highly it may be recommended by newspaper notices and publishers' announcements." The growth in home circulation has been small, but the total use of books has largely increased, especially from the reference room and the open shelves of the children's room. The Edgeworth delivery station has been discontinued and a similar station established in a section more remote from the library. There are now seven stations in operation, but the circulation through these agencies is less than in previous years. School deliveries have been continued, and deposits of books are sent to clubs, evening schools, etc. The age limit has been practically abolished, library privileges being granted to the younger children on recommendation of teachers or parents. A local photograph collection is being built up, illustrative of past and present aspects of the city. The results of Sunday opening continue to be disappointing, the attendance showing a steady yearly decrease; "the necessity of police service to prevent or suppress disorder adds to the cost of maintenance, which appears to far exceed in proportion to its results that of other branches of the library service; but hopes of a future improvement and consideration for those who regularly enjoy its advantages warrant the continuance of the Sunday opening."

Manchester (N. H.) City L. (53d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 1484; total 54,944. Issued, home use 64,918 (fict. 74.0 per cent; pictures 1 per cent.). New registration 554; total registration 16,559.

The renovating of the building begun in 1905 has been completed, and the condition of the library is greatly improved. A children's room, however, is greatly needed. The circulation showed a decrease of 2000, partly attributable to the small number of new books purchased during the year; more liberal book funds are essential. During the year a seven-day limit was adopted for the more popular books, and the use of paper covers was much reduced. Thirteen exhibits were held, eight of which were of souvenir postal cards.

New Britain (Ct.) Institute L. (53d rpt.) Added 2134; total not given. Issued, home use 110,987. Cards in force 10,352. Receipts

\$8899.07; expenses \$8563.89 (salaries \$3224.50, janitor \$1008.86, books \$1649.92, periodicals \$387.82, binding \$592.94).

There has been a marked increase in reference and reading room use and in the demand for scientific and technical books. Money for the purchase of books in foreign languages could be most usefully expended in the interests of the foreign population.

New Brunswick (N. J.) P. L. The 9000 volumes which have for some years been loaned to the library by the Free Circulating Library, have been presented by the board of the latter institution, which recently disbanded. This board also purchased about 1500 new books, and presented these as well to the public library. They are largely valuable works of reference.

New Hampshire State College L., Durham. The new library building was dedicated on June 3. The building, which is one of the best of the college group, occupies a prominent position on the campus. It is of brick, trimmed with stone, and the interior is finished in dull oak. In addition to the college library, the library of the town of Durham also will be housed in the building. The funds for its erection were contributed by Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Onderdonk, of Durham; the Durham Library Association, the Durham Public Library, and the college.

New York P. L. The 21st branch building erected from the Carnegie fund was formally opened on the afternoon of May 10. It provides quarters for the 59th street branch, formerly headquarters for the Aguilar Free Library. This branch is over 20 years old, having been opened by the Aguilar Library Association at 721 Lexington avenue in November, 1886. It removed to 113 East 59th street 10 years later, and was received as a branch of the New York Public Library with the other branches of the Aguilar Free Library on March 1, 1903. The new building at 121 East 58th street, has a larger frontage than any of the Carnegie branches yet erected in New York, namely, 65 feet. It resembles the other Carnegie branches in its large arched openings on the ground floor, but differs from them in having two entrances, one on each side of the front. The western entrance is to be used by children alone and communicates directly with a staircase leading to the children's room on the second floor; the one on the east is for adults, and besides giving access to the large adult circulation room on the first floor communicates with a staircase leading to the third floor, where are situated the general periodical reading rooms and the reference department. Besides these rooms there are in the building a complete apartment for the janitor on the fourth floor, work rooms, packing rooms, and toilet rooms in the basement, and offices and retiring rooms for the staff. The building is heated throughout with

hot water on a combination of the direct and indirect systems and is lighted with electricity. It is furnished with two small elevators, one for the janitor's supplies, operated by hand, and the other for books, operated automatically by electricity. The branch has on its shelves about 30,000 volumes and several thousand new ones have been added to its former stock.

Panama, Isthmian Canal Zone. The commission has decided to establish libraries of about 500 volumes each in the new club house at the foremost important stations in the Zone, and an appropriation of \$500 for each library has been made. The intention is to make a recreative library with a few reference books, in line with the policy outlined by President Roosevelt of providing better facilities for recreation for the employees.

Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences L. (Rpt., 1906.) Additions for the year amounted to 1157 v., 5715 pamphlets, and maps and photographs bringing the total to 7052 items. "The general condition of the library has been further improved by the binding of 2010 volumes." A collection of 1318 v. were sent to the California Academy of Sciences, to aid in repairing the loss inflicted by the earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906; this gift included a nearly complete set of the academy's proceedings and journals, bound and appropriately labelled.

Philadelphia City Institute L. (55th rpt., presented March 25, 1907.) Added 1508; total 27,023. Issued, home use 50,798; visitors and general readers 94,671. Receipts \$0852.93; expenses \$7937.64.

Philadelphia Divinity School L. The William Bacon Stevens Memorial Library of the Philadelphia Divinity School, at 50th street and Woodland avenue, was dedicated by the Bishop of Pennsylvania on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 5. The address for the occasion was delivered by Rev. W. R. Huntington, of Grace Church, New York.

Ritzville (Wash.) P. L. For the support of the library an annual entertainment called "The Fair" is given each year about the time of Washington's Birthday. This year about \$400 was raised by this means, which will be devoted to aid in furnishing the new Carnegie building now in prospect.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The jury of architects and librarians appointed to consider the plans for the proposed central library building began its deliberations on June 3 at the librarian's office in the board of education building. Plans of nine architects and firms were at hand and all members of the jury were present. F. M. Crunden, the librarian, who has been ill for a year and a half, was at the office for the first time since his illness, and spent an hour looking over the designs.

He then returned to St. Luke's Hospital. The jury will make its recommendation to the library board, but the final selection of the design will devolve upon the board. The jury is composed of Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia; Philip Sawyer, Walter Cook and E. H. Anderson, of New York, and John F. Lee, of St. Louis, chairman of the building committee. It will be guided in its deliberations by Professor F. M. Mann, of Washington University, consulting architect.

San Diego (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Feb. 1, 1907.) Added 2696; total 26,055. Issued, home use 99,545 (fict. .072 per cent.). New cards issued 2775; total cardholders 7375. Receipts \$9520.83; expenses \$9385.66 (books and periodicals \$2982.92, binding \$624.72, salaries \$4336.16).

The reference work is constantly increasing in importance. The library bindery has proved a saving in time and money over outside work. A Saturday story hour is held once a month; and two important semi-annual art exhibits have been held in the library gallery.

FOREIGN

England, Library legislation. The new public libraries bill, to supersede the Ewart act, now in force for more than 50 years, has been formally introduced in the House of Commons, where it had a first reading on March 4. It has the strong support of all representatives of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, which has long had the measure under consideration. The main provisions of the bill are, to provide for county as well as municipal library systems, to remove the tax limit of one penny on the pound for library support, to exempt public libraries as educational institutions from local taxes, and to legalize the expenditure of public money to provide for lectures or exhibits at the library. The bill was published in March, and may be had of Messrs. Wyman & Sons, London, at 1½d. per copy.

Florence, Laurentian L. McILVAINE, Mabel. The Laurentian Library and its librarian. (In *Putnam's Monthly*, April, p. 3-19. il.) With numerous fine illustrations.

French librarians' meeting. The Association des Bibliothécaires Français held its annual general meeting on April 7 last. A plan for the legal definition and regulation of municipal libraries was presented by M. Oursel, librarian of the city of Dijon. After discussion, the opinion was evident that as regards reforms to be made in libraries, municipal or otherwise, the most important step was to establish a permanent body charged with their formulation. The meeting therefore voted that an advisory committee on libraries be established at the ministry of public instruction. It also passed a resolution urging

the improvement and a better regulation of the libraries maintained by the state.

Japan, Library progress in. The *Nation* for May 16 notes the encouragement given by the Japanese government to the extension of public libraries in the various prefectures and the quick response to this action. In general, the idea of library promotion seems to be modelled closely after that followed by the state library commissions in this country, including both a personal propaganda and material aid. The travelling library has been specially developed, both as an aid in encouraging the founding of local libraries, and as a supplement to the resources of small public and school libraries. In the prefecture of Yamaguchi 29 local libraries have been established in about two years, and a travelling library system created which now numbers 1648 volumes. The travelling libraries are sent out in both fixed and flexible groups, according to the needs of the community. Last year they reached a total circulation of 10,227 volumes; they are sent entirely free of cost to the recipients.

Sweden, Kungl. Bibliotek. (Rpt., 1905.) Added 30,927. Issued, home use 9863. Reference and reading attendance 36,433.

The report includes tables of the material received as copyright depository of Sweden, classified by subjects. There is also a full account of the activities of the manuscript department, including a list of some of the most interesting recently entered.

During the year the library made arrangements with President Gustav Andreen, of Augusta College, Rock Island, Ill., by which he will collect for the royal library all books, papers, etc., printed in the United States in Swedish.

A partial list of the questions that have come to the library from foreign countries during the year gives some idea of the diversity of the correspondence conducted by the library.

As a supplement to the report there is a statement of the history of the growth and use of the library from 1875, as a preliminary to a request for larger appropriations. This history shows a great deal accomplished with inadequate funds, and the argument is strong for a nearer approach to adequacy in this respect.

Tübingen University L. The library has recently come into possession of a valuable collection of Armenian manuscripts and publications. The catalog reports in full on 110 manuscripts. The most important number is doubtless a New Testament parchment containing the gospels, which is a good copy of a manuscript dating back to 839 A.D. So rich are these documents in miniatures and other ornamental features that a special atlas of them is being prepared, reproducing on six sheets 24 specimens. — *Nation*, May 30.

Gifts and Bequests

Amherst (Mass.) College L. Among the bequests of Edward W. Currier to the college is one of \$10,000 to the library fund.

Atlantic, Ia. Carnegie L. The board of directors have accepted G. H. Messenger's valuable egg collection, composed of eggs from over 600 species of birds in the United States.

Cohasset (Mass.) P. L. By the will of Mrs. Alice Appleton Knowles the library has received \$2000.

Coxsackie, N. Y. Miss Eleanor C. Hermance, who died in the middle of March, left her residence on Ely street to be used for a public library, together with about \$60,000 for its maintenance. It is to be known as the Hermance Memorial Library.

Des Moines (Ia.) College L. The directors of the Burlington Baptist College, which was disbanded three years ago, have given the library 1000 volumes containing, besides modern works, some valuable old prints.

Groveland (Mass.) P. L. The death of Mrs. Mary Adams has made operative the bequests in the will of her husband, G. B. Adams, of Lynn, among which is one of \$5000 to the library.

Jenkintown, Pa. Abington L. Association. Mr. W. W. Frazer and Mr. W. E. Hering have each given \$1000 to the association toward the maintenance fund.

La Crosse (Wis.) P. L. Mrs. C. O. Pettibone has given \$5000 to the library, stipulating that it be used for the children's department.

Lodi (Cal.) L. A provision in the will of the late James Lawrence Huston gives to the library the sum of \$500.

Mount Vernon (N. Y.) P. L. The will of Martin L. Sykes provides a bequest of \$1000 for the library.

New York City. Union Theological Seminary. An anonymous gift of \$200,000 has been received, to be used for a new library building.

New York University L., New York City. Henry M. Baird, Jr., has presented to the university his father's library, which includes the well-known Huguenot collection upon which Dr. Baird's history of the Huguenots was based. Besides the Baird Huguenot library, as it is to be known, the gift includes about 700 other volumes, largely pertaining to the department of Greek, of which Dr. Baird was the head for 43 years.

Univ. of Mich. L., Ann Arbor, Mich. The late Dr. Carl Rominger left to the library a valuable collection of pamphlets and geologi-

cal survey reports, which was also the property of his father.

Carnegie library gifts

Abilene (Kan.) P. L. May, \$12,500.

Andrews, Ind. May, \$5000.

East San José, Cal. May, \$7000.

Farmington, Ill. Monmouth College. May, \$30,000.

Millersburg, O. April, \$15,000; refused by county commissioners.

Whittier (Cal.) P. L. May, \$2500 additional.

Librarians

BULLOCK, Miss Edna D., B.L.S., New York State Library School, has been appointed to assist in cataloging and classifying the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary Library. For several months past Miss Bullock has been engaged in cataloging the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York.

CRUNDEN, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M., are at Lake Placid, N. Y., where they will spend the summer.

EATON, Miss Annie T., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1906, has been appointed children's librarian of the Albany (N. Y.) Public Library system. During the past year Miss Eaton has served as first assistant at the Pruyn Branch Library.

HAWLEY, Miss Emma Alethea, for 18 years a member of the staff of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, has been appointed head of the cataloging department of the Minnesota State Historical Society, St. Paul. Miss Hawley had been on leave of absence for the past 12 months while engaged in the reclassification of the Minnesota library, and her work there now becomes permanent.

HERBERT, Miss Clara W., children's librarian of the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, succeeding Miss Florence J. Heaton, who on April 30 married Mr. Stuart B. Marshall.

JACKSON, Rev. George A., librarian of the General Theological Library, Boston, died at his home in Swampscott, Mass., on May 8, aged 61 years. Mr. Jackson was born in Boston, on March 17, 1846, studied at Drury Academy, and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in 1868; he then entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1871, and in the autumn of that year he married Miss Isabella McDonald, of Boston. He served in the Congregational ministry in Leavenworth,

Kan., and later in Swampscott, where he lived until his death, and on retiring from the ministry he became librarian of the General Theological Library, of Boston, which position he held at the time of his death. He greatly increased the efficiency of the Theological Library, and was much interested in the effort to secure a library post, in the belief that it would make the resources of that library more available to many poor New England clergymen. Although connected with a special collection of books Mr. Jackson was interested in everything that related to the dissemination of good literature. He was a member of the Massachusetts Library Club, and had attended the Montreal conference of the American Library Association in 1900.

KILDAL, Arne, New York State Library School, class of 1907, will have charge of the instruction in reference work and subject bibliography at the Winona Technical Institute Summer School for Librarians, July 8 to Aug. 17.

KING, Miss Julia Eleanor, New York State Library School, 1905-6, has resigned her position as librarian of the Bronxville (N. Y.) Public Library to become assistant in the Vassar College Library.

METZ, Miss Corinne A., New York State Library School, class of 1907, has been appointed librarian of the Washington Court-House (O.) Public Library.

MOCK, M. L., of Guthrie, Oklahoma, has been appointed territorial librarian of Oklahoma, succeeding the late Rev. J. W. Foose.

MURRAY, Miss Mary, assistant librarian of the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library, has been elected librarian, succeeding Mrs. Adèle B. Barnum, resigned.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary Wright, director of Pratt Institute Library School, has written, and Henry Holt & Co. have just published, a volume of travel for children, "Roy and Ray in Mexico." It tells pleasantly of the experiences of a small brother and sister during a summer's Mexican travel, and has special usefulness as a travel-guide and for school use. There is a map and numerous illustrations, and an edition is issued in special "library binding."

SCOTT, Miss Carrie E., New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed assistant state organizer for the Public Library Commission of Indiana. Miss Scott was in the Indiana State Library for two years. During the past year she has had work with children and with schools, with the Pittsburgh Carnegie branch libraries.

SHARP, Miss Katherine L., head librarian of the University of Illinois and director of its library school, has resigned that position, and will make her home for the present at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y. Miss Sharp has long been one of the most

effective and best known women in the library field, and her relinquishment of library activities is matter of regret to her many friends in library circles. She is a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1892 (B.L.S.), and received its degree of M.L.S. in the spring of this year, in special recognition of her monograph on "Illinois libraries," issued by the University of Illinois. Miss Sharp's library record is too extended for full notice here. In 1893 she became librarian of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, and director of its department of library economy. In 1897 this department was taken over by the University of Illinois as a formal library school, and Miss Sharp became head librarian of the university and director of its school, which she has developed with high efficiency. She has twice served as second vice-president of the American Library Association and has been a member of its Council; has been an active member and officer of the Illinois Library Association; and has been untiring in her interest in and service for library advancement in Illinois.

SHEPARD-BARNUM. Mrs. Adèle Brownlee Barnum, librarian of the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library, was married on May 23 to George Ross Shepard, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SMITH, Charles Wesley, librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, resigned that position on May 24, to return to the practice of law, his former profession. Mr. Smith has been at the head of the Seattle library for 12 years, and it has grown under his administration from an ill-equipped collection of 10,000 volumes to an effective institution of 90,000 volumes, housed in a beautiful Carnegie building. He came to Seattle in 1892, from Auburn, N. Y., having studied law at Harvard University, and began law practice, in which he continued for two years, and in 1895 was appointed librarian of the Seattle Public Library, then four years old. During his administration the library was removed four times, in January, 1901, it was totally destroyed by fire, and its development has called for energy and much hard work. Mr. Smith joined the American Library Association in 1904, and attended the Niagara Falls, St. Louis, Portland, and Narragansett Pier conferences; while his share in the hospitality accorded to the visiting members of the Association in connection with the Portland meeting is pleasantly remembered. His resignation takes effect September first, and he plans to take at least a year's rest before resuming his profession.

WHITTLESEY, Miss Julia Margaret, New York State Library School, class of 1903, has been appointed director of the Western Reserve Library School, Cleveland, O. Miss Whittlesey has been acting director during the past year.

Cataloging and Classification

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 79: accessions from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1907. 16 p. O.

— Finding lists. 8th ed.: Fine arts. Chicago, April, 1907. p. 831-940. O.

— Second supplement to English prose fiction and juvenile books, Sept. 1, 1904, to Jan. 1, 1907. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1907. p. 429-476. O.

GRAND RAPIDS (*Mich.*) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin of books added to the main (Ryerson) library, from June, 1904, to December, 1906; cumulated from the monthly bulletins. Grand Rapids, 1907. 138 p. Q.

It is proposed to make this an annual publication, cumulating it from the monthly bulletins from year to year.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789; ed. from the original records by Worthington C. Ford. v. 7, 1777, Jan. 1-May 21. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 374 p. Q.

MANCHESTER (*Eng.*) PUBLIC FREE LIBRARIES. Quarterly record, v. 10, no. 4: Books placed in the Reference Library from October to December, 1906. p. 95-124. O.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Bulletin, Bibliography: Tentative selection from best books of 1906: 1038 books of 1906. 50 p. O.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 63: Accessions to the department library, January-March, 1907. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 64 p. O.

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A. L. A. Booklist for May contains short reference lists on "Industrial education," "Panama and the Panama canal."

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Library of Congress. List of works relating to the French alliance in the American Revolution; comp. by A. P. C. Griffin. . . . Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 40 p. O.

ARITHMETIC. Jackson, L. L. The educational significance of sixteenth century arithmetic from the point of view of the present time.

N. Y., Teachers College, Columbia University, 1906, [1907.] 232 p. 8°.

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BIBLE. Cornill, C. Introduction to the canonical books of the Old Testament; tr. by G. H. Box. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 12+556 p. 8°. Gives full lists of relevant writings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. Essai de bibliographie pratique: aide-mémoire du libraire et de l'amateur de livres; répertoire d'ouvrages rares ou curieux en tous genres, anciens et modernes; éditions originales, livres à gravures des xvie, xviii, xviii et xix siècles, impressions rares, etc.; avec l'indication de leur valeur dans le commerce. Par un ancien libraire. Pt. 2, Lal-Z. Paris, C. Reinwald Schleicher, 1907. p. 241-443. 10 fr.

BOOKS OF DEVOTION. Catalogue of selected editions of the Book of Common Prayer, both English and American, together with illuminated missals in manuscript, early printed books of hours, and other books of devotion, in the possession of private collectors in Boston, or owned by the Boston Public and Harvard College libraries; on exhibition at the Boston Public Library from August, 1906, until February, 1907. Boston, published by the trustees of the Public Library, 1907. 52 p. O.

The BOSTON BOOK COMPANY'S quarterly *Bulletin of Bibliography* with its April number begins volume 5 in a new cover, with an increased number of pages and with the addition of *Magazine Subject Index* to its title. Henceforth its free distribution will cease and it will be sold at a subscription price of \$1 a year. The new department furnishes a quarterly subject index to 60 magazines not covered by the *Reader's Guide* or the *Library Index*; it is intended in this to thoroughly cover the various state historical magazines. The first instalment of the index (January-March, 1907) fills eight closely printed two-column pages. The number also contains a further instalment of N. L. Goodrich's bibliography of fiction; the first part of a revision and extension of McCurdy's useful bibliography of holidays; and part 2 of the consolidated index to library reference lists, 1901-1906.

BRONTËS, The. Green, J. A. Catalogue of the Gleave Brontë collection at the Moss Side Free Library, Manchester. Moss Side, 1907. 32 p. il. O.

The collection here recorded, given to the library by Mr. Joseph James Gleave, consists

of 150 books and pamphlets. The catalog has been prepared for Brontë students and includes references to a few books and pamphlets contained in other Manchester libraries, as well as references to books in the main collection at the Moss Side library, giving a total of about 250 titles, readily accessible. The catalog is classed, as follows: bibliography, Rev. Patrick Brontë, collected works, Charlotte Brontë, Emily Jane Brontë, Anne Brontë, biography and criticism, magazine articles, miscellaneous, portraits, views, etc., index. There are frequent annotations.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY. Library of Congress. Select list of books, with references to periodicals, on reciprocity with Canada; comp. under direction of A. P. C. Griffin. . . . Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 16 p. O.

CARLYLE. Carlyle, T. On heroes, hero-worship, and the heroic in history; ed. for study by J. C. Adams. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., [1907.] 36+375 p. 12°, (Riverside literature ser.)
Bibliography for outside reading (2 p.).

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT. List on civic improvement. (In Wilmington Institute Free Library *Bulletin*, May, p. 7-8.)

CONTINENTAL TRAVEL. Reading lists, 42: Continental travel. (In Croydon Public Libraries *Reader's Index*, May-June, p. 76-84.)

CUBA. Perez, Luis M. Apuntes de libros y folletos impresos en España y el extranjero que tratan expresamente de Cuba, desde principios del siglo xvii hasta 1812, y de las disposiciones de gobierno impresos en la Habana desde 1753 hasta 1800; con varios apéndices é indice. Habana, Est. tipografico de C. Martinez y Compania, 1907. 16+62+24 p. O.

The two lists, of Spanish and Havana imprints, are arranged chronologically, and show painstaking work. An appendix records imprints of the Patriotic Society of Havana, 1792-1799, and the Havana Consulate, 1795-1800, and additions (up to 1800) to Medina's record of Havana imprints.

EDUCATION. Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library. Special list no. 1, April, 1907: Books on education. 32 p. O.

Covers chiefly the books of recent years; a good classed list.

FOLK SONGS. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to folk songs, folk

music, ballads, etc. (In New York Public Library *Bulletin*, May, p. 187-226.)

FORMOSA. Takekoshi, Y. Japanese rule in Formosa; with pref. by Baron Shimpei Goto; tr. by G. Braithwaite; with 38 il. and a map. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 15+342+40 p. 8°. Bibliography of Formosa (22 p.).

GARDENING. List of books on gardening. (In Somerville Public Library *Bulletin*, April, p. 32-34.)

—Reading list: Gardening. (In Salem Public Library *Bulletin*, May, p. 4.)

GERMAN LITERATURE. Hinrichs' halbjahrs-katalog der im deutschen buchhandel erschienenen bücher, zeitschriften, landkarten usw.; mit registern nach stichworten u. wissenschaften usw. 217. Fortsetz. 1906. 2. halbjahr, 2 Teile. Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs, 1907. 495+175 p.

GREEK HISTORY. Fling, F. M., comp. A source book of Greek history. Bost., Heath, 1907. 13+370 p. 12°. Bibliography (10 p.).

IMMIGRATION. Commons, J. R. Races and immigrants in America. N. Y., Macmillan, 1907. 13+242 p. 12°. List of references cited in footnotes (7 p.).

The *Independent* printed only two reference lists during May, as follows: no. 12, May 9, "Panama canal;" no. 13, May 23, "Book of Exodus."

IRON AND STEEL. Library of Congress. Select list of books, with references to periodicals, relating to iron and steel in commerce; comp. under direction of A. P. C. Griffin. . . . Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 26 p. O.

JAMESTOWN. Reading list: Jamestown and the settlement of Virginia. (In Salem Public Library *Bulletin*, May, p. 2-4.)

MEMORIAL DAY: a list for the use of schools. (In Boston Public Library *Bulletin*, May, p. 187-188.)

METALLURGY. Peddie, R. A. Metallurgical bibliography, 1901-06. pt. 2. (In *Library World and Book Selector*, May, p. 411-415.)

NIBELUNGENLIED. Abelung, Theodor. Das Nibelungenlied und seine literatur: eine bibliographie und vier abhandlungen. Leipzig, E. Avenarius, 1907. 6+257 p. (*Teutonia*, heft 7.)

NORWEGIAN LITERATURE. Aarskatalog over Norsk litteratur, 1906. 14. aarg. af Kvar-talskatalog over Norsk litteratur. Udg. af den Norske Boghandlerforening; med system. register og fortegnelse over Norske tidsskrifter. Kristiania, Jac. Dybwad, 1907. 64 p.

PARADISE LOST. Woodhull, M. The epic of Paradise Lost: twelve essays. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 11+375 p. 12°. Bibliography (18 p.).

PERIODICALS. Severance, Henry O., *comp.* Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada, 1907. Ann Arbor, Mich., Geo. Wahr, 1907. 400 p. 4°.

ROME. Ferrero, G. The greatness and decline of Rome. In 2 v. v. 1, The empire builders; v. 2, Julius Cæsar; tr. by Alfred E. Zimmern. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 6+328; 6+389 p. 8°. Bibliography (6 p.).

SPAIN. Clarke, H. B. Modern Spain, 1815-1898; with a memoir by Rev. W. H. Hutton. [N. Y., Putnam,] 1906, [1907.] 26+510 p. 12°. (Cambridge hist. ser.) Bibliography (11 p.).

SMOKE PREVENTION. List on smoke prevention. (In Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, *Monthly Bulletin*, p. 195-212.) An excellent annotated list.

Technical Literature, published monthly at 220 Broadway, New York City, has a feature of importance to librarians in its "Index to technical articles in current periodical literature." This covers 272 American and foreign periodicals and serials, is presented in a good classified arrangement with full bibliographical data and descriptive annotations. Extra copies of the index are issued also in separate form, so that entries may be cut and pasted for card catalog purposes.

TRUSTS. Macrosty, H. W. The trust movement in British industry: a study of business organization. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 16+398 p. 8°. Select bibliography of trust literature (3 p.).

UNITED STATES HISTORY. District of Columbia Public Library. Reference list no. 8: United States history; a selected list, with annotations prepared for general reading. Washington, D. C., April, 1907. 24 p. T.

Notes and Queries

NOTICE OF ERRATA DESIRED. — I shall be glad to receive notice of *errata* in the Annual Indexes, 1902 to 1906, for use in correcting proof of the Poole Supplement covering that period, which is now in press.

W. I. FLETCHER, *Amherst College Library.*

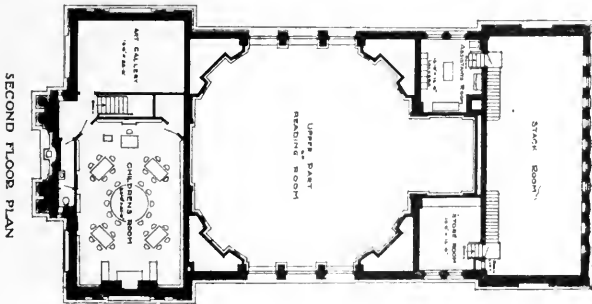
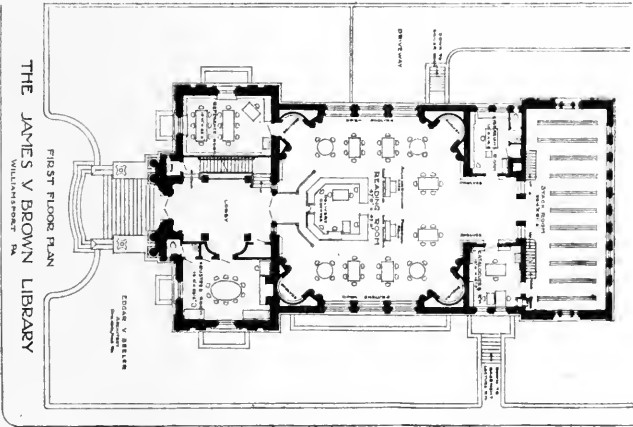
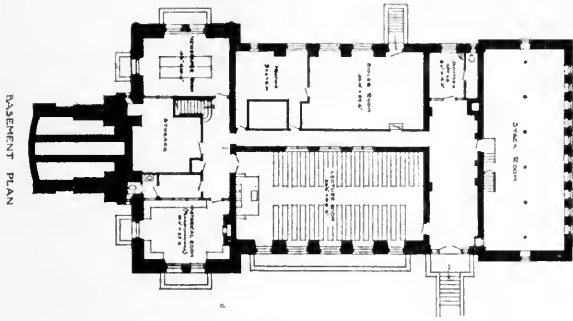
NOTE FROM A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING. — Charles Scribner's Sons announce that the following books to be published during the summer and fall will have a special library edition: Mrs. Wharton's "Fruit of the tree," Henry van Dyke's "Days off," F. Hopkinson Smith's "An old-fashioned gentleman," A. E. W. Mason's "The broken road." Henry Holt & Co. issue a special library edition of William de Morgan's "Alice-for-Short," and Miss Plummer's "Roy and Ray in Mexico."

BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING. — Bulletin 33 of the A. L. A. committee on book buying (April) contains practical advice on purchase of subscription books, and notes the importance of libraries as book buyers by pointing out that the public libraries in 26 cities spent last year the sum of \$522,021.63 in the purchase of books. Suggestions are made regarding "books that are needed," and out-of-print books in demand; and reference is made to the movement undertaken by British libraries to secure a library discount.

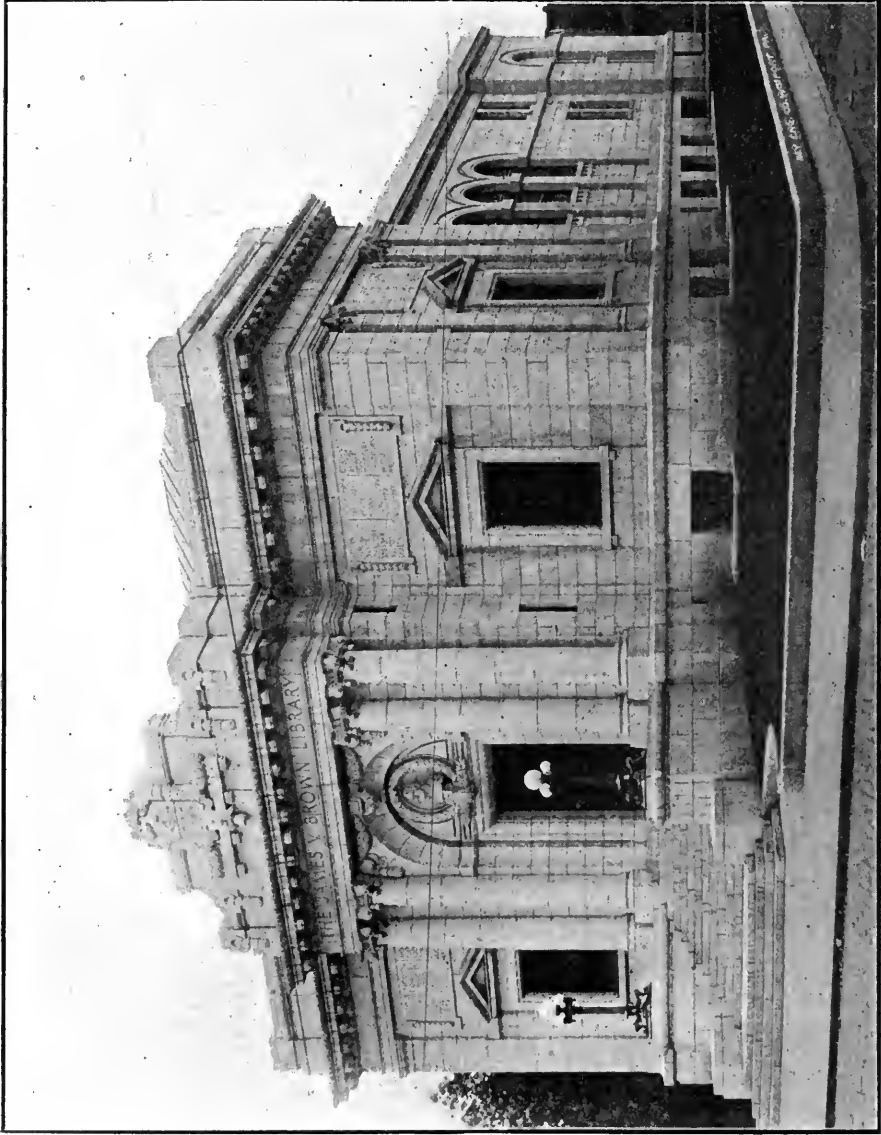
VOLUMES FOR DISTRIBUTION. — The late Rev. Joseph C. Thomas, librarian of the Methodist Library, New York City, arranged to donate files of *The Christian Advocate* of New York, neatly cased, to such libraries as care most to receive them. The years of which the largest supply remains are 1885-6-7, 1895-6-7, and 1898-1906. Librarians desiring these will please promptly inform Mrs. Delia Thomas Merkley, 150 Fifth avenue, New York, and state what years of these files are desired.

THE Library Association Record: A CORRECTION. — On page 226 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL you draw attention to an article by Mr. McKnight and myself on the branch associations of the Library Association, and in so doing you reprint the footnote made by the editors of the *Library Association Record*, that I "spontaneously offered" the paper. That statement is absolutely and entirely untrue. It is characteristic of the present administration of the Library Association that I was not allowed to deny this statement in the *Record*, although the matter was personal and not a reflection upon the association. The editorial gibe about "spontaneously offering," even had it been true, would leave my withers unwrung, because there seems to me less loss of self-respect in a member's offering a paper when he has something to say, than loss of dignity in a Council's depreciating it as "spontaneously offered" after they have accepted it, and found it so little to their taste.

ERNEST A. SAVAGE,
Earlston Library, Liscard, Cheshire, Eng.



FLOOR PLANS, JAMES V. BROWN LIBRARY.



THE JAMES V. BROWN LIBRARY OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Edgar V. Seeler, Architect, Philadelphia.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 32

JULY, 1907

No. 7

No branch of library activity has shown so great a development within so short a period as the state library commission work. There are now 27 states that either through separate commissions or in connection with special departments of the state library are carrying on library extension. As a means of systematizing and developing this work the League of Library Commissions, during its four years of existence, has proved highly effective, especially in those Middle Western and Western states where the commissions in their organization follow nearly uniform lines. The report of the League's annual meeting at Asheville, given elsewhere, indicates how varied are the phases of this commission work. Essentially its purpose is the same: the establishment of a high standard of public library efficiency — efficiency in book selection, book distribution, the librarian's professional equipment, and the housing, administration and maintenance of the public library. The *A. L. A. Booklist* was one of the first results of the League's efforts in behalf of the smaller libraries; several of the most useful recent "tracts" and "handbooks" of the A. L. A. Publishing Board are due to the same inspiration; and at Asheville special attention was given to the advisability of more thoroughly co-ordinating the work of the various summer training courses under commission management. The place the League has taken as a center of co-operative work was recognized in the decision of the A. L. A. Council to refer to the League a request received from the United States Commissioner of Education, asking the co-operation of the A. L. A. in the preparation by the government of the next statistical report on public libraries in the United States. In its command of authoritative information regarding library conditions in 27 states the League should be the natural body to undertake this work, and with its co-operation the government statistics on libraries should be more accurate and up-to-date than has been possible heretofore.

In some states the work of a state library commission, as has been said, is conducted, to

more or less extent, through the state library. New York state long ago set the pace in doing commission work, and in the South its precedent is followed in the plans which Mr. Kennedy projected for the numerous proposed activities of the Virginia State Library. At the Asheville meeting of the National Association of State Libraries there was interesting indication of two trends of library extension work by a state library. Just as from the commission point of view there is question whether the state library can wisely fulfill the functions of a commission, so from the state library point of view there is the complementary question whether it is wise for the state library to become a far-reaching organization for library extension purposes instead of an effective library in the narrower sense. Massachusetts has a state library commission, which, under the lead of State Librarian Tillinghast as chairman, limits its activities to a minimum of expense and organization, in direct contrast to the New York plan — although the work is carried on from the state library as a center; and here for the past year there has been developed a scheme of voluntary inspection and encouragement of small library work with interesting and gratifying results. In Alabama, library extension work is done neither by a commission nor by the state library, but has fallen to the state archivist because he is the fit man. Dr. Owen is, in fact, an interesting example of how the work seeks the man, and the stimulus he is giving to library extension in his state is illustration of the fact that it is the man or men behind the organization, rather than the form of organization, which is significant.

THE new A. L. A. committee on library relations with the federal and state governments, appointed at the Asheville conference, was a happy thought of the retiring president, and under the chairmanship of that experienced diplomat, Dr. Canfield, it should have useful result. To it was committed the remains of the copyright controversy, representatives of both positions being placed on it

to watch any further developments on this subject. The question of a library post will also fall within its jurisdiction, and here its work if practical and temperate may be effective. A more difficult matter is in dealing with the harsh treasury regulations as to books imported free of duty, as the Treasury Department has once definitely stated that it does not see its way to liberalize a rule which to librarians seems an unnecessary application of red tape. It is to be hoped, however, that personal explanation and negotiation with treasury officials may result in modification, if not withdrawal, of the drastic rule now in force. In respect to state legislation, the committee can do much valuable work in stimulating legislation in the interest of libraries in states yet inactive and in obtaining wider co-operation and better methods in the work already well under way.

AMONG its activities in the general library interest the A. L. A. committee on bookbuying undertook to include negotiations with publishers which would lead to the reprinting for library purchase of books out of print, because of a lapse of popular demand, but for which there seemed to be a library demand. In the rush of modern competition, with thousands of books issuing from publishers' presses every year, and with the "big seller" craze still uppermost in publishers' minds, it was natural that some books of real and permanent value should be allowed to drop from publishers' catalogs, because the public appetite was turned in other directions. The committee's canvass revealed the fact that two books on the Scribner list were desired by nearly a hundred libraries, and this house willingly undertook to reprint a small edition of a hundred copies in courteous response to this library demand. There was no commercialism about this, for an edition of 100 copies does not pay a publisher for putting his machinery in motion, and it was fairly to be expected that the courtesy of the publisher would be appreciated. On the contrary, only six copies of one book and four copies of the other have been ordered, and the result, of course, puts a damper on such reprinting, if it does not put an end to it. It is not fair either to the committee on bookbuying or to the publishers that libraries which have enrolled their names as desiring a book should

not order the book when it is made ready for them. We hope that the libraries which practically pledged themselves to the committee on bookbuying will appreciate the good offices of the committee by "making good."

IN the case of the Children's Librarian against Huckleberry Finn, it may be doubted whether prejudice against Mark Twain's famous story exists to quite such a degree as is indicated in Mr. Pearson's amusing "brief for the defence;" in many children's departments, assuredly, it finds its place as a matter of course, and its popularity with boys goes unrebuked. On the other hand, it is true that there have been cases where children's librarians have committed themselves to the policy of establishing what the newspapers love to call a "ban" upon this particular book; but the criticism and comment evoked by such decision have generally been more extended and caustic than seem reasonable. Frequently what has been criticised as "exclusion" is no more than the placing of the book upon shelves set aside for children over fourteen—and surely children younger than that would not care for it. As to its effect upon youthful readers, it is to be feared that the human boy is still essentially a small savage, inclined—if he inclines at all to literature—to narratives with "something doing." How strongly his actions are influenced by the tales of adventure that he loves is a question it is not easy to decide; but in this connection it is interesting to note the account, in the current *Atlantic*, of the American dime novel, which presents as innocuous and in many ways useful a class of publications whose name is now a synonym for vicious influences.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.—At the desire of the Executive Board, which wishes to suggest to the Council further consideration of the relations of the LIBRARY JOURNAL with the A. L. A., the JOURNAL will for the present continue to act as the official organ of the Association and print in full official minutes and reports of committees, except those connected with the Proceedings of the conference. The Proceedings number of the *Bulletin* is being pushed forward under the direction of the secretary for as early issue as practicable.

CERTAIN PHASES OF LIBRARY EXTENSION*

BY HENRY E. LEGLER, *Secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission*

DREAMING of Utopia, an English writer of romance evolved a plan for a people's palace, centering under one roof the pleasures and the interests and the hopes of democracy. Far away, if not improbable, as seemed the fruition of his dream, he lived to see prophecy merge in realization. Were this lover of mankind still living, he would know that his concept, though he saw it carried into being, had not permanence in the form he gave it. Ideals cannot be bounded by the narrow confines of four walls. And yet he had the vision of the seer, for that which he pictured in local form with definite limitations has, in a direction little dreamed of then, assumed form and substance in a great world movement. Not only in great hives of industry, where thousands congregate in daily toil, but in the small industrial hamlets and in the rural towns that dot the land lie the possibilities for many such palaces of the people, and in many—very many—of such communities to-day exist the beginnings that will combine and cement their many-sided interests.

This great world movement which is gathering accelerated momentum with its own marvellous growth, we call library extension. That term is perhaps sufficiently descriptive, though it gives name rather to the means used than to the results sought to be achieved. For certainly its underlying principle is of the very essence of democracy. There is no other governmental enterprise—not excepting the public schools—that so epitomizes the spirit of democracy. For democracy in its highest manifestation is not that equality that puts mediocrity and idleness on the same level with talent and genius and thrift, but that equality which gives *all* members of society an equal opportunity in life—that yields to no individual as a birthright chances denied to his fellow. And surely if there is any institution that represents this fundamental principle and carries out a policy in consonance, it is the public library. Neither condition nor

place of birth, nor age, nor sex, nor social position, serves as bar of exclusion from this house of the open door, of the cordial welcome, of the sympathetic aid freely rendered. In myriad ways not dreamed of at its inception, library extension has sought channels of usefulness to reach all the people. The travelling library in rural regions, the branch stations in congested centers of population, the children's room, the department of technology, are a few of these—to mention the ones which occur most readily to mind.

But these allied agencies do but touch the edge of opportunity. The immediate concern of those engaged in library extension must be with the forces reaching the adult population, and especially the young men and women engaged in industrial pursuits. For the mission of the public library is two-fold—an aid to material progress of the individual and a cultural influence in the community through the individual. Perhaps it may be said more accurately that the one mission is essential to give scope for the second. For, first of all, man must needs minister to his physical wants. Before there can be intellectual expansion and cultural development, there must be leisure, or at least conditions that free the mind from anxious care for the morrow. So the social structure after all must rest upon a bread-and-butter foundation. It follows as a logical conclusion that society as a whole cannot reach a high stage of development until all its individual members are surrounded with conditions that permit the highest self-development. Until a better agency shall be found, it is the public library which must serve this need. And therein lies the most potent reason for the extension of its work into every field, whether intimately or remotely affiliated, which can bring about these purposes. Its work with children is largely important to the extent that habits are formed and facility acquired in methods that shall be utilized in years succeeding school life. But its great problem is that of adult education. What an enormous field still lies untilled we learn with startling emphasis from figures

*Address delivered on behalf League of Library Commissions, Asheville Conference A. L. A., May 27, 1907.

compiled by the government. Despite the fact that provision is made by state and municipality to give to every individual absolutely without cost an education embracing sixteen years of life, there are retarding circumstances that prevent all but a mere fraction of the population from enjoying these advantages in full measure.

To quote a summary printed last year, "in the United States 16,511,024 were receiving elementary education during the year 1902-03; only 776,635 attained to a secondary education, and only 251,819 to the higher education of the colleges, technical schools, etc. Stated in simpler terms, this means that in the United States for one person who receives a higher education, or for three who receive the education of the secondary schools, there are sixty-five who receive only an elementary education, and that chiefly in the lowest grades of the elementary schools."

What gives further meaning to this statistical recital is the force of modern economic conditions. From an agricultural we are developing into a manufacturing people, with enormous influx from the rural into the urban communities. The tremendous expansion of our municipalities has brought new and important problems. Within the lifetime of men to-day a hundred cities have realized populations in excess of that which New York City had when they were boys. Vast numbers of immigrants differing radically in intelligence and in education from earlier comers are pouring into the country annually. It has been pointed out that some of the largest Irish, German and Bohemian cities in the world are located in the United States, not in their own countries. In one ward in the city of Chicago forty languages are spoken by persons who prattled at their mother's knee one or the other of them.

"The power of the public schools to assimilate different races to our own institutions, through the education given to the younger generation, is doubtless one of the most remarkable exhibitions of vitality that the world has ever seen," says Dr. John Dewey in an address on "The school as a social center." "But, after all, it leaves the older generation still untouched, and the assimilation of the younger can hardly be complete or certain as long as the homes of the parents remain comparatively unaffected. Social, economic and intellectual conditions are changing at a rate undreamed of in past history. Now, unless the

agencies of instruction are kept running more or less parallel with these changes, a considerable body of men is bound to find itself without the training which will enable it to adapt itself to what is going on. It will be left stranded and become a burden for the community to carry. The youth at eighteen may be educated so as to be ready for the conditions which will meet him at nineteen; but he can hardly be prepared for those which are to confront him when he is forty-five. If he is ready for the latter when they come, it is because his own education has been keeping pace in the intermediate years."

And again: "The daily occupations and ordinary surroundings of life are much more in need of interpretation than ever they have been before. Life is getting so specialized, the divisions of labor are carried so far that nothing explains or interprets itself. The worker in a modern factory who is concerned with a fractional piece of a complex activity, presented to him only in a limited series of acts carried on with a distinct position of a machine, is typical of much in our entire social life. Unless the lives of a large part of our wage earners are to be left to their own barren meagerness, the community must see to it by some organized agency that they are instructed in the scientific foundation and social bearings of the things they see about them, and of the activities in which they are themselves engaging."

Now if those who come in such limited numbers from the colleges and universities can keep step with the onward march of their fellows only by constantly adding to their educational equipment, what shall be said of that enormous army made up of conscripts from the ranks in the elementary schools?—the tender hands that drop the spelling book and seize the workman's dinner pail?

Thus we establish the duty of the state to its citizenship in providing means for adult education. And herein lies a great opportunity for library extension—not, indeed, in seeking to supplant agencies already existent; not in creating new ones that will parallel others, but in supplementing their work where such educational agencies do exist, in supplying channels for their activities through its own greater facilities for reaching the masses. Important as are the public museum, the public art gallery, the popular lecture or lyceum feature, the public debate associated with or incorporated in the library, of as far-reaching importance is another and newer allied agency developed in university extension. The response which has come in establishing corre-

spondence study as part of modern university extension is of tremendous significance. The enrollment in correspondence schools of a million grown-up men and women eager to continue their education and willing to expend more than fifty million dollars a year in furtherance of that desire, is a factor that challenges attention. It is a new expression of an old impulse. Eighty years ago the working people and artisan classes of Great Britain took part in a similar movement. Its beginning was prompted by a wish for technical instruction. Soon these mechanics' institutes grew into social institutions, with collections of books as a secondary interest. The institutes increased enormously in number, until through their medium more than a million volumes a year were circulated. Charles Knight issued his penny encyclopedia, Robert and William Chambers led the way for inexpensive books, the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge came into existence. The industrial England was for the time being the workshop of the world. And in the later university extension movement which, along new lines, is to make of universities having a state foundation really the instrument of the state for the good of all the people in place of the few, the libraries have a great opportunity to become an important factor. Millions of the adult population will thus be given an opportunity to bring out in its best form whatever of talent and of intellectual gift they may possess. From a private letter written by Professor McConachie, of the University of Wisconsin, who has charge of the correspondence study in the department of science, are taken the following extracts: "Old ways of teaching are breaking down. Library study and written exercises are re-enforcing class room recitations and lectures. Each pupil of a term course studies one or two prescribed texts, reads and reports in detail a minimum of eight or nine hundred pages in a choice shelf collection of library books, takes and submits notes, writes brief themes and prepares for weekly quizzes wherein the members of his class section helpfully interchange ideas and information. The post-office is the medium for extension from the university to a vaster body of students everywhere throughout the state. The same materials, books, periodicals, newspapers and offi-

cial documents that the student of politics uses under the personal oversight of the university instructor are scattered in vast abundance everywhere. The state is one great library. The largest single collection is paltry beside this magnificent and ever-increasing supply of political literature that permeates every hamlet. Civic intelligence has thriven upon the mere haphazard and desultory reading of the people. Correspondence studies will put their scattered material into shape for them and systematize their use thereof." The library and the university may serve the citizen by giving unity and direction to his reading, helping him to hitherto hidden worth and meaning in the humblest literary material at his hand, by quickening his interest alike in the offices, institutions and activities that lie nearest to his daily life and in his world-wide relationship with his fellowmen. For the citizen on the farm, at the desk or in the factory, they point the way out of vague realizations into distinct and definite command of his political self, offer refreshing change from the narrowing viewpoint of individual interest to the broadening viewpoint of his town or state or country, and lead on to far international vistas of world-wide life and destiny.

Society has an interest in this beyond the rights of the individual. The greatest waste to society is not that which comes from improvidence, but from undeveloped or unused opportunity. So it becomes the duty of every community to make its contribution to the world, whether it be in the realm of invention, scientific discovery or literature. And how is this to be done if genius and talent are allowed to die unborn for lack of opportunity to grow? Wonderful as has been the progress of the world's knowledge during the last century of scientific research, who will venture to say that it constitutes more than a fraction of what might have been if all the genius that remained dormant and unproductive could have been utilized. From what we know of isolated instances where mere chance has saved to the world great forces that make for the progress of humanity, we can infer what might have been realized, under happier conditions. Every librarian of experience, every administrator of travelling libraries will recall such instances. One boy comes upon the right book, and the current

of his life is changed; another reads a volume, and in his brain germinates the seed that blossoms into a great invention; in a chance hour of reading a third finds in a page, a phrase, a word, the inspiration whose expression sets aflame the world. A master pen has vividly described the process:*

"Most of us who turn to any subject with love remember some morning or evening hour when we got on a high stool to reach down an untried volume. . . . When hot from play he would toss himself in a corner, and in five minutes be deep in any sort of book that he could lay his hands on; if it were *Rasselas* or *Gulliver*, so much the better, but *Bailey's Dictionary* would do, or the *Bible* with the *Apocrypha* in it. Something he must read when he was not riding the pony, or running and hunting, or listening to the talk of men. . . . But, one vacation, a wet day sent him to the small home library to hunt once more for a book which might have some freshness for him. In vain! unless, indeed, he first took down a dusty row of volumes with gray-paper backs and dingy labels—the volumes of an old encyclopedia which he had never disturbed. It would at least be a novelty to disturb them. They were on the highest shelf, and he stood on a chair to get them down; but he opened the volume which he took first from the shelf; somehow one is apt to read in a makeshift attitude just where it might seem inconvenient to do so. The page he opened on was under the head of *Anatomy*, and the first passage that drew his eyes was on the valves of the heart. He was not much acquainted with valves of any sort, but he knew that valvæ were folding doors, and through this crevice came a sudden light startling him with his first vivid notion of finely-adjusted mechanism in the human frame. A liberal education had, of course, left him free to read the indecent passages in the school classics, but beyond a general sense of secrecy and obscenity in connection with his internal structure, had left his imagination quite unbiased, so that for anything he knew his brains lay in small bags at his temples, and he had no more thought of representing to himself how his blood circulated than how paper served instead of gold. But the moment of vocation had come, and before he got down from his chair the world was made new to him by a presentiment of endless processes filling the vast spaces planked out of his sight by that wordy ignorance which he had supposed to be knowledge. From that hour he felt the growth of an intellectual passion."

And in this wise the world gained a great physician.

All this may be said without disparagement

*George Eliot, "Middlemarch."

to that phase of library usefulness which may be termed the recreative. There has been undue and unreasoning criticism of the library tendency to minister to the novel-reading habit. Many good people are inclined to decry the public library because all its patrons do not confine their loans to books dealing with science, or with useful arts. In their judgment it is not the legitimate function of the public library to meet the public demand for fiction. These same good people would hardly urge that the freedom of the public parks should be limited to those who wish to make botanical studies. The pure joy in growing things and fresh air and the song of uncaged birds needs no knowledge of scientific terms in botany and ornithology. These privileges are promotive of the physical well-being of the people; correspondingly, healthy mental stimulus is to be found in "a sparkling and sprightly story which may be read in an hour and which will leave the reader with a good conscience and a sense of cheerfulness." Our own good friend, Mr. John Cotton Dana, has admirably epitomized the underlying philosophy:

"A good story has created many an oasis in many an otherwise arid life. Many-sidedness of interest makes for good morals, and millions of our fellows step through the pages of a story book into a broader world than their nature and their circumstances ever permit them to visit. If anything is to stay the narrowing and hardening process which specialization of learning, specialization of inquiry and of industry and swift accumulation of wealth are setting up among us, it is a return to romance, poetry, imagination, fancy, and the general culture we are now taught to despise. Of all these the novel is a part; rather, in the novel are all of these. But a race may surely find springing up in itself a fresh love of romance, in the high sense of that word, which can keep it active, hopeful, ardent, progressive. Perhaps the novel is to be, in the next few decades, part of the outward manifestation of a new birth of this love of breadth and happiness."

There is, then, no limitation to the scope of library extension save that enforced by meagerness of resource and physical ability to do. In the proper affiliation and correlation of all these forces which have been enumerated and of other suggested by them, will develop that process whereby the social betterment that to-day seems but a dream will be brought into reality. The form this com-

bination will assume need give us no concern — whether its local physical expression shall be as in Boston a group of buildings maintained as separate institutions; or as in Pittsburgh, a complete, related scheme of activities covered by one roof; as planned in Cleveland, a civic center with the public library giving it character and substance; or as in New York, where many institutions, remotely located but

intimately associated, work toward a common end. Many roads may lead to a common center. Which one the wayfarer chooses is a matter of mere personal preference and of no importance, so that he wends his way steadily onwards towards the object of his attainment. In the evolution of these uplifting processes, the book shall stand as symbol as the printed page shall serve as instrument.

THE LIBRARY AND THE MUSEUM*

BY HENRY L. WARD, *Director Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Museum*

MUSEUMS and libraries have a common aim in the diffusion of knowledge among men; they are both collectors, one of specimens, the other of books; they are both enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity not only in this country but abroad, increasing rapidly in numbers, in importance, and I trust in efficiency.

Whether or not it be because of these few and superficial similarities, it seems to be a fact that in some communities they are intimately associated in the minds of people; and quite frequently have I heard expressions indicating an impression that it was a natural and proper thing for libraries to create and maintain museums as departments of themselves. I have known of librarians entertaining this heterodoxy, and the letters that I received relative to this address clearly indicated that such a relationship was in the mind of the writers; therefore let us briefly examine this phase of the subject.

Let us first consider whether any successful, any important museum in the United States is so administered. I believe that there is no such example. In a professional way I have been for about 25 years familiar with museums and have come to possess a personal knowledge of most of them. However, to make sure that I was not overlooking any I have gone over the list of 259 natural history museums compiled recently by the then director of the New York State Museum. Of this list only two are associated in any manner

with libraries, and I have looked up the latest available returns in order to find out how they are doing. With one of these I have for several years been acquainted. It is one of a group consisting of library, art museum and natural history museum each in its own building and each under its own director, run by the "Library Association of ———." The museum is administered by a competent director and is excellent as far as it goes, but I notice that its growth is very slow and its influence is much restricted because of lack of money. The last report shows that the library expended \$35,027 and the museum had but \$1377.

The other one I have never heard of under its present name, but have a hazy recollection of it somewhat over a score of years ago. The collections are said to be valued at about \$30,000. The latest annual report makes no mention of it other than of its acquisition as a matter of past history (whence, I am afraid, it will never emerge). However, the report contains plans of the quarters at present occupied by the library and also of the building being erected. In the present quarters one large room in the back of the building, evidently shut off from the public, is marked "museum storage 2 stories." There is no indication on the plans of the new building that it will even be given storage room.

I know of two other collections, they cannot properly be called museums, run by libraries. I was, some seven or eight years ago, called into consultation regarding the starting of one of these, else I would not have known of its existence, and a librarian only the other

*Part of address before Wisconsin Library Association, La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 21, 1907.

day called my attention to the other. I cannot find that the first of these has spent a single dollar in the last recorded year, while for the other, out of a total expenditure of \$25,000, the museum benefited by the liberal allowance of \$9,76! For obvious reasons I have omitted any considerations of similar alliances in this state.

Also, it is rare that among museums of importance there is even the association of occupying the same building. The only two instances that I can recall in which this edificial relationship affects museums of the larger class are those of Milwaukee and the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh.

In the smoky city there is a combination of a group of educational features consisting of music hall, library, art gallery and natural history museum forming the Carnegie Institute, the common fund of which is apportioned to the several committees who separately administer the different members of this association of interests, and besides which the museum has various special funds.

In Milwaukee the museum and the library are founded under different laws, have separate appropriations, are administered under distinct boards of trustees, and unite only in a joint administration of the plant for lighting, heating, and ventilating the building; and even this slight relationship has been found so unsatisfactory that it has been decided to alternately, rather than jointly, administer this convenience.

There seems to be a rather general opinion that in Great Britain there is a closer association of libraries and museums, due probably to the "Free Public Libraries and Museums Act" of 1885 and its several amendments; but a reading of that act will show that the autonomy of neither of these is involved by the act; and detailed examination into the conditions pertaining at the cities where both have been established will seemingly show that in few instances, and then usually only in small places, have they been united. The only ones of these where the museum appears to be progressive we find that the curator of the museum is librarian and not the reverse.

It may perhaps be suggestive to reflect that the second greatest library in the world as well as the greatest natural history museum

forms, not the British Library, but the British Museum.

Aside from administrative reasons why the two should not be united are those of the building. An edifice particularly adapted for one is not properly adapted for the other. . . .

All museums of any importance maintain their own libraries, and even in such as the Carnegie and the Milwaukee museums, which occupy the same buildings with large public libraries, they still have to maintain their own technical collections of books. Ours in Milwaukee is very small, as yet consisting of but some 13,000 volumes, but it, like most other museum libraries, is much more elaborately cataloged than are, I believe, any of the popular libraries. Twenty, thirty or even more cards for a single volume are not uncommonly written, and so not only is the card catalog proportionally more helpful to the searcher after definite information than is one representing less careful analysis, but the librarian and the curators are apt to be more intimately familiar with the books than are the people in a public library. The books are specifically for the use of the working staff of the museum, but are gladly placed at the disposal of any one else, but only for use in the building. . . .

I have given you what I believe are the facts of the common administration of the two institutions, and these naturally lead us to the question, why cannot a museum be satisfactorily administered by a library?

This is an age of concentration, and in this country rather particularly do we notice a growing tendency to pool allied interests, so if it were practical to pool museums and libraries it would probably be attempted.

Let us see in what respects their activities and administrations differ; and in this comparison it will be best to limit the examination to general public libraries and to public museums of natural history, perhaps with something of an historical interest, arranged for popular education.

The librarian selects, purchases and catalogs his books and then presents his card catalog, finding list or open shelves to the public, that they may select such books as they wish. Sometimes he advises as to comparative values, but he does not attempt, except in

the children's room of some libraries, to teach the subject—the books do that for themselves. In most cases the librarian is passive, the public makes its selection of the books provided. In this, which I take to be the greater part of the work of most public libraries, the institution is certainly a factor in the education of the public, but it is no more an educational institution than would be a bookstore with its shelves thrown open to the public.

A museum for the public must be an aggressively educational institution or fail of justifying its right to exist. Its specimens must be selected, arranged and labelled with a definite purpose in view. Exhibits are frequently designed not to show the particular objects that compose them, but to illustrate some law of nature. Besides the silent preachment of carefully planned exhibit and well considered label most museums carry on regular lecture courses for the school children and for adults, and not infrequently go outside of their halls and carry the gospel among the Philistines. Their specimens are meaningless unless explained, and so their propaganda of education is that which calls for the closest study and most strenuous effort.

A library's influence depends largely on the books themselves. A museum's influence does not depend as much on its specimens as it does on how they are arranged and explained.

Prof. G. Brown Goode, for many years in charge of the U. S. National Museum, has said: "An efficient educational museum may be described as a collection of instructive labels, each illustrated by a well-selected specimen," and Sir William Henry Flower, a former director of the British Museum, Department of Natural History, expressed the idea in these words: "It is not the objects placed in a museum that constitute its value so much as the method in which they are displayed and the use made of them for the purpose of instruction."

Natural history museums must be administered and cared for by naturalists. Few librarians are such. Its workers should be investigators, that they may give to it something of the vitality of original thought, and further, it requires men of special training in museum methods.

Many of the workers in museums have resigned from professorships in colleges and universities and even from the presidency of these to take up broader work in museums. You cannot make a valuable museum man in a day. The work requires many years of preparation. We do not consider that one or two years of special study fits any one to take other than a very subordinate place in a museum. Most of our curators and directors have had a long preparation, and I fancy it is seldom that one is appointed to a curatorship who has not been an active student for at least ten or fifteen years.

The methods of the two institutions differ greatly; have hardly a similar feature.

It has been said that when two ride a horse one must ride behind. Museums under libraries are, I think without exception, starlings.

The statistics of this misalliance which I have reported should give you pause. They are not creditable to the libraries involved; they are the epitaphs of the unfortunate museums that have been the victims.

Among museum people it is accepted as almost axiomatic that no museum does well for the public that is controlled even by a scientific society. The making of popular educational museums is to a large extent a new science. The last decade has seen almost a revolution in their work and each year brings about marked changes.

In our search for the relations existing between museums and libraries we have come to a point that reminds me of that celebrated monograph on the snakes of Ireland that is reputed to have read: "There are no snakes in Ireland."

On every side I find dissimilarities, almost antitheses, that lead me to seriously question the possibility of any useful alliance between them. The few examples that I have cited of attempts made by libraries to create and maintain museums are failures, and these libraries emphasize their ignorance of the missions and possibilities of museums by an ill-placed pride in their abortive efforts.

I have thought long and carefully on what I am now going to say to you. If you are in a community that has not now a museum, but which is, or is likely soon to become, large and live enough to support one, then as you

would work for the advancement of your community keep your hands clean from the attempt to start one as a department of your library; for you will surely retard and perhaps kill the chances of your community having a useful one.

If you can offer a room or two and get some outside influence, a museum society or some group of people, whose chief interest is to build up a museum, to take hold of the project, then it will have some chance of developing until it is worth while for the municipality to finance it. If, however, you are in a community where there is no possibility of doing this, then perhaps it might be better for you to undertake the work than that there should be no museum at all, provided you go about it intelligently and in the right spirit.

There is one class of so-called museums in the making of which you might be very useful. I refer to the mere storage and preservation of objects worthy of being preserved.

In the normal course of events you are destined to antedate the educational museum, and you can be of assistance to it by preserving many specimens of value until your community evolves to the museum period. Your most useful and most natural field of activity along this line would be the preservation of historical and archaeological specimens. These are fast being lost and destroyed, and the museum to be developed in your community will call you blessed for all that you may do toward collecting such specimens. To do it you must ever keep in mind another dictum of Professor Goode, which is: "A museum specimen without a history is practically without value and had much better be destroyed than preserved." At first blush this sounds rather strong. Professor Goode, however, was a conservative, cultured man of very considerable scientific attainment and was not given to making ill-considered statements. The more that I have thought of this statement of his the more I am inclined to believe that it is literally correct. If so, then it follows that you had best not collect at all unless you secure and preserve with each specimen the data that should accompany it.

If you are dealing with an historical specimen you should have it thoroughly authenticated in its passage through various owner-

ships until it reaches you; you should record any facts of its past history that you may authoritatively obtain and that are not already a matter of record, and you should keep this record where it will not become lost or mislaid, and see to it that it is so connected that there can never be any possible question as to the data referring to this particular specimen. If slips of paper are put with or under or even pasted onto the specimen it is merely a matter of time and handling before they become lost or illegible. Your record should bear a number, not duplicated in your collection, and your specimen should bear the same number indelibly marked upon it.

If you are dealing with archæological specimens you must collect and preserve the data regarding the provenience of each specimen. The locality, its position there, whether on the surface, in a grave or mound, by whom and when found, and from whom, when and by what means obtained by you, should also be recorded.

Separately or in connection with such a collection you might create a school museum for circulation in your city schools. A conference with the teachers would draw out what they thought they needed, and your most satisfactory way of obtaining this material would be to purchase it from the regular dealers. The teachers are presumably more conversant with the proper use of such material before their classes than you are, and so you would hardly find it advisable to attempt what most loaning museums do in the way of teaching the teachers. In Milwaukee we think this a very essential part of the work. If you are not satisfied with this, but must have a permanent exhibition, then I would emphasize the necessity of making your selection of specimens, arranging them and writing your labels with some definite, clear-cut aim in view, else you are almost certain to be that abomination rightfully characterized as a junk shop. Lay to heart the dictum that one of the important functions of a curator is to keep things out of a museum. If you feel that it is essential to accept and exhibit the heterogeneous mass of rubbish that your citizens will pour in on you, then you are doomed. If a museum is so large that its scheme embraces most everything, then most

anything can be safely accepted; but if you are to be restricted in size, then you must be restricted in scope in order to do something well. A blunderbuss is not nearly as effective as a rifle, although it may make a lot more noise. A small museum may be local in scope or it may disregard geographical limits and aim at broad principles. For example, you may have a collection of local birds or you may have a collection that will illustrate the peculiar adaptations of birds in general to their surroundings and their modes of life. Either would be effective and useful; but a collection of a hundred or more birds, a few local, the rest scattering from all parts of the world, not selected with any definite aim, but merely so many unrelated individual birds, has little to commend it. If you have a purposeful series then every irrelevant specimen that you allow to enter obscures its aim and weakens its effect.

In selecting your specimens you must continually ask yourself What is the use of this specimen? Why should I exhibit it here? And if you cannot justify its right to a position in the collection then you should rigorously exclude it.

People will come to you and say that they have a few curios that they wish to donate to the museum. They may use the word curios from ignorance of the import of the specimens, but if you decide that in your collection the specimens would really be curios, that they would not serve to illustrate some labels that you wish to write, then you should refuse them, courteously but firmly. An English curator has proposed posting a sign at the entrance to his museum that shall read, "No rubbish to be shot here."

Beware of acquiring the collector's spirit. If you are going to exhibit the Indian relics of your township or of the state, don't make it your aim to have only exceptionally fine specimens, notable for size, quality of workmanship, rare form or unusual material. While these are valuable in their way, they are less instructive than the common ones that give a fair idea of the average workmanship of the Indians. Unfinished specimens showing steps in their manufacture, though scorned by many collectors, are especially instructive.

Don't let people use your museum for per-

sonal vanity by placing in it, as monuments to themselves, ill-assorted combinations of heterogeneous specimens which are to be kept together in separate cases labelled the John Doe and the Richard Roe collections. You ought to be too much alive to tolerate any of the ear marks of a cemetery.

Cultivate in your own mind an abhorrence for "curios," and then recollect that anything from a seismograph to a hummingbird's egg is a curio to him who has no knowledge concerning it, and that it is your business to furnish the more important elements of this in a carefully worded, terse, well-printed label. Make it your ambition to have your labels read. Remember that they are the most important factor in your museum—that the specimens are there to illustrate the labels.

There will be a lot of pleasure-loving, idle-minded people who have been brought up on your fiction who will drift into the museum just to gawp about at what they, from their intellectual pinnacle, will be pleased to consider the curios that have been brought together to amuse the children. Make your labels so attractive and so sentient that after such a visitor has read one he will be induced to read others until he discovers that here he is among the real things of this world.

Mount your specimens as attractively to the eye as possible. A valuable collection may lose fifty per cent. of its usefulness if unsuitably displayed.

Have your cases suitable for the special objects to be shown, to the light that will fall on them where they are to stand, and to their surroundings. The interior and exterior color is important. Have as little wood as possible to obstruct the view of their contents. Have them dust proof and safely locked. The placement of the cases is important not only with relation to light, but also to space. Wall cases between windows are usually abominably lighted and exceedingly wasteful of space.

If, notwithstanding these considerations, you feel that you have a special call to establish some sort of a museum in connection with your library and wish to profit by the experiments and experience of others, the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee will be pleased to render you all the assistance that it can in order that your efforts may be as effective as possible.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN *VERSUS* HUCKLEBERRY FINN: A BRIEF FOR THE DEFENCE

BY E. L. PEARSON, *Library of the Military Information Division, Washington, D. C.*

ONE by one the children's departments of the public libraries are putting up the little dimity curtains of Extreme Respectability, while from behind them appears the Children's Librarian shaking a disapproving head at two old friends who stand outside. "No, no," she says, "Tom Sawyer, and you, you *horrid* Huckleberry Finn, you mustn't come here. All the boys and girls in here are good and pious; they have clean faces, they go to Sunday-school, and they love it, too. They say 'Yes, papa,' and 'Yes, mamma,' and they call their teacher 'Dearest teacher.' They never do anything bad or disrespectful. But you—you naughty, bad boys, your faces aren't washed, and your clothes are all covered with dirt. I do not believe either of you brushed his hair this morning, and Tom Sawyer, I saw you yawn in church last Sunday. As for you, Huckleberry, you haven't any shoes or stockings at all, and every one knows what your father is. Do you suppose I would let you in here with Rollo and Jonas, and all these other precious little dears? Now, both of you run right away as fast as you can, or I will call the policeman and have him attend to you!"

Together with a great many other men and boys I have witnessed this moral scene a number of times with a rising sense of sorrow and indignation. Not that I would breathe a word against the Children's Librarian, She has my deepest respect and admiration. She has been to a school where they study to be children's librarians—I never have. She has spent four or five years in children's rooms—I have only observed them (although with interest) from another part of the library. But one advantage she has not had. She has never been a boy. And I claim that possession of that qualification renders me able to judge fairly in the case of the Children's Librarian *versus* Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.

At first I have thought that the case need not be argued nor judged. I have felt like saying, "Tom and Huck, you wouldn't like it if you went in there. Their boys and girls are a set of little goody-goodies. There isn't one of them that would have rescued Becky from

the cave as you did, Tom, nor one that would have risked his body and soul for Jim, as Huckleberry did. There is only one real boy in there—Tom Bailey of Rivermouth, and they will find out about him soon, and how he scared his townsfolk with a battery of guns, and then they'll put him out, for fear other boys will catch that habit. I know you, Tom and Huck, and so do lots of others, and I'd rather spend an hour on your raft than listen to that Jonas any day. There are some fellows we can get to come along with us. Tom Bailey, of course, and his Centipede Club, and a boy named Davy who has a Goblin with him—we'll get them. Then there's a boy from India called Kim, and two more from the same country—British drummer boys named Jakin and Lew—that lady wouldn't like them, either, because they swear and fight, but they amount to something, anyhow. If we want to talk with any girls, there's that Alice—she's English and kind of prim, but she's got some awfully funny friends. She'll do on rainy days, when the raft is up at the bank. Now, come on, and leave the lady and her little darlings by themselves. All the boys and plenty of men will come with us, and the mother's pets can go inside and play with Little Lord Fauntleroy."

At first, as I have said, this has seemed the only thing for a friend of Huckleberry and Tom to say. But the more one considers, the more one becomes convinced that Tom and Huck are urgently needed inside. There has been a great increase in boys' books during the last twenty years, but the condition of the class as a whole remains about the same. It is generally agreed that the English Tom—Tom Brown—is nearly incomprehensible to American boys. Harvey Cheyne of "Captains courageous" is an extreme and detestable type to begin with, and his reformation is a trifle obvious and "preachy." None need inveigh against "Stalky and Co."—it never became popular with boys. As for the "Jungle books," if they are, as some believe, the best of Mr. Kipling's work, they are certainly the most conscious, and appeal, I believe, more to grown-ups than to boys. Of Henty's interna-

tional gallery of wax-works, it must be admitted that they are in demand, but the faint praise accorded them in the "A. L. A. catalog" seems a just estimate of their worth. Mr. Barbour's athletic stories are well liked, but they appear machine-made. Fairy tales are out of the province of my discussion, as are juvenile historical, biographical, or "scientific" works. In the class of fiction for boys there seems to be little left, except Alger, Castlemon, Optic and Company, and many of their works are barred out by the same authorities who exclude Tom and Huckleberry.

Now, just as certain novels for adults stand head and shoulders above the rest because their authors dared to depict men and women as they are, these two books of Mark Twain, almost alone among boys' books, deserve the appellation "great;" because they present real boys. Not Henty's wooden heroes, nor golden-curled, lace-collared Fauntleroy's; but real boys, with all of boys' absurd superstitions, hunger for romance and adventure, and disregard for smug respectability. Their adventures are such as to compel attention and interest. Professor Brander Matthews well says that since Crusoe discovered the footprint there has been scarcely an incident in literature to match the moment when Tom Sawyer, lost in the cave, sees the hand of his enemy, Injun Joe. William Morris used to read "Huckleberry Finn" and declare it America's chief contribution to art. Professor Barrett Wendell, in his "Literary history of America," makes a similar claim, while Stevenson's praise of the book is known to any one who has read his letters.* But what do these scholars and literary men amount to beside the thousands of men and boys who have met with no better fellows in all the land of story-books than Tom and Huck, and who now see their old friends turned out of some library every year, and sent to herd with such cheap and vapid creatures as Bowery Billy, the Boy Detective!

* As I revise this, there appears in the *North American Review* an article on Mark Twain by Professor Phelps, of Yale. Professor Phelps thinks that "Huckleberry Finn" can be fully appreciated only by adults—children devour it, but do not digest it, he says. This is true only of the great books—"Alice in Wonderland," "Gulliver's travels," and "Pilgrim's progress," for example. Of course the last two were not written for children at all.

E. L. P.

"But," states the Children's Librarian, "I know the books are interesting and all that, but it only makes them the more pernicious. They glorify mischief. When Huckleberry Finn appears on the scene, what does he have with him? A dead cat! Is that the sort of thing we want to teach our boys to do? Why, somewhere or other, a library had these books, and the boys formed a Tom Sawyer Club, and they broke some windows, and did something else, I don't know what. The books are irreverent toward sacred things and Sunday-schools, and oh, they are utterly bad, and I won't have them in the children's room!"

Against this it can only be urged that literature is nothing but a record of people doing the things they should not do; that condemnation of it for this reason alone is usually regarded among enlightened persons as bigotry; and that boys will have to be reared in cloisters if they are never to commit mischief. "Of course they will be mischievous," she replies, "but we mustn't furnish them with the impulse." Are you sure that these books do furnish the impulse, madam? Do not the stories about the boys made bad by them sound a bit thin? Now and then the newspapers tell of some young man who winds up a career of dissipation by murdering his whole family. As he stands upon the gallows he attributes his downfall to the day when some one tempted him to smoke a cigarette or drink a glass of beer. His own evil soul he absolves from blame, and puts it all upon that universal scapegoat, the cigarette. The sin he did, he would have done without the aid of cigarettes, and the mischief that boys commit, would be committed if "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" had never been written.

I am appealing, with little hope, to a court whose decision is already rendered. The word has gone forth that these two books are to be condemned. Yet almost any hundred which the children's departments contain could be better spared. For a large class of boys there are fathers and uncles and big brothers who will see to it that they do not miss that trip down the Mississippi, that they too watch with beating hearts while Injun Joe and his pal unearth the buried treasure in the haunted house, that they know that glorious pair, the King and the Duke, and that they see the

Shepherdsons and the Grangerfords and their feud. These grown men would as soon dry up the swimming pools in summer, or scatter ashes on the coasting hills in winter, as to deny their boys what they themselves so loved twenty or thirty years ago.

But there is another class of boys whose relatives cannot provide any books. The public library is supposed to minister to these as well as to the others. Whether these know Tom and Huckleberry often rests with a lady who is horrified by a dead cat, and shocked at Tom's lack of Scriptural knowledge. If these ladies could be prevailed to leave the case to their fathers or uncles or brothers there might be a chance for the poorer boys as well.

The words of my friend Frank Marshall bear on this subject. He was a director of his town library when they elected Miss Timmins to succeed old Mr. Wheaton, who had presided over the library for thirty years. Marshall's term of office, as director, expired soon after, but he told me that Miss Timmins promised well. "She is clearing things up," he wrote me, "and I am glad you advised us to send for her. It seems that she wants to open a room for kids, and they have told her to go ahead. The Junior and Bob are tickled, for old Wheaton used to drive them out sometimes, and he never was very pleasant to me when I went down to get books for them."

I went over to see Marshall last week, and I gathered that Miss Timmins had carried her clearing-up process too far to suit him. "We thought we were getting a dove," he said, "but we were fooled. It turns out that they give them some kind of sailing directions at that school, and one of the first articles is, into the fire with Mark Twain. Why, there was a dear old copy of 'Huckleberry Finn'—I believe it was the same one I used to read—and that young woman fell on it like a monk of the Inquisition, and burned it up. Bob had never read it, and when he went after it she told him that it was not a nice book at all. He told her I had advised him to read it, but that didn't make any difference. She gave him a thing called 'Little brothers in feathers and fuzz,' or some such name, and told him to read that. He hasn't opened it. I'd lick him if he did. Simpkin over here—you know what sort he is—chairman of the library

board now; he succeeded me. He says the town has been reading too much fiction, and that Miss Timmins has already reduced the percentage of it by several points. I asked him whether he thought the 'Little brothers' were a good substitute. He said they had ordered a good many books on nature. I tried to get out of him what was the net gain to the town if boys took home books they never read, but he is apparently satisfied if the figures make us out as suddenly increased in intellect by twenty per cent. I think it helps Miss Timmins along with the other librarians, too. You ought to know about that—does it?"

Marshall's sister came into the room before I could answer. She is president of the Twenty Minute Culture Club, of which it appears Miss Timmins is secretary. Miss Marshall said, "Frank, I found the boys reading 'Tom Sawyer' and 'Huckleberry Finn'—they said you got the books for them." "Quite so; I brought them out from town this afternoon." "Why, Frank, don't you know Miss Timmins has banished them from the library? They are just as vulgar as they can be. Miss Timmins says that no children's library will have them now. She says that the famous library at—" "Emily," interrupted her brother, "Miss Timmins is in supreme command down in the curious looking room she has fixed up there. But she isn't here. I think she knows how to make the neatest letters with a pen I ever saw, and she is very sweet and kind with all those small children. I hear she tells them stories, which is certainly a change from old Wheaton, who used to get after them with a cane. But she doesn't understand boys. How could she? My opinion on their books is better than hers. When she sets herself up as an authority on that subject, she is meddling just as much as I should be if I tried to teach little girls how to dress dolls. As for you, Emily, I am very fond of you, but at times I suspect there is an infusion of buttermilk or weak tea in your blood. Your only writer is Jane Austen, or, when you feel wild and desperate, Clara Louise Burnham. No wonder you are shocked at men's books. I remember you find Kipling too strong for your taste. Don't worry the boys, Emily. I didn't go to the bad on Mark Twain, and I think they'll pull through."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Henry James in "*The American scene*," p. 374-375. (Harper, 1907)

THE public libraries of the United States are, like the universities, a challenge to fond fancy; by which I mean that, if taken together, they bathe the scene with a strange hard light of their own, the individual institution may often affect the strained pilgrim as a blessedly restful perch. It constitutes, in its degree, wherever met, a more explicit plea for the amenities, or at least a fuller exhibition of them, than the place is otherwise likely to contain; and I remember comparing them, inwardly, after periods of stress and dearth, after long, vacant stretches, to the mastheads on which spent birds sometimes light in the expanses of ocean. Their function for the student of manners is by no means exhausted with that attribute—they project, through the use made of them, 20 interesting sidelights; but it is by that especial restorative, that almost romantic character I have just glanced at, that I found myself most solicited. It is to the inordinate value, in the picture, of the non-commercial, non-industrial, non-financial note that they owe their rich relief; being, with the universities, as one never wearied of noting, charged with the whole expression of that part of the national energy that is not calculable in terms of mere arithmetic. They appeared to express it, at times, I admit, the strange national energy, in terms of mere subjection to the spell of the last "seller"—the new novel, epidemically swift, the ubiquity of which so mirrors the great continental conditions of unity, equality and prosperity; but this view itself was compatible with one's sense of their practical bid for the effect of distinction. There are a hundred applications of the idea of civilization which, in a given place, outside its library, would be all wrong, if conceivably attempted, and yet that immediately become right, incur in fact the highest sanction, on passing that threshold. They often more or less fail of course, they sometimes completely fail, to assert themselves even within the precinct; but one at least feels that the precinct attends on them, waits and confessedly yearns for them, consents indeed to be a precinct only on the understanding that they shall not be forever delayed. I wondered, everywhere, under stress of this perception, at the general associations of the word that best describes them and that remains so quaintly and admirably their word even when their supreme right in it is most vulgarly and loudly disputed. They are the rich presences, even in the "rich" places, among the sky-scrapers, the newspaper offices, the highly rented pews and the billionnaires, and they assert, with a blest imperturbable serenity, not only that everything would be poor without them, but that even with them

much is as yet deplorably poor. They in fact so inexorably establish this truth that when they are in question they leave little to choose, I think, roundabout them, between the seats of wealth and the seats of comparative penury; they are intrinsically so much more interesting than either.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY OWES TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY*

FULFILLING its functions, as the depository of the newest knowledge of the day and the hoarded wisdom of the long past, the library holds that knowledge and wisdom in trust for civilization. This trust, we may now know, is a two-fold one—its first object, completion; its second, dissemination.

The first of these functions is the old and familiar one, as old as civilization itself. Since man learned the art of etching his thoughts in fixed symbols, to be better understood by his fellows, or that he might be remembered by his successors, these treasuries of the mind have existed. The most ancient records tell of them, and our latest discoveries repeat their story. Painted upon stone and carved in granite, the remains of ancient libraries are exhumed from the tombs of kings that built the pyramids, in the days when the mystic cry of Memnon first awoke the dawn over Egypt.

Through the ages since, collections of writings have preserved this function, leading along the stream of civilization, now a mere trickle, and again increasing to a flood and watering the whole earth. Of all man's works that alone to which he seems able to impart immortality is the book he has written. As into his nostrils was breathed the breath of life, so man has breathed his own soul into the book.

The second function of the library, the dissemination of knowledge, is no less indispensable. It is part and parcel of the wonderful demand for free education. It is no longer the aim of the library to be only a conservator of materials; it must be a positive force working with enthusiastic activity to enlighten and uplift the race.

The public library of to-day is in a beautiful and convenient building, equipped with reading rooms, lecture and class rooms, art gallery and assembly rooms for the meetings of learned societies. It is sought to make it a means of public comfort, as well as public education, and so to attract people as yet little accustomed to the ministry of books. There is no longer doubt that it can be made a center of such influence as shall make its attractions linger in the heart, drawing more strongly than almost any other agency of our civilization.

It should be the first resort for one out of

* Part of address at dedication of Carnegie building, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, Dec. 19, 1906.

employment. It may become, without any loss to his self-respect, the poor man's club. That city would be richly repaid in peace and good order which should succeed in making these places such centers of sweetness and light as should draw always toward them its poor and its unemployed for counsel and encouragement. As Mr. Carnegie has said, there is no possible danger of injuring people by "placing within their reach the means of knowledge, because these only yield their fruit to such as cultivate them by their own exertions."

How much this equalizing of opportunity means to the state may be seen from the statistical fact that nine-tenths of the children, even in this favored land, leave school without finishing the common grades; only one in four that enter the high school completes the course; and barely one per cent. is graduated from all our colleges and universities.

Democracy as a theory of government has at last come to stay, we hope, in the earth; and America is the land where its problems must be worked out. Only God knows what problems there are before us. But this we do know, that the thoughts of the people to-day will be their deeds to-morrow.

We know also that without the power to make comparison and to understand cause and effect, without a knowledge of history, masses of men will be as clay in the hands of political bosses and plutocrats. On the other hand, without the broadening of outlook and the humanizing of feeling that come from acquaintance with the best literature, the poor and unhappy must become dangerous whenever they become conscious of brute strength and determined to rely upon it.

But if the argument for the support of the free library be put upon the broad plane of the safety of the state, there is a still broader plane upon which to place it—that of the welfare and happiness of the individual, of whom, by whom and for whom, the state exists.

The time has come when the fullest opportunity of the individual to know is conceded, not because society needs protection from his ignorance, but because it is his right. This "higher law" in human evolution bids each individual begin where all his predecessors left off and urges him forward by the counsels of perfection. Moreover, the full realization of our ideals demands that every soul shall have as a heritage the moral and spiritual riches of past human achievement.

As another has put it, the end of education is, first, to enable a man to earn a living, and then, to make life worth living. Measured by this two-fold object, our institution takes highest rank. The common school is the foundation of education, but it is only a foundation. Upon it the high school, college, university and technical school, the periodical press, the pulpit, platform and

stage, all go to build the superstructure. Crowning all, binding all together as one, composed of the substance and partaking the strength of all, stands the keystone, the free public library.

On the practical side, it is the school, free alike to rich and poor, which keeps while life lasts, and whose courses extend from kindergarten to university. On the side of the higher ideals we find it containing an inexhaustible wealth of human kindness, of inspiration and hope.

Above all else the work of the library begins by reaching out and touching the lives of the young. If you teach the child to read but do not teach him *what* to read nor help him form a good taste in the selection of his reading, you have furnished him with edged tools which may in his hands become weapons turned against his neighbor or against his own life. The dime novel libraries and the gaily-painted vulgarity of the Sunday newspaper were never so much in evidence as they are to-day and perhaps never quite so noxious in their effect upon the heart and imagination of the future citizen, husband and father. The weak and silly story paper, the vapid and impossible romance pour in a flood from the roaring presses; and it is from these that our girls are to get their views of life.

By co-operative work with the public schools, making each schoolroom a branch library, it is possible to reach every child that is born, even of the poorest parents, and to put into his hands the books that, with the revelation of new truth, will give a significance to life hitherto undreamed of, or with the glowing touch of imagination will transfigure his poor surroundings, and, as it were, create the world for him anew. This work cannot begin too early. Luther Burbank says: "If we hope for any improvement of the human race we must begin with the child, as the child responds more readily to environments than any other creature in existence."

It is the mission of the public library to bring to these young lives the ripened fruit of the love and tenderness which humanity has in all ages borne towards childhood; to fill these ingenious hearts with such visions of truth and beauty that there shall be no room left for whatsoever defileth or maketh a lie. Our children have tasted of the tree of knowledge; it lies in our power to enable them to grasp the fruit of life; and one generation of fully redeemed childhood would show us a redeemed world.

The library deserves our sympathy then and our support because it may be of such benefit to those who need it most—the teacher of the untaught, the refuge of the friendless, a dispenser of the "medicine of the soul" to those who have found no physician for their complaints.

To such the library must come with its

supreme mission of equalizing opportunity. It must try to seek them out and bring them to itself, or go where they are if need be. It may not, although sometimes even our churches do so, withdraw itself to more fashionable and exclusive locations. On the contrary, it must establish branches wherever needed, so that the poor may use its treasures without paying an impossible tax in time and carfare. It must win the people to an appreciation of its riches and their great privileges.

I have thus briefly supported the claims of this institution upon the citizens and taxpayers of the city. I have attempted to show that it is a public necessity, its mission the greatest of all altruisms, and therefore its existence interwoven with your destiny. We know that knowledge is power, faith and love omnipotent and beauty a joy forever; and we have here stored up all these dynamics of the universe.

CHARLES WESLEY SMITH,
Librarian Seattle Public Library

CONCERNING SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

A. L. A. Committee on Bookbuying, Bulletin 33, April

It is seldom necessary or advisable for small libraries to purchase subscription books from agents. Books are sold in this way generally for one of two reasons: (1) Their great expense, (2) Their inferiority. Expensive subscription books may be of great value; but these are seldom offered to the small library with the exception of large works of reference (cyclopedias, etc.), issued by responsible firms. It is not often necessary to buy these of agents; they may almost always be picked up of second-hand dealers, in perfect condition, at half price or less. Many who do not really want them are prevailed upon to purchase by the persuasive agent and hasten to "unload" at a loss. This is the library's opportunity. The subscription books classed above as "inferior" include (a) Collective biographies made to sell to those whose portraits or sketches are included. (Sometimes even these books may be locally valuable); (b) Standard or good works showily bound and offered as editions de luxe; (c) Complete books, available in other forms, combined in various ways into "sets" with introductions by well-known writers or with the name of some noted man as editor; (d) Cheap reprints of old works of reference falsely said to be "revised" or "brought down to date;" (e) Worthless books of kinds too numerous to mention, sold through agents in the confidence that a considerable proportion of the public is gullible.

Small libraries may well make it a rule to buy nothing through subscription agents. This may occasionally deprive the librarian of a chance to see something of value. At any rate: (1) Agree to buy nothing while in the

agent's presence; (2) Sign no agreement that you do not thoroughly understand; (3) Judge of no work by a few "specimen pages;" (4) If there is no hurry try the second-hand dealers first.

Publishers of reference works generally cut the plates every year or so to insert new matter. This may be of little relative importance. Agents urge the purchase of the "new editions," and the old ones (in such cases nearly as good) are thrown on the second-hand market at astonishingly low prices. The difference between an "edition" of 1907 and one of 1897, at one-third the former's price, may be merely a little information on radium and wireless telegraphy, that you may cover as well with magazine articles. On the other hand, a new edition may be a comprehensive revision making the older ones worthless. But do not trust the agent's representations. Find out for yourself.

THE JAMES V. BROWN LIBRARY, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

THE James V. Brown Library of Williamsport, Pa., was formally opened on June 17. The library is a gift "to the people of Williamsport and vicinity" by the late James Vanduzee Brown, who by his will left a plot of ground 75 x 150 situated in the heart of the city, \$150,000 for a building, \$10,000 for books, and an endowment of \$10,000 a year for library purposes. He was a native of Hartford, Washington County, N. Y., where he received only a common school education, and where he, as a young man, worked at the printing trade. On attaining his majority, he entered mercantile life, and in 1850, having by that time become a resident of Williamsport, engaged in the lumber business, later becoming identified with the water company in that city, where he died Dec. 8, 1904.

The building is a fine example of the severe French Renaissance, designed by Edgar V. Seeler, of Philadelphia, and is built of white Pennsylvania marble. The wide entrance steps are flanked at their summit by columns 22 feet high, above and between which, in a niche, is a bust of the donor. Upon tablets inserted above the large front and side windows are cut names of men famous in the arts and sciences.

The main reading room, 54 x 52, reached through a tiled vestibule, on one side of which is the trustees' room, is a modified octagonal, attached to the rear side of which is a square extension approximately 16 x 16, and is lighted by stained glass windows and dome. The walls and pillars are a rich mottled green, which becomes lighter on the ceiling as it arches towards the dome, and gains in richness from the contrast of the dull gold capitals and the deep red of the mahogany bookcases and furniture. The electroliers suspended from the ceiling by massive chains are

of bronze, as are also the chains and the reading lamps on the tables, the latter having dark green shades.

In one side of the front wall a door opens into the reference room, which occupies a wing of the building that corresponds to that in which the trustees' room is situated. This room will accommodate between 3000 and 4000 volumes. At the rear, doors leading from the square extension give access on opposite sides of the building to the librarian's and cataloging rooms, and just beyond, between bookcases and surmounted by mahogany grilles, an archway opens to the stack room, which has a capacity of 50,000 volumes. In the basement there are rooms devoted to bound copies of newspapers and to books dealing exclusively with Pennsylvania history; an auditorium with a seating capacity of slightly over 200, a janitor's office, the heating plant, boiler room, storage room, etc.

On the second floor there are four rooms, two in front and two behind the dome. Those at the back are small and are used, respectively, for the staff room, fitted with lockers, sink, gas stove, etc., and the stock room, fitted with closets, shelving, etc. In the front are the children's room and the art gallery, both with unbroken wall spaces and lighted by central skylights. The art gallery is 16 x 23, and is filled with pictures that were the property of Mr. Brown during his lifetime. The oil colors include the original of "The stump speech," by J. G. Brown, and copies of two of the Italian madonnas and Paul Potter's "Bull," the water colors being chiefly landscapes of Greece and Rome.

The children's room is 23 x 36, with low shelving. At one end is a large colonial fireplace, flanked by settles, and above the bookcases, forming a frieze, are large Copley prints of Abbey's "Holy grail," severely framed, while in furtherance of the Arthurian atmosphere thus obtained the central piece of furniture is a round table eight feet in diameter, made of the regular height for adults, so as to give it greater prominence than the four other tables which are slightly lower. All the furniture and the shelving in the room is of mahogany. The line of the shelving on one of the side walls is broken to admit of a low shelf for special books, on each side of which are bulletin boards 3 x 5.

When opened the library had a little over 12,000 volumes on its shelves, of which 1300 were in the reference room, 1600 in the children's room, and 600 in the Pennsylvania room, the balance being upon open shelves in the main room. The library also possesses some thousands of pamphlets and numerous valuable manuscripts relating to the early history of Lycoming county.

The opening exercises were simple. Prayer was offered by Bishop Darlington, of Harrisburg; an address on "The library, its resources and ideals," was read by Mr. J. Artley Beeber,

one of the trustees; and a eulogy on Mr. Brown was delivered by Mr. C. LaRue Munson, chairman of the library committee. Short speeches were made by Mr. Joseph G. Rosen-garten, president of the Free Library of Philadelphia; Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia; Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian; Dr. Edward J. Nolan, librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and by the librarian, after which the library was declared "open forever to the public" by the president, Mr. Orange S. Brown. Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson is the librarian, having resigned his position as librarian-in-charge of the Wagner Institute Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia last September, at which time he assumed his new duties at Williamsport.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE fourth annual meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., May 24-27, 1907.

The first session was called to order May 24 at 8.15 p.m., by the president of the League, Miss Alice S. Tyler. There were in attendance not only representatives of 14 library commissions, but a large audience interested in the various phases of library extension. The president spoke a few words of appreciation of the work of Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the League and compiler of the Year-book, who was not present because of a trip abroad, and then appointed Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, Minnesota, to act as secretary.

As Mr. Asa Wynkoop, New York, was not present, his paper, which was first on the printed program, was postponed.

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, then gave a paper on "Some unsolved problems of library commissions," which was stimulating and suggestive and aroused animated discussion. In the discussion, Miss Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska, gave by request an account of the correspondence course of the Nebraska Library Commission; Miss Hewins, Connecticut, spoke of the connection between the women's clubs and the commission, and also of the school work; and Mr. Hadley, Indiana, came to the defence of the commission bulletin, not only as a means of communication between the commission and its libraries throughout the state, but also as an organ of local interest which the library periodicals could not furnish.

Mr. Bliss, Pennsylvania, said he believed that in time state commissions will be done away with and the work continued under the state libraries, and this will come to pass when the state libraries are no longer political. He urged more co-operation among commissions and not so much independent work by the different states along the same lines. There should be co-operation in publications, in the

A. L. A. Booklist, and in the matter of summer schools. He favored the commission bulletin, but thought it would be better to omit the longer articles. Mr. Legler spoke emphatically regarding Mr. Bliss' suggestions and particularly as to the *A. L. A. Booklist*. A large corps of readers report each month not only from commissions and the prominent libraries of the country, but the children's books are read by children's librarians, and technical and scientific books are put into the hands of experts in their respective departments. Miss Price, Pennsylvania, suggested that the notes in the *A. L. A. Booklist* be signed. This would mean much in selecting a book without reading it, if recommended over a signature which is recognized. Mr. Legler stated that for the very reason that the work is co-operative the annotations cannot be signed, for a title is not put in the *Booklist* unless it is recommended by several of the corps of readers. Then, too, the *Booklist* belongs to all sections of the country, and though signatures have a known value in the home locality, they would mean nothing to other localities. The personality must be universally known to give weight to a signature.

The report of the committee on state examinations and certificates for librarians was given by Mr. Chalmers Hadley, of Indiana, and Mr. C. B. Galbreath, of Ohio, in the absence of Miss Baldwin, chairman. Mr. Hadley stated the pros and cons of the question, and Mr. Galbreath followed with definite suggestions as to examinations and grading, and with the draft of a bill for the appointment of a state board of library examiners.

Miss Plummer, director of Pratt Institute Library School, led in the discussion, and said in part that "the library schools are in favor of anything that will add to general library efficiency. If the provision of satisfactory tests and the recommendation in a formal way of experienced candidates in actual work in libraries are going to contribute to this efficiency it will mean a gain for the library schools as well as for the libraries. As to who is to prescribe the tests for the experienced librarian, it would seem to me best that the League of Library Commissions should do this, preserving a certain uniformity in all the states and allowing each commission to do its own examining and marking. As to what the tests should consist of, it would seem fair to confine them to three things: First, the candidate's general education; second, his technical and administrative knowledge; third, the general character and reputation of the candidate's work. As to the credentials furnished, they should specify the nature and duration of the candidate's library experience and the kind of position he or she is fitted for. The tests being the same, the markings should be sufficiently equal in the various states for the credentials of one state to pass in any other state belonging to the League."

The president named as a nominating committee Mr. Legler, Miss Askew, Miss Hoagland.

The president welcomed Alabama to the League of Commissions and introduced its representative, Dr. Thomas W. Owen, who stated that although their department bore the title Archives and History, Division of Library Extension, their work was in every sense that of a commission. The president spoke of the new commission in North Dakota which had been created during the recent legislative year, and Mr. Purd B. Wright told of the new library commission law of Missouri and hoped to see that state in the League before another year.

Because of the interest manifested, the meeting adjourned to meet in extra session Saturday evening, May 25, at 8.30.

At the second session Mr. John Pendleton Kennedy, Virginia, having been called away, his paper on "The librarian as a factor in securing library appropriations," was read by Mr. Henry E. Legler, Wisconsin.

In discussing this paper Miss Ahern spoke of the responsibility of a librarian to educate the community to an understanding of what a librarian's salary should justly be. The local librarian should have much to do in securing an adequate appropriation. A librarian often is responsible for a false economy because she allows herself to "work for love." Librarians should awake to the business side of their work and take a broad view of the situation. The librarian who "thinks in hundreds" (dollars, not cents) appeals to the business men on the board who are themselves accustomed to this method.

Mr. Hadley spoke of the mistake commissions make in their delay in stating their problem to legislators till too late. Efforts should be made to acquaint them with the library conditions in the state while they are in their respective communities before they meet in legislative session. The same is true of the city library in its relation to the city fathers.

Miss Prentiss, California, spoke of the influence of the League of California Municipalities, in which every department that belongs to the city is represented and discussed. They expect to have a library section of that League to emphasize the fact that the library belongs to the city.

The paper of Mr. Asa Wynkoop, New York, on "Where should state aid end and local responsibility begin in library extension work?" was read by Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., and its practical suggestions brought forth much discussion.

Miss Stearns, Wisconsin, said that the community should take the initiative, but that the commissions should create the desire. The West is not ready for compulsory libraries, but the community works on its own initiative. In the selection of books we believe in

advising but not buying for libraries. Organizing should be done through instruction and personal visits. We do not believe in direct state aid, but aiding by travelling libraries.

Miss Isom, Oregon, spoke of the success that had been attained in the first two years of the Oregon commission, of their increased appropriation and of the methods of sending out material to the granges; she paid a deserved tribute to Miss Marvin's work.

Mr. Bliss asked the opinion of the commission workers as to whether commissions should act as purchasing agents. Miss Askew, New Jersey, spoke in defence of this, showing how money had been saved for the small libraries by her personal visits to New York second-hand dealers. Miss Hewins told of Connecticut's plan as purchasing agent. Mr. Legler explained for Wisconsin that they quote prices only on subscription books and expensive sets which they find offered at reduced prices, thus saving money for the small library. Miss Price, Pennsylvania, had also bought books at second-hand stores for local libraries. An expression of opinion by vote showed a sentiment unfavorable to the commission acting as a purchasing agent.

The third session had been set for the afternoon of May 27, but owing to the meeting of the Children's Librarians' Section at this hour it was decided to postpone the papers for an adjourned session in the evening. At this session Miss Hazeltine, chairman, gave the report of the publication committee, which was accepted and its provisions adopted. Miss Kelso, New York, presented the League with a gavel of rhododendron root, as a souvenir of Asheville, and the president expressed on behalf of the League appreciation of the gift.

The president then called upon Mrs. Percival Sneed, of Atlanta, for a word from the Georgia Library Commission. She gave an encouraging report of the progress made without any state appropriation.

Mr. Legler reported that in regard to a postal rate, he had tried to have commission bulletins considered as second class matter. The local postmaster had referred the matter to Washington and it had been refused. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to take the matter up tactfully with the Post-office Department at Washington with the view of getting pound rates, the committee to act at such time as seems best. Appointment deferred.

Mr. Bliss, Pennsylvania, called the attention of the League to the fact that certain library terms are in use with different meanings in various parts of the country, so that in publishing statistics the terms are often puzzling. Mr. Hadley suggested that a dictionary of terms be included in the Year-book. Mr. Bliss moved that the two terms, "travelling library" and "library station" be referred to the publication committee for definition.

The treasurer's report was read by the secretary, showing all bills paid and a balance on hand of \$28.70.

The nominating committee reported as follows: president, Mr. Chalmers Hadley, Indiana; 1st vice-president, Miss Caroline M. Hewins, Connecticut; 2d vice-president, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Alabama; secretary, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota; treasurer, Miss Sarah B. Askew, New Jersey. On motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the new officers. Carried.

The fourth session was held on Monday evening, at 8.30, Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Wisconsin, presiding.

The first paper presented was "The library budget," by Mr. Henry E. Legler, Wisconsin. The chief discussion was in regard to librarians' salary, Mr. Legler stating that it should be on the basis with that of the high school teacher in the community. He asserted that the salary should be the first item considered by the council, then additional assistance, books, fuel, light, janitor. The library budget should be carefully estimated and that sum asked for; the sum should not be left to be suggested by the council.

Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, said he was opposed to a fixed proportion for the librarian's salary. One ought to consider of what value a library is to the community, therefore what a librarian is worth, and not what some particular one is worth. The library should have the same footing as the school, no matter what the proportion of salary. With the right librarian, books and other necessities will come.

Mr. Hadley, Indiana, thought that one of the serious problems of the budget is the maintenance of too expensive buildings. The limit of taxation for years to come has been reached. The interiors are frequently not adapted to their purpose. If the buildings were simpler, there would be more money for salaries.

Miss Kelso, New York, asked if the commissions had ever addressed a communication to Mr. Carnegie as to the difficulty of the maintenance of the libraries, thinking it likely that he could remedy the difficulty.

Mr. Brett, of Cleveland, agreed with Mr. Legler that 10 per cent. is not enough because the demands of the community are too great — it is not that the building is too large. The conclusion that gifts should be lessened is a mistake. Take what you can get.

Mr. Legler put Miss Kelso's suggestion into the form of a motion that the commissions present the difficulty to Mr. Carnegie. An amendment was made that the executive board of the League communicate with Mr. Carnegie as to the administration of libraries. Carried.

The Round Table of Summer School Problems was opened by Miss Hazeltine with a few appropriate remarks. Miss Sarah B.

Askew, of New Jersey, presented the subject of "Conditions of admission to summer library schools."

Miss Julia E. Elliott, Wisconsin, discussed the topic "Subjects for the course and time required."

"Equipment for practice work" was presented by Miss Anna R. Phelps, of Indiana, and this was followed by Miss Harriet E. Howe, who presented both sides of the question of "Final examinations."

Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, Minnesota, discussed the final topic, "Certificate in the summer school." Animated discussion had followed the presentation of most of these topics, but as the hour was growing very late the discussion of the last two was waived. Mr. Legler moved that a representative committee of summer school interests be appointed as suggested in Mrs. Jacobson's paper, to decide whether it would be wise for the League to have a uniform certificate that might be adopted by commission and other summer schools, and that such a committee be composed of one from every school represented in the meeting. Representatives from 10 states met Tuesday evening for further discussion, and it was decided that a committee be appointed to consider uniform certificates for summer schools and report to the director of each summer school not later than the mid-winter meeting of the League. Adjourned.

KAREN M. JACOBSON, *Acting Secretary.*

State Library Commissions

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Chalmers Hadley, secretary, State House, Indianapolis.

The fourth biennial report of the commission for the period Nov. 1, 1904, to Oct. 31, 1906, appears as a substantial volume of 120 pages, with numerous illustrations, plans and charts. It is a most interesting record of effective work, and should be suggestive outside its own state field, while it marks also the retirement of Miss Merica Hoagland from the post of secretary and state organizer she had so efficiently filled since the creation of the commission. During the two years covered by the report, 17 library buildings have been erected in the state, and the number of library school graduates in Indiana libraries has been increased from eight to 19. There are 169 travelling libraries in operation, containing 5807 v., which have had an estimated circulation of 25,000. Since 1901 the commission has given advice concerning the organization, reorganization and administration of 73 libraries, and it has carried on a constant campaign of enlightenment through visits, publications, instruction, and personal work. The summer school for librarians begun in 1902 is fully reported on, as is the field and influence of the travelling libraries. There are practical

suggestions for the organization of local public libraries, and an account of the beginning made in introducing library instruction into normal schools, later discontinued for lack of appropriation. The report contains also useful advice upon library buildings; plans and illustrations representing recent library construction in Indiana; brief account of county libraries; record of Carnegie donations to Indiana; a series of paragraph reports concerning Indiana libraries; and an elaborate tabulated record of the libraries of the state.

MISSOURI LIBRARY COMMISSION.

On June 24 Governor Folk appointed the members of the recently created state library commission, as follows: Miss Adelaide J. Thompson, Jefferson City Public Library, to serve six years; Purd B. Wright, librarian St. Joseph Public Library, to serve four years; Rev. Dr. J. P. Green, president William Jewell College Library, to serve two years.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the First and Third Districts of the California Library Association was held at Stockton on May 31. At the morning session an address of welcome was delivered by Frederick M. West, president of the Stockton Public Library board. William P. Kimball spoke on the purpose of the modern library movement; Miss Harriet M. Mann read a paper on "Library of Congress cards, how to order and use them;" and J. M. Coover, principal of Sonora High School, spoke on "The best catalogs for the school library." The afternoon session was marked by an excellent question box discussion, conducted by Miss Mary Sutcliffe; and papers were read on "The catalog of the children's room," by Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck; "Special catalogs," by Lauren W. Ripley; and "Technical cataloging and its application to the small library," by Miss Beatrice Barker. At the close of the session the visitors were taken for an automobile trip about the city; and in the evening a dinner was served at Madden's Café, at which 30 guests were present.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Charles S. Wooding, Bristol.
Secretary: Miss Grace S. Child, Public Library, Derby.
Treasurer: Miss Jessie Hayden, East Hartford.

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held in the public library, Putnam, Wednesday, June 12, with Mr. C. L. Wooding, the newly-elected president, in the chair. Dr. J. B. Kent, president of the Putnam Library Association, cordially welcomed the association and spoke of the pride Connecticut takes in its libraries.

The secretary's report of the February meet-

ing was read and accepted. A motion was passed to appoint a committee of three to draw up resolutions concerning the death of Major W. F. Osborne, librarian of the Derby Neck Library. Mr. W. K. Stetson was appointed chairman. An invitation to hold the October meeting of the association at the Memorial Library in Fairfield was read and the motion passed to accept the same. The treasurer's report was read and accepted.

The first subject of the morning's session, "Periodicals," was then introduced by Miss Emma C. Hammond, librarian of the Danielson Free Public Library. She was followed by Miss Harriet R. Lewis, librarian of the Thompson Public Library, Mrs. Bell B. Riggleman, librarian of the Willimantic Public Library, and Miss Lillian M. Gamwell, librarian of the Rockville Public Library, all of whom gave their personal experience in dealing with periodicals in small libraries. They were followed by Mr. Robert K. Shaw, assistant librarian of the Worcester Public Library, who commented on the various points given and added others, among which was a list of the first 25 magazines for a small library.

Some of the points brought out in the discussion were these: In making up a list of magazines for a library consider the interests and needs of all classes and ages; the most satisfactory plan for ordering magazines is through one agent; the small library may well have duplicate copies of a few of the most popular magazines for circulation, which should be placed in binders of heavy pasteboard or of lighter weight material and have book pocket and dating slip and be issued like any book. In deciding what magazines to bind choose first two or three like *Harper's*, of general interest because of both stories and more serious articles, then follow with those like the *World's Work*, which will be used largely for reference; bind strongly, letter simply and plainly. Indexes are desirable for the small library, the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* being the most useful; let even the small library have at least one educational periodical, for which purpose the *School Review*, *Educational Review*, and *Teacher's College Record* are recommended. Magazines for children recommended are *St. Nicholas*, *Youth's Companion*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Boys and Girls*, *Little Chronicle*, *Amateur Work*, and *Bird Lore*. Technical magazines which are too expensive for a small library to pay for outright may be taken and sold after two weeks to some person in town; the *Connecticut Magazine* should be taken by all Connecticut libraries.

Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, children's librarian at the Providence Public Library, was then introduced and gave a stimulating and helpful talk on "Library work with children." She spoke of the advisability of having a separate room or corner for the children, as pleasant and attractive as possible, but con-

sidered it far more important to have a sufficient number of books than to have a handsome room. She mentioned the New York State Library list of best books for the year as a valuable guide in selecting children's books. She thought it unnecessary to have many magazines in the children's room, because they are likely to lead to the habit of desultory reading. She advised circulating current numbers of *St. Nicholas*. To know what books to duplicate and what classes to fill up she suggested noticing the shelves in the busiest season to see which are empty and which books are always in. She said that exhibits in the library of penmanship, drawing, basketry, which are the children's own work, draw to the library new children and fathers and mothers; also that the Providence Public Library does not buy Alger, Stratemeyer, L. T. Meade, or Johnston's "Little colonel" series.

The morning session was then adjourned for those in attendance to enjoy a delicious luncheon served by the ladies of the Second Congregational Church.

At the afternoon session the resolutions on the death of Major Osborne were presented and passed, and the secretary was instructed to send a copy of them to Major Osborne's wife and daughter.

"The library and the school" was the first subject of the afternoon's program and this was taken up from the librarian's point of view by Mr. Samuel Sweet Green, librarian of the Worcester Public Library. He emphasized that we must establish cordial relations between teachers and librarians; that we must be cordial to the children; that we should have pleasant children's rooms, which the children will enjoy visiting. He suggested that we notice holidays by having books relating to them in evidence; that we notice the birthdays of authors in whom children are interested by picture bulletins; that we have special collections of minerals, flowers, and objects showing processes of manufacture. He urged that librarians be active-minded to see in what way they can interest teachers and make the library a pleasant centre; that they help freely but not too much. Other suggestions were to send books to different school houses; to let each teacher take as many books as she wanted for school and personal use; to furnish material to supplement school work; to guide children to read the best books; to make large use of pictures; to have special exhibitions.

Mr. Arthur Deerin Call, principal of the Second North School of Hartford, continued the subject from the teacher's point of view. He said that classes from the schools should visit the library in a body; that these classes should be taught the use of the library; that story-telling should be carried on at the library; that librarians should go into the schools regularly and announce the names of

the best books for children; that they should visit the schools oftener; that school people should be on library boards. He urged teachers to use the laboratory method in schools, and said that children should be taught the use of the dictionary and intelligent use of books; that children should be sent to the library with definite references to certain books.

A letter was then read from Miss Katherine Rogers of New Canaan, asking that librarians send her lists of duplicate books which they would like to sell or exchange.

Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs, of Brown University, gave the closing address of the afternoon. His text, "My book and heart, shall never part," was taken from the New England Primer, to which with other ancient school books he alluded as having worth and sanctity because of age. His address, which was thoughtful and inspiring, may be summarized by these three points: 1, cherish worthy school books as old and faithful friends; 2, seek and love great books as friends and liberators; 3, make all of life a period of continual learning and liberation.

A motion was passed extending the thanks of the association to the trustees of the library for their entertainment and to the speakers for their contributions to the meeting.

GRACE A. CHILD, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Virginia Tutt, Public Library, South Bend.

Secretary: Miss Susan Beck, Public Library, Crawfordsville.

Treasurer: Demarchus C. Brown, State Library, Indianapolis.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association will be held in Indianapolis, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 17 and 18. Mr. A. E. Bostwick, president of the American Library Association, will be one of the speakers.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The first conference of Kentucky librarians was held at the Woman's Club in Louisville, June 26 and 27. Invitations to the conference had been sent out and the program prepared by the Louisville Free Public Library. The secretary of the library, Mr. R. W. Brown, gave a hearty welcome to the delegates, after which brief papers were read on the following subjects: Book selecting, by Miss M. K. Bullitt, librarian Lexington Public Library; Book ordering, by Mr. George T. Settle, head of order department Louisville Free Public Library; Book cataloging, by Miss Anne M. Spears, librarian Covington Public Library; Work with children, by Miss Adeline B. Zachert, children's librarian, Louisville Free Public Library. In each of these papers emphasis was laid on the elementary principles underlying the subject, in order that begin-

ners in library work and the large number of non-librarians present might get an insight into library methods and gain the greatest possible advantage from the program. Each topic gave rise to discussion and called forth additional information, especially the one on work with children.

The evening session was intended to be of greater interest to the general public. The first address was delivered by Dr. H. G. Enlow, of Louisville, on "The function of the library in society." It consisted of a clear, forceful presentation of the changed idea with regard to the purposes of the library of the present over that of former days and showed in a convincing manner its great power in the educational system of to-day. The second address was given by Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago, on "Library forces," as exemplified in the various organizations of to-day. The origin and purposes of the American Library Association were clearly outlined and attention called to the various state and local associations, together with the work done by the library schools, commissions and state libraries in various parts of the country. Due credit was given to these forces for the present advanced status of library work. The session closed with a delightful informal reception and refreshments by the members of the Woman's Club, under whose auspices the evening program was given.

The third session began with the opening of the question box, which proved to be very interesting on account of the many questions, which were answered satisfactorily by Miss Ahern. The general subject for the morning was a review of the library situation in the state. Mrs. Wallace M. Bartlett, of Lawrenceburg, in a paper on "Libraries in Kentucky," presented the results of a great deal of investigation and correspondence on the part of the Women's Federation. It showed that there are in the state 16 free public libraries, 15 subscription libraries, six good-sized college libraries and more than two score libraries of small educational institutions, which for reference purposes take the place of public libraries in their vicinities. Of the 117 counties in the state there are 68 without any libraries. Miss Fannie C. Rawson, of Louisville, read a report on the "Travelling libraries of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs," which has 84 libraries of 60 volumes each in circulation in the Kentucky mountains. It was accompanied by a large map showing the location of these libraries as well as the free public and subscription libraries in the state. She related many interesting incidents and showed how the demand for these libraries was far greater than the supply. She was followed by Miss Euphemia K. Corvin, librarian of Berea College Library, on the "Travelling libraries of Berea College," which has 60 cases of about

25 volumes each, in circulation also among the mountain people. It developed that in a few cases these two movements crossed one another, and one of the beneficial results of the conference will be co-operation between them. Mr. Frank K. Kavanaugh, acting librarian of the State Library at Frankfort, read a very informing paper on the State Library, dwelling on its historical development, its present organization and future possibilities. These four papers made an excellent preparation for the presentation of the plan for a Kentucky Library Association, which was urged by Mr. W. F. Yust, librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library. The purposes of such an organization were summarized as (1) to develop library interest throughout the state; (2) to promote fellowship and a spirit of helpfulness among librarians; (3) to encourage inter-library exchanges; (4) to spread a knowledge of the educational system of the state and co-operate with other educational bodies; (5) to collect library statistics and co-operate with other organizations for state development.

A constitution and by-laws was then read by the committee appointed to make a report, which was adopted, and thereby the Kentucky Library Association was created with 52 charter members, which number will be increased to 75 within the next few days. The following officers were elected: president, Wm. F. Yust; 1st vice-president, Miss M. K. Bullitt; 2d vice-president, Miss Euphemia K. Corwin; secretary-treasurer, Miss M. B. Pratt, librarian of the Highland Branch, Louisville Free Public Library; member at large of the executive committee, Miss Fannie C. Rawson. These officers constitute the executive committee.

The delegates to the conference were then entertained at luncheon by the Louisville Free Public Library in the Dutch room of the Old Inn. A number of the library trustees were present to participate in this very pleasant conclusion of the conference.

In the afternoon the visiting librarians and a number of patrons of the library were conducted through the city library in its present quarters and then through the various rooms of the new Carnegie building which is nearing completion. The building called forth many expressions of surprise and approval. Those who had sufficient strength and energy left then paid a brief visit to the beautiful new library of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary and the Highland Branch of the city library.

An important feature of the conference was a library exhibit showing blanks, forms, tools, bulletins, book-lists, literature on library management, etc. It included a number of pamphlets for free distribution, some of them furnished by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The blanks and forms were mounted on

cards of uniform size, which will be placed in a suitable box and labelled "Travelling library exhibit." Several applications from libraries in different parts of the state were immediately received for this exhibit. It will be circulated like any other travelling library and afford opportunity for every one interested to examine it at leisure.

Forty-nine librarians represented the following libraries in the state: Covington Public, Lexington Public, Louisville Free Public, Lawrenceburg, Paducah Carnegie, Harrodsburg, Kentucky State, Kentucky State Historical, Cynthiana High School, Berea College, Baptist Theological Seminary and Presbyterian Theological Seminary. The librarian of the Carnegie Library, New Albany, Ind., was present, as were also persons interested from Anchorage and Jeffersonton, Ky., Tarrytown, N. Y., and Sulphur Springs, Texas. Miss Merica Hoagland, director of the Library School of Winona Technical Institute, Indianapolis, and a number of local townspeople took part in the discussion. All of those present were enthusiastic over the results of the conference and the prospects of the new association. Wm. F. Yust.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: Louis N. Wilson, Clark University Library, Worcester.

Secretary: Drew B. Hall, Millicent Library, Fairhaven.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College Library Department, Boston.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Clark University, Worcester, and at Hopedale, June 21-22. The first session was held on Friday afternoon, June 21, in the library of Clark University. President G. Stanley Hall made the address of welcome.

This was followed by a paper on "Open shelves and book thefts," by Mr. Deloraine P. Corey, trustee of the Malden Public Library. Mr. Corey pointed out that the open shelf system has been adopted by many libraries as a matter of course, but that the practical side of it has been overlooked, and that it is now coming up for judgment. Quotations from various library reports were read, showing the numbers of books lost, and the inconveniences of the system, the displacement of books, resulting in difficulty in finding certain books when called for, and the increased work for the library staff in this search for misplaced books, and in the keeping of the shelves in order. From a business standpoint Mr. Corey said that the system was "loose, unbusinesslike, and productive of undesirable results." Moreover, from a moral standpoint it should be given careful consideration. All taking of books from a library save through the regular channels is theft, not carelessness, and "the deliberate placing of opportunities for crime before children and

the morally weak is in itself a crime." Taking it as a whole Mr. Corey said that the defects of the system were too serious for its continuance. He was, however, in favor of a modified system.

Mr. Charles K. Bolton, of the Boston Athenæum, then spoke on the subject. He asked whether the business point of view of the library was the issuing of books to be taken home, or the dealing with people in the library. If it is to deal with people, the giving out of books over a counter is not satisfactory. Mr. Bolton, too, laid stress upon the point that unless we are careful we consider too much the numbers of books lost, through the open shelf system, and not enough the benefits derived from it, the chief of these being the intimacy with literature brought about. It should be considered as part of the incidental expenses of a library that some books are lost. In every library, however, there must be certain books kept back from the open shelves. Valuable books should not be exposed to the danger of thefts. A library should be as liberal as possible and yet preserve the city's property.

Miss Terwilliger, of Clark University Library, was to have spoken, but owing to an accident was unable to be present.

A brief paper by Mr. Wadlin, of the Boston Public Library, was then read by Mr. Ayer, of the Cambridge Public Library. Statistics of books lost from the Boston library were given, and explanations of certain methods now in use, by which it is hoped these losses may be checked. At the branches where the loss is greatest certain restrictions have been placed upon the younger users, for instance, a library card must be presented before access to the children's shelves is granted. The cancelling of fines incurred by persons under 16 (at the end of six months), thus giving them the privilege of taking books on their cards again, has indirectly had its effect on the number of books missing. Fewer books are taken out irregularly.

The session was closed with a paper by Mr. Harlan H. Ballard, of the Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, on the "Modern Babel," of spelling reform. Mr. Ballard pointed out that the present list of 300 words suggested by the board is only the opening wedge "cleverly and insidiously compiled to lead to far-reaching reform," that the board is aiming to change the entire language to an external phonetic form. This Mr. Ballard proved to be unnecessary, as our present system is simpler, and undesirable in that it gives rise to innumerable difficulties, among them that it would necessitate the learning of two languages, the old as well as the new, that it would obscure derivations, and that it would lead to innumerable inconsistencies in various text books, between the common and scientific names, as to be thoroughly consistent we would have to change the Latin language also.

There would likewise be endless inconsistencies, due to the fact that the board does not advocate reform in proper names. The chief objection, however, is that a barrier would be raised between the United States and other English-speaking people. We cannot conceive of the inhabitants of Great Britain submitting to have their language revolutionized by a board of men in New York City. Lastly, Mr. Ballard proved such reform to be impossible. There is no agreement among the members of the board as to pronunciation, so how can spelling to conform with pronunciation be agreed upon? Moreover, the people do not want it and will not have it. And as the English language is the growth of thousands of years, and every word in it has come to its present spelling for a special reason, any attempt to force sudden machine-made changes upon us is absurd.

Mr. Ballard closed by emphasizing the fact that the reform is capable of much mischief, and by warning the "friends of English undefiled" that they must be on their guard.

Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee, of Northampton, spoke at the evening session. His subject was "Dealing with people in rows: being a few observations on the difficulties and inspirations of ticket agents, ministers, librarians, congressmen, and others who love people in rows." Mr. Lee began by giving the following advice: "Act the way you feel, feel the way you ought to. If you cannot act the way you feel, and do not feel the way you ought to—go off." The great trouble to-day is that people do not act the way they feel. Instead of realizing that the emotions are meant to do things with, people hold on to them, and suppress them, only showing special ones suitable to the occasion. "Rows" of people tend to bring this about. Dealing with "rows" suppresses one. To avoid this, three things must be cultivated. First the spirit of freedom, "act the way you feel, and feel the way you ought to;" second, the spirit of curiosity. We must cultivate the power of seeing people as they are, and of treating them as individuals. "The hard fact about people in a row is that each feels as if he were some one in particular. He is," and must be treated as such—but not as some one else in particular. We must learn to distinguish. Human nature and "the eloquence of little things" must be studied, a scientific curiosity about men cultivated. Lastly, we must seek to have the spirit of the artist, the seeing men as they are to be, and the knowing how to bring them into the world that belongs to them. It is this particularly that keeps us from being "suppressed," and helps us to make the most of our opportunities as the "rows" go by.

Saturday morning, June 22, the club met in the town hall at Hopedale, at the invitation of the trustees and librarian of the Bancroft Memorial Library. The address of welcome was given by Lieutenant-governor Draper.

The treasurer's report was read and approved. The subject of reference work was then taken up. Papers were read by Miss June R. Donnelly, of Simmons College, Boston; Miss Eugenia M. Henry, of Clark University Library, Worcester; Miss Eva S. Gardner, of the Providence Public Library, and Mr. Robert K. Shaw, of the Worcester Free Public Library. Miss Henry spoke on reference work in a college library, and Mr. Shaw showed how to make the catalog more helpful in enabling the public to do reference work for themselves, by the use of simple subject headings and subdivisions. Miss Donnelly and Miss Gardner treated of reference work in its general phase.

Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, then spoke on "What you can get out of a Henty book." Miss Hewins showed how these books are of value from an historical point of view. Children of high school age are taught the history of our own country, but not that of European countries. The Henty books serve to give a broader view, and to show the connection between United States and European history. The books may also be used to lead the way to better reading. The best use to make of them is "as a peg to hang things on."

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. B. Bancroft, of Hopedale, the members of the club were entertained as his guests at luncheon, after which they visited the Bancroft Memorial Library, and from there were given a short drive about the town.

The following officers were elected: president, Louis N. Wilson, librarian Clark University Library, Worcester; vice-presidents, Harlan H. Ballard, librarian Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield; Frederick A. Chase, librarian City Library, Lowell; Miss Katherine P. Loring, trustee Public Library, Beverly; secretary, Drew B. Hall, librarian Millicent Library, Fairhaven; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College Library Department, Boston; recorder, Miss Gertrude E. Forrest, librarian Public Library, Milton.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, State Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Secretary: Miss Katharine G. Ling, Public Library, Detroit.

Treasurer: Miss Nina K. Preston, Hall-Fowler Memorial Library, Ionia.

On Thursday evening, June 6, the Michigan Library Association opened its 17th annual meeting at the Detroit Museum of Art. It was a joint session with the League of Michigan Municipalities and the State Health Officers, also holding their conventions. Mr. Heinemann, chairman, introduced Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, who welcomed the associations. He was followed by the dean of the University of Michigan. Dr. Vaughan, in

an able address on "The relation of the health officer to the municipality." Mr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, also gave an interesting talk on libraries, illustrated with stereopticon views.

The first business session on Friday morning, June 7, was opened by the annual address on "The relation of the library to the municipality," by the president, Samuel H. Ranck, which it is hoped to give in a later number of the JOURNAL. This was followed by the appointment of committees.

The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$35.16 and five new members, which number was further augmented to 14.

Short reports of the A. L. A. meetings at Asheville, N. C., were given by Mr. Koch, Mrs. Turner, Miss Preston and Miss Pollard. The association then listened to Miss Ruth M. Wright, of the state library, on the summer normal school work conducted by the state board of library commissioners. There were 34 students of all grades represented, and the instruction presupposed no knowledge of books. In the discussion Miss Lathrop, of Marquette, stated that 33½ per cent. of the people in the northern peninsula are without library privileges. Several letters from Mrs. M. C. Spencer, state librarian, were read by the president; these were relative to the establishment of institute work to be conducted as an informal round table, suggesting as well the plan of districting the state to form a few centers; announcing the meeting of the state teachers' association in October at Battle Creek and of a library section being added to their sessions; and stating that if desired a quarterly bulletin of activities in Michigan library matters would be undertaken by the board. These letters were referred to the executive committee for consideration.

The roll call of Michigan libraries, to which 22 responded, was an interesting feature of the morning session; the registered attendance was 75.

After a luncheon at the Detroit Public Library, to which the librarians were invited by the commissioners, all the visitors were given an automobile ride around the boulevards and the beautiful island park. The enjoyment was somewhat dampened by the rain. A supper and concert at Electric Park concluded the afternoon.

The evening session began at 8.15. Miss Nina Preston, of the Hall-Fowler Memorial Library, Ionia, Mich., opened the meeting with a paper on "The work of the small library in a small town," what it costs and what it can do. In the not far distant future the need of a library in every locality will be taken for granted as is the public school. Good work can be done without a building. One may rent and still live. The library is not the housing, but the books themselves. If the town must start in a small way it is wise to rent rooms in a good location, and use

your income for a good selection of books rather than invest all in a building. When a city builds, it should be for enlargement and expansion. To try to run a library on too small an appropriation does not pay. Money is better spent on a juvenile department than on reform schools and juvenile courts. Money for libraries may be by city appropriations, gifts and fines; the surest is the former. This sum should cover expenditures for maintenance, administration and growth. Small libraries spend one-fifth for books, two-fifths for salaries, and two-fifths for maintenance. To run a small library costs about \$2600.

An excellent paper was given by W. C. Sprague, editor of the *American Boy*. His ultimatum was: give the boy what he likes to read, not what you want him to read. He reads for the pleasure it gives him. The normal boy will want normal reading. In statistics taken by the Y. M. C. A. as to preferences in magazine literature of boys, the *Youth's Companion* and the *American Boy* took the lead. The boy does not care for women writers, but prefers men. The book of adventure, full of incident and hairbreadth escapes and the historical novel are the kinds the boy likes. Mr. Sprague's paper was a plea for the boy's book for the boy, and in the discussion the great dearth of good, stirring story-writers for boys was deplored.

Mr. Clarence E. Bement, member of the board of education, Lansing, in his paper on "Library workers as students," set forth that the gist of the matter lies in librarians being educated in the knowledge of books—by a love of them, in the first place; and the reading of them, in the second. In the discussion of this subject it was thought many librarians were overworked because of the demands of the position, Mr. Ranck stating that he knew of at least twenty librarians whom he could name who were in sanitariums. At this point the librarian in the abstract was lost sight of, and the subject became the woman's side of the question, until the meeting was adjourned, owing to the lateness of the hour.

On Saturday morning the session opened at 9.30 with the reading of Miss Ida Rosenberg's admirable paper, "To what extent can a library direct the taste of its readers?" As Miss Rosenberg has charge of the circulating department of the Ryerson Public Library of Grand Rapids she speaks as one having authority, and the patrons of the library have reason to thank her for the excellent and helpful selections on timely topics and the good literature which she places within easy access. Miss Rosenberg's paper evoked the query, "What is done with worn-out books?" Miss Pollard, of Grand Rapids, told of theirs being sent to the jail, but subject to the amusing and self-appointed supervision of the W. C. T. U. Mr. Utley said worn-out books in Detroit were given to the jail and social settlement; some are destroyed. Mr. Ranck

spoke of the books at the Enoch Pratt Library, of Baltimore, being presented to the schools in small towns in southern Maryland, and as an outgrowth of this libraries were started. Mr. Koch brought the discussion back to the subject of Miss Rosenberg's paper, and spoke of the Red Star and Cap and Gown collections of the university library, and the favor with which these and other selections of a similar nature have been received.

Miss Aniela Pcray, of the Detroit Public Library, read a paper on "Libraries of factories and industrial institutions." The work is comparatively recent in its inception in Detroit, being about a year old, and has met with great favor and consideration at the hands of every employer but one, who has been approached. The discussion was led by Miss Walsh, from the Hamilton Carhartt factory. Miss Walsh has charge of the "welfare work," which is the care of the girls employed, and says they are greatly interested in the library and many of them are cultivating a taste for good books. Miss Moran, from the Finck overall factory, made a few remarks of a like nature, and both thought the libraries not only benefit the employee, but on the whole make the girls more contented.

"Human interest in library work in a mining district," by Miss Anna J. Fiske, of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co. Library, was a most interesting paper. She said in part:

"Of the foreign nationalities in Calumet (about 20,000 in all) the Finns take the lead in point of numbers, at least half of the population of the county being said to belong to that nationality. Probably the next most numerous are the English-speaking nationalities, taken as a class, including the English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh. After these in varying ratios come Germans, French, Italians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Belgians, Dutch, Slovacs, Croatians, Poles, Russians, Swiss, Hebrews, Syrians, Armenians, Chinese, negroes and Indians, and doubtless a few others. It will be readily seen our library work has to do largely with foreigners, but we have no Finnish colony, no little Italy and no Polish quarter. The different nationalities are scattered throughout the town, living side by side, and often in the same building.

"Our library is peculiarly fortunate in belonging to a corporation whose name is synonymous with fair dealing and generosity, not only to all those connected with it, but to the general public as well. As an instance of this its library supplies books to its employees and also to the entire population of two adjoining villages. Not only this; it also grants students' cards (so-called) to adults resident of the neighboring mines and villages on which they may take out non-fiction.

"Modern educators all agree that beauty has a physiological as well as a psychological ef-

fect upon the child, and should have a large part in every scheme of education. This need of beautiful things the library may help to supply, not only by having a building in itself beautiful and in adorning it with plants and flowers, but also by the placing of good pictures on its walls and in providing plaster casts of at least a few of the great pieces of sculpture. In this connection I would like to speak of what I believe to be the great value of a collection of pictures in every library, mounted or otherwise prepared for circulation. Such a collection may be more necessary in an isolated community like ours than in a large city or nearby town, but there can be no doubt of its usefulness in any library. Like most mining towns, we are far from any large city with its handsome building, art galleries and beautiful parks, and we are nearly as far from any fine farming country. There are children in Calumet who not only have seen none of the world's art treasures, but they have never even seen a sheep. You can see that there will be a great lack in the lives of these children unless in some way the deficiency can be at least partly filled. This the picture collection helps to do. Bird study and other branches of nature work gain an added attractiveness when illustrated by pictures, and geography and history lose much of their dryness when glimpses are obtained of the regions described in the text-books. Our library circulates an average of 6000 pictures yearly, and I am sure that the good they do is inestimable. In considering the mining community one is apt to think of the working men as being all miners, and I am frequently asked, 'What about the miners, do they read?' The miners certainly do read; in fact, it is said that the population of a mining town always has a much larger proportion of readers than that of a manufacturing town. The very large circulation of books by our library in proportion to the size of the town would seem to bear out this statement. However, in a mining community perhaps not more than half or two-thirds of the men actually work underground. The remainder includes the surface men (day laborers), those in all mechanical trades and in the engineering or other professions, besides the merchants and other tradesmen who supply the wants of the community.

"Where there is such a large foreign population it seems almost imperative that at least the nationalities having the most numerous representation should be supplied with reading matter in their own languages. The mining company to which our library belongs recognizes this need, and we therefore have a collection of foreign books, small perhaps as compared with the collection of the large libraries, but well suited to our needs and serving as a good basis for a larger collection. We have at present a little more than 3200 volumes divided among nine languages—

German, French, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Polish, Slovenian, and Croation. That they are appreciated is shown by their large circulation, which has averaged so far about ten thousand volumes yearly, which is more than three times the entire number of volumes in the collection. I wish that the powers that be not only in mining communities, but in every community where there are large numbers of foreign residents, might see the great value of this branch of library work and realize what an important factor it is in the making of contented and useful citizens.

"In choosing books for our foreign collections there are certain kinds that we try always to include: dictionaries, of course; a Bible, which is always attainable; a New Testament with the foreign and English text in parallel columns, which may be had in some of the languages mentioned; translations of all the good English and American fiction possible to obtain; and translations or original works on American history and biography; and in fact any books describing America and its institutions. In some of the languages, particularly the Slovenian and Croatian, it is unfortunately almost impossible to obtain anything on these subjects. After we have provided for these, we get a miscellaneous assortment, including travel, popular science, and, of course, a rather large proportion of fiction, getting illustrated editions when possible.

"The reading room should be supplied with periodicals in each foreign language represented in the books. We try to have at least two in each language, and the back numbers of these periodicals are circulated in the same way as are those in our own language. In order to supplement the very limited number of books in America and its institutions, it would be desirable to have a series of talks on these and kindred subjects for the people of each nationality in their own language. I cannot see that in the use of English books the mining community differs from any other, unless the percentage of fiction drawn may be a little lower than the average.

"In a mining town, as in all others, the co-operation of libraries and schools is most important. The library may be a very important factor, however, in supplementing the work which the schools have begun. In Calumet (and I am sure it is the same throughout the Michigan mining region) we have no child labor problem, and the truancy laws are strictly enforced. Still there are large numbers of boys and girls who leave school as soon as they are allowed to do so, and after a few years they regret their wasted opportunities and try to add to their very limited education. These employ private tutors, enter the night school or Y. M. C. A. classes, or take up some of the many courses offered by correspondence schools. To all these, and especially the latter class, the library may be of

vast service in helping them to fit themselves for their active duties as citizens of our commonwealth."

The report of the committee on resolutions was presented by the chairman, Mr. Koch, as follows:

"Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Michigan Library Association be extended to the local committee for the varied entertainment provided during this session; to the Detroit Public Library Commission for its kind hospitality; and to Mr. C. M. Burton for the thoughtfulness in opening his library to the members of the association.

"Resolved, That the Michigan Library Association approves most heartily the suggestion of the state librarian in regard to the issue of a quarterly bulletin devoted to the library interests of the state, to be printed at the expense of the state board of library commissioners. The committee would recommend that the project be referred to the executive officers of the association, who shall make such arrangements with the board of library commissioners in regard to the editing and publishing of such bulletins as they may deem fit.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Library Section of the Michigan State Teachers' Association merits the hearty support and active co-operation of the librarians of the state and that all who can possibly do so should attend the meeting at Battle Creek next October.

"Since the last meeting of the association the library movement has lost a staunch friend in the death of Mr. John Patton, of Grand Rapids, a man of sterling character, of genial temperament and a tireless worker. The Grand Rapids Public Library in his death has sustained a loss almost irreparable. But we feel the loss is not all theirs, for the influence of one who was so nearly ideal as a trustee and who gave so generously of his time and interest, extended beyond the immediate field of his professional activities. And in extending our sympathies to Grand Rapids Public Library we would voice the sense of our own loss.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we put upon the records of this association the expression of our appreciation of his worth and our sorrow at his death and our sympathy with his friends; and be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his immediate family."

In regard to the districting of the state with reference to the holding of sectional meetings and round table discussions, the committee did not feel that it was sufficiently well informed on the plans of the state board of library commissioners to make any report, and it was thought best to leave this matter to the judgment of the executive committee.

The nominating committee, through its chairman, presented the following names: for president, Miss G. M. Walton, librarian, State Normal College, Ypsilanti; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Annie McDonnell, Bay City Public Library; 2d vice-president, Miss Annie A. Polard, Ryerson Public Library, Grand Rapids; secretary, Miss Katherine G. Ling, Detroit Public Library; treasurer, Miss Nina K. Preston, Hall-Fowler Memorial Library, Ionia, Mich.

The place of meeting for the 18th annual convention was discussed, but as no decision was arrived at it was referred to the executive committee.

The meetings adjourned, having had more than 230 in attendance.

KATHERINE G. LING, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

By arrangement of a committee of the New York Library Association 28 round table meetings were held in the state from April 25 to June 17, 1907. One was in the month of April, 22 were in May, and five in June. Two districts, centering at Glens Falls and Plattsburg, held meetings where there were none last year. But this gain was offset by leaving out Port Henry, Malone and Syracuse. In the central part of the state several changes of districts were made with the purpose of reaching new neighborhoods. The number of libraries represented at any one meeting ranged from two to 18; the number of persons from six to 35. An attendance of 125 was secured at one evening session to which the public were invited. Where only two libraries were reported, 10 persons were present and the meeting, though held on a stormy day, was considered well worth while. The total attendance was 207 libraries and 453 persons. Visitors from outside the district were counted among the persons, but their libraries were not counted. The average was 7 2/3 libraries or 16 persons at each meeting.

The following table shows the place and date of each meeting, with the number of libraries and persons in attendance and the visitor's name:

New York Library Round Table Meetings, 1907

| Place. | Date. | Libs. | Per- sons. | Visitor. |
|------------------|---------|-------|---------------|--|
| Albany..... | June 17 | 15 | 22 | Miss Corinne Bacon |
| Troy..... | May 1 | 9 | 12 | " |
| Chatham..... | June 8 | 5 | 15 | " |
| Glens Falls..... | " 3 | 4 | 11 | W. R. Eastman |
| Johnstown..... | May 16 | 7 | 13 | A. L. Peck |
| Utica..... | " 7 | 14 | 35 | Mrs. S. C. Fairchild (Miss C. M. Under- hill Miss E. J. Hawkins |
| Watertown.... | " 15 | 10 | 26 | " |
| Plattsburg..... | " 10 | 4 | 17 | A. L. Peck |
| Sidney..... | " 15 | 4 | 9 | W. R. Eastman |
| Norwich..... | " 16 | 8 | 14 | " |
| Dryden..... | Apr. 25 | 6 | 6 | " |
| Montour Falls.. | May 18 | 5 | 20 | A. Wynkoop |
| Hornell..... | " 16 | 8 | 19 | " |
| Friendship..... | " 23 | 8 | 28 | W. R. Eastman |
| Dunkirk..... | " 24 | 8 | 13 | " |
| Auburn..... | " 14 | 7 | 15 | A. Wynkoop |
| Geneva..... | " 9 | 4 | 10 | " |
| Canandaigua.. | " 10 | 2 | 10 | " |
| Rochester..... | " 11 | 10 | 13 | " |
| Buffalo..... | " 11 | 18 | 24 | Miss E. M. Chandler |
| Middletown.... | " 17 | 8 | 16 | Miss T. Hitchler |
| Newburg..... | " 18 | 7 | 12 | H. W. Fison |
| Kingston..... | " 17 | 4 | 10 | " |
| Irvington..... | " 15 | 8 | 12 | Miss T. Hitchler |
| Mt. Vernon.... | " 9 | 8 | 15 | W. R. Eastman |
| Richmond Hill. | " 18 | 4 | 6 | Miss J. F. Hume |
| Bridgehampton | June 10 | 5 | 25 | Miss J. A. Rathbone |
| Southold..... | " 7 | 7 | 25 | A. W. Wynkoop |
| Total, 28 m't'gs | | 207 | 453 | |

These figures show a slight gain over those of last year, amounting to 13 additional li-

barians and 51 persons, while the number of meetings was one less. The local interest at each place of meeting is clearly growing. At about one-half of the meetings there were two sessions of two hours each, held in the morning and afternoon, with lunch between. Other meetings were in the afternoon only. The informal character of the gatherings was maintained throughout.

As in former years a visitor was named for each meeting by the state committee. The Brooklyn, Queens, Borough and Utica libraries, as well as the state library at Albany, were of great assistance in this service.

The following topics were selected for discussion from a printed list offered to the libraries in advance:

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| How to select books..... | 17 | times |
| Where to buy books and how..... | 13 | " |
| Recent books..... | 8 | " |
| How to duplicate..... | 1 | " |
| Reference books most used..... | 11 | " |
| What not to bind..... | 4 | " |
| Description of books on catalog cards..... | 4 | " |
| Printed or card catalogs..... | 2 | " |
| Special subject lists and bulletins..... | 2 | " |
| Mending books..... | 8 | " |
| Charging by cards..... | 1 | " |
| More than one book to a borrower..... | 6 | " |
| Rural delivery of books..... | 1 | " |
| Circulation of magazines..... | 6 | " |
| Fines and penalties..... | 6 | " |
| Work with schools..... | 5 | " |
| Children in the library..... | 5 | " |
| Subject indexes..... | 2 | " |
| Library of Congress cards..... | 1 | " |
| Simple methods..... | 5 | " |
| Good and bad picture books..... | 1 | " |
| Binding..... | 1 | " |
| Lists in newspapers..... | 1 | " |
| Disinfectants..... | 2 | " |

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, Carnegie Library, Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary: Dr. Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

Treasurer: J. Frank Wilkes, trustee Carnegie Library, Charlotte, N. C.

During the meeting of the American Library Association, the North Carolina Library Association held its third annual meeting in the city of Asheville; 22 members from the state and from South Carolina were present, and a number of members from the local library were in attendance. Several short sessions were held, the first on May 24. The meetings were significant in that several reports of new libraries were presented and that several librarians from South Carolina, who now have no state association, were present and suggestions were made relative to a more definite organization of libraries in that state. It was the pleasure of the association to have with it at one of its meetings Miss Lutie E. Stearns and Mr. A. H. Hopkins, both of whom had been very pleasantly connected with it formerly.

Greensboro was chosen as the place for the next annual meeting. The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Annie Smith Ross; 1st vice-president, Miss Annie F. Petty;

2d vice-president, Mrs. Solomon Weil; secretary, Dr. Louis R. Wilson; treasurer, Mr. J. Frank Wilkes.

Louis R. Wilson, Secretary.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: T. C. Elliot, Public Library, Walla Walla.

Secretary: Miss Pearl McDonnell, University of Washington Library, Seattle.

Treasurer: Miss Josephine Holgate, State Library, Olympia.

The 3d annual meeting of the Washington Library Association was held at Olympia, June 4 and 5, 1907. About 40 members were present, representing 12 libraries of the state.

The program for the two days' sessions was as follows:

June 4, 2 p.m.: Business session, with reports of officers; "Story telling and books for little ones," Miss Blanchard, Seattle Public Library.

June 5, 9 a.m., "Book reviewing in the Seattle Public Library," Miss Gardner, Seattle; "Club work and the Public Library," Mrs. J. M. Hitt, Olympia Women's Club; "Book buying and use of Library of Congress cards," Miss Switzer, Bellingham; "Library outlook," W. E. Henry, University Library, Seattle.

June 5, 1.30 p.m.: "What to do with old books," J. M. Hitt, State Library; "Report on traveling library work," reports of committees.

The first day's session was spent mostly in business and adjourned early to visit various points of interest. Olympia being one of the oldest settlements in the state, has many houses and points of historical value. In the evening Mr. W. E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, delivered a lecture on "Significance of the public library." At the close of the lecture, a reception was given the association by the women's club of Olympia and the state library staff.

One of the most interesting features of the program was Miss Blanchard's "Story telling and books for little ones." After a brief discussion of the best books and best editions, about 20 children were told stories which proved fully as interesting to the members.

The question box brought forth many interesting discussions on order in the library; work of the libraries for the high school; juvenile books; circulation of periodicals; state library law; disposal of the Sunday newspaper comic section. On the last topic Mr. Smith summed up as follows: The library deals with children who do not happen to have the best of homes or the most careful nurture, so must remain on the safe side and refuse to have anything on view in the children's rooms but the very best of literature. The most weighty reason against comic supplements is that from them children are insensibly drawing their ideas of art, humor and life. For children to become infatuated with their gayly painted vulgarity is to destroy all their mental appreciation or taste for

beauty, in the cultivation of which lies their future moral redemption. Familiarity with what is sordid will be fatal, and it is only by appealing to the love of beauty inherent in every human soul that we can hope for the salvation of the race. Portraying all the human relations in these absurd ways has a tendency to cheapen the genuine and real relations of life. Racial prejudice is cultivated in the serving up of the foreigners, the colored race and the Jew and others in various grotesque attitudes. In every way the child mind is perverted and demoralized. The Seattle Public Library does not let the comic section come into view and has not done so for years. It was one of the first to make the move in this direction when 12 years ago it excluded the *New York World* and *New York Herald*, on account of the "yellow kid" monstrosities that had begun at that time.

Officers for 1907-'08 were elected as follows: president, Mr. T. C. Elliot, Walla Walla; 1st vice-president, Miss Grace Switzer, Bellingham; 2d vice-president, Rev. J. M. Allyn, Spokane; secretary, Miss Pearl McDonnell, University of Washington, Seattle; treasurer, Miss Josephine Holgate, State Library, Olympia.

The association passed a resolution of regret that Mr. C. W. Smith, the retiring president, librarian of Seattle Public Library, has resigned and is to leave the library profession. The Seattle Public Library has become a large institution of thousands of volumes housed in a fine Carnegie building through the uniring efforts and efficient management of Mr. Smith.

The next annual meeting will be held at Spokane, Wash., just preceding the American Library Association conference, in order that members may attend both meetings.

PEARL McDONNELL, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs

NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The third annual institute of the Library Workers of Northwestern Pennsylvania was held at Warren, June 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Warren Public Library.

Miss Alice Hazletine, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, presided. There were a number of new members enrolled this year, and a pleasant feature of the meeting was the presence, at each session, of several trustees of the Warren library. Mrs. W. H. Filler, a member of the board, opened the first session with an address of welcome; she was followed by Miss Charlotte Evans, of Erie, who read an excellent article on "Government documents for small libraries."

Miss Waterman, of Titusville, was next asked to give a brief outline of the origin of the little organization, for the benefit of the members who had joined this year.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Franklin, followed with

a talk on "Work with clubs," supplemented by Miss Eleanor Carver, of Sharon, who described the interesting club work done by the library in her town.

At the evening session Miss Sherman, of Bradford, read an article on "Work with children in small libraries," followed by the subject, "How to select books," which was discussed by Miss Wilson, of Edinboro, who presented the view taken from the side of the State Normal School, and Miss Leete, of North East, and Miss Rupp, of Oil City, who represented the public library standpoint.

Mr. MacGowan, superintendent of the Warren public schools, then displayed some beautiful stereopticon views of Alaska and the Yellowstone Park.

The next day's morning session was partly devoted to business and partly to pleasure. Committees reported that the invitation from Bradford for the institute next year was accepted, and nominated Miss Lucy Waterman for chairman and Miss Sherman, of Bradford, for secretary. They were unanimously elected.

Miss McKinney, of Grove City College, read an interesting article on "College work and the library"; next followed a round table discussion, led by Miss Weiss, of Warren, on "When to break rules," and Mr. MacGowan on "Co-operation with schools." After this came an automobile trip through the lovely country about the town, with its vistas of rolling hills and winding rivers, through the densely wooded country roads. A luncheon at the country club was given the visiting library workers by the president of the library board of trustees, after which, with cordial thanks, the visitors departed. At this meeting they welcomed Miss Helen Price, of the state library commission, and listened to a short talk by her on the duties of the commission, defining her own work especially, and expressing her desire to be of service to librarians throughout the state.

MARY C. BROOKS, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Commencement exercises were held in the auditorium of the institute on June 6. The library school graduates were: Florence Benton Custer, Madge Estelle Heacock, Helen Hill, Ella Sprague Hitchcock, Katharine Eleanor Hunt, Caroline Hermine Lauman, Jean Baker Martin, Nella Martin, Edmonia Marian Miracle, Lily Moore, Katharine Whipple Strong.

Mrs. S. C. Fairchild gave two lectures to the students in May. Her first lecture was on the American Library Association presidents, and was illustrated with lantern pictures. The second was on "The librarian's reading." On May 21 an informal reception was held in the class-room for Mrs. Fairchild

and Miss Price, library organizer of the Pennsylvania Library Commission.

Mr. Joseph F. Daniels, librarian of the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., visited the school May 16, and spoke to the class on the "Personality of the librarian."

The out-of-town visits this year included the libraries of Washington and Baltimore, and later those of Trenton, Princeton, and Bryn Mawr.

Alice B. Kroeger, *Director.*

MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

A second annual course of instruction in library methods for teachers, given under the direction of the state board of library commissioners, was opened on June 24 in the summer normal schools of Michigan, to continue until August 2. The course is given in three normal schools, the work in each school being in charge of an instructor appointed by the board. At each course there will be special lectures by Miss Ida Mendenhall, on "Children's books and reading"; Miss Ethel R. Sawyer and Miss Grace E. Salisbury, on "Reference books." Material for the course is provided at each school, including a working library of 300 volumes, chiefly children's books. Credit in the various normal schools will be given to the students who elect to take this course and complete it satisfactorily.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER SCHOOL

The summer session opened on June 5 with an enrollment of 40. The greater part of the students of course are from libraries in New York state, though Texas, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Tennessee are represented. This is the largest attendance that we have ever had at a summer session and seems to justify beyond a doubt the change in policy from the massing of instruction in one subject each year, as has been done in the past three or four years, to the general course of study.

COMMENCEMENT

Simple and informal commencement exercises were held on June 28. The director and vice-director addressed the school briefly and the degree of B.L.S. was conferred upon 13 graduates as follows:

Bailey, Louis Jonathan, Ontario, N. Y., B.S., University of Rochester, 1905.

Brown, Mary Gilbert, Elmira, N. Y., B.A., Elmira College, 1895.

Coulter, Edith Margaret, Salinas, Cal., B.A., Stanford University, 1905.

Dinsmoor, Kate Elizabeth, Lawrence, Kan., B.A., University of Kansas, 1903.

Donnelly, June Richardson, Cincinnati, O., B.S., University of Cincinnati, 1895.

Harron, Mrs. Julia (Scofield), Penn Yan, N. Y., B.A., Vassar College, 1897.

Hirshberg, Herbert Simon, Brookline, Mass., B.A., Harvard University, 1900.

Kildal, Arne, Christiania, Norway, Ph.B., University of Christiania, 1904.

Lewis, George Lothrop, Gorham, Me., B.A., Bowdoin College, 1901; M.A., Bowdoin College, 1903.

Merritt, Louisa Flanders, Malone, N. Y., B.A., Cornell University, 1904.

Nerney, May Childs, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Cornell University, 1902.

Steffa, Julia, Pomona, Cal., B.S., Pomona College, 1900.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Vice-director.*

WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During May the library school students listened with pleasure and profit to the lectures of Miss Harriet E. Hassler, of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, on library work for children. Miss Hassler's thorough training and varied experience in the libraries of Pratt Institute, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Portland have intensified and rendered most practical her natural enthusiasm in this important field of work. In addition to the Winona course Miss Hassler has spent some time in the Public Library Commission office compiling lists of stories to be read aloud, and revising other lists for general distribution to the libraries of the state.

Weekly observation visits have been made to various libraries selected to illustrate different phases of development and methods. Alexandria and Elwood; under the competent librarianship of Miss Peters and Miss McCollough, afforded opportunity for study of technical methods, work with clubs and schools. At Alexandria the members of the library board invited the class to luncheon, and at Elwood a reception at the library club room enabled the students to meet the library board. The visit to Indiana University gave the library class an opportunity to study the scholarly library designed to meet the needs of special departments in reference and research. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins invited the class to luncheon at the new students' building reception rooms, after which Mr. Jenkins, the librarian, gave an interesting illustrated address on the library building, in process of construction, and this was followed by a visit to the new building.

Of last year's class the following are in library positions: Almond, Nina E., cataloging department, Library of Indiana University.

Carr, Zada, librarian Public Library, Earl Park.

Clelland, Ethel, cataloger in legislative reference department, Indiana State Library.

Cox, Agnes L., assistant in Krauth Memorial Library, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia.

Griffith, Alice, assistant, Public Library, Indianapolis.

Henley, Lillian E., acting librarian, Public Library, Shelbyville.

Jayne, Nannie W., librarian, Winona Technical Institute.

Lengley, Edna, assistant, Public Library, South Bend.
 Madsen, Jessie, librarian, Public Library, Piqua, Ohio.
 Reese, Rena, instructor, Winona Technical Institute Library School.
 Smith, Martha Grace, assistant, Public Library, Fort Wayne.
 Trimble, Edith, librarian, Public Library, Kokomo.

MERICA HOAGLAND, *Director.*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

CLOSING EXERCISES

The third year of the school was brought to a pleasant close on Saturday morning, June 8, at which time the faculty, as many of the graduates as could come, and the class of '07 met together at the school. The exercises were presided over by Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of the university. After opening remarks, the president introduced the dean, Mr. Brett, who gave a short résumé of what the school and its graduates had accomplished these three years. Formal announcement of the appointment of Miss Whittlesey for director was then made, to which Miss Whittlesey responded, adding some words addressed to the class of 1907. After the certificates were presented a buffet luncheon was served.

FACULTY NOTES

Miss Adelaide F. Evans, instructor in library records and supervisor of technical practice work done by the students for the East Branch, has arranged to spend several weeks of the summer vacation working in Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, especially along the lines of her courses of instruction at Western Reserve Library School.

Miss Bertha Barden, '07, has been engaged for the coming year as assistant to Miss Whittlesey in her instruction work in cataloging and classification.

The faculty of the school was represented at the A. L. A. conference at Asheville by the dean, the director, Miss Eastman and Miss Power. They were reinforced by the presence of five graduates — Miss Miller, Miss Stearns, Miss Wilson, '05; Mrs. Hobart and Miss Dissette, '06, who arranged for a Western Reserve dinner on Monday evening, May 27. This was not only pleasant but memorable as the first of its kind in the annals of the school, and as making a precedent to be followed in future conferences.

POSITIONS

Miss Edna I. Allyn, '05, who has held the position of librarian of Brooklyn sub-branch, Cleveland, has recently left to accept the position of librarian of the Association Library of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. Carl P. P. Vitz, '05, New York State Library School, '07, has been appointed assistant librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library.

Judging from the many inquiries the demand for people to do special work during the summer is steadily increasing, so that the school has been unable to meet all these requests. Several of this year's class are engaged in such work—three at Hatch Library, Western Reserve University; Miss Foglesong, '05, and Miss Stocker, special '06, are reorganizing the library of the Union Biblical Seminary (3000 volumes), Dayton, Ohio.

Regular appointments for the members of the class of '07 are as follows: Miss Bertha Rickenbrode Barden, assistant, Western Reserve Library School, Cleveland; Miss Nina Carolyn Brotherton, assistant, children's work, Cleveland Public Library; Miss Agnes Thornhill Burns, assistant, children's work, Cleveland Public Library; Miss Mary Lillian Ely, assistant, Dayton Public Library; Miss Alice Marian Flagler, assistant, Cleveland Public Library; Miss Theodosia Estelle Hamilton, librarian, Simpson College Library, Indianola, Iowa; Miss Ethel Marjorie Knapp, assistant, Cleveland Public Library; Miss Nellie May Luehrs, assistant, Cleveland Public Library; Miss Mildred Florence Parsons, assistant, Cleveland Public Library; Miss Marguerite Burnet Resor, assistant cataloger, University of Cincinnati Library; Miss Emeretta G. Root, assistant, District of Columbia Public Library; Miss Louise Catherine Sadlier, assistant, Hatch Library, Western Reserve University.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY, *Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

PERSONAL NOTES

Jessie F. Ogden, '06, is order clerk in the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Marjorie Graves, B.L.S. '02, was married April 9 to Mr. Ralph D. Walton, of Okaloosa, Ia.

Ada Patton, B.L.S. '02, has been appointed cataloger in the Carnegie Library of Charles City, Ia.

Helen T. Kennedy, B.L.S. '03, is now organizing the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library.

Mrs. Marietta Street Price, B.L.S. '03, is organizing the St. Charles (Ill.) Public School Library.

Edna A. Hester, '05, librarian of the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale, has been granted leave of absence for next year for further study.

Helen A. Bagley, '06, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library.

Elizabeth Forrest, B.L.S. '06, is organizing the Eagle Grove (Ia.) Public Library, acting as assistant state organizer during the summer.

Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, B.L.S. '06, who has been document cataloger in the Washington State Library at Olympia since last August, has received an appointment with the Oregon Library Commission to work with schools and institutes.

Reviews

AYRES, Samuel Gardiner. *Jesus Christ our Lord: an English bibliography of Christology*, comprising over 5000 titles, annotated and classified. New York, Armstrong, 1906 [1907.] 502 p. O.

A revision and expansion of the list on Christology which was contributed by the author in 1891-92 to the Crooks and Hurst Methodology. It is undoubtedly the most comprehensive list on the subject, covering as it does a period of about 350 years from 1573-1906, and including such writings of all nationalities as have been translated into English. To the list of books under each subject is prefixed a brief statement defining the meaning and scope of the heading as employed by the author, or briefly tracing the various phases under which a historic doctrine has appeared. One must regret that the annotations have not been more frequent, but their place has been partially supplied by a list of recommendations which precedes the main list under each heading. Mr. Ayres is librarian of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. L.

SEVERANCE, Henry Ormal, *comp.* A guide to the current periodicals of the United States and Canada, 1907. Ann Arbor, Mich., George Wahr, 1907. 330 p. O.

The need of some such work as this has long been recognized by librarians and others who are called on for information on varied subjects. Heretofore, aside from the newspaper annuals, which cover a different field, the only sources of information regarding American periodicals, society publications and transactions have been such lists as the co-operative "List of serials," prepared by the Chicago libraries; the Boston Public Library's "List of periodicals, newspapers, transactions, etc.," or the eight-year-old list of "Publications of societies—none of which are altogether satisfactory for brief and frequent reference. Mr. Severance's "Guide" therefore fills a distinct gap, and will be welcomed as a useful tool. It is to be hoped that, as he indicates in his preface, it may be continued as an annual publication, revised each year and kept up to date. This is essential to its continued usefulness, for the literature with which it deals is constantly variable, and in its record accuracy is only compatible with constant revision. The present volume, indeed, calls for considerable correction, and the reviewer would urge all who use it to follow the compiler's suggestion and send to him note of changes, errors, or titles not included, so that by co-operation a new edition more thoroughly accurate may be ensured.

In its style and arrangement the "Guide" is thoroughly practical. There are two divisions—an alphabetical list and a classified

list. The former, which is the main entry record, is alphabetical by first word of title, or by name of society in the case of transactions and similar publications. Besides name of publication there is given date of first issue, frequency of issue (as weekly, monthly, quarterly, etc.), publishers' name and address, and subscription price. In the second division brief titles are arranged alphabetically under class headings. It has been the aim to make the list as comprehensive as possible, and the lines of exclusion are not rigidly drawn—so that some titles (such as the "Tribune index," "Foolish almanac," etc.) are given that seem rather outside the field; but this is a yielding in the right direction. On the other hand, there are omissions less easily accounted for. Thus, the *Book of the Royal Blue* is given, while the *Four-track News* does not appear; the "Girls Friendly Kalendar" (which is not a periodical, but a wall calendar) is listed, but there are no entries for the *Girls Friendly Magazine* (monthly), or the Girls Friendly Society's *Associate's Record* (monthly); several more or less familiar religious periodicals are lacking; and among the library periodicals, *Book-buyer*, *Literary Life* and *Literary Collector* are recorded, though these have all been discontinued for some time. The monthly bulletins of libraries and library commissions are included, to some extent; but it is not easy to see on what principle selection has been made, for the Salem, Springfield and other well-known bulletins are conspicuous by their absence and others which are little more than leaflets are given. It is also curious to note that the Cincinnati Public Library's "Annual list of books added" is included, though the similar list of the Boston Public Library does not appear. The whole division of library publications needs a thorough revision and systematization. A somewhat cursory examination reveals numerous errors, typographical and otherwise. Thus the Pasadena Public Library *Bulletin* appears under P as published by the University Press of Sewanee, Tenn.; it has also another main entry in the M's, under "Monthly bulletin." In capitalization the usual library practice is followed, but the use of lower case seems carried too far when "America" appears *sans* capitals; and we confess to a slight repugnance to "baptist" and "methodist." A useful addition to the classified list would be indication of periodicals in other than the English language—as French, German, Swedish, and so on. There are many titles of such periodicals, but they appear only in alphabetic order in the main list and under various subject headings; a grouping under nationality would be extremely useful to the librarian who wishes, for instance, to supply newspapers or magazines for Polish, Italian or other foreign population. These criticisms are specific, but they are made with cordial recognition of the usefulness of the "Guide" and of the labor that

has gone to its preparation; and with the hope that they may be of service in improving it and making it a permanency.

SHARP, Katharine L. Illinois libraries. part 2: Public libraries (excepting Chicago). (University of Illinois studies, vol. 2, no. 3, January, 1907.) Urbana, University of Illinois, 1907. 148 p. O.

The first part of Miss Sharp's valuable monograph was published about a year ago (reviewed L. J., Jan., 1907, p. 37). It was devoted to a general survey of the Illinois library field, legislation, conditions, etc. The present volume is a series of historical sketches of the public libraries now existing in the state, arranged alphabetically under place, with cross references from special names. The sketches are compact, very few exceeding a page in length, but they present a large amount of historical and descriptive information. A third part of the work, devoted to historical sketches of college, school and special libraries, Chicago libraries, illustrations of buildings and a list of Illinois library publications, still remains unpublished, the manuscript being available for consultation at the Illinois State Library School. The two parts already issued, however, form an important contribution to library history, and set a standard that it is hoped may be reached for other states. An interesting and useful feature of the present record is the tabulated list of "Obsolete public libraries in Illinois." The work as a whole is a fitting crown to Miss Sharp's long service in behalf of library development in Illinois.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

ABERDEEN PUBLIC LIBRARY. Special report on indicators, open access, and other methods of lending library work. Aberdeen, 1907. 30 p. O.

This report was prepared for consideration of a possible change in the methods of the Aberdeen library's lending department. It reviews the practice of British and American libraries as regards indicator systems, open access, and "safeguarded open access." The compiler seems personally to favor the indicator system used by the library, and the report concludes after much detail with the opinion that "so far as indicator systems are concerned, the Aberdeen system is for borrowers the best and most efficient in use in library work." Appended are extended tables summarizing British and American practice; it is curious that the selection of American libraries does not include any of the branches of the New York, Brooklyn, Cleveland or Pittsburgh public libraries, which would particularly illustrate free access methods.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS. Transactions, ninth annual meeting, held at Boston, Mass., June 4-5, 1906. (*In Medical Library and Historical Journal*, March, 1907. p. 37-60.)

Bulletin de l'Association des Bibliothécaires Français for May-June (no. 3) contains M. Oursel's report on the condition of municipal libraries, presented to the association at its April meeting. He recommends a graded classification for municipal librarians, with promotion from one class to the next, and makes suggestions regarding appointment of librarians by mayors, and a more equitable system of taxation for library maintenance. There is a proposed scheme for a new graded classified service for university libraries, presented by M. Fécamp; and a report of the proceedings of the general meeting held April 7.

For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger, the new Norwegian library journal, in its second number, contains among other things the continuation of Mr. Fischer's interesting article on Norwegian public libraries; a second installment of Mr. Rolfsen's review of the excellent work done by the central board of school libraries; and an article on school libraries in foreign countries, by Mr. A. S. Steenberg, of Horsens. Some suggestions made by Mr. Nyhuus, of the Public Library of Christiania, with regard to the possibility of establishing a Norwegian library school, are politely referred to Utopia by Mr. Fischer, one of the editors.

GAYLEY, C. M. An account of the proceedings of the International Congress for the Reproduction of Manuscripts, Liège, Aug. 21-23, 1905. (*In Report of Commissioner of Education, 1905, v. 1. p. 131-142.*)

An extended report, with text of resolutions, etc., of the meeting which was more briefly reported in L. J., 30:929 (December, 1905).

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE. Bulletin, année 1907, fasc. 1-3. Bruxelles, 1907. 104 p.

Besides an extended illustrated report of the organization and development of the Institut, with a chronological record of the chief incidents connected therewith, there is an article on "A new form of book (le livre microphotographique)," by Robert Goldschmidt and Paul Otlet. The desiderata in bookmaking are set forth as: lightness, small size, uniform dimensions, durable material, moderate price, ease of preservation, convenience of use, and adaptability to continuous production. Photography is believed to offer the means of obtaining these advantages. Briefly the "microphotographic book" is to consist of microscopic photographs of text or manuscript,

which for reading purposes are submitted to a magnifying process, following out the idea of the cinemetograph. It is estimated that by sufficiently reducing the photograph, 72 pages of text could be reproduced to cover one catalog card of standard size. Various devices for the magnifying apparatus are considered practicable, among them "a very simple apparatus, lighted by an electric lamp and furnished with magnifying glasses," which can be operated by the reader so as to bring the microphotographic pages successively into range of vision. This scheme, it is stated, was presented to the Congrès International de Documentation Photographique, at Marseilles last October, which passed a resolution inviting specialists to co-operate with the Institut in the solution of this problem.

Library Assistant for June has short articles on "Branch libraries," by H. G. Surteties; "Delivery stations," by W. C. Berwick Sayers; and "A public library book extension service," by S. J. Redgrave. It contains the 12th annual report of the Library Assistants' Association, recording a membership of 321, the organization of two branches (Yorkshire and Leeds, respectively), and interesting and well attended meetings.

Library Association Record for May has a short practical paper on "Lighting, heating and ventilating of libraries," by A. J. Philip; considerations on "The *raison d'être* of library lectures," by Charles F. Newcombe, which contains some excellent suggestions; and an outline of "A brief alphabetizing number," for small libraries, by James S. Stewart, who regards the Cutter, Brown and Jast author-mark schemes as too minute for small library use. There is a report of the conference on net books, held Feb. 27. In the June number announcement is made of a department of "Current views," to contain "comments on passing events affecting libraries or of interest to those concerned in library work." This is evidently the result of recent criticisms of both the L. A. U. K. and the *Record*. Half a dozen such comments are given, among them notice that the Association has decided to form a "press gang" to reply to attacks on libraries appearing in the public press. The articles in this number are: "The library of the Library Association," by E. Wyndham Hulme; "The Thomas Greenwood library for librarians at Manchester," by W. E. A. Axon; "Dewey expanded," by H. V. Hopwood.

Library World and Book Selector for June has short articles: "To popularize reference libraries," by Arthur J. Hawkes; and "Un-frequented paths in classification," by Manor G. North. There is a brief rejoinder and a number of communications elicited by the article on "Women in libraries" in the April issue.

The Very Small Library Magazine is a

little eight-page monthly (50 c. per year) established last October by Charles Carroll Brooks, 149 Third avenue, New York City, and published in the interests of its founder's system of small libraries. It is intended to place these, under the charge of volunteer librarians, in small hamlets in every county in every state. There are now seven such libraries, the first having been founded with 38 books in Silver Grove, near Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; the others are in Annville, Westchester county, N. Y.; Continentalville Valley, Putnam county, N. Y.; Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York; Putnam Valley, Oregon county, N. Y.; Ponca, Newton county, Ark.; Level Green, Rockcastle county, Ky. In his magazine Mr. Brooks appeals for help and for books; he asks for books discarded by public libraries, and for information from librarians as to where and how they may be obtained.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen for June contains comment on an unknown manuscript of the so-called "Biblia pauperum," by J. Lutz; and notes on the materials for the history of printing at Constantinople, by Victor Chauvin. The department of reviews is unusually full.

LOCAL

Atlanta (Ga.) University L. The library issues the first number of a *Bulletin*, for May, 1907. Besides a finding list of accessions it contains reports of the library and its various departments, and note of the Colored Public Library of Savannah, Ga. Miss Lane, the librarian, reports—for the school year September, 1906, to May, 1907—additions of 469 v., making a total of 12,789, and a circulation of 3045 v. during the seven months. There is also a sketch of the history of the library, which was established in its present \$25,000 Carnegie building in January, 1906. There is a travelling library department, which is intended to reach the schools taught by graduates of the university and supply them with books suited to their needs; and there is a "picture room," in which art exhibits are arranged.

Bradford, Pa. Carnegie P. L. (17th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1907.) Added 1321; total 12,329. Issued, home use 81,260 (fict. .6294 per cent.; juv. fict. .1852 per cent.) New registration 827; total registration 9735. Receipts \$7455.63; expenses \$5009.16 (books \$1423.92, periodicals \$167.65, binding \$261.39, salaries \$2008.35, light and fuel \$311.49.)

There is a slight increase in circulation, but the greatest growth has been in the reference department.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) F. P. L. (23d and 24th rpts.—two years ending Jan. 1, 1906.) Added 1341; total 26,397. Issued, home use, 1904, 64,035; 1905, 65,848 (fict. 61.5 per cent.). Cards in force 5029.

This report is largely commemorative of the handsome Carnegie building which was

dedicated on Sept. 12, 1905. An illustration of the building is given, as are the addresses and proceedings at the dedication exercises, and a description of the interior of the building, all making up the trustees' report. The librarian's report is a brief summary of the work of the two years.

Dallas (Tex.) P. L. (6th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1907; in local press.) Added 1532; total 21,532. Issued, home use 79,572. New registration 1791; active cardholders (estimated) 7500.

An additional stack capable of holding 1000 volumes has been placed in the stack room, and a small oak case for 100 volumes in the delivery hall. This small case is kept filled with attractive-looking books from some one class, an entire change being made the first of every month. More books are needed in the children's room, where net additions for the year were only 70 v., as 159 were withdrawn from circulation.

Danville, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (4th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1907; in local press.) Added 616; total 5566. Issued, home use 38,931 (fict. .71 per cent.) New registration 965; total registration 2638.

"The library lends four books a year to each inhabitant, or circulated each year seven times the number of volumes in its collection of books." Sunday opening was in force from October to May, but showed a decrease of 33 per cent. in attendance from the previous year; the chief use made of the library in this way is by children, who come regularly during the week, and it is regretted that so few men avail themselves of the privilege.

East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L. (4th rpt., 1906.) Added 2861; total 22,324. Issued, home use, adult 127,955; juv. 22,039. New registration 1780; total registration 10,525. Receipts \$12,183.64; expenses \$11,036.23.

The title-page gives this as the third annual report, but this is apparently an error. The library reaches a large proportion of the city's 25,000 inhabitants. There are travelling libraries in five fire engine houses and one police station, and books are supplied to many schools, clubs, societies and other bodies. All but three or four of the 128 teachers in the public schools are book borrowers. In the assembly-room 18 organizations have held 52 meetings, with a total attendance of 2373 persons. A local history collection has been started and a beginning has been made toward a collection of state, county, and town histories, maps, etc. A gift of \$20,000 has been accepted from Mr. Carnegie for two branch library buildings, which will be built and ready for use before the end of 1907.

Eliot, Me. William Fogg L. The attractive library building given by the late Dr. John S. H. Fogg, of Boston, as a memorial to his father, was dedicated on May 2. The struc-

ture is built of rubble-stone and is beautifully situated on rising ground in a park of 16 acres, overlooking the Fogg homestead. The entire estate was bequeathed to the town by Dr. Fogg, who also provided that his valuable collection of autographs should be sold to provide funds for erecting a library building, this bequest to become operative on the death of his widow. Two years ago the town came into possession of the property, amounting to nearly \$50,000, of which but \$10,000 was available for building purposes, the balance being devoted to maintenance. The building provides for children's room, reading and delivery rooms, librarian's office, a meeting hall and a stack room with capacity for 16,000 v., all appropriately and artistically equipped. It houses, besides the regular collection, Dr. Fogg's own fine private library, comprising some 2500 volumes devoted to history, and other valuable works. At the dedication exercises the chief address was by Hon. James P. Baxter, of Portland, president of the Maine Historical Society, who spoke on "The history of books and printing and the art of bookmaking."

Fort Worth, Tex. Carnegie P. L. (6th rpt.—year ending March 1, 1907; typewritten copy.) Added 1375; total 15,505 v., 2716 pm. Issued, home use 64,340 (fict. 69.15 per cent.) New registration 1877; total registration 14,979.

Reference use has so increased that overcrowding in this department is now a serious matter, and means for its enlargement must be speedily found. From the children's room books are circulated in four of the city schools, and it is desired that this service should be extended to all schools. More books, however, are greatly needed.

Since this report was written Fort Worth has adopted the commission form of government. Under the new charter the library is provided for by a special tax of .02 mills, which will give it an income of \$6000 next year and will, as the town grows, provide for the future growth of the library.

Furman University, Greenville, S. C. The handsome Carnegie library building was opened to the public on June 5, with simple exercises.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. Hon. John Patton, president of the library board, died of heart failure at his home in Grand Rapids, on May 24, after an illness lasting four months. Mr. Patton's death is a great loss, not only to the library, but to the library interests of the state. Born in Pennsylvania, in 1850, he had been a resident of Grand Rapids since 1878, and soon became prominent in state politics. He served as United States senator from Michigan during 1894. In 1903 he was elected a member of the new board of library commissioners, to which he was re-elected for five years in

April, 1907. On the organization of the new board in 1903, he was elected its president, and was annually re-elected every year since. His interest in the library did not begin, however, with his election as a member of the board. He conducted a correspondence with Mr. Andrew Carnegie which led to the offer from him of \$150,000 for a library building for this city at the same time that Mr. Ryerson made his offer. Mr. Carnegie withdrew to permit Mr. Ryerson to have the honor of erecting the library building for his native city. At the laying of the cornerstone of the Ryerson Public Library building on July 4, 1902, Mr. Patton delivered the principal address. His ideas of the duties and functions of a library trustee were clearly set forth in the paper which he delivered at the meeting of the Michigan Library Association at Battle Creek, in June, 1906, published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, September, 1906.

Lexington (Ky.) P. L. (7th rpt.—year ending Jan. 1, 1907.) Added "nearly 1000"; total "between 22,000 and 24,000 v.;" Issued, home use "nearly 52,000"; 1877 v. were circulated among the schools for supplementary reading. Cards in use 4000.

This is the second report made from the Carnegie building. As may be observed, it is extremely vague in its statistical details and would be improved by more definite statement of facts. It is stated that the debt, which has been a burden for several years, is now paid off, and the way seems clear to greater activity. Attendance at the children's department has largely increased; a story hour, held every Saturday morning, has proved very popular and useful. The story tellers have been mainly teachers from the public and private schools, who have willingly given their services. The colored people's reading room, situated on the first floor, is one of the most pleasant rooms in the building. "But it is used very little"; and it is believed that a colored branch library would be more satisfactory. Sunday opening was begun in June, 1906; the use is small, but slowly increasing.

Medford (Mass.) P. L. (51st rpt., 1906.) Added 2183; total 31,473. Issued, home use 95,718 (fict. 57 per cent.), an increase of 14,796 over the preceding year. Total registration since 1903, 6034.

An analysis of the registration was made according to city wards, which shows interesting inequalities in the extent the library reaches the various sections. From the children's room books were sent to 83 school-rooms, and exchanged every six weeks. Five Sunday-schools receive selections of 100 books each, exchangeable at will.

New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L. (55th rpt., 1906.) Added 4001 (.642 gifts); total 96,290. Issued, home use 116,778 (fict. 64.6 per cent.;

foreign fict. 2.7 per cent.) New cards issued 1773.

A beginning has been made in loaning books to Sunday-school libraries and notices were sent to all school teachers announcing the library's willingness to furnish reading lists for use in school work. A separate children's room is much needed. "A steady demand may be noted for our bulletins, especially that on the cotton industry, which has been circulated widely in this country and abroad."

New Jersey State L. On June 10 the governor signed the bill increasing the salary of the state librarian from \$2000 to \$3000 a year.

New York P. L. On June 26 opening exercises were held for the fourth Carnegie branch library to be established in Staten Island. This, which is situated at Central avenue and Hyatt street, St. George, immediately adjoining the new municipal building, is the largest of the four and, in some respects, the most interesting of all the Carnegie buildings that have been erected by the New York Public Library. It is situated on a steep hillside, with a magnificent view of the bay, and the surrounding grounds, which are somewhat more extensive than usual in the case of a library building, are handsomely terraced and planted with evergreens and flowering shrubs. The building has two main floors, each of which is provided with an entrance on the street level owing to the situation of the building on the side of a hill. The lower floor, which is entered from the side facing the bay through the grounds, is devoted to the department of circulation, the adults being given the west half of the building and the children the east. The children's quarters include a cozy study room. The upper floor is devoted to the general reading room, and arrangements have also been made to use this as a public assembly room in the evenings, if this should be desired. The roof is open to the rafters. The whole building is lighted by electricity and heated by hot water, and is furnished with an automatic electric book lift. Living quarters are provided for the janitor, who will reside in the building, and there are also work rooms, toilet rooms, and retiring and lunch rooms for the staff. Provision has also been made for the storage of a considerable number of books belonging to the travelling library department, which will have its Staten Island branch office in this building. From this department collections of books are sent to schools, associations and clubs of all sorts; it is expected that the establishing of a branch office at Staten Island will facilitate furnishing books to many rural districts on the island which have hitherto been without library service.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The interest in the music collection which was placed in the

reading room April 15 is steadily increasing. During May 319 volumes circulated. The collection covers 350 titles, and contains the piano and vocal scores of 50 operas. With the exception of the opera scores, which are limited to seven days, the music may be kept for one month. In connection with the music department the library has begun a collection of musical literature clipped from musical magazines. No musical magazines are included in the indexes to periodicals, and it is difficult to find satisfactory references about living musicians. It is hoped that the material thus collected will in time be of value and supplement the small amount found in musical dictionaries.

Newburyport (Mass.) P. L. (51st rpt., 1906.) Added 1097; total 42,826. Issued, home use 53,129. Registration 5695. Receipts \$3913.95; expenses \$4163.31.

Separate children's room and reference room are needed.

Ottumwa (Ia.) P. L. (4th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 3018; total 20,808. Issued, home use 73,106 (fict. 59 per cent.), of which 20,449 were circulated through outside agencies; the circulation to children was 29 per cent. New registration 972; total cards in use 7037, "an average of one library cardholder to every three residents." Receipts \$5510.62; expenses \$5307.03 (salaries \$2679.56, books \$1579.16, binding \$493.09, periodicals \$121.25).

"We expect an increased reading of classed books from our rearrangement of fiction. In December the classed books were arranged so as to leave the third shelf from the top vacant all through the stack room. On this shelf the fiction was placed, running from A to Z, under the last name of the author. The books most sought are thus on a line with the eye and in easier reach for both patrons and staff. People are distributed more evenly in the busy hours, all through the stack room, rather than being congested between a few stacks. The new arrangement is conducive to more reading of the classed books arranged above and below the fiction."

The children's room, installed in spacious new quarters, has been increasingly popular. Besides periodicals the reading tables contain puzzle maps and pictures; there are also 12 stereoscopes with over 700 views, among them a set of 100 views illustrating Jane Andrews' "Seven little sisters." "A different set of pictures is put on the tables each week and offers an attraction which draws like a magnet."

The library has 15 sub-stations in outlying districts and public schools; "we expect to work toward department stores and factories largely in the coming year." The organization of a public library in the adjacent town of Eldon is largely due to the influence of the

Ottumwa library and the aid given by Miss Downey, the librarian.

Library instruction to the freshman class of the high school was a feature of the year's work.

The long-needed open shelf room has been nearly completed, and will be opened in the autumn. It will contain about 4000 v., which will be changed from time to time. It is hoped that the increased appropriation granted by the city will permit extension of the library's work, especially in the schools.

Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L. (22d rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1907.) Added 3156; total 30,419. Issued, home use 117,408 (fict. 68.7 per cent.). New registration 3369; cards in use 11,094. Receipts \$19,421; expenses (exclusive of building fund) \$18,616.19.

"During the year the shelf-lists of the entire library have been read, and 366 volumes are now missing. Of these 229 appear to have been lost from the children's room. This number is much larger than it should be, and, of course, indicates that this room needs very close watching. This is, however, the only complete reading of the shelves of the library that has been made since the fire. The result, therefore, shows the losses in a period of nearly five years."

Mr. Winchester's recommendations for increasing the library's efficiency are: "establish branches; try the experiment of a pay collection of popular books in the central library; abolish the age limit in the children's library; publish a monthly bulletin of current additions; publish a graded reading list for children; publish lists of special classes of books, as music, education, silk and other industries; add largely to our literature in foreign languages, placing many of these books in the branches — also foreign periodicals; invite more frequent use of the assembly room; have a loan exhibition of fine arts and other exhibitions, such as material relating to the history of Paterson, these exhibitions to be centered in the assembly room."

Philadelphia F. L. The Thomas Holme branch library building, at Frankford avenue and Hartel street, was formally opened on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 26. On Monday evening, June 24, the Germantown branch library building, at Vernon Park, was opened.

Portland (Ore.) L. Assoc. (43d rpt. — year ending Dec. 27, 1906.) Added 7807; total 60,645. Issued, home use 217,743, of which 46,265 were drawn by children, 13,356 through the stations, and 13,609 through the county schools. New registration 5944; total registration 15,210. Attendance in ref. dept. 33,009.

A businesslike report of steadily growing work. The report covers the first year that the library has occupied its entire building, and it records a general increase of use in every department; the home use was 23 per

cent. larger than the year before. Much of the increase is due to special efforts to bring the resources of the library before the public. "Lists of new books have been published in the daily press, notices of books received mailed to those specially interested, selected lists on specified subjects sent to clubs, business houses, lectures, factories, teachers, etc., and the head of the department has made personal visits to the schools, to the department stores, to the telegraph and messenger offices and similar places where groups of young people could be reached. In an open shelf library, good books are often neglected or forgotten because of the very multitude. For this reason groups of books from time to time have been taken from the shelves and placed where they would be easy of access, and attention called to them by bulletin or list."

An experiment toward an "intermediate department" has been made, in a collection of books of all classes suitable for young people just transferred to the main library from the children's room. When the children are transferred they are met by the head of the circulating department, who explains the arrangement of the room, the use of the catalogs, and introduces them to these special shelves.

The inventory revealed 357 v. missing from the shelves, none of particular value. This brings up the question of closing the shelves to the public, but it is felt that this is undesirable on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, and that free access to the books greatly increases the library's usefulness.

In the reference department 24 lectures were given to entering classes in the high school, with an attendance of 588. A round table for teachers for discussion of library methods was instituted in December, and weekly meetings were held through the winter. Special efforts are made to extend and make more useful the library's collection of technical works, trade catalogs, etc. Exhibits have been held illustrating "Illumination" and "Development of the book." An effort to initiate work for the blind was begun, and later turned over to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

In the children's room the circulation showed an increase of 5600; the story hour has been continued and the annual Christmas exhibit was held. Class room libraries were sent to eight of the city schools, and the sending of these libraries to county schools was continued.

The extension work done in sending books to stations in the county has been organized as a "county department," and the change has proved desirable. The circulation of books from the stations increased from 3955 to 13,358; "the head of the department made 86 visits in all, covering the entire county, visiting every station several times and making

acquaintance with the families living in every section. The volunteer service at the stations has been supplemented as far as possible by these visits when informal talks on books and on reading in general were given whenever opportunity afforded, and by annotated lists distributed with the new books." Special collections for farmers have been prepared, and brought to the attention of the various granges.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The library has just finished its competition for the choice of an architect of its new central building. Out of nine invited competitors Cass Gilbert, of New York, was judged to have submitted the most worthy design, and he was therefore appointed architect by the library board. The competitors were: From New York, Cass Gilbert, Carrere & Hastings, Palmer & Hornbostel, Albert R. Ross; from St. Louis, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Eames & Young, William B. Ittner, T. C. Link, Mauran, Russell & Garden.

The plans for the building were made public on June 18. They provide for a two-story building, with a high basement. There will be a large open court in the interior, providing ample light and ventilation. The stack room will have seven stories, and a capacity of over 200,000 v. The cost of the building is limited to \$1,200,000, of which amount \$500,000 is provided by Mr. Carnegie.

San Diego (Cal.) P. L. In the summary of the library's 1906 report in June L. J. the per cent. of fiction was given as .072. This is an error, and should be corrected to read .63 per cent.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. (34th rpt., 1906.) Added 5980; total 75,720. Issued, home use 410,538 (fict. 69 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.). New cards issued 3364. Receipts \$19,733.07; expenses \$19,726.08 (salaries \$9547.87, books and periodicals \$6362.04, binding \$2053.05, agencies \$524.61).

In the school department there are 7111 v., and the circulation from the school libraries was 107,797; 27 sets of stereoscopic views were also used in 61 schoolrooms. The reference and art department held 14 art exhibitions; it suffers more from overcrowding than any other department. There are five agencies in operation, located in shops, but it is believed that this system has been outgrown in at least one section of the city and should be replaced by a branch under trained supervision. Books are sent to a large number of Sunday-schools, police station, hospital, etc. On 323 vacation cards 1913 v. were issued. By the home delivery service 1446 v. were distributed.

It is intended that a careful examination shall be made of many departments of the library, with a view to withdrawing from the general collection books that have become obsolete. "These books should not be dis-

carded; and I think, upon mature reflection, that they should not be sequestered from the general view or the general access of the public. They should be put in ranges by themselves, open to general access; but these ranges should be plainly labeled "obsolete books," and bear a placard stating that they have been withdrawn from the general stock of books because they are believed to be outdated, and consequently untrustworthy in the light of more recent knowledge."

"Early in the coming year each member of the staff will be asked to make a speciality of some one department of the library, and to become acquainted to as thorough an extent as possible with the bibliography of that department. Of course it cannot be expected that busy members of the staff can become thorough students in any one of the classes of the Dewey classification. Such an expectation would be absurd, even if it were directed toward a college professor. But each member of the staff will be expected to know in a general way the books that are in the library relating to her speciality, and to understand something of the relative value of the books. The best books on each speciality that are not in the library will be looked up; and thus it is hoped deficiencies may be noted and supplied."

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. The library has issued an attractive pamphlet devoted to "Opening of the Seattle Public Library building," and containing proceedings of the dedicatory exercises held Dec. 19, 1906. There are also fine illustrations of the exterior of the building and of the delivery room.

Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906. Added 4604; total 71,532. Issued, home use 160,222, an increase of 16 per cent. over the previous year. Receipts \$38,487.50; expenses \$38,487.50 (salaries \$15,720.20, books \$6316.26, serials \$1996.78, binding \$1566.90, heat \$2278.06, light \$2338).

"The new building is rapidly becoming the home of the library. The people who visit it are getting familiar with the place and with the improved conveniences which it offers. Gradually the little changes which were needed in the building and in the methods of work which it opens for people are becoming established and visitors are feeling the benefit which the place affords."

The catalog department has carried through the important work of arranging and sorting the collection of government documents, which "had been stored for years in several different but all equally inaccessible places. When we moved into our new building the documents were placed on the shelves of the second and third floors of the stack. Tumbled in, would better express the condition. No two books of a set were together, and none of them had been dusted for years. Of this material 2664 volumes have been shelf-listed

and cataloged, exclusive of the agricultural reports, for which we have the cards from that department. The Library of Congress cards have been a great help in this work."

The department of local and family history has been strengthened and its use constantly increases. It is desired to include in this collection a complete set of the official publications of the city and county and the help of citizens is requested to this end.

Trinity College, Hartford, Ct. The library was somewhat damaged on May 22 by fire, which broke out in Seabury Hall, the main dormitory of the college. In all about 450 books were injured, at an estimated cost for replacement of about \$500. The damage done to the building was adjusted at a little over \$1500.

University of Washington L., Seattle. Additions to the library staff were made this year in the appointment of Miss Frances S. C. James as cataloger and Miss Josephine Meissner as assistant. Miss James received her A. B. and M. A. degrees at the University of Wisconsin and had been on the cataloging staff of the Wisconsin State Historical Society for the past six years. Miss Meissner had for the past year been librarian of the Peru (Neb.) Normal School.

Versailles, Ky., Helm Memorial L. The library building, which was completed only a year and a half ago, was completely destroyed by fire on the night of June 12. The library was a gift to the community from the late Miss Margaret Logan, as a memorial to her deceased nephew, Logan Helm. The loss on building is stated as \$16,000, insurance \$10,500; on furniture and books, \$4,000, insurance, \$2,000.

Waterbury, Ct., Silas Bronson L. (37th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1906.) Added 5965; total 69,664. Issued, home use 140,561 (fict. 73.62 per cent.), of which 28,871 were drawn through the school libraries, and 38,220 through the children's room. Receipts \$25,589.79; expenses \$22,098.73.

The gift of \$5000 from the city has made possible extension of the system of school deposit libraries, which now contain 4241 v., distributed through 11 schools. "In order that our increasing knowledge of children's books may be more widely useful, we have begun a reference collection of the best books, which will be available for consultation, not only by teachers, but by mothers who realize the importance of guiding the reading of the little ones under their charge. There is also a special collection of the fairy tales, hero stories, and myths suggested in Bryant's 'How to tell stories to children,' for reading aloud at home, or in the primary grades of the schools."

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. (18th

rpt., 1906.) Added 2378; total 38,156. Issued, home use 103,575 (fict. 66.26 per cent.), of which 39,243 were from the children's room. Total registration 9774. "Many illustrated juvenile books that have proved to be past binding or repairing have been utilized for scrap books, or the pictures mounted on water color paper, and very interesting picture books made; the most successful ones having been made from books illustrated by Caldecott and Kate Greenaway." A story hour was begun in November and continued successfully during two weeks of December; there was an attendance of 86 at the three meetings. A Christmas tree was displayed as usual through Christmas week, and at this season the children's librarian, with the aid of other assistants, made a dozen or more scrap-books, and sent them to the Children's Home as a gift from the library. "These books were made of a collection of pictures which had been saved and cut from books unfit for further use. The pictures were pasted on mounting paper of different colors and tied with ribbon."

The privileges of the library are now extended to all residents of the county. Work is soon to begin on an extension to the building, which will accommodate a three story stack (40,000 v.), a catalog room and a repair room.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (47th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1906.) Added 7255; total 157,546, of which 70,006 are in the circulating department. Issued, home use 263,191 (from children's dept. 89,310); ref. use 104,253, school use 20,036. New registration 4724; cards in use 24,271. Receipts \$45,822.29; expenses \$44,607.58 (books \$9079.96, binding \$3023.69, salaries \$19,118.30, gas \$1058.82, coal \$1242.84, delivery stations \$884.34).

The chief incident of the year was the installation of an improved lighting plant, and it is recommended that considerable repairing and decorating work should also be undertaken. There was a gain of 29,727 v. in the use of the library (reference and circulating), fairly well distributed through the different departments. More books are greatly needed in the children's department, in which the Newark charging system has been installed. The very large use made of the reference department is regarded as reason for pride, and it is pointed out that from the valuable Green collection only four books were stolen during the year. Several exhibitions were held, and a large number of clubs and classes use the library regularly for purposes of study. There are eight delivery stations in operation, and Mr. Green suggests that this delivery service be extended to include sending and calling for books for private schools, hospitals, engine house, Sunday schools, and similar institutions. Besides Mr. Green's report there are reports from the heads of the various departments.

FOREIGN

Bodleian L., Oxford. The annual report of the Bodleian for 1906 is given in the *Oxford University Gazette* for May 14. It records accessions of 77,637 printed and manuscript items, of which 13,465 were received by gift or exchange, 53,163 under the copyright act, and 11,009 by purchase. This total is the second highest on record.

The episode regarding the original Bodleian first folio Shakespeare is duly reported. "In 1623 or 1624 the Company of Stationers sent to the Bodleian in sheets a copy of the newly published first collected edition of Shakespeare's works. They did so under an agreement made with them by Sir Thomas Bodley in 1610-11. In those days there was no copyright act, so that the copy sent by the company to the Bodleian may be said to be the one most authentic copy existing. In Mr. Madan's words, 'It is the only one which can be regarded as a standard exemplar. It was the copy selected by the publisher for permanent preservation.' The Bodleian sent the sheets on Feb. 17, 1624, to the Oxford binder, William Wildgoose, and on its return the book was duly chained on the shelves, where it remained till 1664. It appears in the supplementary catalog of 1635, but not in the catalog of 1674.

"The original Bodleian statute, which was then in force, following in this particular the draft instructions of Sir Thomas Bodley, directed the curators to exchange books for others of a better edition, and to discard from the library volumes which were 'superfluous.' There can be little doubt that this rule was the cause of the disappearance of the first folio. It was most probably got rid of between September, 1663, and September, 1664, among a number of 'superfluous library books sold by order of the curators' for which an Oxford bookseller, Richard Davis, paid the library £24. For in 1664 there had come into the library the second issue of the *Third Folio*, containing seven additional plays — though it is now admitted that six of these are not Shakespeare's, and that of the seventh (*Pericles*) he only wrote part.

"The subsequent history of the First Folio thus thrown out as 'superfluous' is unknown till about the middle of the 18th century. Apparently at some time before 1759 it was acquired by Mr. Richard Turbutt, of Ogston Hall, Derbyshire, from whom it descended to his great-great-grandson, Mr. W. G. Turbutt." On Jan. 25, 1905, Mr. Turbutt's grandson, Mr. G. M. R. Turbutt, brought the book to Mr. Madan, of the Bodleian staff, to ask his advice about repairing it. It was recognized as in old Oxford binding, and in a few minutes was proved to be the old Bodleian copy. The librarian proposed to Mr. Turbutt that the copy should be valued and repurchased for the Bodleian by subscription, but before a decision was made an offer of £3000 for it

was made by an American collector. Mr. Turbutt gave the Bodleian the refusal of the copy at this price and allowed five months in which the amount should be raised. The sum was secured by public subscription within three days of the close of the allotted term, Mr. Turbutt himself contributing £200. Subscriptions were received or offered from 823 persons.

Croydon (Eng.) P. Ls. (18th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1907.) Added 5693; total 59,687. Issued, home use 441,009, not including 85,546 v. circulated through the school libraries. The home use showed a decrease of 5901 v. from the preceding year, accounted for by the closing of the libraries for redecoration; the school library circulation showed an increase of 15,281. From the reference library 55,732 v. were issued. Total no. borrowers 13,247. The fiction percentage has dropped now to 56.2 per cent., the lowest on record in Croydon. It is stated that this satisfactory result is not an effect of reducing the supply, but of increasing public desire for better books; although the line is drawn against really poor fiction, the committee "have recognized that they have many tastes to cater for, and that by limiting the appeal of the library to those alone who can enjoy the best they are excluding the larger public whose tastes are in a less formed condition, thereby defeating one of the very aims of the public library."

A feature was the introduction of object lessons to school children in the use of the libraries. Parties of about 25 children are brought to the libraries and a senior member of the staff explains by means of plans the arrangement of the shelves, the card catalogs and the classification terminology are briefly explained, and the book-numbers are analyzed. After a tour of the shelves, the children each receive a card with instructions to find three of the books listed on it. This part of the lesson is described as "having all the excitement of a game," and very few children fail to find all the books. A specimen card is printed. In this connection it is noted that the scheme "has been approved by the Education Committee and His Majesty's Inspector, who has permitted the visits to be made in school time." The "library talks" both to children and to adults have been more successful than ever, the accommodation being invariably strained to the utmost. Three series attended by 7552 children, and three series attended by 3045 adults were given.

For the development of useful and pleasant relations among the library force a "staff guild," of which the chairman of the libraries committee is president and the chief librarian vice-president, was formed in May, 1906. It has led to the organization of a cricket club, reading circles and demonstrations in library economy. Classes in English literature, classification, and Latin were held during the

year. The successes of the staff at the Library Association examinations are emphasized; in 1905-06 the total of 14 passes included two "honors" and five "with merit," a record which the committee think "unapproached by that of any other library in the kingdom." It is pleasant to note the liberal policy of the libraries committee in paying the fees and fares of such members of the staff as desire to attend the classes at the London School of Economics, and who the chief librarian thinks will benefit by them. There are 26 appendixes, including diagrams of issues and fiction percentages, queries addressed to the libraries, Mr. Jast's report on the Library Association Conference, and—an interesting feature—a list of bibliographical articles contributed to the local press by members of the staff.

Gifts and Bequests

Almond, N. Y. By the will of the late Miss Inez De Bow, of Almond, \$1000 is bequeathed to the building fund of the local Twentieth Century Free Library Club.

Emporia, Kan. At a meeting of the board of education on June 3 it was announced that Mrs. Preston B. Plumb, widow of the late Senator Plumb, had offered to give the city \$5000 for the establishment of a free library.

Hazleton (Pa.) P. L. Assoc. On May 17, at a special meeting of the library directors, it was announced that plans had been drawn for a handsome library building, to be given to the association by John Markle, of Jeddo, as a memorial to his father, the late George B. Markle.

Wellesley (Mass.) College L. At the commencement exercises on June 25 announcement was made of a gift of not less than \$75,000 from the estate of the late John A. Beebe, which enables the college to receive the proffered Carnegie fund of \$125,000 for a library building. The Beebe gift brings the sum raised by the college to \$125,000, as required by Mr. Carnegie.

Librarians

BISCOE, Miss Ellen D., graduate of the New York State Library School, 1896, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School Library, Cedar Falls, Ia. For the past year Miss Biscoe has been instructor in the Drexel Institute Library School.

CRUNDEN, Frederick M. All A. L. A. members will be delighted to learn that their senior ex-president, F. M. Crunden, has been rapidly gaining in health since reaching Lake Placid, June 8. For the first time in a year he is able to work over library plans and other ques-

tions with old-time interest. He has already taken several three-mile walks and every one comments on his fast returning vigor.

DALTON, Miss Mary Louise, librarian of the Missouri Historical Society, died at her home in St. Louis, on June 13, after a brief illness. Miss Dalton was born at Wentzville, Mo., April 1, 1869, and studied at St. Charles College, St. Charles, Mo., from which she was graduated in 1887. For several years she was engaged in business as a stenographer in New York, but later came to St. Louis and for five years was well known in newspaper work. She also did other literary work, specializing in genealogy and state history. Following her appointment as librarian of the Missouri Historical Society, in 1903, she became deeply interested in Missouri history, and acquired a reputation as an authority upon matters relating to the early Spanish and French settlement of St. Louis and the surrounding country. She prepared the interesting exhibit of the society shown at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Miss Dalton became a member of the American Library Association at its St. Louis Conference, in 1904; she was an active member of the D. A. R. and the Daughters of the United Confederacy.

GROTH, Mrs. Mary Stillman, died at her home in Milwaukee, Wis., on June 23. Mrs. Groth had been for eight years superintendent of circulation in the Milwaukee Public Library, previous to her marriage to August Groth two years ago.

HENDERSON, Miss Maude R., Armour Institute, class of '96, was married at Lexington, Ky., on June 25, to Nelson L. Robinson. Miss Henderson had been employed in the New York Public Library since 1896, and during the greater part of that time was in charge of the subject headings work on the public catalog.

HENRY, Miss Eugenia M., B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1906, has resigned her position as assistant in Clark University Library to become librarian of the Attleboro (Mass.) Public Library.

JONES-MOORE. Miss Evva L. Moore, Armour Institute, class of '94, librarian of the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library, was married at Evanston, Ill., on June 1, to Henry P. Jones, of Oak Park. Miss Moore had been librarian of the Oak Park Library (formerly the Scoville Institute Library) since 1899, when she succeeded Miss Cornelia Marvin. After her graduation from the Armour Institute library course she was engaged to organize the Withers Library, Bloomington, Ill., of which she was appointed librarian in July, 1895; this position she held until her appointment to Oak Park. Her work both at Bloomington and Oak Park was thoroughly success-

ful, and she has been actively interested in library affairs in Illinois, having been long a member and for several years secretary of the Illinois Library Association, and a member of the American Library Association since 1895.

KENNEDY, John P., state librarian of Virginia, resigned that position on July 6, and has been succeeded by Henry R. McIlvaine, of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia.

KIMBALL, Miss Florence B., New York State Library School, 1906-7, will classify and catalog the Groton (Mass.) Public Library during the summer.

LAYMAN, Joseph D., for 19 years assistant librarian in the University of California Library, Berkeley, has been appointed librarian of the University of Nevada, Reno. Mr. Layman joined the staff of the University of California Library in July, 1888, soon after his graduation from that university.

MEISSNER, George, chief of the catalog department of the New York Public Library (Reference Department), died on June 24, 1907, after an illness of about a month. He was born in Munich on Nov. 23, 1858, and studied at the local gymnasium and university, where he received his degree. In the early 80's he came to this country and taught in various private schools and as tutor in private families. In December, 1891, he became an assistant in the then Astor Library, and at the time of staff reorganization after formation of the New York Public Library he was appointed chief of the catalog department, a position he continued to hold until his death. He was a man of wide learning, scholarly taste, and of a most attractive and lovable disposition.

PUTNAM, Herbert, Librarian of Congress, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale University at its commencement exercises on June 26.

ST. JOHN-BRIGHAM. Miss Eleanor Brigham, who has been for nine years on the staff of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library, and at the head of its boys' and girls' room since it was opened, was married on June 19 to Mr. Charles Herbert St. John.

WALLACE, Miss Anne, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga., has received a silver loving cup presented by subscription from her friends in the American Library Association, as a mark of their affectionate regard and appreciation of her services in the cause of library progress in the South.

WARD, Miss Annette P., Pratt Institute Library School, 1904, who during the past six months has organized the library of the Church of the Ascension, New York City, has been appointed to the staff of Columbia University Library.

Cataloging and Classification

BOLLETINO DELLE OPERE MODERNE STRANIERE acquistate dalle biblioteche pubbliche governative del regno d'Italia. Anno 1906. Ser. 3, num. 9736-11,892; compilato dal Dott. Giuseppe Guli, sotto-bibliotecario Bibl. Naz. Cent. Vittorio Emanuele di Roma. Rome, Lib. E. Loescher & Co., 1907. 8°.

The annual compilation of the monthly bulletin of foreign books added to the Italian government libraries. The various libraries, each indicated by a separate letter or letters, send in titles of their accessions to the Victor Emmanuel Library, Rome, where the compilation of the list is carried on. Entries are grouped in main classes, but each entry is numbered consecutively, and this numbering is continued progressively through the volumes for a decennial period. At the close of that period an index for the ten years will be issued. The list does not record works over ten years old, separate parts of works, volumes of periodicals previously recorded, and unimportant pamphlets or like publications received by gift or exchange. For 1906 there are recorded 2157 new foreign works and 1880 works previously reported. The undertaking is an interesting effort in co-operative cataloging.

CARDS FOR BOOKS PRINTED IN AMERICA BEFORE 1801. Bulletin no. 20 of the Library of Congress Card Section (March 1, 1907) announces that the library will supply sets of cards for publications printed in America before 1801. About 1500 cards have now been printed for books, pamphlets and newspapers so designated. It is estimated that these cover not over one-third of such publications now in the collection of the Library of Congress, and that it will be five years or more before printed cards will have been issued for all of the remainder. Subscribers to these cards may also order, if desired, cards for either of the following: *a*, all books printed in Canada before 1801; *b*, all books printed in Mexico, South America and the West Indies before 1801. Subscriptions will be received either for full or partial sets. It is stated that since 1902 the library of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., has been subscribing to one copy of each card printed by the Library of Congress for books, pamphlets and newspapers printed in America before 1801; but the present undertaking is chiefly due to the article by Mr. Felix Neumann, in *L. J.*, September, 1906 (p. 669-670). In this attention was called to the desirability of providing a printed record of publications in the Library of Congress printed in the United States prior to 1800, and it was recommended that in addition to the usual *L. C.* author card, two other sets of cards be printed

— one set constituting entries for such books under the name of the printer, the other entries for them under place of publication. In view of the fact that probably not over one-third of such publications in the Library of Congress have yet been cataloged by the printed cards it has been decided impracticable to issue at present the two special series of cards recommended by Mr. Neumann. Of the cards so far issued, however, four sets are included in the Library of Congress exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, arranged 1, by author; 2, by printer; 3, by place; 4, by date — the same author entry card being used for each file. The issue of this special series of cards is an important step in recording and making known "the incunabula of America."

CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual list of books added, 1906. Cincinnati, published by the trustees, 1907. 6+104 p. Q.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Card Section. Handbook of card distribution; with references to Bulletins 1-20. 2d ed. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 76 p. O.

The regulations contained in this edition went into effect on June 1.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. List of books added to the circulation department during the year ending April 1, 1907. New York, 1907. 8+80 p. O.

PEORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding list of music, June, 1907. [Peoria, 1907.] 10 p. O.
A classified list.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Finding list for seminary libraries, 1907. Princeton, University Library Press, 1907. 6+365 p. Q.

A roughly printed linotype list, rather unpleasing to use on account of the small and blurred type, close lines and portentous call numbers. The entries are invariably compressed within a single line running across the narrow quarto page. The separate classed seminary lists are prefaced by a consolidated alphabetical author list of 153 pages. There are 11 seminary lists (Paleographic, Germanic, English, Historical, Political, Mathematical, Applied mathematics, Philosophical, Romance, Economic, Zoological), and for each an alphabetical list of class headings is provided, which in a measure will serve as a partial index to the general library classification, of which the complete index is in preparation for publication.

WALLASEY (Eng.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Handbook of information, and subject-index of books in the home reading departments. May 1, 1907. 28 p. O.

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With this the society "begins in a humble way the issue of a quarterly record of American bibliography." This first number covers 14 pages, and is creditable in material and in execution. Besides the short introductory, by W. C. Lane, in which co-operation of all members is asked, to make the record of value, there are departments of Notes and news, Americana, and a classed record of American bibliographical publications. The latter includes 51 titles, comprising various library catalogs and lists which seem rather arbitrarily selected. Several interesting bibliographies in preparation are noted. The *Bulletin* is edited by W. D. Johnston, T. F. Currier, and Victor H. Paltsits.
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The eighth of these annual summaries of educational literature.
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- FLAGS.** Special reading lists: Flags. (*In Salem Public Library Bulletin*, June, p. 8.)
- FRENCH LITERATURE.** Catalogue générale de la librairie française. Tome 17 (Table des matières des Tomes 14 et 15, 1891-1899); rédigé par D. Jordell. L-Z. Paris, Librairie Nilsson, Per Lamm succr., [1907.] 4+544 p. 8°.
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- MEDIAEVAL CULTURE.** Abelson, P. The seven liberal arts: a study in mediæval culture. N. Y., Teachers College, Columbia University, 1906, [1907.] 8+150 p. 8°. Critical bibliography (4 p.).
- MIDDLE AGES.** Chevalier, Ulysse. Répertoire des sources historiques du moyen âge: bibliographie. Nouv. édition, refondue, corrigée et considér. augmentée. fasc. 8: Preys-Spère. Paris, A. Picard, 1907. 4°, 7.50 fr.
- MUSÉE DU LIVRE (Le):** typographie, lithographie, reliure, librairie, bibliographie.

- ann. 1, fasc. 1, 1907. Bruxelles, Maison du Livre, 1907. 4°. [4 nos. a year.]
- NATURE.** Selected list of nature books with special reference to New England. (*In* New Haven Free Public Library *Bulletin*, April, May, 1907. p. 7-10.)
- NAUTICAL ART.** List of works in the New York Public Library relating to nautical and naval art and science, navigation and seamanship, shipbuilding, etc. Part I. (*In* New York Public Library *Bulletin*, June, p. 239-287.)
- PALEONTOLOGY.** International catalogue of scientific literature. 5th annual issue [1905]. K: Paleontology. London, 1907. 8+300 p. 8°.
- PARIS.** Tourneux, Maurice. *Bibliographie de de l'histoire de Paris pendant la révolution française*. t. 4: Documents biographiques; Paris hors les murs; Additions et corrections. Paris, Imp. Nationale, 1906. 40+738 p. 4°, 10 fr.
- Vidier, A. *Bibliographie de l'histoire de Paris et de l'Île de France pour les années 1904-1905*. Paris, 1906. 90 p.
- PHILOSOPHY.** Valverde Téllez, D. Emeterio. *Bibliografía filosófica mexicana*. Mexico, Diaz de Leon, 1907. 16+218 p. 4°.
- RELIGION.** *Bibliographie des sciences religieuses: répertoire méthodique des ouvrages français modernes relatifs aux religions et croyances; mythologies et religions comparées; christianisme; occultisme*. Paris, E. Peneau, 1906. 210 p.
- ROME.** Calvi, Em. *Rassegna delle principali pubblicazioni su Roma nel millennio, 800-1800, edite negli anni 1901-1905*. Roma, tip. sociale Polizzi e Valentini, 1907. 34 p. 8°.
- SAMARITANS.** Montgomery, J. A. *The Samaritans, the earliest Jewish sect.* (Bohlen lectures, 1906.) Phil., J. C. Winston Co., 1907. 7+14+358 p. 8°.
- Bibliography* (2 p.).
- SHAKESPEARE.** Gettemy, Mary E. Ferris. *Outline studies in the Shakespearean drama*. Chicago, A. Flanagan Co., [1907.] 362 p. S. Including annotated bibliography for "a small Shakespearean library." (p. 313-316.)
- SPEECH.** *Bibliografía Phonética* for 1907, edited by Dr. G. Panconcelli-Calzia, appears monthly as a "separate" of the *Medizinisch-pädagogische Monatsschrift für die gesamte Sprachheilkunde* (Berlin), with independent pagination. It forms a comprehensive current bibliography of the literature of lip-reading, speech instruction and phonetics, European and American, its scope having been considerably extended for 1907. Dr. Panconcelli-Calzia has also in preparation a consolidated "Bibliographia phonetica, 1900-1905," composed of the record appearing in the *Monatsschrift* during those years, with additions; this will be completed within two years.
- TECHNICAL BOOKS.** A \$500 technical library. (*In* *Technical Literature*, June, 1907. p. 265-266.)
- A list prepared in response to a request for a selection of scientific and engineering books, to cost not over \$500, suitable for a public library in a city of about 80,000 inhabitants. It is submitted for criticism and comment.
- TECHNICAL LITERATURE.** The *Technical Index*, in which current technical literature is recorded in Decimal classification, entered on its fifth year with the April issue. It indexes each month the contents of 250 leading technical periodicals of all countries, giving English translation of all foreign titles and French translation of all English titles. Each entry bears a serial number and the D. C. class number, and the data given includes length of article (number of words) and the price at which a press cutting of the article will be supplied. The index follows the D. C. order in arrangement of classes, with a subject index prefaced to each number as a key; its use would be facilitated by an author index also. A special "card-indexing edition" is issued, printed on one side of the page, so that entries may be cut and pasted and kept in a cumulated file. The *Index* is published by M. J. Fitzpatrick, 51 Rue de l'Aurore, Brussels.

IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

BERNARD QUARITCH'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS OF STANDARD ENGLISH LITERATURE. June, 1907. London, 11 Grafton st., New Bond st. 128 p.+pl. D.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL WALDSEEMÜLLER WORLD-MAPS OF 1507 AND 1516, and the important connection of the former with the fourth centenary of the naming of America. London, Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, 39 Great Russell st. 16 p. O.

An interesting account of these famous maps, discovered in 1901 in the library of Wolfegg Castle. The owner, Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg-Waldsee, now offers the original maps for sale through Messrs. Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, at a net price of \$300,000. Facsimiles of the maps were published in 1903, under the title "The oldest map with

the name America of the year 1507," of which a few copies are still to be had.

JOSEPH BAER & Co. Handschriften und drucke des mittelalters und der renaissance. Katalog 500. ii. teil: Drucke des xvi. jahrhunderts mit illustrationen deutscher kuenstler. Frankfurt a.M., Joseph Baer & Co., 1907. 378 p. il. O.

CATALOGUE DE LIVRES ANCIENS, RARE ET PRÉCIEUX: incunables et livres à figures précédent des documents inédits pour l'histoire de l'imprimerie à Naples au xv. siècle. Florence, T. De Marinis & C., Via Vecchietti 3, 1907. 16+94 p. O.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF. Manuscripts, livres, précieux et rares. [Catalogue, no. 337.] La Haye, 1907. 120 p. O.

INDEXES

REVIEW OF HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO CANADA. Index, vols. 1-10; by H. H. Langton. (Univ. of Toronto studies.) Toronto, Morang & Co., Ltd., 1907. 202 p. O.

This welcome key to Messrs. Wrong and Langton's valuable annual record of Canadian bibliography is in three divisions: index of authors, index of subjects, and index of periodicals and societies' publications. It is a careful piece of work, admirably printed, and indispensable as a compact guide to the literature relating to Canada published during the last ten years. The subject index will be especially useful to librarians, for it serves in a measure as a classified bibliography.

Notes and Queries

REPRINTING OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS.—About a year ago a large number of librarians requested that two of our publications, "Jersey street and Jersey lane" and "Zadoc Pine," both by Bunner, be reprinted. This was done. An edition of 100 copies was gotten out of each. I do not remember the exact number, but it was over 80 librarians that promised to take copies. We have sent individual letters, circularized the books, called attention twice through the columns of the *Bookbuyer*, and in various ways have brought the fact of the reprint to the attention of librarians. Up to the present time six copies of one and four of the other have been sold. Publishers are much more willing to concede to the wishes of librarians than is sometimes supposed, but such experiences as this do not help matters. If librarians expect to get their requests they must live up to their part of the agreement. There is even now a request for the reprinting of another title, but an experi-

ence of this sort would not indicate that such a step would be wise. F. W. JENKINS,

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

SYSTEMATIC ORGANIZATION OF CONVENTIONS.—I would suggest that the machinery of conventions be simplified, its creaking reduced to a minimum, by the formation of an *Association of Associations* with an executive body whose business it would be to manage the conventions of the country, which I suppose occur at the rate of several thousand a year. Might not thus the matter of tickets, rooms, hotel rates and fees, standards of food and lodging, be systematized in such a way that all sides would be gratified? Hotels, transportation companies, as well as the numberless patrons, could thus tell their troubles to a common center, and so bring about many an improvement. How might such an organization be formed? What if there were called a meeting of representatives from various convention-holding associations for, say, the first of October of this year at the Jamestown Exposition to discuss the matter? Would it not be fitting for the A. L. A. to take the initiative? G. W. LEE,

84 State street, Boston, Mass.

HARPER BLACK AND WHITE PRINTS.—To save them from being sold as old paper the Pratt Institute Free Library has purchased the remnant of the Harper black and white prints formerly sold by Helman-Taylor. There are 1605 pictures altogether; some are of very slight value, but others are capital for bulletin material or for portrait collections. The complete set will be sent to any address for \$5, transportation to be paid by purchaser. Single prints will be sold for half a cent. There have been made up some sets as follows:

Animals and birds, 80 pictures, 25 c.

Cloud effects, 13 pictures, 5 c.

Pictures, statues, etc., 335 pictures, \$1.25.

Modern orchestra illustrated, 23 pictures, 10 c.

"Vanity Fair" illustrations, 47 illustrations, 15 c.

Ships, 11 pictures, 5 c.

Jean of Arc, 36 pictures, 15 c.

United States (including buildings and historical scenes), 135 pictures, 50 c.

Foreign lands, 384 pictures, \$1.50

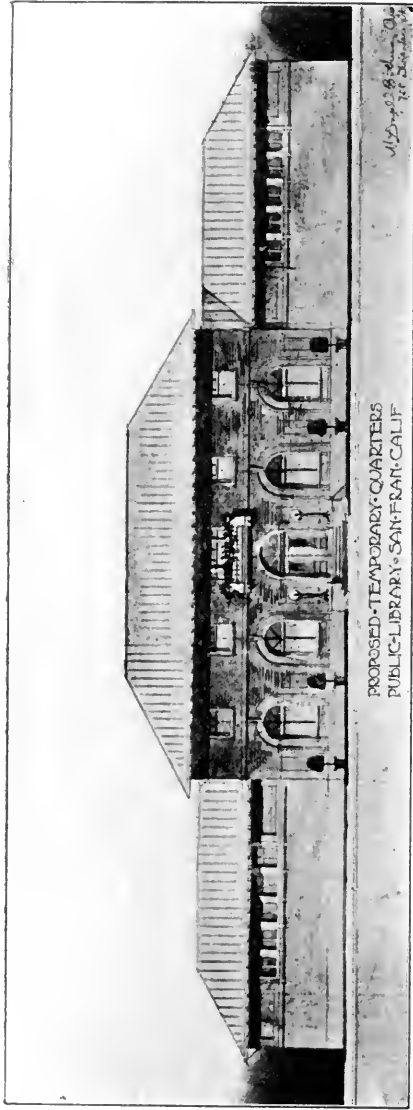
Story of the Rhinegold, 10 pictures, 5 c.

Portraits, 405 pictures, \$1.50.

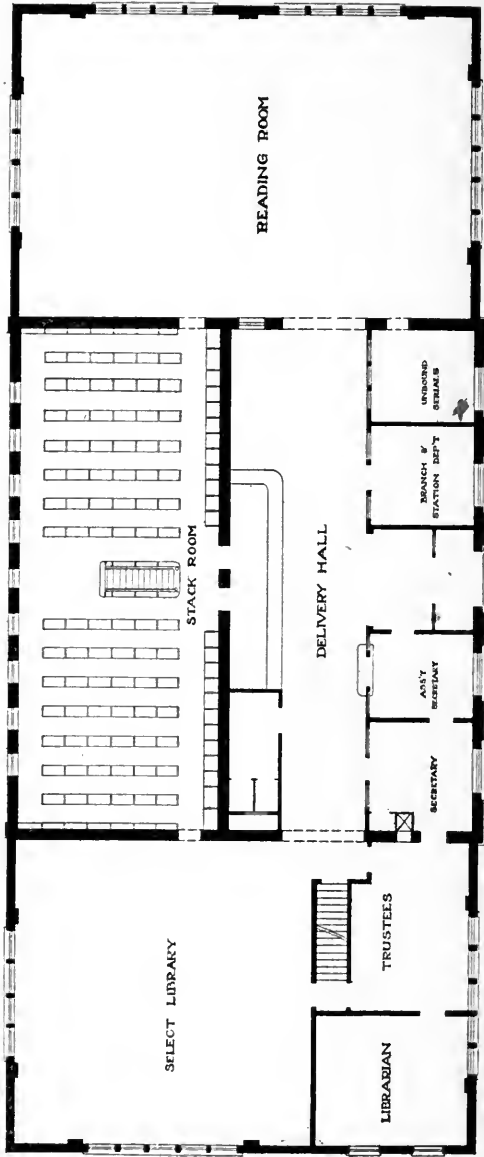
" In all cases transportation must be paid by the purchaser, and pictures will be shipped by the cheapest method possible. The whole set would be sent to any one who wishes to select, but the transportation of such a large number of pictures is a serious matter and it is usually cheaper to order without seeing the pictures and to throw away the undesirable one. All orders should be addressed to Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, New York.

ISABEL ELY LORD, *Librarian.*





PROPOSED TEMPORARY QUARTERS
PUBLIC LIBRARY - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.



TEMPORARY PUBLIC LIBRARY
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA

McDougal Bros.
- Architects -
- San Francisco - Cal. -

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 8

THE library world is becoming more and more internationalized, year by year, and no better example of this can be found than Professor Biagi's work, aimed largely for the benefit of the great number of Italians whom America is assimilating. At the time of his St. Louis visit he outlined the scheme which is now realized of printing from time to time bulletins which should inform English-speaking librarians of the best books in current Italian literature, for their selection with especial reference to the needs of Italians in other countries. By this international help an American library can now deal intelligently with the problem of supplying to an Italian constituency books in their own tongue, a practice which has large justification, in face of the criticism that Italians in America should be encouraged to read English rather than Italian. It is found in actual working that immigrants of mature age can best be brought into contact with our public library system by the enticement of books in their own tongue; as they make increasing use of the library through this specialty they are more likely to begin the reading of books in English. In fact, for many newcomers this is the only possible open door to the public library. The children have the advantage of school use of the English tongue, and soon take preferably to books in the English language. Professor Biagi has done a great service to library interests, both in the direct result of his work and in the stimulus which it gives to a wholesome internationalism, a step toward that world-unity in which librarians should be proud to play a pioneer part.

To this internationalism America has made one of the most important contributions in the decimal classification, of which Mr. Dewey has been the apostle, and which has increasingly made its way in other countries. We have often referred to the dilemma in which catalogers are placed in their desire to retain the benefits of the Dewey plan and yet to bring their work up to date in line with modern expansion and differentiation, especially in technical literature. Mr. Cutter, in his expansive classification, and Mr. Brown in his

elaborate subject classification, elected to give up the first advantage for the second, and presented new schemes, utilizing letters as well as figures, to give wider scope. Mr. Dewey in his own revision plans to expand on his own line by subdivision *ad infinitum*. The Brussels Institut has found another and probably better solution of the dilemma, and the analysis of its scheme made by Mr. Hopwood of the British Patent Office library is so clear and useful that we reprint it from the *Library Association Record* almost in full elsewhere, commending it cordially to the study of all American librarians. The expansion plan of the Brussels Institut avoids both new and old confusion by making it a rule never to use a combination of figures in a meaning other than the Dewey meaning, and it therefore omits numbers from the Dewey series in preference to giving them new interpretations. Its scheme is, by including in the classification number certain form-marks in a given order, to permit the utmost latitude of particularity, so that the number not only serves to place a card or a book in exact position and relation, but makes a shorthand annotation as to the special scope of the book. "Dewey" has become, in fact, a library language in itself, so that in library conferences we hear more of the 300's than of Sociology and more of 920 than of Biography, much as electricians have a newly-invented language for their special purposes. This language is of course caviare to the general, but to the special reader it becomes of specific importance, and to the librarian of comprehensive value. We believe that the Dewey decimal system is the more likely to become the world standard because of the admirable expansion which has been worked out for it by the Brussels Institut, and we thank Mr. Hopwood for his informing exposition of the scheme.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the "personal equation," possibly a touch of politics, and perhaps a too zealous attempt to accomplish everything at the start, have led to the severance of Mr. Kennedy's relations with the Virginia State Library. His brief ad-

ministration had been so marked by originality and enterprise that it is to be hoped his services may be utilized adequately elsewhere; but the loss to the South and to state library work in his final resignation can scarcely be overemphasized. His successor comes to his new post with some library experience, with comprehensive scholarship, and apparently without political entanglements, and he will be cordially welcomed into the library field even by those who most regret Mr. Kennedy's departure. The loss is that the first trained librarian to take into a southern state library the modern library spirit and method has had so short an opportunity to prove the value of trained work and large planning in that field. That the old notion about a state librarian still holds in parts of the South is shown by the extract made elsewhere from a Kentucky paper, where a "beauty contest" or its equivalent is clouding the horizon. In the claims which the candidate has for the state librarianship nothing relating to library experience is put forward—she is charming, and has written poetry, her husband was a staunch party worker, and her father a distinguished Mason! The appointment of Dr. McIlwaine to Mr. Kennedy's recent post is in happy contrast with the Kentucky plan, and it is to be hoped that his administration will do much to discourage the political and personal campaigns which have so often accompanied the appointment in the southern states of a new state librarian at every recurring term.

WE were obliged last month to confess to ingratitude or carelessness on the part of librarians in failing to order certain books reprinted at A. L. A. request. We regret to record a still more discouraging instance. The new Superintendent of Documents, Mr. Post, is doing his best to give libraries what they need and want, and he has wisely asked that those librarians who wish the public documents catalogs should answer the circular inquiry which he has sent to the depositories. So large a proportion have failed to make any reply that he would be justified in inferring that the valuable catalogs of his office are neither needed nor wanted. This would be far from the truth. Such lack of courtesy and appreciation is not creditable to librarians, and we hope this hint, in connection with Mr. Merrill's article elsewhere, will be a

sufficient word to the wise. It remains to be seen whether the great work which Miss Hasse is editing, largely for the benefit of libraries, is appreciated by them through orders to the Carnegie Institution, which is publishing at large expense and selling at a very small price the Index to economic material in state publications, of which the initial part, covering Maine, is now ready. Her work in the interest of students and of libraries is everywhere acknowledged to be of the very highest value, and if such work is not appreciated, what encouragement is there to do work of this sort, which always costs far beyond its price?

It should be noted as a wise precedent in the building of a library that at the suggestion of Mr. Crunden, whose recovery is not yet so complete as to permit his taking an active part in the work, the Library Board of the St. Louis Public Library invited an outside librarian to act as one of the representatives of the board on the committee of five which was to pass upon the competing plans. Mr. Frank P. Hill, who has recently had occasion to make most comprehensive and careful studies of what a great central library should be, was originally designated, but in his absence in Europe Mr. Edwin H. Anderson was wisely made the choice of the Board. The Board was directly represented by the chairman of its Building Committee, and three architects completed the committee of five. Thus the committee commended itself to architects by containing a majority of that profession, while their judgment would properly be influenced by that of the two representatives of the Library Board, representing from without and from within the library side of practical administration. Nine architects, some of them among the foremost in the country, competed, and the award was made to one of the newer men, already famous as the architect of the New York Custom House and of the Minnesota State Capitol, Mr. Cass Gilbert. It is pleasant to know that Mr. Crunden was present at the meeting of the board at which the award was made, for the first time since his serious illness, and his ultimate return to library work will be in connection with the growth of the great library building which for years he has had so much at heart.

THE PHYSICAL SIDE OF BOOKS

BY JOHN COTTON DANA, *Librarian Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library*

THOSE who work among books find it worth while to become familiar with their physical features — their binding, paper, type, illustrations and other like parts. To learn about these things pays, for several reasons. First, because knowledge of them adds to the sum of one's bookish interests and makes one's daily task more attractive; next, because much of the knowledge one may acquire about them is of actual use in daily work, helping one to judge of book values, to mend wisely, to order binding with discrimination and to handle books with good judgment; next, because it becomes a workman to know his trade, and knowledge of the material side of books is certainly part of the requirements proper to a librarian; next, again, because in learning about the physical features of a book one not only gets useful information on several trades which are parts of the broader trade of bookmaking, but acquires also that habit of criticising, estimating, or appreciating which leads to the development of good taste and to an interest in objects of art. In briefly noting below some of the parts of books in which librarians may wisely take an interest, I try to explain more fully, though often quite indirectly, the advantages which come from the widening of one's book knowledge in this direction.

For this paper I select the following 27 things in books as especially worthy of study, listing them somewhat in the order of their use in a book's construction. My suggestion is that library assistants — and the suggestion is directed rather to assistants than to librarians, as the latter are generally well versed in these matters already — select one of these topics for study, and in the course of study, rather as a basis for it, make a collection of specimens; and that they carefully mount and arrange these specimens. There is not a subject on the list that is not worthy of becoming any library worker's fad; nor is there one which will not give ample scope for study during the odd moments of a whole lifetime. On the other hand, it is not diffi-

cult to make a modest collection of examples of any one of these parts of the material book which almost any book user will find attractive, interesting and instructive.

Few publishers print their own books. The making of books is a special part of the great field of printing. Book makers of the better sort have in their employ expert designers who lay out books for compositors and pressmen, much as an architect lays out a house for masons and carpenters. The designer examines the manuscript and discusses it with the publisher's agent; then, taking into consideration its subject, length, character, style, probable market, appropriate price, possible sales and number of copies to be issued, specifies its paper, type, size of the pages of type and paper, head lines, title-page, chapter headings, ornaments, binding, and all the other details that go into its construction. As an expert book designer he is familiar with all the things found on the following list, and every book he lays out speaks through all its parts of his skill and knowledge, or of his lack thereof; often also, alas! of the interference with his plans of the publishers' counting room.

In claiming for these material things used in the building of books a greater share of the library worker's interest than they generally receive, I do not mean to suggest that they be treated as subjects of daily study, as the book builder must treat them. My suggestion is simply that on examination they will prove interesting, and that a little study of any one of them, or of all of them, will be found not only very entertaining, but also well worth while.

At the end of my paper I name a few books on this general subject, most of which even the small library should have on its shelves.

The Newark library has a small collection of the things named in the list, consisting of several hundred examples, mounted on about 100 sheets of medium weight pulp-board, each 13 x 19 inches. This collection the library will be pleased to lend for exhibition in other libraries.

THE LIST

1. Book papers.
2. Water marks.
3. Printing inks.
4. Lining papers.
5. Cover-papers and pamphlet covers.
6. Leathers for bindings.
7. Material for both covers.
8. Bindings, decorated.
9. Book covers, (slips), decorated.
10. Type faces.
11. Type pages.
12. Initials, decorated.
13. Title-pages.
14. Printers' marks.
15. Head- and tail-pieces, borders.
16. Illustrations:
 - a. Wood engravings.
 - b. Copper engravings.
 - c. Etchings.
 - d. Mezzotints.
 - e. Steel engravings.
 - f. Lithographs.
 - g. Photographures.
 - h. Half-tones.
 - i. Three-color half-tones.
 - j. Zinc etchings.
 - k. Block printing.
17. Book plates (Ex-libris).

I. BOOK PAPERS

Modern book papers can be studied to perfection in dealer's sample books, which are easily obtainable. In addition to these samples, of which every library should have a few, one can well make a collection which shall have a practical, every-day interest, or a purely technical interest, or an historical interest, or shall combine all these. Samples for actual use in deciding what shall be the paper of the next report, catalog or circular the library is to issue can be obtained from printers and paper dealers, usually in large sheets, folded into the form of a no. 9 envelope. On these the name, character, size, weight and cost should be plainly written. They may be kept conveniently in a package, and it is wise to look them over occasionally and lay aside the examples found useless. Another collection could contain single or double sheets, each about the size of letter paper, 8 x 11 inches, of rag, wood-pulp and sulphite papers, of papers calendered, supercalendered, laid, wove, watermarked, antique, feather-weight, hand-made, white, natural, toned, colored, etc. One of the best available small collections along this line is found in Jacobi's very beautiful book, "Notes on printing." The collecting, marking and arranging of a collection like

this will be found most interesting. It will furnish an endless fund of information on the art of papermaking to any who undertake it. Such a collection can easily be extended into the historical field by adding to it examples of early hand-made papers. Many samples can be gathered from old books and pamphlets, discarded by the library, or bought for a few cents at second-hand stores. Every piece placed in such a collection should be carefully marked, with the date and place of making where possible, and, if from an old book, with the name and date of the book from which it comes. The samples of old papers may often be smaller than the size adopted for modern papers.

Mount on cover-paper of light weight, cut the size of the modern samples noted above, 8 x 11 inches, and keep with them.

2. WATER MARKS

From old discarded books and from articles in magazines reproductions of water marks can be obtained. But to collect originals is more interesting and will repay one for the trouble. Some would prefer to leave the mark untouched; but to run over it lightly with a lead pencil while holding the paper against the window, thus bringing out the design, is usually the better plan. The marks can then be easily studied and compared. Many papers are water-marked to-day. It would be easy to make a large collection of modern marks. A more interesting and valuable collection would include originals of the marks of early presses and the unusual, personal and peculiar marks of modern times. To collect these things gives one knowledge of the development of printing and acquaints one with some of the most interesting aspects of the craft of paper making.

The slips containing them may be cut to a convenient size and mounted like paper samples on sheets of colored cover paper, 8 x 11 inches.

3. PRINTING INKS

Makers of printers' ink issue many beautiful examples of printing, especially designed to show the best features of their products. These can be obtained free on application usually; other similar examples can be found printed as advertisements in printing journals. A large collection of these would be useless and unwieldy. But a careful selection of them

would be worth mounting; with them may be placed examples of the use of color in actual printing, initials, ornaments, borders and the like.

The art of using color in printing is a very difficult one in which to attain success. A collection of efforts in this line will give the one who makes it many suggestions in good taste, and lead one to look with a greater and a more intelligent interest on color work in printing wherever seen.

Mount on light weight pulp-board, cut 13 x 19 inches.

4. LINING PAPERS

By these are meant the papers used to line the insides of the covers of books. In most books this is simply a sheet of the paper on which the book is printed; the first and last leaves being pasted down to the covers, front and back. But many books, and especially the carefully bound ones, have lining papers selected with reference to their size and character, to the color of the leather on their backs and of the paper on their sides.

These fancy papers are usually either lithographed or marbled. Dealers in bookbinders' material issue sample books of them, containing sometimes several hundred different kinds. To collect and mount any of them may, at first thought, seem as absurd as to collect samples of book paper. But here, as with paper samples, much is to be learned by doing. Gather from old books, from binders, from paper dealers and other sources a few of the most attractive and unusual specimens; note the styles affected by noted binders; write out descriptions of the marbling and lithographing processes; mount descriptions and samples on cover paper of a proper color, cut 8 x 11 inches, and you will find you have increased considerably the pleasure you get from looking at fine bindings, and have tested, and perhaps improved, your taste in the matter of the harmony and contrast of colors and appropriateness of patterns.

5. COVER PAPERS AND PAMPHLET COVERS

These are the papers used for the covers of pamphlets. They are now made in endless variety of quality, weight and color. Paper dealers issue sample books of them, many of which are very handsome. Every library should have a few of these in the office for reference. Some will find it worth while to

make a collection of noteworthy specimens. The collection will be useful if it consists only of those most likely to be of use on publications of the library. It can well include, or it can well consist entirely of, actual covers with their printing. Of these many can easily be gathered from pamphlets of all kinds which have come to the library and have passed their usefulness. Save, say 200 of these, and then select the 50 which you consider the most successful in color, typography, design and adaptation to the purpose of the pamphlets they were made to cover. Mount them on cream-colored pulp-board of the lightest weight, cut 8 x 11 inches. The making of such a collection will open one's eyes to the art of designing pamphlet covers, an interesting and difficult art with which the printer often deals; and one, too, with which a bookman may wisely acquaint himself.

6. LEATHERS FOR BINDINGS

Every library worker should know something about the leathers in which books are bound. Much has been written on the subject. Nothing is so enlightening, however, as the handling of actual samples, and the writing of careful descriptions of them. Get samples of genuine and imitation morocco, cowskin, pigskin, calfskin and a few others. If possible have the samples as large as 5 x 8 inches, and mount them on stout card board, cut 8 x 11 inches, on which you can write with a pen. On the mounts write careful and complete descriptions of the samples they hold, including name, quality, dealer, price per square foot, merits and defects.

The making of such a collection will add greatly to the value of all that one may read on the subject, and in any library such a set of samples will be found useful.

7. MATERIAL FOR BOOK COVERS

This means the cloths, papers, imitation leathers, etc., used on the sides of books in half leather and all over them on fullbound books. Of carefully selected, and completely labeled specimens of many of these — preferably about 5 x 8 inches in size and mounted on stout cards each 8 x 11 inches — every library of any size feels the need, and one who collects and mounts a set of specimens will find the work worth while.

The papers are in part the same as some of

the lining papers already spoken of, and in part in the same class with cover papers. The French and Italian charcoal or Ingres papers, very beautiful examples of the paper maker's art, are among the most attractive.

There are hundreds of kinds of book cloths on the market. Dealers issue sample books of them. A special collection would of course include only a few of them, those best adapted to library use, and the labels would tell their name, source, cost per yard and per book, advantages, disadvantages, the kinds of books on which the library uses them, etc.

8. BINDINGS, DECORATED

Pictures of these, many of them in colors, can be found in catalogs of auction sales, in lists published by second-hand dealers and in other places. A careful collector, even in a small library, will find that by saving these as they appear for a year or two she has enough to make a very interesting historical series on the art of book binding.

Many of the greatly admired bindings are poor in design. The skill required to do tooling well, that is, to gild ornaments on the backs and sides of books, is very great, and persons interested in fine bindings are apt to think more of the technical skill than of the design. This bad taste in design will show to some extent in a collection of reproductions, even in black and white.

A collection of pictures of fine bindings will give one who makes it an excellent study course, in the process of making it, in appreciation of design, and will form an object lesson in the history of book decoration.

Mount them on sheets of cover-paper, cut 8 x 11 inches, and label fully with name of artist, date and country.

9. BOOK COVERS

By these are meant the wrappers now very commonly put on books by publishers. They often have on them reproductions in black and white, sometimes in colors, of the designs on the covers of the books themselves. Like the latter designs they are the work, in many cases, of very skilful artists. Their object is, first, to catch the eye when displayed at the book-stall; next, to give the title and author of the story; next, to give a suggestion or two as to the story the book contains. Like book-cover designs they are problems in space-

filling, with certain restrictions as to material and lettering. Not many decorated book-covers are very good in an artistic way; but many of them are attractive and fulfil their purpose as posters quite well. They are so easily collected and so many of them are poor or mediocre, that it is wise, in starting a collection of them, to gather one or two hundred examples; then to go over the lot and select perhaps twenty-five for a beginning. A few "horrible examples" may be included; a few may be saved in each of several classes, such as "type only," "type and decoration," and "type with illustrations."

These designs tell the story of modern book decoration almost as well as pictures of fine bindings do the history of gold tooling.

Trim separately the designs for the front cover and the back; trim the former to the size of the book; the latter to its thickness; mount the two pieces side by side and about an inch apart on sheets of light weight pulp-board, cut 13 x 19 inches. They can also be put on sheets of the size recommended for several other collections, 8 x 11 inches.

10. TYPE FACES

The form of every letter in every font of type is the result of careful study by a designer. Many faces are ugly, or freakish, or illegible, or all three at once, and much is to be said for the theory some hold that no printing should depart from plain Roman type, with a sparing use of capitals or italics. But even if one were to confine his attention to plain printing types, scorning all the results of designers' vagaries, he would find the subject broad enough for a lifetime of study and full of interest, as Mr. De Vinne's book on the subject, by far the best ever written, plainly shows.

Type founders' sample books, some of which every library should have, are worth examination and study. But even if one has these, and De Vinne's book also, there is something to be gained by making a collection of special examples. Mount a few of the best of the plain faces, like Scotch Roman and Caslon, perhaps in several sizes up to 72-point; add a few of best of the decorative or fancy letters; then gather from old books and from reproductions in catalogs of second-hand books and from other sources specimens of the types of the early days of printing, and

you will soon find yourself introduced to the interesting history of the art of printing.

The collection of type pages and that of title-pages of course form, in effect, a part of the collection of type faces. But some will find it worth while to gather all three of them and keep them separate. Cover paper sheets, 8 x 11 inches, will serve well for mounts.

II. TYPE PAGES

The pages of every well-printed book are set only after a careful consideration of many things. The size of the book may determine the size of the type, and the number of words to the page. The character of the book may determine the style of the type. The size and style of type, the width and length of page, all must be considered in deciding on the distance between the lines, the width of the margins, the character of the headlines and the position of page numbers. The type face chosen may call for a special paper; but the character of the paper must depend in part on the book's size, and its cost—and so the planning of a type page proceeds; a wise answer to each and every question that arises in the process being possible only after a careful view of the relations of all the parts to one another and of the completed page to the completed book. Book-page designing is a most difficult art. Sample pages from books in the making of which zealous artisans have put their best efforts—these any one must find of interest. Originals of notable type pages are not easy to get. But publishers frequently issue handsome examples as parts of advertisements; reproductions of old ones can be found in catalogs; and a collection of interest and value can be made by any one in a comparatively short time. As some of the most attractive examples will be found quite large they should be mounted on pulp-board, cut about 13 x 19 inches.

12. INITIALS, DECORATED

Those who copied manuscripts, before the invention of printing, often made large initial letters at the beginnings of chapters or paragraphs and decorated them with gold and colors, sometimes with pictures. The first printers of books often omitted initials, leaving space in which they were later drawn by hand, thus making the books—and this was in part their purpose—look very much like

manuscripts. Later, decorated initials were cut in wood; later still they were cast in metal like other types. The proper use of large initials, whether plain or ornamented, black or colored, calls for taste and skill on the part of the compositor.

Isolated examples of these fancy initials can be found in type founders' catalogs and in books on lettering. But a collection of them should include both the initials and their accompanying settings of type and white paper. Examples can be found in the circulars publishers issue to advertise large and expensive books; in the catalogs—though here usually reduced—of second-hand book dealers, and sometimes in old and imperfect books which can be bought for a small sum. Mount like type pages.

13. TITLE PAGES

Mr. De Vinne's book on title pages seems to make the collecting of samples of these very difficult and interesting designs quite unnecessary. In his book are many examples, all with illuminating comments. But if one wishes to open his eyes to this particular part of typography he will collect at least a few originals, taking them from old books, printing journals, pamphlets and circulars. From publishers one can get copies of the title pages of recent books, sometimes of books printed in limited and special editions. Many of the modern title pages, even of books of the ordinary kind, are the successful results of careful planning by skilled artists.

In the catalogs of auction sales of books, and the catalogs of some of the larger dealers in second-hand books, both here and abroad, reproductions of old title pages are often to be found. These cover the whole history of typography, going back to colophons, and including, with a little search, pretty much every kind of arrangement of type and decoration that printers, designers and engravers have ever tried.

The field will be found to divide itself easily into many interesting sections as one considers it; such as title pages of a certain country, of a certain period, of a certain style, of a certain class of literature, and of a certain printer.

If the title pages selected for a collection are all small, not larger than 12mo, they can well be mounted on sheets of light weight cover paper, 8 x 11 inches in size and dark in color.

14. PRINTERS' MARKS

In the early days of the art many printers had their particular emblems and were identified by them. They were placed at first at the end of the book, usually with or near the name of the printer, the city in which the book was printed, the date and other information. This information, with a mark in many cases, formed the colophon.

Both ingenuity and wit were lavished on the making of these devices. The first ones were simple and often crude, such as circles crossed or divided in a special fashion, perhaps containing the initials of the artist or printer. Quaintness rather than grace seems to have been the aim of the early printers, but many of the devices used later were charming and graceful. The arms of cities and countries were often adapted to form them. Thus they often indicated the printer's place of residence or perhaps suggested a compliment to some powerful patron. Coats of arms, too, were common. Words were often worked into the marks, and occasionally formed a cipher, using which the printer of anonymous publications escaped the dangers of the law, yet at the same time let his brethren in trade recognize his handicraft. The English printers delighted in puns in their marks, particularly in the 16th and 17th centuries. Many early marks were intended to convey moral or religious ideas.

Printers' marks are not now used as much as formerly, but they may be found in many books and on many advertising circulars. A collection of modern ones is easily made. They can be cut from worn-out books, and from catalogs and circulars. The name of the printer is usually placed above or below them and this name should be included in cutting them out, if it can be done without making the clipping too large. Reproductions of old marks are sometimes found in books or circulars which can be cut up without loss. For the modest collector in the average library these reproductions serve almost as well as originals.

One cannot make even a small collection of printers' marks, ancient or modern, without learning much from them about printers and publishers, and gaining also some insight into design. Mount on dark cover-paper, cut 5 x 8 inches.

15. HEAD- AND TAIL-PIECES

These ornaments, like decorated initials, come down to us from manuscript days. An enormous amount of thought, skill and labor has been spent on them. They have been wrought after the style of every conceivable kind of historic ornament. A collection of them could easily be made which would give, when properly arranged, a very complete outline of the history of styles of design. It would be useful in a school of design; to individual designers; to public school drawing teachers; and the person who made it would get from the making a most interesting course in the history of ornament.

Examples can be mounted singly on colored cover-paper, cut 5 x 8 inches. If the collection is to be a large one, it would be wise to gather a few hundred first, arrange them by styles—Egyptian, Greek, Roman, etc., and then decide whether to mount them singly on small mounts, or, for the sake of economy in handling and the convenience of students, in groups of the same kinds on sheets 8 x 11 inches, or 13 x 19 inches.

16. ILLUSTRATIONS

This is not a proper place to enlarge on this subject. It is obvious that every library worker owes it to her profession to know about the processes of producing the commoner kinds of book pictures, and to train herself to distinguish the results of all processes. The best book on the subject is the one by Singer and Strang. Every library should have it; every library worker should be familiar with its contents.

The print is more important to art than the painting, if only because it is always with us. It can give us pleasure, train our powers of observation, develop appreciation of line, and emphasize the importance of drawing. It has ten thousand opportunities of awakening our interest, speaking to us and schooling us where the painting has but one. It is a curious comment on the artificiality and pretentiousness of our interest in art that many profess devotion to paintings who never see anything but stories in the thousands of prints that pass yearly under their eyes.

Begin by writing out brief descriptions of each process. Fold once eleven sheets of heavy manila, cut 11 x 17 inches; mark each in

the upper left corner with the name of the eleven processes; drop into these latter the descriptions, and the prints as they are collected. The prints need not be rare or expensive to give pleasure and to train the eye. Wood engravings and half-tones are easily obtained. The Cole engravings in the *Century*, for example, are almost as fine as proofs from the original blocks, sometimes finer. Old books will furnish steels, coppers and mezzotints. An odd art magazine will supply the same, sometimes a lithograph. And so the collection will grow, and surprise its owner with its beauties and its power to give pleasure.

17. BOOK PLATES (EX-LIBRIS)

Of these there are many collectors among librarians and assistants, most of whom are glad to get a new correspondent on their list. Almost every library has one book plate of its own, if only a simple printed label. This printed label should be carefully designed. If it is a good example of its kind it will serve as a beginning, for it can be sent in exchange to other enthusiasts, not all of whom scorn to add mere printed things to their collections. In old books which come to the library book-plates may often be found; friends will send them in when they learn the mania has taken firm hold, and so one's collection grows, almost before he is aware. In the Newark library are now five collectors, whose gatherings in a few years have grown to about 2500 examples.

The story of the book-plate is interesting; the plates are worthy of study as efforts in design, and they illustrate attractively several kinds of engraving. It is unnecessary to say more about them. They are probably the most commonly collected of all the things on the list; but they are by no means more worthy of this distinction — for a library worker — than are several of the other items.

Mount them on cover paper, cut 5 x 8 inches, and of different colors to represent different classes, if that seems wise, English, American, German, etc.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the whole matter is that as the content of a good book is "the precious life-blood of a master spirit," so the body of the well-made book, its material part, is the beautiful product of a score of artists and craftsmen. Looking upon a book, one may

pass by the thoughts it brings — saving these as a special message to himself at an appropriate time for its reception — and still feel that he has before him one of the most marvelous of all of the products of man's taste, skill, and inventive genius. The thoughts in the book, the things the book says, these we have bowed ourselves before since books began to be written; the body which the thought inhabits and by whose wonderful power it communicates itself to us, this also is worthy of study, is entitled to our praise, and is full of possibilities of pleasure for those who look wisely upon it.

A FEW BOOKS ON THE SUBJECT

- Book papers:* Some notes on books and printing, by C. T. Jacobi. London, Bell, 1902. 6s. net.
 Printing, by C. T. Jacobi. London, Bell, 1904. 7s. 6d.
 Story of paper making. J. W. Butler Paper Co., Chicago, 1901. \$1.
 Mittineague Paper Co., Mittineague, Mass. The Strathmore quality papers. 3 v. (Paper samples.)
 Miller and Wright Paper Co. Sample book. 65 Duane st., New York. (Paper samples.)
Water marks: Story of paper making. J. W. Butler Co., Chicago, 1901. \$1.25.
Inks: Manufacture of ink, by Sigmund Lehner. Phila., Baird, 1892. \$2.
Bindings, decorated: Bookbindings, old and new, by Brander Matthews. New York, Macmillan, 1895. \$3.
 On art binding, by Otto Zahn. Memphis, 1904. \$1.50.
Leathers: Society of Arts, Report of the committee on leather for bookbinding. London, Bell, 1905. 10s. 6d. net.
 Notes on bookbinding for libraries, by J. C. Dana. Chicago, Library Bureau, 1906. 75 c.
Book covers — designs: Principles of design, by E. A. Batchelder. Chicago, Inland Printer Co., 1904. \$3.
 Planning of ornament, by L. F. Day. London, Batsford, 1887, Scribner (imp.). \$1.25.
Typefaces: The practice of typography: plain printing types, by Theo. L. De Vinne. New York, Century Co., 1900. \$2 net.
 Some notes on books and printing, by C. J. Jacobi. London, Bell, 1902. 6s. net.
 Inland Type Foundry, Specimen book and catalog. St. Louis, 1902.
Initials: Alphabets, by Edward F. Strange. London, Bell, 1895; Macmillan. \$1.50.
Title pages: A treatise on title pages, by Theo. L. De Vinne. New York, Century Co., 1902. \$2 net.
Printers' marks: Printers' marks, by W. Roberts. London, Bell, 1893. 7s. 6d. net.

Illustrations: Etching, engraving and the other methods of printing pictures, by H. W. Singer and W. Strang. London, Paul, 1897. 15s. net.
 Print-collector's handbook, by Alfred Whitman. London, Bell, 1901. 15s. net.
 Wood engraving, by Joseph Cundall. London, Low, 1895. 2s. 6d.
 Engraving for illustration, by Joseph Kirkbride. London, Scott, 1903. 2s. 6d.

Book plates: English bookplates, by Egerton Castle. London, Bell, 1892. 7s. 6d. net.
 French bookplates, by Walter Hamilton. London, Bell, n. d., 7s. 6d. net.
 Bookplates, by W. J. Hardy. London, Kegan Paul, 1893. 6s. net.
 Bookplates of to-day, by W. M. Stone. New York, Wessell, 1902. \$1.50.
 Rise of the book-plate, by W. G. Bowdoin. New York, Wessell, 1901. \$2.50.

WHAT TO DO WITH PAMPHLETS

BY ZAIDEE BROWN, *Assistant Librarian Brookline (Mass.) Public Library*

THE following method of dealing with pamphlets is comparatively simple and inexpensive. Although to the scholarly librarian it may seem too casual, it allows for elaborate treatment whenever desirable, makes pamphlet material readily available, and seems to be satisfactory for an ordinary public library.

Often a pamphlet refuses to be dislodged from the cataloging shelves because it refuses to fall into any known class, and for this fault we have no cure, unless it is to start a class for the unclassifiable. But after a pamphlet is classified, the process is simple. It is put in a pamphlet box which is marked with its class number, and placed at the end of the books in that class. We use very large labels for the pamphlet boxes, and write on them not only the class number, but the general subjects included in the class. On the side of the box, or on its inside cover, is written a list of the pamphlets in that box, giving author, brief title, and date. The call number of each pamphlet, which is written on the corner of its cover, consists of its class number followed by its pamphlet number. For instance, the fifth pamphlet put in the 630 box is numbered "630 Pam 5." In a way, the list on the box serves as both shelf list and catalog so that in many cases this single entry is all that is needed. Whenever there are pamphlet boxes at the end of the books in any class, the number of boxes is written at the end of the shelf list for that class. It is understood that the actual list of pamphlets is on the box itself. When the first box in a class becomes full, and a second box is started, the inclusive numbers of the pamphlets in the first box are written on the box label. For instance, the first box in 630 may read "630 Pams 1-13;" and the second box: "630 Pams 14—," leaving the final number to be filled in when the box is full.

If the librarian prefers to bind into one volume the pamphlets on a subject, or the reports of an institution, it is still a good plan to keep them in these boxes where the public may use them until enough have been gathered to be bound. Many pamphlets on matters of current interest are useful mainly at the time they appear, and they should be made available at once.

In the card catalog, a general reference is made from each of the subject headings covered by the pamphlets in the box, and the number of these references may be increased from time to time as the box fills up and becomes more inclusive in its contents. A sample reference card reads as follows "Agriculture. See also the pamphlets on agriculture, in the box marked 630, at the end of the books in class 630. A list of contents is on the box." These reference cards are filed at the end of the catalog cards under a given subject heading, and they are traced on the box, by writing in red ink, in the upper corner of the list of pamphlets, "*Gen. ref. fr.*," and then giving the subject headings. This writing should be as small as possible, so that it may not distract readers from the list of pamphlets. Whenever it seems worth while, because the pamphlet is valuable or unusually attractive, we catalog it separately, giving full details and call number, as if it were a book. Often it seems worth while to enter under subject, but not author. All such cards are traced in red ink on the list on the box, either by checking the subject in the title, or by writing the heading used after the title. In the rare cases when an author card is made, the author only is checked on the list, and subject cards are traced on the author card. If a pamphlet disappears, or becomes out of date, it is necessary only to cross it off on the list on the box, and take

out its catalog cards if any were made. If a library were of such a character that its readers would want all pamphlets cataloged under author, this could be done; but it is expensive, and with us they are mainly useful from the subject side. In the case of pamphlets describing places in the United States, we put them all in boxes under the general number for description of the United States, because for many places we should never have more than one or two pamphlets, and catalog each under subject.

When the library has a series of pamphlets published by one man or organization, if it does not seem worth while to make full author entry, a general reference is made to the boxes where the pamphlets may be found, and the details are found on the lists on the boxes. If you follow this method with pamphlets received regularly from some official source, such as the Department of Agriculture, and you wish to know certainly and quickly which ones of a series you have received, it is necessary to check those received on the printed lists of the official publications, as the pamphlets are probably scattered in several boxes. Instead of this, they may be cataloged under Department, which is often not necessary in a library for popular use, or there may be no attempt to keep a record of what has been received by series or department. This is not desirable, but for a small popular library it certainly seems better to make the pamphlets readily available even without checking the series list, than to have them accumulate in the attic until someone has time to check them up, a day that may come long after they are out of date and past use.

After the pamphlet box is started for any class, and the general reference cards made, adding a new pamphlet usually involves merely writing its author and title on the box, and marking it with the next pamphlet number. If the cataloger thinks it not sufficiently covered by the general reference cards already made, which are indicated in red ink on the box, she may either make additional reference cards, or catalog the pamphlet.

In general, it is well to avoid starting pamphlet boxes in minor classes, where it is improbable that there will be much pamphlet material. We prefer to put the pamphlet, when possible, in a box already started under a larger division of the same subject.

Finally, in caring for pamphlets one should not allow respect for the printed page to suppress common sense, and should realize that probably not every pamphlet given to the library is worth the time necessary to care for it. The test, of course, is whether the pamphlet is likely to be of use to the readers of that special library.

We have three ways of dealing with unbound reports of societies and institutions. If we chance to have an odd report of some organization that contains useful material, and think it unlikely that we shall have more, we put it with the other pamphlets on the subject treated, paying no attention to the fact that it is part of a set. For instance, odd reports of park commissions are sometimes useful under landscape gardening. If the report of an institution is sent to us regularly, we often keep only the latest report, and these are given one general number in the reference room, with no attempt at special book numbers. If there are very many, they are kept in alphabetic order on the shelf. Under this general number, in the shelf list, is an alphabetic list of these reports that come regularly, but it gives only the name of the organization, and for title "Latest report." This needs no change when a new report comes. For such reports we make a general card in the catalog, which also needs no change. It gives the name of the institution, and instead of title reads "The latest report in the library is in Ref. 16." Note that this card carefully refrains from saying that this is the latest report published. Where it is desirable, we make similar cards under the subjects covered by the report, tracing these from the author card, as usual. For instance, the report of a school for the blind is entered under *Blind* as well as under the name of the school. When the new report comes, all that is necessary is to mark it with the class number for miscellaneous reports, and substitute it for the old one. In the case of reports which we wish to keep, but not to bind, we give them class, book, and volume number, as if they were bound volumes of a set, and keep them in their proper place on the shelves in pamphlet boxes. The reports received are entered on the boxes, but not on the shelf list, which gives only official author, title, and number of boxes. Sometimes such a set is fully cataloged, and sometimes if it is not very impor-

tant there is simply a reference to the boxes. The latter way is less expensive, and needs no change from year to year, but of course a student cannot find details about a set so quickly. A card list of reports and similar publications regularly received should be kept, describing in each case what it to be done with the report, *i. e.*, where it is classified, whether the set is cataloged or not, etc. It may be well to enter on this list in pencil the date of the last report received, as an aid in keeping sets to date.

Large or very useful pamphlets may be bound in the usual cardboard pamphlet covers with cloth hinges, and then treated as books. In putting these pamphlets in covers, it is better to take off the cover of the pamphlet, paste the hinge on the inside leaf, and then paste the cover on again above the hinge, as this makes a neater joining. Covers may be purchased that will take two thin pamphlets in this way. Portions of magazines or reports containing especially useful material may be quickly converted into pamphlets by covering them with ordinary covering paper and fastening the backs of the leaves together by some sort of clip, or by sewing. It is well to write on the cover the name and date of the publication from which it was obtained. If the pamphlet material on any subject includes many small leaflets and single sheets of printed matter of minor importance, it adds greatly to the convenience of caring for these to fasten five or six of them together, by clamps or sewing, give them a call number as one pamphlet, and enter them on the list as "Six miscellaneous pamphlets fastened together."

If the librarian objects to placing the pamphlet boxes on the shelves because they project and do not look well, they may be placed in class order on separate shelves. In that case, it would be well to have a rather conspicuous dummy at the end of each class for which there is a pamphlet box, referring to the collection of pamphlets on the same subject. But the danger of this method is that in everyday work the pamphlets, like all the less accessible material, would be ignored almost as much as if they had been left in what Mr. James calls the "penetralia" of the library. If they are with the books, the pamphlets will be used more often, as only the earnest or despairing searcher is likely to hunt up separate pamphlet shelves. As to appearance, by using boxes covered with

paper of some inconspicuous and pleasant color, preferably plain instead of marbled, and by making the boxes of a size that will not project far, they may be made fairly inoffensive. The main trouble is the size, and with such boxes it is often necessary to cut off the ends and margins of pamphlets, to make them fit in. If a library has separate shelves for quarto books, the pamphlet boxes could be placed on these, with the quarto books of each class.

In libraries where the Newark charging system is used, or any system involving a permanent book card, it is not worth while to make book cards for pamphlets until they are needed, for many will never circulate. We keep at the Delivery Desk a stock of plain manila book cards, and when a pamphlet goes out, its call number is written in pencil on one of these. When the pamphlet is returned, the card is slipped inside it for future use, but we do not pocket pamphlets.

My last word is as to statistics of pamphlets received and in the library, and it is a brief one. We keep no such statistics. Neither do we keep a record of accessions for pamphlets. By eliminating these two records, we reduce materially the time needed for caring for a pamphlet, and even when "back work" is piling up, many can be sent to the shelves as soon as received, because there is so little routine connected with the process. The fact that we do not know where and when we received each pamphlet, nor how many we have, does not seem to cripple us seriously. To meet the rare case when a reader loses a pamphlet and must pay for it, the price of any pamphlet purchased may be written on its cover, and added to its entry on the box. If the pamphlet is an old one and its value unknown, a fine may be charged; and we charge a fine also for the loss of a pamphlet that may be obtained for nothing, to pay for the work we put on it, and for the sake of the moral effect on the reader. Of course, a library containing rare or valuable pamphlets would need to keep a more elaborate record of them. If a pamphlet was regularly ordered, especially if from some unusual source, we usually make out a regular order card, giving the address from which it was obtained, and file this in the alphabetic list of old order cards. This enables us to replace it easily, to order additional copies, or to tell a possible inquirer where we obtained a given pamphlet.

UTILIZING GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

BY WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL, *The Newberry Library, Chicago*

THE Superintendent of Documents, in a circular dated June 29th, states that government documents and indexes seem not to be duly appreciated by American libraries. His words are as follows:

"I am reminded that the returns from our question circulars would indicate that the librarians, and especially those of depository libraries, find the catalogs of this office of no benefit to them, as not half of the libraries questioned replied, even though they were threatened with being dropped from the list if they failed to do so.

"None of the depositories were held under this ruling and all are still receiving the catalogs, but it is a question as to whether the government should continue to print and distribute, at an enormous expense, library aids which are not appreciated or desired."

This statement seems to call for immediate consideration, for it may indicate an attitude towards government work on the part of our libraries that will have serious consequences for them in the future if it continues. I cannot conceive that any library should wish to have the government catalogs of public documents discontinued or made less comprehensive than they are now, and it seems probable that the neglect of certain libraries to reply to the superintendent's circulars was due rather to oversight than to deliberate disregard. None the less, many did not reply and the superintendent has drawn his own conclusions from that fact.

At the Newberry Library we have found public documents of the utmost use in nearly every line of reference work, and the government indexes to them are indispensable. The work which the government is doing in indexing these publications is just so much labor and money saved to the libraries of this country. If there are librarians who find the government indexes and catalogs of no use to them, this fact of itself proves that these librarians know little of the valuable matter that is contained in the government publications, or have never learned to use the guides which we now have to it. The time will come

when they or their successors will appreciate what they are now neglecting. Should the work of the government in this direction be discontinued or retrenched, we shall find it difficult to have it resumed after its loss has come to be appreciated, as it surely will be.

The publications of the federal and state governments, taken as a whole, are the most original and reliable data for the field covered by them, and this field is broadening rapidly. If the public do not appreciate the direct commercial and scientific value which these publications have for them, the neglect must be due largely to ignorance and to inability to get at the information they need. It is the function of the public library to possess and furnish this information, nay, to force it upon the attention of people who would be benefited by it. The neglect of the government indexes referred to by the superintendent discloses the fact that apparently librarians have not waked up to the value of public documents, or have not bestirred themselves to render their contents available to the public.

To take but one instance alone, how many librarians of small libraries in farming communities appreciate the service they may render to the material welfare and profit of their region by posting up a well-selected list of publications of the Department of Agriculture that bear upon improved methods of cultivation? The adoption of these methods will mean dollars and cents to the farmers who have acquainted themselves with them and have applied them in the field. One farmer, who can raise two bushels where he formerly raised one, or can produce a better grade of vegetable, is enough to "boom" the library where he was put on the track of the new scheme.

Libraries in the past have been educational and recreational in their scope. Their function in the future is destined to embrace commerce, statesmanship and applied science to a far greater degree than they have heretofore done, and in performing this service they cannot afford to overlook the official publications of our country and of other countries.

"DEWEY EXPANDED"

UNDER this caption the *Library Association Record* for June gives the paper read at the April meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom by Mr. Henry V. Hopwood, senior assistant in the British Patent Office Library, on the Classification Bibliographique of the Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie as compared with Dewey, 1899. It forms so comprehensive and valuable a statement of the new features of the Brussels scheme that we reprint it almost in full. Mr. Hopwood points out that, while the Brussels classification has made it a point not to use numbers in any other sense than that used in Dewey proper, the revision is fundamental, and the changes introduced those of form, based on a system affecting the classification throughout. He urges that sooner or later all librarians will have to make acquaintance with the Brussels classification as well as with Dewey.

In giving the title "Dewey expanded" to this paper an offence has probably been committed against the Acts which prohibit the false marking of goods. In defence it can only be pleaded that the "Classification bibliographique" of the Institut International de Bibliographie is commonly known as the "Expanded Dewey," and such, in a sense, it is. But the purpose of to-night's paper is to show that the difference which exists between the two classifications is not a difference of bulk alone; it does not even rest on the revision which the original has undergone; it is fundamental; and the changes introduced are not, in the main, those of detail and definition, but rather those of form based on a system affecting the classification throughout.

To those who mark their libraries by Dewey a knowledge of the Brussels scheme seems to be indispensable. There are, however, many who may have not adopted this method of classification; yet, doubtless they, like all other librarians, frequently consult Dewey, and all librarians are expected to understand the scheme. It seems certain that the Brussels classification, whether we use it ourselves or not, will be so widely employed that we shall all, sooner or later, have to make acquaintance with it. So far as technology is concerned, for example, the "Bulletin of the International Railway Congress," the "Mois Scientifique" and the "Revue Technique" (now published in English as the "Technical Index") have all adopted the system for marking their abstracts and bibliographical notes. Moreover, the "600" section is to be translated into German, and will prove to be a splendid technical dictionary when used in conjunction with the French edition. A translation of the whole into English is said to be in progress under Mr. Dewey's supervision, and this translation,

when issued, is certain to be widely consulted. Thus, in this paper, there will be found no advocacy of Dewey, no cause for criticism of the merits or demerits of divisions in that scheme of classification, but only a description of the chief mechanical marking changes introduced from Brussels, many of which are so ingenious that they seem to deserve consideration and discussion.

The first important fact is, then, that "Dewey" is a library classification, and only secondarily applicable to the classification of documents. His preface is mainly directed to the arrangement and keeping of books; and classification, as applied to the catalogue, is dismissed in a very summary manner. Further, though the classification is described as minute, it can hardly be regarded in that light when an attempt is made to arrange, or index by its aid, a mass of literature extending over years, directed to details of a subject which may in itself be but a detail of Dewey. So far as books are concerned we shall find them massing under a few general heads; as regards minor articles in journals, etc., we shall find need for subdivision of existing headings in order to express those details of the subject of which they treat. Now it is obvious that as the bulk of matter to be treated under a heading grows, we shall find not only a need for an increase in the true subject-matter divisions, but also a need for expressing what may be termed "points of view," the subject as related to place, time, language and to other subjects. Plainly the original Dewey "form" marks do not greatly help us here, and the only suggestion to be found in Dewey is that from the tables other numbers may be added to give the required expansion; but practically none but geographical numbers can be used in this manner, and they only because in many cases the necessity for their use has been foreseen, and 9 has been reserved for geographical expansion. The other numbers are usually already employed for subject subdivisions. That is to say, that once we regard a "point of view" as a "subject" and give it a number we have cut ourselves off from using other, and more needed divisions; and if we have allotted numbers to genuine subject-matter divisions we cannot then express "points of view" or "relations." Indeed, as Dewey himself says: "Often it seems well to the classifier to add a figure to show some distinction. It is short and desirable, but later he may find that he has shut himself off from using some other division which he would greatly prefer;" and it may be said that as soon as a subject is divided into its details this plan of added numbers becomes impossible. Thus, in Dewey 599 is Mammals, but we cannot mark Mammals of Africa 599:6, because that number is already allotted to Elephants, etc., while much as we desire to mark Mammals of Asia 599:5 we cannot, being blocked by

"Whales," etc. Neither can we make our divisions 599:95 and 599:96, using the 9 geographically, because 599:9 is Man. Now, while Dewey's scheme might answer well enough for library marking, and he could afford to dismiss these points as being of comparatively rare occurrence, there was an evident need of an expansion of the germ which lay hidden in Dewey's formal 01 to 09 in order that masses of detailed literature could be scheduled efficiently; and it is practically to this change of form and its results alone to which I will draw your attention.

DEWEY'S ORIGINAL "FORM" MARKS

- 01 Philosophy, theories, etc.
- 02 Compendis, outlines.
- 03 Dictionaries, cyclopaedias.
- 04 Essays, lectures, letters, etc.
- 05 Periodicals.
- 06 Societies, associations, transactions, reports, etc.
- 07 Education, study, teaching, training, etc.
- 08 Polygraphy, collections, etc.
- 09 History.

N.B.—These are sometimes expanded, as is the case under 620 Engineering, 01 Statistics, 02 Quantities and cost, etc., the expansion being suited to the subject.

The "Classification bibliographique" has now extended this list so that place, time, language, relation to other subjects and to other details of the same subject, and relation to individuals, etc., may be clearly expressed without clashing with the subject-matter divisions proper. The only mental effort required is the memorising of the following table:—

BRUSSELS "FORM" SUBDIVISIONS

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| I. | Form and Generality | (01 to 09) | as Dewey's form. |
| II. | Place | (2 to 9) | as Dewey's Geography. |
| III. | Time | "1907" | by year, etc. |
| IV. | Language | = 2 to 9 | as Dewey's Philology. |
| V. | Relation to other subjects | : | separates subjects. |
| VI. | Relation to details of same subject | : | separates details. |
| VII. | Proper names | A-Z | |
| VIII. | | oo | |
| IX. | Subject divisions | 01, etc. | special to Brussels. |
| X. | | 1 to 9 | |

It is further understood that all numbers unaccompanied by the above signs, I.-VII., represent subjects only, all capable of subdivision by the above form marks. The point has no value except as punctuating the number in order to emphasise some section of it, e.g., we may write 552:21 = Petrology-lava, or 5522:1 Volcanic rocks-lava, or 55221, lava simply; the position of the point does not affect the sorting. It is also understood that the above order of marks is rigidly adhered to: place always follows form; time always follows place; and so on for the other marks, which will now be considered in their order.

FORM MARKS (01 TO 09)

These retain their original Dewey signification but have been greatly expanded and are accompanied by definitions, often of great value, the whole occupying over seventeen

pages. To these we shall return later when considering their use for purposes of criticism.

PLACE MARKS (2 TO 9)

These consist, of course, of the regular Dewey geographical numbers; the essence of the change being the insertion of these numbers in brackets. The value of this device will be seen from a sample, culled at random, showing the varying effect of appending geographical marks with and without the bracket.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.¹

| WITH BRACKETS, ETC. | | WITHOUT BRACKETS, ETC. | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| 334 (01, etc.) | Co-operation (by form). | 334'01, etc. | Co-operation. Building So- |
| 344 (41) | Co-operation in Scotland. | 334'1 | Societies. |
| 334 (52) | Co-operation in Japan. | 334'2 | Co operative Banks. |
| 334 (682) | Co-operation in Trans-vaal. | 334'3 | Co operative Insurance Societies. |
| 334 (73) | Co-operation in United States. | 334'4 | Co-operative Housekeeping. |
| 334 (81) | Co-operation in Brazil. | 344'41 | Co operation in Scotland. |
| 334 "15" | Co-operation in Sixteenth Century. | 334'5 | Co-operative Stores. |
| 334:63 | Co-operation in relation to Agriculture. | 334'52 | Co-operation in Japan. |
| 334 [†] | Building Societies. | 334'6 | Co-operative Factories. |
| | | 334'63 | Co-operation in relation to Agriculture. |

¹[N.B.—It is not suggested that the above numbers could be used in Dewey, they are taken merely as a random example of the distinctive differences between "continued decimal" and "composit" numbers, and the logical sequences attained by sorting them.]

It will be seen that the only method of dealing with geographical matter under the old system would have been to have confused it with History, marking it 09, etc., two figures more; while even this prefixed 0 would not answer with other non-geographical subjects, as 063 would mean both Co-operation in Ethiopia and in relation to Agriculture, and would in addition be hopelessly mixed with the periodical mark for Co-operation Journals.

TIME MARKS, " "

This mark is new. Under History Dewey, of course, provided period divisions; but these could not be used in expansion of the general formal 09, as the periods allotted to a number varied with each history. No standard existed. Taking the new mark, with its symbol used in its allotted order, it is easy to express much that would hitherto have been

difficult, *e.g.*, "History of Co-operation in England in the Nineteenth Century," 334 (42) "18," which may be called a simple mark. This time mark, in conjunction with that of place, enables sorting to be carried to the last detail. All-time numbers are filled out so that they read as a simple decimal sequence, the end ciphers of the year being omitted to express a century. Thus, the fourth century is written "03"; the year :312 A.D., "0312". A minus expresses B.C.—54. A period is shown by the sign of relation, the first half of the nineteenth century being written "18 : 1850". The months and days may also be filled out to two places, *e.g.*, 01 for January, 02 for February; 01 for the first of the month, and the whole date is written by the year, month, and day. Thus to-day's date is written 1907:04:08, that is 8th of April, 1907. A series of numbers, each of eight figures, thus serves, when sorted into simple numerical order, to keep in strict sequence of date accounts of the events, say, of a whole military or naval campaign.

LANGUAGE

The figures for language are taken from Philology, dropping the initial 4, and the whole mark serves to separate the literature of a subject into the languages in which it is written. Thus, if we have many general treatises on electricity we may mark them 537 (02) = 2 for general electrical works written in English; 537 (02) = 3 for those in German, and so on.

RELATION TO OTHER SUBJECTS, :

This is in many ways the most important of the new signs. It is of course conceivable that any subject whatever may have some relation to any other conceivable subject, and the mechanical expression of this fact is of great value. The idea will be clear to those who have studied Brown's latest classification. His "Categorical" table is founded on the same idea of relation; he provides a special table, whereas the Brussels Classification serves to provide its own "categorical" or "relation" marks from itself by means of the sign. It is obvious that if we look for bibliographical completeness under every heading, every one of these two-sided writings should appear under both headings concerned; while if, on the contrary, we are compelled to economy in printing and in placing of books, it is equally obvious that a reference must be made from one subject, no matter which, to the other. For example:—

| | |
|----------|---|
| 537 : 63 | Electricity in relation to Agriculture. |
| 63 : 537 | Agriculture in relation to Electricity. |
| 7 : 92 | } Biography of Artists. |
| 92 : 7 | |

From the first point of view every entry should appear under both 537 and 63, while, taking the other standpoint, we may write 537 : 63 *see* 63 : 537, or 63 : 537 *see* 537 : 63, and the same applies to the second example,

whether we wish to collect Biography of Artists under Art or under Biography, 7 : 92 *see* 92 : 7 or 92 : 7 *see* 7 : 92. Thus also Theory of Mirrors in relation to conjuring when written 535-87:793'8 at once suggests a reference one way or the other, the mere sign of relation implies its possibility.

RELATION WITHIN THE SUBJECT

The hyphen is used, in certain special cases, to enable one mark within a class to be combined with another in the same class without clashing or using too many figures. Directions are generally given in the Classification when the use of the hyphen is desirable. In its use the leading number is dropped. If 58:12 be Diseases of Plants the 58 (Botany) is dropped and -12 may be appended to any botanical division to indicate diseases of that specific plant. Thus:—

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 58:317 | Malvales. |
| 58:317-12 | Diseases of Malvales. |

To quote the "Classification Bibliographique": "This example will show the superiority of composite classification numbers over simple ones formed by direct decimal division. If a similar heading had been required to be formed by direct subdivision of the principal number, and therefore 58:31712 had been written for Diseases of Malvales, it would have been impossible in the future to have divided the Malvaceæ into their principal taxonomic groups:—

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 58:317'1 | Malvaceæ. |
| 58:317'11 | Malvææ. |
| 58:317'12 | Urenææ. |
| 58:317'13 | Hibisceæ. |

There would, in fact, have been a confusion with regard to the number 58317:12 which would have expressed 'Diseases of Malvaceæ' and 'Description of Urenææ' at the same time." Here again, we see the chief feature of the new system—the impossibility of confusion between divisions of a heading which denote subject-matter and those expressing a point of view; we find a systematic provision for both, instead of it being a race as to which first occupies the vacant numbers.

PROPER NAMES, A-Z

The alphabet may be used after any classification number in order to arrange any proper names, such as towns under Counties, authors under Literature, etc. Special rules will be found in their appropriate place for arranging works, etc., under Authors, publications under Societies, etc.

ADDITIONAL MARKS

The preceding headings cover the form marks in general—there are, however, several others employed. The first (oo) is reserved for special forms, by the nature of the document, and where used directions are given to that effect in special tables in each section of the classification. The sign + is used to

show grouping, as for example when one work treats of the history of England and France 9 (42) + (44).

SUBJECT TABLES

The foregoing divisions, as before mentioned, take precedence of the subject-divisions. These latter begin with 00, reserved to express points of view, and these figures are used, almost exclusively, in classes 5, 6 and 7. As this is a new provision the main figures employed may be quoted. This table is only a skeleton, however, as each of these marks is subdivided in the Brussels scheme to great detail.

- 001 *Speculative.* Theory and experimental study.
 002 *Realisation.* Execution, Construction.
 003 *Economics.* Industrial production, Prices and Costs.
 004 *Service and Use.* Action, management, etc.
 005 *Fittings and Apparatus.* Belonging to the subject.
 006 *Sites, Buildings, etc.* Organisation and service.
 007 *Staff.* In connection with the subject.

Thus if 621.63 be the number for Centrifugal Ventilators and we have a large mass of monographs on that subject, we may write

- 62163'0012 Centrifugal ventilators, Theoretical study of.
 62163'0031 Centrifugal ventilators, Cost of manufacture.
 62163'00414 Centrifugal ventilators, Practical efficiency.

and so on.

The subdivisions 01 to 09 are reserved for special use in each subject and appear in their proper places in the tables. To 09 succeed 1, etc., in the familiar sequence.

The main features of this new system will be seen in the following table, which consists of a few specimen headings under one subject, and also contains some expansions of the primary form marks previously referred to.

SPECIMEN EXTRACTS FROM SEQUENCE

- 63 (0 : 843) Novels relating to agriculture.
 63 (001) *Optional.*
 63 (011) Scientific problems of agriculture.
 63 (021) Major agricultural treatises.
 63 (024) Popular agricultural treatises.
 63 (031) Major agricultural encyclopædias.
 63 (038) Agricultural glossaries, technical dictionaries.
 63 (042) Agricultural lectures.
 63 (05) Agricultural periodicals.
 63 (058) Agricultural directories, etc.
 63 (063) Agricultural congresses, etc.
 63 (064) Agricultural exhibitions.
 63 (071) Agricultural education.
 63 (072) Agricultural experiment stations.
 63 (074) Agricultural museums.
 63 (075) Elementary agricultural text-books.
 63 (079.3) Agricultural travels and missions.
 63 (083.1) Agricultural recipes.
 63 (084) Agricultural pictures and maps.
 63 (09) General history of agriculture.
 63 (354) Agriculture in Babylonia.
 63 (42) Agriculture in England.
 63 (42) "17" Agriculture in England in the eighteenth century.
 63 "17" Agriculture in the eighteenth century.
 63 — *Not used here.* It divides 53 (02).
 63 : 537 Agriculture in relation to electricity.
 63 : 54 Agricultural chemistry.
 63 : 92 Biography of agriculturists (or 92 : 63).
 63 — *Used only between subdivisions.*

- 63 A-Z *Not used here.*
 63003 Agricultural production and prices.
 6301 *Not in use.*
 631 Soils, etc. } etc., as in Dewey.
 632 Agricultural pests }

It will be seen that there is no difficulty in sorting cards thus marked, and that many points of view may be expressed.

Turning now to the efficiency of the marks, it would seem that one of their greatest advantages is that in some degree they may serve as an annotating shorthand, especially the expanded (01) to (09) and the 00 in the subject classification, and also in a lesser degree the language sign =. Suppose that we have some hundreds of general text-books on Chemistry all lumped under 540.2, which in the new marking becomes 54 (02), we can immediately make some evaluation of these by marking thus :

- 54 (021) Major text-books of chemistry.
 54 (022) Medium text-books of chemistry.
 54 (023) Rudimentary and popular chemistry.
 54 (024) Chemical text-books for the use of special classes of persons; divided if necessary by : , thus
 54 (024 : 63) Text-book of chemistry for use of agriculturists.
 54 (0247) Juvenile chemical treatises.
 54 (025) Chemical text-books in question and answer form.
 54 (075) Elementary class text-books of chemistry.

By this sorting, involving the use of only one extra figure, we can render unnecessary all notes as to the general character of all "text-books" whether of Chemistry or any other subject. If it be desirable we may divide any of these divisions again by language, or we may leave them all under (02) with a language division, as :

- 54 (02) = 2 Text-books of chemistry written in English.
 54 (02) = 4 Text-books of chemistry written in French.

The division (03) can also be divided into (031), (032) and (033), *i.e.*, Major, Medium and Minor Encyclopædias, (034) being reserved for Dictionaries and Glossaries, and all of these can be divided by language if necessary.

The division (07), Education, etc., also lends itself well to marking which will often obviate the necessity for notes, while (08) when expanded to (081), etc., gives with one extra figure such useful divisions as Anthologies, Formularies, Receipts, Tables, Commercial Publications, Curiosa and Anecdotes, etc.

It is impossible, of course, to bring the whole of these expanded marks before you, but with respect to 00 and its use in classes 5, 6 and 7, there is no doubt but that the employment of these marks will save a great deal of annotation. Thus, books such as *The Dynamo* or *Researches on the Steam Engine*, which hitherto stood great risk of being dumped into (01) or (02) can now be classed and defined exactly, as for instance :

SAMPLE GENERAL POINTS OF VIEW

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 621.12 | Marine engine. | | |
| 621.120012 | " | " | theory and calculation. |
| 621.120014 | " | " | tests and trials. |
| 621.120022 | " | " | methods of manufacture. |
| 621.120023 | " | " | materials for manufacture of. |
| 621.120025 | " | " | special machines, etc., for making. |
| 621.1200272 | " | " | mounting and assembling. |
| 621.120031 | " | " | cost of manufacture. |
| 621.120035 | " | " | prices of. |
| 621.120042 | " | " | management of. |
| 621.120045 | " | " | inspection of. |
| 621.120046 | " | " | deterioration and accidents. |
| 621.12005 | " | " | fittings for. |
| 621.12006 | " | " | factories suited for making. |
| 621.120072 | " | " | marine engineers. |

These are but a few examples showing how easily any point of view can be expressed with double advantage. The information given in the mark need not be repeated in a note; the mark serves also for books which would not otherwise receive any annotation, and from the classification point it is an advantage to bring books of similar character, e.g., tests, or costs, together. It may safely be said that every important point of view from which an article or book can be written is provided for in these expanded marks, and they have the merit of being, in the main, applicable throughout the whole portion of the classification which most needs definition.

Leaving these marks, we have next to glance at the changes and expansions introduced into the subject divisions. How great the expansion has been may be seen from the relative sizes of the two volumes. The advantage of this expansion does not reside only in the fact that we are provided with more detailed divisions; a more important advantage is that of the definition which the minor subheadings supply of the scope of their main head. Thus Dewey's 739 Bronzes, Brasses and Bric-a-brac, is shown by his index and by that alone to contain Art Goldsmithing, Manufacture of Jewellery, etc. But the Brussels Classification by its divisions indicates very clearly the scope of 739.

| | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 739.1 | Goldsmithing. |
| 739.2 | Jewellery. |
| 739.3 | Art clocks. |
| 739.4 | Art iron-work. |
| 739.5 | Bronzes, art brass and pewter. |
| 739.6 | Art armour and weapons. |
| 739.7 | Art curios, trinkets and bric-a-brac. |

We must not, however, pursue this point too far for fear of leading discussion towards the merits of the classification as such, whereas we are only dealing with methods as distinct from classification *per se*; and in any event a just appreciation of how far expansion has given clearer expression to Dewey's headings can only be obtained from a perusal of the Classification itself, a task which is obviously too great to be undertaken this even-

ing. The changes introduced into the schedules are, however, more to the point, because they are mainly due to the introduction of the marks which have already been described. For example:—

| CLASS NINE | | BRUSSELS. | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| DEWEY. | | BRUSSELS. | |
| 900 | History in general. | 9 | History. |
| 910 | Geography and travel. | 91 | Geography and travel. |
| 913 | Archæology. | 913 | Archæology. |
| 914 | Local geography. | 92 | Biography. |
| 919 | Biography. | 929 | Genealogy and heraldry. |
| 920 | Biography. | | |
| 929 | Genealogy and heraldry. | | |
| 930 | Ancient history. | | |
| 940 | Modern history. | | |
| 999 | | | |

It will be seen that Dewey's 930-999 disappear, it being a rule not to use an abandoned number for a new subject. But History is now no longer split, and Geography and History are now perfectly parallel in arrangement:

9 (42) History of England; 91 (42) Description of England;

9 (73) History of United States; 91 (73) Description of United States,

and so on through the whole geographical series. Thus a reference can be made from History to Description and *vice-versâ* in the most general terms, as *see also* corresponding divisions under 9 History or 91 Description and Travel.

In 920 Biography, instead of Dewey's certain fixed numbers, the whole arrangement becomes formal and all Dewey's numbers disappear, thus:—

| | |
|--------|---|
| 92 () | Collective biographies, by countries. |
| 92 " " | Collective biographies, by period. |
| 92 : | Collective biographies, by categories of persons. |
| 92 A-Z | Individual biographies. |

These, of course, may be combined, as

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 92 (42) | Collective biographies of Englishmen. |
| 92 (42) "17" | Notable Englishmen of the eighteenth century. |
| 92 "17" | Biographies of the eighteenth century. |
| 92 : 63 | Biographies of agriculturists. |
| 92 : 63 (42) | Notable English agriculturists. |
| 92 (Wagner) | Individual (though individuals may be put to a class, e.g., Wagner to Musicians) as |

92 : 78 (Wagner).

To take one other example. The nine divisions of 272, Religious Persecutions, disappear, and these numbers are left vacant, their function being performed by marks of place, time and relation. Thus in place of eight specific persecutions and one miscellaneous dumping section we have means of expressing every possible persecution in its proper order:—

| | | |
|-------|------------------------|--|
| 272.6 | becomes 272 (42) "155" | English persecutions, A.D. 1550-1559. |
| 272.8 | becomes 272 : 286 | Persecution of Baptists. |
| | 272 : 289.6 | Persecution of Quakers. |
| 272.9 | becomes 272 : | to any sect or religion which is required. |

No more need be said in order to prove that these marks have introduced profound modifications into the original Dewey, and that they are likely to tend towards exactitude of definition and simplicity in working. So ends this limited description of the Brussels Classification.

We come now to the last point, the need for definitions in classification practice and the possible assistance which the Brussels Classification may lend in this matter. In the matter of *definition* of headings we have already been greatly helped by the subdivision which has been carried out; but one other matter needs attention, the provision of adequate references and directions. The Brussels scheme is a bibliographical one, in which multiplicity of entry is of little consequence. To the librarian, however, economy of entry, so long as efficiency is not sacrificed, is vital financially; and even as a matter of convenience it is better to avoid writing cards under one number when the book itself is under another. To illustrate this point one subject may be quoted. There is a literature, not only on soap, on glycerine, on candles, as separate subjects but also combined, and naturally so, for they are essentially products of one industry. Price's glycerine is as well known as Price's soap or candles. Now let us take Dewey.

- 665· Oils, etc.
- 665·1 Candles.
- 668· Miscellaneous chemical industries.
- 668·1 Soap.
- 668·2 Glycerine.

Under Dewey each of those books which treat of the three subjects together will need to be entered in the catalog under three headings, but it can only be placed with one section, say Soap for preference. Then why not say so in print? Thus with a note 668·1 Soap [including books treating also of glycerine and candles], and two references 668·2 *see also* 668·1, and 665·1 *see also* 668·1, we have solved the whole difficulty. The arrangement of our books remains the same, but our catalog now says so, and with two standing references economizes two entries out of three for every book of this class, past, present and future; providing, of course, that the title of every soap book is filled out if it deals with the other subjects, but does not say so.

The Brussels Classification in some instances gives valuable help of this kind. For instance, detailed writings on Alcoholism may appear under—

- 343·57 Intemperance, Penal law.
- 351·761 Public morality—drink.
- 613·3 Use of drinks in hygiene.
- 613·8 Hygiene of nervous system.
- 612·821 Alcohol from the physiological point of view.

But under each of them appears a reference that 178 Morality and Temperance is considered the principal heading, and under 178 the above list of references appears.

Notes such as these afford great help in defining where a book treating of more than one detail of a subject should be placed, and may also tend towards economy of cataloging. The Brussels Classification, by reason of its amplitude of division, is eminently suitable for carrying a far greater number of these notes than it at present contains, and much could be done in this direction by librarians, as such, to render the Classification as valuable to librarians as it is to bibliographers. Such notes, though appended by preference to the official Brussels Classification, would be of value for consultation in connection with any other.

The paper was followed by an interesting discussion, marked by appreciation alike of Mr. Hopwood's paper, the Dewey system, and the Brussels classification, which discussion is printed in full in the *Record*.

THE ART OF LEATHER MAKING*

THERE are three kinds of animals which give us our leather for bookbinding, sheep, cow and goat. These are divided into several kinds and tannages and we will begin with them in order.

Sheep are divided into two kinds, the wool sheep and the hair sheep. The wool sheep is such as our native sheep. Wool sheep are not the best for leather as they are grown principally for the wool and a good wool-bearing animal usually has poor skin. Wool sheepskins are customarily put through either the shumac or bark tannage. Shumac sheep are excellent for bookbinding, but little used. It is a strong tannage, takes a good color and is very long lived. Shumac comes from Sicily and is imported into this country in large quantities. Shumac sheepskins are used mostly for shoe work, though quite a little used for embossed work for bookbinding. Skivers, which are only the grain of the skin, *i.e.*, the outside part of the skin separated by splitting from the flesh side, are also tanned by Shumac tannage, though they can also be tanned by the bark tannage, especially when used for pass-books, etc.

The bark tannage in sheep is used in the bookbinding trade for Law Sheep and some roans. This makes it one of the most used leathers in the bookbinding trade. It does not wear very well, however, being very soft and in a few years crumbles and breaks off whenever touched. These skins have really no oil in them and when it is possible it is always well to give them a little oil or vaseline. Neat's-foot, castor or sweet oil are the best oils. Roans are simply made from bark sheep and colored, then given some grain.

*Part of address delivered to Association of Employing Bookbinders of New York City.

Hair Sheep

The hair sheep is a peculiar animal. We have none around here and if we did we would probably call it a goat. It is a cross between the goat and sheep. It usually grows in mountainous places and the principal places that it comes from are India, China, South America, and Africa, the very best coming from India and South America. The larger part of hair skins is put into the Chrome tannage and called cabretta, being used for shoe work both in blacks and colors. A hair sheepskin has a very fine grain and a very strong fibre, so that when it is put through the Chrome tannage, which in itself is very strong, the leather, even though a sheep, becomes very valuable and is sold all the way from 10 to 30 c. per ft. Chrome leathers are never used for bookbinding because they are very soft and will not take any grain like morocco.

Vegetable Tannage

The best of vegetable tannage is the India sheep, and this will be noted later. Sheepskins are also put into alum tannages and used for gloves and soft belts, but these are never used for bookbinding.

Cowhides

Regarding bookbinding Cowhide, either just simply the grain is used and called a buffing, or else it is split a little heavier and called Cowhide. This makes the difference in cost between buffings and bookbinders' cowhide. Cowhides in general are split into two or three skins: the grain, the middle split, and the bottom split. When done this way the grain is used for bookbinding, the second split for patent leather or buffing, the third for any old finish that will bring up the price. Of course there are different ways of treating cowhides. In some the hide is finished as a whole without splitting, but very seldom; others make just one splitting and sometimes three, leaving four separate hides. The only trouble with buffing or cowhide is that they break easily and in a few years crumble to pieces.

Calf is, of course, the young cow, and as this leather is not so old, being a finer, stronger grain, it will give much longer wear. The only trouble with calf is that bookbinders use a poor tannage and to get the light shades the skins are bleached, which also takes from its strength. If it were possible to use the calf skins in the Chrome tannage that your shoes are made from, you would hear no longer the cry that calfskin bound books give out so quickly.

Goat

Goat skins are also tanned in the various tannages. Chrome-tanned goat is probably the best leather made and the greatest manufactured; used wholly for shoe work. The vegetable-tanned goat, of which the India goat is the principal one, we note with the India sheep. These are the two leathers I know

the most about and probably the two largest used in the bookbinding trade.

India Sheep and Goat

India sheep and goat such as are used for bookbinding come from India all tanned. Natives here, there and everywhere, as they kill their sheep and goats, dry them in the sun with any preservative, such as salt, as they may have. These skins finally reach the tanneries, where they are tanned by the old native tannage, which has been in use no one knows how long. Each tanner has a little different method, but in the main they are all the same. They come to this country in large bales. Each bale is mixed, containing different grades which range from the very finest to the very worst. These skins can tell quite a history. Here is a small skin, one of the smallest I have ever seen measuring only one foot. The grain is very fine and would make an excellent leather. Here is one of the most pitiful skins I have ever seen. It is probably from an unborn animal, or one just born, and the poor little fellow starved to death. You can see where the ribs show right through the skin, every rib plainly marked with a black streak and the backbone showing plainly. This large, heavy skin is from an old bull goat, which has seen many years of fighting. His skin is all wrinkled with age, hardened with exposure. This is the way one can read their history. Some are battle-scarred, some sick and dying with disease. Here, for instance, is one born in the early spring in some dirty, loathsome place. No care was given to it, it was sickly and feeble, and as the heat came on it grew weaker and weaker. Flies and bugs came, biting the poor animal too feeble to drive them away, until finally it died, starved, sick, and bitten to death. They are not all like this, however, for here I have a fine, plump skin, one from a well fed, well cared for animal, one which did not die from any carelessness but was killed right in its prime for food, and here I can say this is the kind of skin you should use but do not always get. In fact you seldom ask for it. Your idea of a good skin is a large one. You don't realize that a large skin means an old animal, hard, wrinkled and dry. Your main idea is, will it cut seven or eight covers. It it cuts eight, that brings my average down from 15 c. to 12 c. Yet the larger skin you want the poorer one you get, for you must realize that not only is it hard and dry, but also that in its many years it has had more chances to get scratched, by brush and briars, has been in more fights, has been branded two or three times, and been sick many more times, and that it is so old that it dies a natural death. So I would advise you that, while it may not be quite so profitable, try to buy smaller, finer skins if you are trying to bind books that will wear.

Did you ever stop and think of the number

of animals slaughtered every year? It is very easy to say ten dozen skins or, as we put it, we make over 300 dozen per day; but it seems another thing if instead of the ten dozen we should say 120 sheep, or instead of 300 dozen a day say 3600 sheep or goat, and when one multiplies that by 300 days you can easily see the immense number of animals necessary to keep bookbinders and shoe men busy. Then when you see that we are only one of many, that there are manufacturers for the shoe trade who turn out three or four times a day what we do, you see why it is necessary to scour the uttermost parts of the earth for skins.

The India sheep is very similar to the India goat and, as said before, many people call it a goat. It is very strong, does not rub or scar easily, and is one of the most valuable for bookbinding purposes.

We have recently been selling this stock for law book work and I wish to read what the Worcester Law Library in their annual report says about our leather for this purpose. The only mistake in the report is that when the writer uses the term India goat it should read India sheep. "We have again taken up on a large scale the repairing of our reports, and during this winter have done 172 volumes of our American State Reports at an average cost of 50 c. per volume. These were repaired according to the specifications given in our sixth annual report. We have had a quantity of India goat skins tanned for us by Benj. N. Moore & Sons, of Boston, at the cost of \$12 per dozen. Some of these had a pebble grain, but the larger quantity were perfectly smooth. In over 30 years' experience in library binding we have not seen any perfectly plain Morocco with absolutely no grain. We were so well pleased with this smooth finish that the library has ordered five dozen more for general work. The fiber is tough and strong, the tint is that of pearly white, but like all these skins, either sheep or goat, turning to various shades of tan with age and use. The cost per skin is no more than sheep, and we have begun to use it in our regular binding work. We shall substitute this $\frac{3}{4}$ India goat for half and full calf and sheep on all our sets of periodicals, reports, and cases. Even the best calf and sheep which we have been able to obtain is not as durable a binding as this goat." I would further say that this library puts vaseline on these skins, which darkens them to a beautiful shade and increases greatly their wearing qualities.

Preparation of skins

Now that we have sorted our skins, we can go ahead with the finishing. I will take you through our factory beginning with the very beginning.

The skins, to begin with, still have more or less loose flesh. This must be taken off. Shaving skins used to be done wholly by

hand, and while it was a profitable job for the operator it was a back-breaking operation. Skins are now done by machines. The wet skin is put into a machine arranged so that a sharp, many-knifed roll turns rapidly while the operator slides the skins in and out as seems necessary, the knife all the time raised and lessened in pressure cuts off the loose flesh.

As the skins are more or less dirty and contain more or less tanning material they are carefully washed in big paddle wheels. This takes out the dirt. Sometimes it is necessary to give these skins a little shumac, especially if to be used for shoe work, as shumac is always good where an enduring leather is wanted.

Now for the coloring. We have three different methods. The first and most universal is to put 20-40 dozen skins into a big hollow wheel or drum fitted with small sticks or pins which, as the wheel turns round and round, separate the skins from each other so that each skin gets its proper share of color. Coloring matter is thrown into these wheels as is necessary. It is heated to the temperature necessary to penetrate the skins. Sometimes it is necessary to put in a bottom color first, then add another and then another as each color works in as is necessary to produce the desired results. This method colors the skin on both sides.

Another way to color is by hand. Skins are spread wet upon a table and a foundation color rubbed in by swab, brush, etc., is worked in. Then other colors or blocking material usually is worked in by hand until the same color is arrived at that you would get by coloring in the wheel, but at a much larger expense.

Another way is coloring to obtain marble effects. The wet skins are rolled up into a round ball, each skin carefully arranged so that no very large part of a skin is hidden in the folds. This ball is then dropped into a bucket. The color, of course, takes only on the edges, the folds keeping the color out. This produces a beautiful coloring or marble effect, and is somewhat similar to the treeing of calf.

The skins when taken from the coloring wheel are put out. Over a low, slanting bench, the skins are laid flat and men with glass slickers press out the skin in various directions, pressing out all the surplus coloring material and smoothing the skins out perfectly flat. This is a very necessary operation, for if the old tan rimples are not worked out at this time they never will be. We also have a machine which will do this work. This pushes the skins up between two rollers working in the opposite way from which the skins come toward them. This, however, is used on cheaper work, as the hand work does a little better work, though at a much greater expense.

There are two ways of drying. One to hang

up in the hot room on nails, the other to tack out on boards. The latter one is the usual way for book work, as the stretch must all be taken out and the skins left perfectly flat. In heat of about 90-100 degrees it takes about one day to dry properly. Drying in heat cannot be done on sheepskins, as they would become brittle.

From this point our methods differ as to finishing. It all depends whether the proper color has been reached, whether a dull or bright finish is wanted, so that instead of following a special way I will describe the different machines and tell just why and how they are used.

As some leathers are wanted very soft and exactly opposite to book stock, we have what we call a staking machine. This is done by a machine which opens its jaws as it moves forward, grasps the skin and as the operator holds it against the stationary part of the machine, the jaws gradually leave go, stretching the skin at all points until the leather is nice and soft.

Oftentimes it is necessary to give the skin a little more color to fill the pores up a little, especially if the stock is made brighter. This is of the utmost importance to bookbinders, for the same stuff we put on our leathers at this time is what every bookbinder should wash his books with. Boil a little flaxseed in water, then add a little milk to this mixture and you will have a fine effect if this is put on the books before ironing, allowing full time to dry.

There are three different ways of giving the leather a grain or the morocco finish, as we call it.

The best way, of course, is by graining it up naturally without giving it any false grain. This is done by a cork board when the skin is wet. The grain of the skin is turned to the grain and then pushed backward and forward in eight ways, turning the skin each time. It is impossible to describe graining and you cannot fully understand until you see it done. Nevertheless, this method throws up a beautiful grain and makes more or less regular morocco figure. Heavy skins throw up a large grain, light weight ones show a small, fine grain. To keep this grain in so that it will not pull out, the skins are hung up in the heat and dried. This, of course, makes them hard and stiff and it is necessary to go through exactly the same method, only with the skin dry instead of wet. This keeps the former grain and makes the skin soft and pliable. Another good way to do where prices enter the question is to take the skins from the dry room, wet them and put them under a jig roll. This is a small steel roll about six inches long, all cut with indentations, so that the roll under great pressure on a wet skin gives the skin a pebbled or morocco figure. This also must be dried in, then wet down and hand grained just exactly as the natural grain skin. This gives a beautiful regular morocco

grain that will not pull out or flatten and it is done at no deterioration of the leather itself.

The poorest way, though much used and really the best known among bookbinders, is the embossing. You all probably are acquainted with this kind of work, so I will describe only the large one we have in our factory. It is a big fellow, holding a plate four feet wide. It will do a small skin with one impression and a large skin with two. The objectionable feature in embossing is that to keep the figure in it is necessary to use heat, and a lot of it. This injures the fibers and the grain, leaving the skin with an unnatural grain. Of course this may be broken up more or less by dry graining, but this only makes the grain pull out very easily. No good work should ever be embossed. It is only fit for sheepskins or skivers when no other method will do, or else for very poor skins which will not look good when finished in either of the two other ways. You have now the three different ways of giving the skin a grain. It can be made bright at any time during these processes of graining by glazing. This is simply friction brought out under intense pressure and by the glass roll moving very fast over the skin.

The leather, no matter how finished, is ready for splitting. This can be done any weight desired. While it aids in the making of the book, split leather will not wear so many years as unsplit. The fibers are cut right in halves, and as the flesh part of a skin is its strength, so by splitting you lose these two qualities. Unsplit leathers would cost more than split, the work and cost of making the book would be greater, and so unsplit leather, even though it be the best, is very seldom used on morocco, though on buck or India sheep the reverse is true.

FRED N. MOORE,

B. N. Moore & Sons Co., Boston, Mass.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY NEW BUILDING

THE jury of five entrusted with the selection of the best design for the new central library building in St. Louis met on June 3, and from the plans submitted by nine competing architectural firms chose that of Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York City. The jury consisted of two representatives of the Library Board, Mr. John F. Lee, chairman of the building committee, and Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, state librarian of New York, and three architects chosen by the nine competitors, Messrs. Walter Cook and Philip Sawyer, of New York, and Frank M. Day, of Philadelphia. The competing drawings bore no distinguishing marks save numbers; by these alone they were known to the jury until the decision had been reached. Mr. Crunden, the librarian, was present at this meeting, this being his first participation in library affairs since his illness.

THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE outlook for the San Francisco Public Library never seemed brighter than it did on the 17th of April, 1906. It enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community at large; its income was sufficient for its needs and was increasing yearly with the steadily growing assessment roll of the municipality; a site had been purchased for the new central library and bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 had been voted for the purpose of erecting a building. The staff was well organized, enthusiastic and efficient. The outlook for the future seemed altogether reassuring. Before the sun set on the following day the aspect of things was completely changed. The insignificance of man and his works when confronted by the mighty forces of nature was indelibly impressed on our senses. Ruin and devastation was visible in all directions. The results of years of patient labor and upbuilding were swept away in a night. The library was practically reduced to the level on which it had started 27 years before. The main library, two branch libraries, two deposit stations and the bindery where some 2000 volumes were in process were completely destroyed. Four branches remained, but even these suffered severe losses from the general devastation of homes where library books were for the time being. Of an aggregate of 166,000 volumes barely 25,000 escaped destruction. All catalogs, accession lists and other records were lost along with the rest of the tools and apparatus of a modern library. In fact, there were no impediments, no incumbrances, in the way to prevent taking an entirely fresh start.

After the fire the McCreery branch, the largest of those remaining, was selected as headquarters, and the work of improvising machinery and setting it in motion was immediately undertaken. No staff ever worked harder or under more trying conditions than did this one, necessarily reduced in number by more than one-half. Records of the books remaining were replaced, and new books were quickly ordered and made available for use. The branch collections were reinforced, and the work of accumulating a new central library has gone on without interruption.

Owing to the vast destruction of taxable property, the library's income for the year 1906-07 was reduced about one-third and further troubles arose from complications with the insurance companies, as a result of which only a portion of the insurance carried by the library has as yet been collected. It was fortunate, however, in having a good balance to its credit at the time of the fire, and therewith has been enabled to make considerable purchases of books, besides meeting all other expenses.

The accompanying illustration shows the front elevation of the building now in course

of construction on the Van Ness avenue site, which was purchased before the fire as the location for the central library. The building will have stack accommodations for 90,000 volumes and is designed to serve as the home for the library for several years, until the bonds already mentioned are sold and a permanent building has been erected. There is a strong sentiment in favor of the restoration of the library to its former standard as rapidly as possible, and with the clearing of the municipal atmosphere the prospect has much for encouragement.

THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARIANSHIP

THE investigation into the affairs of the Virginia State Library, it will be recalled, resulted in two reports, both acquitting Mr. Kennedy of wrongdoing, the majority report advocating his retention, the minority report advocating the acceptance of the resignation which he had proffered, on the ground that the internal relations within the library made his retention impracticable. The term of Mr. Charles V. Meredith on the State Library Board expired in June, and his re-election by the State Board of Education was understood to turn upon his attitude in supporting Mr. Kennedy. The Board of Education elected in his place Mr. Edmund Pendleton, editor of the *Richmond Journal*, whose term began July 1st. It was understood at once that this election meant a severance of the relations of Mr. Kennedy with the state library, and Mr. Kennedy again proffered his resignation. The new library board met July 6th and devoted its first session to the question of the state librarianship. Mr. Patteson proposed that Mr. Kennedy's resignation be accepted "at the pleasure of the board," whereupon Mr. Pendleton, the new member, promptly proposed a substitute, that it be accepted "at once," and by Mr. Pendleton's vote the previous decision was reversed and the resignation accepted at once by a vote of 3 to 2. It had been understood, both within and without the state, that there was a question of "politics" involved in the matter, but it was also evident that the condition of things within the state library, especially as regards its personnel, had reached an *impasse*. Apart from all question of where the fault lay, said the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* of July 8, "it had long been apparent that harmony and peaceful organization under the existing management was an impossibility. Distrust, recrimination and wordy bickerings were the order of the day, and the public service suffered in consequence to such an extent that Mr. Kennedy's resignation was the best possible solution." The *Times-Dispatch* adds: "This was a most unfortunate condition, for in all other respects Mr. Kennedy has made a most valuable and efficient librarian. During his term of office the scope and usefulness of

the library were carried to an extent which had been without precedent in Virginia. A new idea of the purposes and uses of a library was created, and the public benefited in consequence. The pity is that any change became necessary."

There were many candidates for the succession, but the board unanimously elected Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, of Hampden-Sidney College, a Virginian who has held the post of professor of English and history and librarian of that college, and is a son of its former president.

Dr. McIlwaine immediately accepted the appointment, and on the morning of July 8 was formally inducted into office, when Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Patteson, of the executive committee, escorted him to the state library and introduced to him the members of the staff. It is stated in the Richmond press that the new librarian will have the cordial support of the staff, and Dr. McIlwaine has stated that he had no intention of making changes until he could see what was being done, and that he would be governed wholly by the results of his observations. The staff, it is suggested, has now an opportunity to prove its loyalty to the state library interests by cordial support of the new head. Dr. McIlwaine's selection seems to have given general satisfaction, as suggested by press comments throughout the state, and he has promptly entered upon the task of taking up the threads of the plans projected by Mr. Kennedy.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR STATE LIBRARIANSHIP

WE take the following from the Louisville (Ky.) *Times* of June 11, 1907:

"Mrs. W. L. Collins, the well-known poet, author and composer, will be a candidate for state librarian before the coming General Assembly of Kentucky. She was the contending candidate for the last nomination.

"Mrs. Collins (formerly Miss Emma Gowdy) is a native of Campbellsville, Taylor county, and is the widow of a well-known turfman and livestock broker, who was exceedingly popular throughout the state. He was a life-long resident of Franklin county, and was always a Democrat, staunch and true, an untiring party worker.

Mrs. Collins' father, Hon. A. F. Gowdy, several times represented Taylor and Green counties in the Legislature. Mr. Gowdy was a prominent Knight Templar. He joined the Frankfort Commandery in 1847, and was one of the first Masons in the state.

"Mrs. Collins is the niece of Sister Lucina, of Nazareth, who is the most interesting woman in the Catholic world to-day, being (in point of time) the oldest "sister" in the world, and the first to celebrate her golden jubilee, and then her diamond jubilee several years ago.

Mrs. Collins is a charming woman, handsome, talented and highly accomplished, and has won fame by her poems, stories and musical compositions. A college graduate (with the degree of A.B.), brilliant and attractive, with a true nobility of character which wins for her the highest respect and admiration of all who know her, she is in every way qualified for the position which she seeks.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION "LIBRARY WEEK"

THE New York Library Association will hold its 17th annual meeting as usual the last week in September, spending "Library Week" in the Catskills, at "The Rexmere," Stamford, N. Y. Rates for board and room have been fixed at from \$12.00 to \$18.00 a week and \$2.00 to \$2.50 a day for those remaining less than a week.

Stamford, which was settled by people from Stamford, Conn., from which it was named, is one of the highest points in the Catskills, with an elevation of 1800 feet, and unsurpassed mountain scenery.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

"The Rexmere," under the management of S. E. Churchill, is one of the most attractive of hotels, with several small lakes to add to its attractiveness, and other excellent accommodations. As rooms will be assigned by the hotel management in the order of application, the advantage of an immediate application is apparent. There will be free transportation to and from the depot to "The Rexmere."

The free use of the golf links and tennis courts has been tendered the Association during Library Week. This part of the Catskills is celebrated for its beautiful walks and drives, Mt. Utsayantha, a crag which rises directly from the village streets to a height of 1500 feet, being one of the principal objective points. The town has an observatory from which many square miles of mountain territory may be seen, with the cities of Albany and Schenectady in the distance.

ROUTES AND RATES

Trains are scheduled to leave New York at 11.20 a.m. and 12.45 p.m., arriving at Stamford at 5.30 p.m. and 6.38 p.m. respectively.

Further particulars concerning routes and rates will appear later in the circular sent out to members or may be obtained by applying to Theresa Hitchler, secretary, Brooklyn Public Library, 23 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROGRAM

The principal papers will be on the following subjects:

Normal School Work: Report on the Committee of Normal Schools, by Miss Mary W. Plummer.

Library instruction in Normal Schools, by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall.

Remarks by representative of Commissioner of Education (Mr. Downing).

Libraries in the public schools of Manhattan, by Mr. Claude G. Leland.

Remarks on the work of the New York Public Library with the schools, by Mrs. A. J. Donley.

Work of the State library, by Mr. Edwin H. Anderson.

Some recent books of an interesting type, by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, followed by discussion.

ROUND TABLES

There will be two Round Tables, one on Library work with children, conducted by Miss Clara W. Hunt, Superintendent of Work with children in the Brooklyn Public Library, and one on The Physical care of books, conducted by Miss Rose G. Murray, of the Springfield Public Library, to which we hope all kinds of libraries and librarians will contribute in the discussions.

The final evening session will be one of business, as usual, and will serve also as an opportunity for impromptu discussion of "what lies uppermost." Any member wishing to have a given subject discussed is invited to submit it beforehand, for consideration to the President, and, if time allows, arrangements will be made for bringing it before the Association at this meeting.

The officers of the Association are: Walter L. Brown, Buffalo Public Library, President; J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library, Vice-president; Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library, Secretary; Edwin W. Gailard, New York Public Library, Treasurer.

American Library Association

President: Arthur E. Bostwick, New York Public Library.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Executive officer: E. C. Hovey, A. L. A. headquarters, 34 Newbury st., Boston, Mass.

SESSION OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the American Library Association will meet at "The Rexmere" during Library Week.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

Notice to librarians and children's librarians: At the business meeting of the Children's Librarians' Section it was moved and carried that librarians be asked to send copies of all lists on children's reading to the chairman of the section at the time of issue.

These lists to be turned over eventually to the A. L. A. All children's librarians are asked to send their names and present addresses to the secretary.

Officers: chairman, Miss Hannah Ellis, Public Library, Madison, Wis.; secretary, Miss Mary E. Dousman, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.

State Library Commissions

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The sixth biennial report, for 1905-06, appears a year late. A comparison of its statistics with those in previous reports shows a uniformly steady growth in the library field of the state in regard to both numerical growth and efficiency of service.

During the eleven years since the commission was established the number of public libraries has increased from 28 to 142, and the number of separate buildings from 3 to 61. In 1895 there were no traveling libraries in the state; in 1906 there were 618 such libraries containing 30,147 books and supplying 454 stations. Yet more remains to be done than has been accomplished.

The average number of books per each 100 of the population is 58, yet "there are scores of communities whose average supply is pitifully insufficient. There are a million residents of the state who have access to no libraries except those they have in their homes."

"The surprising growth of many of the smaller communities constantly adds to the total of communities without a library. It is the definite policy of the commission to discourage the creation of new libraries in places whose means are insufficient to properly equip or maintain them."

In these smaller communities, says the report, the same result can be reached more economically and with greater efficiency by means of a combination of the reading room and an enlarged traveling library. When growth and resources warrant, this arrangement can be converted readily into a public library.

The activities of the commission have a wide scope. The system of traveling libraries already referred to includes many study club libraries turned over by the Federation of Women's Clubs, eight American history libraries contributed by the Wisconsin Historical Society, and several children's libraries, as well as 171 groups of books in German, Norwegian, Polish and Bohemian.

Advisory service is given in the establishment and operation of public libraries, as well as in the planning of buildings. Sessions of the library school are held both in winter and summer.

Two clearing houses are maintained for the benefit of the libraries—one of periodicals and one of public documents. Data bearing on current topics of legislation are gathered, classified and indexed for the use of members of the legislature and state officers.

The statistics given as to the public libraries of the state are full and clearly arranged.

Library Clubs

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Public Library, Brimfield.

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Robinson, Palmer.

Treasurer: Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Free Public Library, Oxford.

The Bay Path library club held its annual meeting in the Damon Memorial building in Holden, on June 27, with a large attendance. The morning session opened with a brief address of welcome by Prof. A. K. Learned, secretary of the board of trustees, who has also been principal of the high school for over 20 years. Mr. Gale expressed the hospitality of the library, and the town, and the welcome was responded to by Miss Tarbell, president of the club.

ROUND TABLE

A round table discussion followed, some of the subjects being "Open shelves," "The selection of books," "The vanishing of books," and "The circulation of books." After luncheon in the Congregational church the afternoon session was opened with a paper by Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, visitor and inspector of the libraries of Connecticut, upon "Some of the opportunities of the country librarian," showing how the librarian may interest young people in nature study of all kinds in other ways besides placing books on the shelves.

REFERENCE WORK IN SMALL LIBRARIES

Robert K. Shaw, reference librarian of the Worcester Free Public Library, spoke on "Reference work in small libraries." In connection with his paper he presented a list of 25 magazines suitable for a small library, as follows: *Atlantic*, *American Magazine*, *Century*, *Harper's*, *McClure's*, *New England*, *Scribner's*, *St. Nicholas*, *Youth's Companion*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Bookman*, *Nation* (or *Literary Digest*), *Outlook*, *Review of Reviews*, (or *World's Work*), *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Harper's Bazar*, *School Review*, *Educational Review*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Scientific American and Supplement*, *Engineering Magazine* (or *Cassier's*), *Birds and Nature* (or *Bird-lore*), *Garden Magazine*, *Craftsman*, *Outing*. He also suggested a few reference books as desirable for small libraries.

After a vote of thanks had been extended to the trustees of the library and the librarian Mrs. Addie Holden, and to the women of the Congregational church, the meeting adjourned.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers of the club were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Miss M. Anna Tarbell of Brimfield; vice-presidents Dr. Louis N. Wilson of Clark University and Miss Mabel E. Knowlton of Shrewsbury; secretary, Miss May E. Robinson of Palmer; treasurer, Mrs. Clara A. Fuller of Oxford.

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

SUMMER SESSION

THE tenth session of the Summer School, June 5-July 17, opened with an attendance of 39 students, 37 of whom entered for the whole course and 2 (from Albany libraries) for a partial course. This is the largest Summer School ever held at the New York State Library, and seems to justify the return, this year, to the general course, in lieu of the special courses given in 1903-05. This will therefore be offered next year, but if the demand warrants it, an attempt will be made to arrange short highly specialized courses for more advanced students.

The attendance by states was as follows:

New York 33, Massachusetts 2, New Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 1, Tennessee 1, and Texas 1. Miss Corinne Bacon, instructor in classification, cataloguing, accession, shelf and loan work in the regular school, was in charge.

Seventy-eight lectures were given and two seminars held, 46 of which required from two to four hours technical work in connection with the lecture. The subjects were as follows:

Cataloging 19, Miss Bacon.

Classification and book numbers 13, Miss Hawkins.

Organization and administration 8, Miss Freeman.

Reference 7, Mr. Wyer.

Binding 1, Mr. Wyer.

Order, accession and shelf work 3, Miss Bacon.

Loan systems 2, Miss Bacon.

Trade bibliography 3, Mr. Bischoe.

Rooms and fittings 3, Mr. Eastman.

Book selection:

Principles of Book selection 1, Miss Bacon.

Aids in book selection 1, Miss Bacon.

Publishers 2, Miss Wheeler.

N. Y. Best book list 1, Miss Wheeler.

Selection of children's books 3, Miss Hunt.

Book buying 1, Mr. Peck.

Book mending 1, Miss Murray.

Essentials in work with children 1, Miss Hunt.

Story telling 1, Miss Eaton.

Facts not mentioned in annual reports 1, Mr. Peck.

New York State Education Department and State Library 1, Mr. Anderson.

Work of the Division of Educational Extension 1, Mr. Eastman.

Work of the Division of Visual Instruction 1, Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Wyer gave the opening and Miss Bacon the closing talk. Miss Wheeler gave an interesting lecture on Albany. The two seminars were conducted by Mr. Wynkoop and Mr. Wyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson gave an informal

reception for the school, just before it closed, at their home on South Pine Ave.

The following students passed the examination and received certificates:

- Barrows, Grace A., general assistant High School Library, Jamestown, N. Y.
 Boehm, Carrie St. John, assistant Bond St. Branch New York Public Library.
 Buttler, Robert Van Arsdale, assistant librarian Rutgers College Library.
 Caird, Ada Elizabeth, general assistant Webster Branch New York Public Library.
 Charles, Adrienne Bruton, assistant Circulating Dept. New York Public Library.
 Cook, William T., under appointment to Y. M. C. A. Library, Albany.
 Denton, Louise, librarian Oyster Bay, N. Y. Free Library.
 Dixon, Edna Adelia, assistant Yorkville Branch New York Public Library.
 Estwick, Lillian May, general assistant Webster Branch New York Public Library.
 Evans, Sarah Maud, assistant Muhlenberg Branch New York Public Library.
 Foshay, Florence Elizabeth, assistant New York Public Library.
 Fouts, Elwood Leigh, first assistant Baylor University Library (Waco, Texas).
 Hagerty, Nan, assistant New York Public Library.
 Haines, Jessie Mary, librarian Polytechnic Preparatory School Library, Brooklyn.
 Haugh, Irene Elizabeth, assistant St. George Branch New York Public Library.
 Ivimey, Faith L., assistant Circulating Dept. New York Public Library.
 Jamison, Julia, assistant Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tenn.
 Knight, Jennie L., librarian in charge Clark College Library, Worcester, Mass.
 McGann, Margaret Agnes, assistant Richards Library, Warrensburg, N. Y.
 Martin, Mabelle Alice, assistant High School Library, Jamestown, N. Y.
 Meulendyke, Marie J., librarian King's Daughters' Free Library, Palmyra, N. Y.
 Miller, Mary C., assistant New York Public Library.
 Mudge, Helen Louise, assistant Olean, N. Y., Public Library.
 Niles, Mary West, librarian Hay Memorial Library, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.
 Power, Leonore G., assistant Harlem Library Branch New York Public Library.
 Robinson, Elizabeth P., assistant Schenectady, N. Y., Public Library.
 Rockwood, Eunice Louise, first assistant Olean, N. Y., Public Library.
 Scharfenberg, Mary Margaret, librarian Brewster Library, Brewster, N. Y.
 Stevenson, Luella M., assistant reference librarian Carnegie Free Library, Braddock, Pa.
 Thorne, Katharene Rogers, general assistant Yorkville Branch New York Public Library.
 Twichell, Julia E., assistant Memorial Hall Library, Andover, Mass.

Ulrich, Carolyn Farquhar, junior assistant Saratoga Branch Brooklyn Public Library.
 Van Benschoten, Margaret Morgan, junior assistant Williamsburgh Branch Brooklyn Public Library.

SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Southern Library School has been incorporated under the name of the Library Training School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, the incorporators believing that the new name will more closely identify the work of the school with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, of which it is a part.

The faculty for the coming year will consist of Miss Anne Wallace director, Miss Julia T. Rankin, Mrs. Percival Sneed, Miss Elfrida Everhart, Miss Anna May Stevens.

The class for 1908 was selected by competitive examination on June 8, and the following applicants were successful:

- Anne Angier, Atlanta, Ga.
 Mrs. Julia Dillon, Augusta, Ga.
 Cara Hutchins, Atlanta.
 Jessie Hutchinson, Atlanta.
 Alberta Malone, Atlanta.
 Mildred Mell, Athens.
 Frances Newman, Atlanta.
 Mary Pettigrew, Tryon, N. C.
 Anne O. Shivers, Montevallo, Ala.
 Martha Wilkins, Atlanta.

Owing to the fact that Miss Shivers has decided to go to Pratt, another examination will be held in September, to fill the vacancy.

The course of study for the coming year is practically the same. While especial attention is being given to the administration of a small library, as the majority of our graduates become organizers or librarians of small libraries, the course in cataloging enables our graduates to take positions in the catalog departments of large libraries, as evidenced by the fact that the Library of Congress and Yale University have our graduates in their catalog department.

The following is a list of the graduates and the positions which they hold:

CLASS OF 1906

- Eloise Alexander, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga.
 Florence Bradley, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga.
 Carrie L. Dailey, cataloger, Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
 Mattie G. Bibb, assistant, Public Library, Montgomery, Ala. (Resigned, married in April, 1907, to Mr. W. E. Edmondson, of Anniston, Ala.)
 Marion C. Bucher, librarian, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.
 Lila May Chapman, after having organized the Carnegie Library of Ensley, Ala., is now librarian of the Carnegie Library of Corsicana, Texas.
 Jessie Hopkins, after having organized the Public Library of Wilmington, N. C., is

now 1st assistant in the Public Library, Montgomery, Ala.
 Mary Martin, after having organized the library of Guilford College, N. C., is now assistant librarian of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Sara Marypenny, in catalog section of the Library of Congress.
 Louise McMaster, librarian of Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

CLASS OF 1907

Ethel Everhart, substitute in Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
 Lena Holderby, assistant in Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
 Hortense Horne, will not engage in library work.
 Rosalie Howell, will not engage in library work (now in Europe).
 Mary Lambie, assistant, Carnegie Library, Allegheny, Pa.
 Constance Kerschner, cataloger in Library of Yale University.
 Claire Moran, organizer, Carnegie Library, Bessemer, Ala.
 Susan Simonton, organizer, Carnegie Library, Montezuma, Ga.
 Nan Strudwick, assistant librarian in Library of University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Eva Wrigley, organizer, Carnegie Library, Columbus, Ga.
 Maud McIver, substitute in Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE last weeks of the schools saw the regular courses of the year in cataloging, reference, and book selection finished, while the special courses of the spring term in administration, book-buying and ordering, editions, public documents, children's work, bibliography, printing, buildings and equipment, and history of books and libraries were successfully completed. Special lectures were given by Miss Schaffner of the Legislative Reference Department on the Library and Social Service, by Miss Ellis, children's librarian, Madison Public Library, and by Dr. F. J. Turner, Dr. W. H. Price, and Prof. W. B. Cairns of the University of Wisconsin, each lecturing on the bibliography of his special subject—American history, Political economy, and American literature. The lectures on the best books in their chosen fields, given by members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin from time to time during the year were a most valuable part of the course, affording lists of books selected and evaluated by authorities. Miss Mabel Prentiss, Library organizer for California, and J. F. Daniels, librarian of the State Agricultural College, Colorado, who visited the Commission en route to and from the A.L.A., both addressed the school, to the great pleasure and profit of the class.

Final examinations were given in some of the courses, and special exercises were required in others. Every student had to prepare a bibliography upon an assigned subject, the subjects covered being, Manual training, Government ownership of railroads, Speakers, Peace and peace conferences, Parcels post, Postal saving banks, Chinese and Japanese exclusion, Eight hour day, Employer's liability, Earthquakes, Toasts and after dinner speeches. Floor plans and sketches of special furniture in the laboratory libraries were submitted for the final work in the course on building and equipment.

Several pleasant social events made the closing days of the year long to be remembered; Miss Hazeltine and Mrs. Sawyer were at home for an evening early in June, when accounts of the Asheville conference were given by the members of the faculty and the three students who attended. Mrs. Wm. F. Allen gave a delightful garden party one June afternoon in honor of the school. The class invited the faculty to a farewell supper on the last Monday evening. Following the supper, Miss Elliott and Miss Miller entertained with a most unique and enjoyable party.

The closing exercises were held on Tuesday evening, June 18, in the large lecture room of the school. Judge Pereles of Milwaukee, Chairman of the Library Commission and its work, and Miss Hazeltine, preceptor, spoke briefly on the foundation and purpose of the school, and the meaning of library training. Dean Birge of the University of Wisconsin gave the address of the evening. His admirable presentation of the library as related to the sociological movements of the day defined the broader meaning of library work and was a most fitting message to the class for the beginning of new duties. The class was presented by the Preceptor to Mr. Legler, the Director of the school, who made a most happy address of congratulation and encouragement, and gave the certificates to the 22 members of the class.

The class has been very fortunate in securing positions; a list of those with positions follows:—

Harriet L. Allen, assistant, Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison.
 Laura F. Angell, in charge of reorganization, River Falls (Wis.) Normal School Library.
 Mary E. Bechaud, assistant cataloger, Madi. (Wis.) Public Library.
 Helen D. Carson, head of Dep't of Serials, Library of the University of Minnesota.
 Ruth Colville, organizing the private library of Mrs. W. H. Crosby, Racine, Wis.
 Helen D. Gorton, librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Escanaba, Mich.
 Lola M. B. Green, substitute, Library of American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City.
 Caroline S. Gregory, student-assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Helen Hutchinson, librarian, Physician's library, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago.
 Lydia E. Kinsley, cataloger, National Tax Association, Columbus, Ohio.
 Ada J. McCarthy, librarian, Public Library, Rhinelander, Wis.
 Ruth P. Miner, assistant, Library of the University of Wisconsin.
 Julia S. Osborne, assistant, Library of the University of Wisconsin.
 Ella V. Ryan, cataloger, National Tax Association, Columbus, Ohio.
 Harriet W. Sewall, assistant, Minnesota Free Public Library Commission.
 Marion F. Weil, children's librarian, Public Library, Eau Claire, Wis.

CLASS NOTES, 1907

Three members of the class attended the annual conference of the A.L.A. at Asheville.

Miss Anna Du Pré Smith is spending the summer in European travel.

Miss Ryan served as substitute for six weeks in the Public Library at La Crosse (Wis.) before taking her position with the National Tax Association in Columbus.

Miss Mary Colville, a special student during the year, is substituting as assistant for several months in the Racine (Wis.) Public Library.

The entrance examinations for the class of 1908 was held on June 14. A large number took the examinations, which were competitive.

SUMMER SESSION

The Summer Session of the Wisconsin Library School opened June 24, with 16 students, 13 coming from Wisconsin, and one each from Alabama, Michigan, and South Dakota. The session continued for six weeks, closing August 3. The regular faculty of the Wisconsin Library School gave the instruction in the Summer Session, which included courses in cataloging, classification, reference work, library economy, children's work, library administration and public documents. Special lectures were given by Miss Ahern, Editor of *Public Libraries*, Miss Schaffner of the Legislative Reference Department, and Miss Stearns of the Wisconsin Commission. The class did earnest work, and carry back to their libraries not only knowledge of the best methods and technique, and the ability, therefore, to do their work to better advantage, but a fuller understanding and broader vision of the true meaning of library service, and the place it should fill in the community.

The annual picnic of all the library workers in Madison was held during the Summer Session, affording the students a delightful outing and opportunity to meet the librarians of Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Legler were at home to the faculty and class one evening of the session, and Miss Hazeltine received informally on several occasions to give the class opportunity for personal acquaintance.

Reviews

BECK, Hermann. Die internationale bibliographie und ihre zukunft. Dresden, O. V. Boehmert, 1907. 8 p. O.

Dr. Hermann Beck in this pamphlet offers a notably comprehensive though summary review of the whole matter of international bibliography.

The main trend of the author's argument is that present methods imply an inordinate waste of labor and money. [Citing various attempts to produce inventories of literary production, he mentions the difficulties experienced in issuing the German *Gesamtkatalog*, speaks approvingly of special bibliographies, such as those published by the Library of Congress ("a system practiced all too little in Europe"), and criticises the Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie as mistaken in principle quite apart from his doubts in regard to the Dewey system.]

The general conclusions are: each country should undertake the preparation of its national bibliography; this material would be used at a central office in the preparation of the "universal repertory," with the co-operation of the booktrade and library organizations. This universal repertory should be divided by subjects, for which latter special organizations might be formed, such as the Internationale Institut für Sozial-Bibliographie of Berlin. National and international bibliographies should not be issued in book form, but only those of special subjects. Lists on special topics could be easily furnished to periodicals, investigators, and others desiring them, at a reasonable figure. As to the general cost, the author offers a plan that would make it comparatively low.

Information is so compressed in the pamphlet itself that the merest indications only can be given here. Dr. Beck, by the way, has in preparation a "Handbuch der internationalen bibliographie" in which experts are to write of the "bibliographical arrangements of all civilized countries." F. W.

HASSE, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States. Maine, 1820-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, May, 1907. 95 p. 30cm.

The most welcome contribution to American bibliography for many a day is the first part of the colossal work which Miss Hasse has undertaken. No person could be better equipped than she from her practical service as a working librarian at Los Angeles, from her experience in the formation of the public document collection in the office of the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, and

from her relations as librarian of the Department of Public Documents in the New York Public Library, to undertake a thoroughly adequate and scholarly analysis of state publications. Happily, support from the Carnegie Institution has enabled her to employ a staff of a half score indexers and typewriters at the New York Public Library on this specific work, with the full resources of that library at her command for labor directly in the line of her official relations with the library. The cost of publication has also been undertaken by the Carnegie Institution through its Department of Economics and Sociology, of which Carroll D. Wright is director and Prof. Henry W. Farnam secretary. Thus all the best possible factors of support for such an enterprise have converged in this important work.

It is worth while at the outset to make clear the relations of this work to the bibliography of "State publications," now nearly completed, and to other works in state bibliography. "State publications," as edited by the present reviewer, is a pioneer effort, originating in the lists for special periods appended to the American Catalogs of 1884-90 and 1890-95, in the preparation for which the editor visited many of the state libraries throughout the country. It was planned to make that work a comprehensive check-list, arranged geographically by states, of the state publications of all sorts by each state in the Union from the beginning of its statehood, with the previous colonial or territorial publications so far as practicable. A pioneer work of this sort, aiming at comprehensiveness, could not but be inadequate, in many respects imperfect, and in some particulars misleading, for even when the full co-operation of the state librarian and the resources of the state library could be utilized, state collections were found so imperfect that in many cases conjectural early issues were apt to be mistakenly included, and actual later issues overlooked. The extent and cost of the work precluded the revised edition which had been originally intended, so that "State publications" must stand with all its imperfections for what it is worth as a beginning in state bibliography. A topical index to labor reports of the several states was made a publication of the National Bureau of Labor in 1902, during Carroll D. Wright's administration. A third contribution to state bibliography is the series of valuable bulletins on comparative legislation begun by the New York State Library in 1891, under Mr. Dewey's administration, of which Dr. Whitten is the present editor. Miss Hasse's work indexes "economic material only," but the phrase is used in so broad a sense that it covers a very large part of state publications. The index "undertakes to deal only with the printed reports of administrative officers, legislative committees, and special commissions of the states, and with governors' messages.

It does not refer to constitutions, laws, legislative proceedings or court decisions" except in so far as they are found in these documents. It is a topical index, arranged by subjects, while "State publications" is a check-list arranged by departments. "State publications" has to some extent formed a basis for Miss Hasse's work, but in its special field the latter work is more thorough and more accurate. The two publications overlap somewhat, but neither renders the other unnecessary.

It is intended to issue the Index for each state in a separate paper-covered part, that for Maine covering 95 pages, including the general prefatory note, in which Miss Hasse sets forth her plan. The body of the work is prefaced by a tabulated statement, listed with an arbitrary serial number for convenience sake, of the public documents, collected volumes, the Senate and House journals, and the legislative documents, from 1829 through 1904. There follows as Part I. a chronological list, also confined to a single page, of General sources of information and descriptive material referring to Maine found in Maine documents, including a useful memorandum as to the official "state paper," the newspaper, in which official publication has been from time to time made.

The body of the work is a topical analysis, alphabetized by subjects, constituting Part II. and covering 85 pages. Entries are made under about 60 headings, but most of them are included under the 15 headings of Administration of Justice, Agriculture, Banks, Debt, Education, Finance, State, Industries and Manufactures, Insurance, Labor, Land: State Land, Maintenance: State, Natural Resources, Public Works, Railroads, and Taxation: State, most of which occupy several pages each. The alphabet includes also several hundred cross-references and there are as many more sub-references. The editor has wisely adopted a uniform system of headings, to be continued throughout the several states, with cross-references from special names given any department or bureau by the particular state.

It is difficult to make clear statement of the method adopted for the main headings and their sub-arrangement. One would naturally look for Attorney General, etc., under "Justice" rather than under "Administration of Justice." It is not easy to see why "Agricultural Experiment Station" and "Agricultural Societies" should be made main headings instead of grouped under "Agriculture," as is the case with "Agricultural College;" and the inclusion of insane hospitals under "Maintenance" is a little puzzling until it is found that it is not the maintenance of the institutions which is in view, but maintenance by the state of the defective, delinquent and dependent classes. The method of sub-arrangement seems to be to give under each main heading first a schedule of serial documents covering that main heading, with careful information as

to reports not found, varying editions, and confusing titles; and second, a list chronologically arranged of non-serial publications referring to the topic in general. Where a Maine document refers to the given topic in another state or through the United States, such entries follow the entries for Maine proper. After this, to take "Agriculture" as an illustration, come as sub-headings Bibliography, Board of Agriculture, Census, Crops (with sub-sub-headings Apple, Aroostook County, Barley, Buckwheat, Corn, Cranberry, Crop Bulletins, Forecasting, etc.), Education (with sub-sub-headings Agricultural College, under which are scheduled the serial reports of that institution, and Farmers' Institutes), Farms and Farming, Laws, Livestock, and Public Aid. A separate main heading "Public Aid" refers to general grants of state aid and includes sub-cross-references to the special subjects of public aid, as under "Agriculture." Under "Agriculture, Crops, Buckwheat," the references are: 1863, to a table in the eighth annual report of the Board of Agriculture; 1880-84, Average yield per acre in each year (in "Statistics, industries, etc., of Maine"); and 1883, "More buckwheat per acre produced in Maine than in any other state" (in governor's annual message for 1883). It is often the case, as above instanced, that the entry is made a convenient statement of the fact indexed. Each entry is complete in itself, except that the word "same" is used to refer to the previous entry up-column of the specific series quoted. Under "Labor" the serial publications of the State Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics are not indexed, but the searcher is referred to the Washington index of 1902; under "Public Health" similar reference is made to the index in the Surgeon General's catalog. The abbreviations are meant to be self-explanatory, so that no table is given and they usually speak for themselves, although such an abbreviation as "jol." for journal is unusual and scarcely an improvement.

It will be seen that considerable study is needed to learn the system by which under the several headings, sub-headings and sub-sub-headings a special subject is organized, although the abundance of cross-references makes individual reference easier than would at first sight appear. The method in general suggests the Noyes Brooklyn Public Library catalog, famous a generation ago, which had many practical advantages to offset at least theoretical disadvantages. It may be added that the key to what may seem to some an anachronism, and not in line with Miss Hasse's well-known preference for pure dictionary method, is found in the fact that the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution is divided into committees, or sub-departments, on Finance, Insurance, Labor, Population, etc., and the classification of economic subjects thus made has

determined the system of headings in the index.

The work is in quarto page, double column, in clear typography and indentation, and is in these respects a model bibliography. Each state will form the subject of a separate part, and copies may be ordered from the Carnegie Institution, Washington, at a moderate price, the present part at 75 cents. Miss Hasse has had the work in hand for several years, and many more years must elapse before the completion of what is likely to be a huge work, reaching well toward 10,000 pages. The amount of work which it has required can be estimated only by those who have themselves worked in this difficult field. The variety of treatment of a subject by the several states of the Union will make the work more valuable as each part is issued, and the completion of the work will furnish for the state publications of this country a topical index without parallel in any other similar field.

R. R. B.

LITERATURE of libraries in the 17th and 18th centuries; edited by John Cotton Dana and Henry W. Kent. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1907. no. 5. Justus Lipsius. Outline of the history of libraries. no. 6. Gabriel Naudé. News from France; or, a description of the library of Cardinal Mazarin. nar. 16°, subs., sold only in sets.

With these two works Messrs. Dana and Kent conclude their series of the literature of libraries in the 17th and 18th centuries. The translation of Lipsius' celebrated *Syntagma de bibliothecis* is by Mr. Dana, who has succeeded in rendering into exceedingly readable and pleasant English what is perhaps one of the worst specimens of "humanistic" Latin extant. Lipsius could write on occasions most elegant and beautiful Latin, as witness certain of his Epistles; but this tractate on ancient libraries seems never to have been elaborated from his rough notes. Its value is, however, in direct contrast to its style. For a long time it was the greatest authority on libraries of the ancients, and even now it heads most of the bibliographies of that topic. There is not, in truth, a great deal of importance to be added to what Lipsius wrote, though on many points there is considerable additional material, part of it derived from inscriptions not accessible in his day. It is a distinct gain therefore to have this treatise in an English dress, and it is, perhaps, a matter for regret that it occurs in so limited an edition. The introductory note by Mr. Kent is hardly an adequate presentation of the author. Lipsius, whatever may be said of him and his theological views by Bayle, was one of the greatest of an age of great classical scholars. His work in various lines lies all unnoticed and unacknowledged at the basis of many a pretentious modern treatise,

and this little tract, however interesting, is but one of the smallest of his minor works. While his services in promoting a knowledge of ancient times and authors were not the equal of those of Scaliger or Casaubon, in the field of Roman antiquities he was unrivalled. We gain no proper estimate of his abilities or services to learning from the "Note," which is after all most properly concerned with the treatise itself. This the editors have wisely left as it stands, refraining from annotating it with a view to bringing out the present day knowledge of various disputed points, so that we have in the little book practically the sum of late 16th century information concerning ancient libraries.

The companion volume is of even greater interest in that it brings home to us the feelings of a devoted librarian amid the ruin of his life work. The Surrender of the Library of Cardinal Mazarin and Naudé's appeal to the Parliament of Paris have a human touch about them that no dry catalog or elaborate description could give us. We are taken back to the days of the Fronde and to the wily Italian contending against the great nobles and the city for the mastery of France. Whether that period has interest for us from the memoirs of De Retz and other noted writers of that day of "memoirists," or whether a kindly recollection of Dumas attracts us to the time of *Vingt ans après*, none of us can fail to read with unaccustomed feeling Naudé's account of his formal locking up the rooms and turning over the keys of the great library and his noble appeal for its preservation. The sketch of Naudé by Ruth Sheppard Grannis is, like her previous biographical articles in the series, readable and accurate. Like the others, too, it suffers from necessary condensation.

The series as a whole merits cordial praise. The presswork is unusually fine, and the choice of documents leaves little to be desired. It is a distinct advantage to have in convenient and beautiful form Bodley's Life and Statutes, Lipsius' *De Bibliothecis*, and Drury's "Reformed Librarian-Keeper." The others, too, are not without permanent interest and value. The editors are to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

Public Libraries for July is devoted to the Asheville conference of the A. L. A., giving part of Miss Hasse's report as chairman of the public documents committee; Mr. Clarke's paper on the effect of the San Francisco fire on buildings, and a summarized report of the conference.

Revista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi for February-April, appears some two months

belated, but it is accompanied by the first number of the supplementary monthly "Guide to current Italian books," promised two years ago by Dr. Biagi. This is a 4-page leaflet, in English, entitled *The Best Italian Reading*, which should be indispensable to all libraries which buy Italian books. It is, indeed, intended especially for American libraries, and primarily for the librarians of small libraries, who are unfamiliar with Italian literature, but who desire to provide books for Italian immigrants in their own language. In this first number Dr. Biagi gives an interesting outline of the purpose and scope of the list; then follow titles of about 25 recommended works, in the classes of Reference books and History, with brief Annotations in English. Other classes will be covered in later numbers, but these earlier lists will be devoted to books regarded as most necessary and useful for forming the nucleus of a small Italian library. Dr. Biagi adds that the *A. L. A. Booklist* will be the model for his own monthly list.

LOCAL

Boston (Mass.) P. L. The trustees of the Boston Public Library have opened two new reading rooms, one at 1518 Tremont street, Roxbury, to be called the Parker Hill Reading Room, and one at 362 Neponset avenue, to be called the Neponset Reading Room. The latter takes the place of a shop station which existed for many years in Neponset, but was recently discontinued. These reading rooms will have reference books, periodicals, and a small collection of books for general reading. In addition books will be delivered from the central library daily to applicants.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (9th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906). Added by purchase, 64,994, by Gift, 4021 v.; total, 510,514 v.; Issued, home use, 2,927,096 (fict. 1,282,789; juv. 712,248). New registration, 74,890; total, 214,150. Receipts, \$324,013.20 (of which, \$312,181.00 is original city appropriation, to which were added two special appropriations for Carnegie branches.); Expenses, \$324,013.20 (salaries, \$147,507.64; books, \$47,739.50; periodicals, \$7,132.39; binding, \$32,049.51; stationery and sundries, \$11,698.05; printing, \$8,506.22; rent, \$14,114.96.)

Mr. Hill refers to his trip abroad with Prof. Hamlin to study buildings erected on irregular plots with a view to the treatment of the Plaza site. The year shows that a decided improvement has been made in centralizing and systematizing the work of the branch. Mr. Hill looks forward to the time when the library proper and the administration offices will be under one roof and he can come in closer contact with the Educational work of the library, and thereby more in sympathy with the needs of the public.

"The purchase of an electric runabout has made it possible to visit the branches more

frequently, and the time saved has more than justified the cost, several times over."

In 1906 three new buildings were turned over to the city by the Carnegie Committee, the Greenpoint, Prospect and East branch, making to date ten buildings completed, two nearly finished, sites purchased for five others, and plans for these well under way.

It has been suggested that a large office building be erected on Pierrepont St., a portion of which could be used for library purposes in connection with the Montague branch.

The appreciation of the improved facilities of the Carnegie branches continues to be manifest, they all report a gain in circulation. Out of a population of about 1,350,000 only 214,150, or 20% are registered borrowers. This percentage compares favorably with that of other large libraries, but Mr. Hill is not satisfied with it. During the year placards giving location of nearest branches, have been placed in stores, factories, etc., and it is believed much good can be done by this sort of advertising. The total circulation falls short of the 3,000,000 mark by some 72,000 (2,927,096), or an increase of 348,028 over last year. The largest increase is shown by the Bushwick Branch, which circulated 59,936 more volumes than last year. The auditoriums in the Carnegie buildings were more frequently used than in the previous year. Dr. Leipziger, City Supervisor of Lectures, states in a letter: "I am much pleased with the attendance. The lectures suggest reading, the library furnishes the reading material, and both are a part of a great scheme, giving the people the broad culture that is derived from books."

During the year the Board appropriated \$1500 for interior decorations, and with this amount a number of fine etchings, photographs, and plaster casts were purchased, and andirons were also placed in the fireplaces of the Carnegie branches, making it possible to have wood fires in many of the children's rooms during the Christmas holidays. One branch reported that in a room full of children only six had ever seen an open fire.

The work of the children's department shows a steady growth during the year. Miss Hunt in her interesting report of this department states that the fine result of the "story hour" is the almost magical effect it has upon the discipline of the children. "When the ring-leaders of a gang of tough boys, who have never made any use of the library except to stir up trouble, come to a branch librarian and beg that they may 'have a club like the girls,' assuring the librarian that they will 'show her they know how to behave themselves,' one must be of a very pessimistic disposition not to see in this an augury of splendid results."

Mr. Bardwell in his report of the book order department also notes the great importance of children's books and mentions that

one of the most remarkable things in the history of literature in America is the growth of the supply of books for children in recent years.

The reports of the department superintendents and branch librarians contain matter of equal interest and the work and visible growth of the library is very gratifying.

Charlotte (N. C.) Carnegie L. The library celebrated its fourth birthday on July 2, and Mrs. Annie Ross kept open house for the citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and attractive bulletins were displayed giving data of the growth of the library during its existence. At present there are 5050 vols.; 36,120 were issued in 1906.

Decatur (Ill.) F. P. L. (32d rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907; in local press.) Added 1446; total 26,915. Issued, home use 97,985 (fict. 45,721; juv. 35,409.) Registration 1358, total 26,915. Receipts and expenses not given.

A new stack has been installed, greatly increasing the facilities of the library. The story hour has been very popular with the children, and the lectures to mothers and teachers on the "Listening Child" were well attended, and many remained for a discussion on children's reading.

A card allowing teachers to take out six extra books was appreciated, and also cards were issued to non-residents while attending school in Decatur.

The year shows a marked increase in circulation due in a measure to the active work of the librarian, Mrs. Alice Evans.

Derby (Conn.) P. L. (5th rpt.—year ending Apr. 30, 1907; in local press.) Added 1,171; total 11,935. Issued, home use 42,632 (fict. 70.5 per cent. juv. 45.3). New registration 384; total 1946. Receipts \$3,863.08. Expenses \$3,362.65 (salaries \$1743.27, books \$999.77).

The circulation is considerably larger than any year since the library opened, 42.5 per cent. of the books issued were for children. The percentage of fiction is the lowest on record, the average being 59.8 per cent. The demand for books in foreign languages, principally Italian, has steadily increased. Good work has been done among the factories in distributing industrial and technical works, and the issue of such books on useful arts has increased 30 per cent.

Elmira (N. Y.) Steele Memorial L. (Rpt. 1906.—year ending June 22, 1907; in local press.) Added 1029; total 12,339. Issued, home use 46,821; total not given. Receipts \$7,601.87. Expenses \$5,434.81.

The library has passed through a most successful year of work and usefulness. The opening of the children's department has been a great achievement. The Common Council appropriated a sum for this special purpose,

though it is hoped it may be increased during the coming year.

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. (47th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1907.) Added 2,307; total 72,698. Issued, home use 129,195. New registration 646; total 18,187. Receipts \$23,366.45. Expenses \$23,366.45 (salaries \$8,883.96, new books \$3,129.73, light and fuel \$2,749.23).

The success achieved in the first venture of the children's library continues to grow in importance and the little people now have a strong sense of proprietorship in their reading room. The display of colored plates of birds of the locality, arranged in order of their seasons and giving time of emigration, was especially instructive, and many children whose sole knowledge of bird life was limited to the fact that "a bird was a bird," became interested students, and were soon familiar with the common birds and able to call them by name.

Grand Rapids, Mich. The library has arranged with the board of education to have six of the school buildings opened alternately from 4 to 6 o'clock every day of each week during the summer for library purposes.

Helena (Mont.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 1825; total 38,391. Issued, home use 76,123 (fic. 61 per cent.). New registration 750; total 6,453. Receipts \$8,847.72. Expenses \$8,269.28 (salaries \$3,960, books \$2,719.96, maintenance \$1,589.32.)

This report is Bulletin 32 of the library and contains selected list of new books. The librarian notes the impossibility of supplying the demand for new fiction, and the trial of a pay collector, for which ten cents a week per copy is charged. So far the plan has proved satisfactory.

Houston (Tex.) Carnegie L. (Rpt. 1907—year ending Apr. 30, 1907; in local press.) Added 2442; total 19,386. Issued, home use 67,777 (fic. 40,686). Receipts \$6,129.00. Expenses \$5,778.59 (salaries \$2,828.75, books \$1,562.86, stationary \$150.36).

The year has been a busy one in all departments, and while statistics are given in regard to the work, many of the best uses of the library cannot be shown in this manner. The rent collection of duplicate fiction, on which one cent per volume per day is charged, has proved satisfactory and 157 v. were turned over to this section.

The children's department is being built up, and 20,225 v. were circulated or nearly 30 per cent. of the whole issue.

The library has received a number of very useful gifts during the year.

Jamestown (N. Y.) James Prendergast L. (16th rpt.—year ending June 18, 1907; in local press.) Added 893; total 22,772. Issued, home use 85,698 (fic. 54 per cent.). Total registration 7,518.

As this is a depository library of U. S. government documents, the librarian expresses the belief that it is necessary for such libraries to make a selection of documents useful in any given locality, and not be obliged to accept everything to make it accessible to possible readers, as at present.

Joliet (Ill.) P. L. 31st rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 1841; total 27,067. Issued, home use 115,541. New registration 1,136; total 9,573. Receipts \$12,467.74. Expenses \$10,933.63, (Salaries \$4,124.38, Books \$1,057.05, Maintenance \$2,266.91).

The report, which appears in the June bulletin of the library, consists entirely of statistics. One rule of this library which appears excessively rigorous is as follows:

"The last borrower is held responsible for all mutilations and defacements of a book, unless the same are reported when the book is issued."

Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M. Simmons L. (7th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 1520; total 17,911. Issued, home use 70,658 (fic. 25,570, juv. 20,989). New cards issued 892; total 5475. Receipts \$22,878.69; expenses \$11,810.54 (salaries \$3133.51, books \$1334.67).

The work of the library for the year shows a healthy and satisfactory growth. A children "story hour" was inaugurated, and 943 children attended the 13 sessions. A finding list of books for Roman Catholic readers was published and met with general appreciation. Suggestions were made for the list by Prof. Maurice Egan, of the Catholic University at Washington, and Mr. Desmond, of the *Catholic Citizen*. The use of the library for reference increased enormously during the year.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. By the will of the late John Henley Smith, who died in Italy on April 13, the library is bequeathed a large collection of historical letters and manuscripts, mostly relating to the Revolutionary period in this country. The bequest is made upon condition that the collection be kept intact and named "the Henley Smith collection."

Lincoln (Neb.) City L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 2,932; total 21,501. Issued, home use 130,618 (fic. 65,021; juv. 43,834). Of adult circulation 74.9 per cent. was fiction. New cards 2,321; total 8,111. Receipts \$9075.13. Expenses \$9085.68.

The library board have been much gratified by the amendment to the city charter passed by the last legislature providing that the council may levy, for the support of the library, \$9700 per annum in place of a maximum of \$7700 heretofore. They also urge the need of a law, providing that the territory outside of a city should contribute to the support of the library. Lincoln is peculiarly situated, having an area of only eight square miles, but surrounded by a large

population who receive the benefits of the library.

The Saturday morning readings for children have proved very attractive, and more than 100 boys and girls have attended.

The practice of sending books to schools at a distance has been continued and the visits of the children's librarian are eagerly looked forward to during the week.

Markham, Ont. The Canadian Free Library for the Blind was opened on July 1 and is the first of its kind in Ontario. It contains 196 volumes in raised lettering and a reference library containing everything necessary to obtain a university degree. The librarian, Mr. E. F. B. Robinson, is a blind graduate of Trinity College.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. (29th rept.—year ending Oct. 1, 1906.) Added 12,572; total 172,865. Issued, home use 672,049 (fict. 35.4 per cent.; juv. 31.5 per cent.) New cards 14,083; cards in use 30,113. Receipts \$97,270.96; expenses \$61,152.49.

The work of the library has increased during the year, although the circulation of books for home use is less than for the preceding year. The library has been benefited by a donation from Judge Pereles for the purchase of books for the blind.

Nashville (Tenn.) P. L. (Rpt., 1906.) Added 2165; total 32,796. Issued home use 101,205. Registration 10,216.

Miss Johnson has made a special effort to emphasize the educational functions of the library, and the use of the library shows a steady growth in appreciation of her efficient administration. The collection of newspapers dating back to the early century, has received valuable additions of historic value.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. (18th rpt., 1906.) Added 11,991; total 111,916. Issued, home use 552,615 (fict. 58.3, duplicate collection 8.). Registration, added 12,179, total 147,561. Receipts \$67,454.75; expenses \$67,434.22 (salaries \$25,924.66, books \$11,284.22, binding \$4005.43, periodicals \$1574.63).

Original methods and new and interesting applications of the library work to the advancement of the community welfare are the keynote of the 1906 report, and exemplify the thought given to the task by Mr. Dana. In establishing libraries in police and fire stations, post-office, etc., the library opens the way for these public servants who have little opportunity for reading, to secure books during short periods of recreation between their calls of duty. This feature has been an unqualified success. Along the same lines libraries have been installed in department stores, factories and shops, in charge of an employe at each place, and are much used by all the workers.

All departments show an increased use over last year, and the money spent for books

was about \$4000 more than the average, to meet the increase in registration and use. In the adult department 7853 names were added and 4326 in the young peoples, a total of 147,561 borrowing readers.

The school work continues of vital importance, and the visits by the head of this department prove an essential part in that he becomes more thoroughly acquainted with the teachers and existing circumstances. During the year 376 libraries, containing 14,813 books, were sent to Newark schools, two Sunday-schools, and one playground shelter; these books had a circulation of 94,943.

The special collections, including catalogs of manufacturers, engineering, government documents, engraving, medical works and pictures, have all received much attention, and proved of great value. The catalogs are useful in supplying information on many subjects of which there is little literature, such as automobiles, locomotives, concrete construction, mining machinery, surveying instruments, tools, valves, and hydraulic machinery, and are repeatedly referred to by the factory employes.

The library now has short reading lists, printed on 2 in. x 5 in. slips of 12 of the best books on each of about 150 subjects, such as "Actors," "Architecture," "Art," "Basket-making," "Business," "Drama," "Electricity," "House building," "Music," "Physical culture," "Socialism," and "Wireless telegraphy," copies of which are distributed and a copy also tipped into the back of each book.

The report itself, in dictionary form, is worthy of note; the detailed matter is arranged in alphabetical order of the subjects in includes. Mr. Dana remarks that "few wish to read all of a library report; many wish to refer to certain points in it; the dictionary arrangement makes such reference easy." The back cover contains data concerning the city of Newark, the library, schools and population.

New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L. The library building is an assured fact, as Mayor Ashley on June 20 signed the orders, passed by the city council for the reconstruction of the city hall into a library building. The orders call for an appropriation of \$3750 for architects' fees, and a bond issue of \$150,000.

New York City. Metropolitan Museum of Art L. The collection of photographs of works of art purchased abroad last summer has been opened to the public and access may be had by applying at the library. This collection of 10,000 prints attempts to cover primarily the history of painting, although some few examples of wordcarving, wrought iron, goldsmith's work, textiles, ceramics, etc., are already included. There are also a few reproductions of sculpture and architecture. Greek painting is represented only by works of the neo-classic artist. The great period of 1000

years between the classic and Renaissance eras is represented not only by reproductions of paintings, but by photographs of the rich mosaics of the Byzantine churches, and then follows the 17th century Dutch and French, and finally French, German and English paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries.

New York P. L. At the meeting of the German-American State Alliance of New York in Troy, June 22 and 23, special effort was made to awaken interest in the German-American collection of the New York Public Library. The program contained an appeal in behalf of that collection, written by Richard E. Helbig, of the library staff, and a list of works relating to the German element in New York state (excluding New York city on account of extent of material); and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That a committee for German-American history and literature be appointed.

"Resolved, That the German-Americans and the press be requested to aid the German-American collection in the New York Library to the best of their ability and to send material to the address below.

"Resolved, That the local federations of societies be requested to gather publications and printed matter in their respective localities and to send the same, if possible collectively, to the New York Public Library, 425 Lafayette st., care of Richard E. Helbig, New York."

The committee is composed of: Dr. Wilhelm Gaertner, Buffalo; Oskar Heck, Schenectady; Richard E. Helbig, New York; John Kohler, Utica; Prof. Hermann Pfäfflin, Rochester; John C. Schreiber, Utica; Werner Strecker, Troy.

The *New York Commercial* makes the following suggestion: "The New York Public Library system has spread its branches from Kingsbridge avenue in The Bronx to Tottenville, the farthest extremity of Richmond borough; but for some unaccountable reason it has denied its benefits to the thousands of down-town workers on Broadway between Eighth street and the Battery. When the new city library is opened at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, the Astor Library at Eighth street will be closed, and the absence of a library in the district named will be more noticeable than ever. While it is admitted that the population of the down-town district in the evenings may be sparse, yet a visit to City Hall Park, the Battery and Broadway between those points will disclose a very considerable number of people. The evening attendance, however, is not the only point to be considered. Thousands of young men and young women are compelled day after day to spend hours in the down-town territory. Their lunch hours are spent usually in walking the streets; hundreds visit the cheap shows on Park Row or patronize the hosts of fakirs on Nassau street and elsewhere; many lounge on the park benches; some visit the churchyards of Trinity and St. Paul; while still a larger number seek billiard and pool rooms, bowling

alleys and the like to while away the lunch hour. We venture to suggest that a Carnegie library would prove very attractive to a vast number of these young people."

New York City. Queens Borough L. (11th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 26,342; total 82,749. Issued, home use 415,268, an increase of 23 per cent. over the previous year; ref. use shows a steady but gradual increase of about 32 per cent. Reading room attendance 183,373. Active membership 27,788. Receipts \$49,409.17; expenses \$49,419.97 (salaries \$24,995.70, rents \$7923.13, books \$7692.10, periodicals \$2052.90, binding \$1731.83, furniture \$2015.08, supplies \$2999.23).

The library system consists of 14 branches and the main library—which differs from the branches mainly only as the center of administration. The report is an interesting record of work done under many difficulties. These difficulties are primarily owing to the fact that the library service is greatly hampered by the municipal civil service regulations and that the schedule of grades and salaries is "wholly inadequate" and "restricting the library efficiency at the most vital points." Miss Hume indicates forcibly the obstacles to proper administration, when she states that for over two months she made vain efforts to obtain a junior assistant. During that time four eligible lists of eight or ten names were each received from the municipal civil service commission, but the persons eligible proved to be already in the library's employ, or unwilling to accept appointment. "With one exception, all experienced librarians on the eligible lists not in our lower grades have declined, not considering for a moment the salaries offered for the required duties." For janitors the allotted salary is \$40 a month, and as the work involves the complete care of handsome Carnegie buildings with elaborate fittings, it is almost impossible to fill the position. "In the summer we were nearly two months getting a man to take care of the Elmhurst Branch, most of the men from the laborers' list being wholly unfit to fill the position. One after another had to be tried, found incompetent, and dismissed. All this took time, and the library suffered. . . . It is impossible to describe in detail the deteriorating effect of these conditions upon the library service, it is so deep-seated, so pervading, and in the long run so destructive of the library's efficiency; it is hoped that the act now under consideration of the state legislature will give us the relief imperatively needed. It will also permit a change in salaries in the lower grades. It has been found on investigation that \$40 per month is the lowest living wage for people such as a library must have, and this is generally paid by other libraries in our vicinity. Our lowest salary is \$25 a month. The consequence is that most of our juniors are persons not dependent upon their salaries. This

gives us a very good class of assistants, but is a false basis on which to build the library service, and one which is sure to lead to difficulty, if not injustice."

Four new branches were opened during the year, one of which was a Carnegie building, and one branch (Flushing) was transferred to a Carnegie building. The greatly needed main building is still a thing of the future, as the city has not yet appropriated a site. Installation of a uniform charging system was completed for all the branches, and telephone service has also been installed throughout the system. The appointment of a superintendent of children's work, to develop and systematize this work throughout the borough, and of a superintendent of book selection and branches, is greatly needed. The report contains several illustrations.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. (12th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1906.) Added 2645; total 106,879. Issued, home use 75,376 (fict. 46.7 per cent.) New registration 1368; total registration 7171, estimated as 36 per cent. of the population. Receipts, aid fund \$12,545.18; expenses \$11,102.61 (officers and employes \$8374.16, extra labor account \$103.51, fuel and lighting \$913.00, supplies \$1111.94); book fund expenditure \$11,630.32.

The Trustees report the urgent need of more shelf room and recommend the city to appropriate \$25,000 for the erection of a two-story steel stack, as the work of the library is at present hampered by lack of room.

The librarian reports a notable decrease in the use of printed books: last year the total circulation of books was 88,431, this year 75,376, and the decrease almost wholly in fiction. The reasons for the great decrease in novel reading seem to be three: "we have bought only a few of the current novels, as few have sufficient literary value or interest in plot to justify their purchase; we have withdrawn a large number for rebinding; and have thrown open our shelves without barrier, which has led many to more serious reading." The circulation of pictures has largely increased, due to use of stereoscopic views by the children. The use of the library by Smith College students has increased the registry and there is more local interest. There were 20,321 books cataloged during the year, or 56 per cent. of the total number.

Ontario, Canada. The inspector of public libraries, in his report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1905, contained in the report of the Minister of Education for 1906 (noticed in May L. J., p. 237) says, under the head "Publishers' classification":

"Under the present system of classification as practiced by dealers in making their invoices, History includes historical romances, General literature includes moral tales, romances and juvenile literature, Miscellaneous includes short stories and fairy tales. The Act pro-

vides that only 20 per cent. of the government grant for books will be allowed for the expenditure on fiction. I find that the publishers and wholesale dealers invoice all classes of fiction as History, General literature, and Miscellaneous. The evil thus created is twofold:

(a) If the books are cataloged in accordance with the invoices the fiction is scattered through the library, covering at least four sections. . . .

(b) The system is essentially misleading and dishonest.

"A careful examination of the public libraries shows that the percentage of fiction purchased and upon which grants are paid varies from 40 to 75 per cent. I therefore respectfully recommend that the present system of classification be abolished; that novels of all classes be classified as fiction, and that the regulation governing the grant for fiction be amended to read 45 per cent. instead of 20 per cent., with the proviso that the Minister of Education be empowered to reduce the percentage at his discretion by giving library boards notice of the proposed change. I am convinced that an honest classification will reduce the percentage of fiction purchased for public libraries, particularly in the smaller libraries. The standard for classification should as far as possible be the Library of Congress American Library Association Catalog."

This report is followed by the report of the Librarian of the Education Department for 1906. The additions to the library were 1319 (by purchase 548; by gift 503; repts. and pms. 268); total not stated. Issued, home use 7208. "Visitors taking out books" (Mar.-Dec.), 3424; "Visitors consulting reference books" (Mar.-Dec.) 7545.

"In spirit and purpose the library of this department should be a professional library — a library for schools and schoolmasters. The shelves are open to any educationist in the province." The collection is miscellaneous, with largest proportions of text-books, reference works and fiction. In regard to the last-named class the librarian says: "While I have no desire whatever to stimulate novel reading in general I think it reasonable that the standard works in fiction should be available for the teachers in training who have little time at their disposal to visit the public library; besides most of them are strangers in the city, and hesitate to ask a mere casual acquaintance to stand sponsor for them for the safe return of the books. We have a fair supply of fiction on hand, and there need be but few additions to this branch of the library for some years to come."

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. (22d rpt. — year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 2128; total 60,365. Issued, home use 31,444.

The use of the library increased somewhat

during the year and implied more serious and prolonged study on the part of the visitors than at any previous period.

The books bought represented the most valuable new publications in the English language, and many other books were rejected because they did not conform to the standard that had been set.

Salt Lake (Utah) P. L. (Annual rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907, in local press.) Added 3090; total 30,469. Issued, home use 137,333 (fict. 74,458; juv. 34,237). New registration 6213; total 10,479. Receipts \$14,635.11; expenses \$12,216.06.

This is the first complete report since the occupancy of the new building and shows remarkable growth in use, the borrowers having increased from four to ten thousand, with a total of 250,000 visitors during the year. The library has started two important movements: the establishment of branch libraries, consisting of 50 books each, and the issue of 10 cent fiction series, which has more than paid for the amount invested in books.

An interesting comment on the use of religious books in Salt Lake is made as out of 137,333 books issued only 1436 were upon religion, or 1 out of 94.

Sedalia (Mo.) P. L. (12th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1907.) Added 1186; total 8808. Issued, home use 44077 (fict. 24,952; juv. 13,012). New registration 674; total not given. Receipts \$5351.68 (from city \$5179.02); expenses \$4337.33 (salaries \$2052.00, books and binding \$1140.22, repairs, insurance, etc., \$1145.11).

With the library clear of debt and the consequent increased revenue efforts have been made to strengthen the permanent value of the library and at the same time to supply a demand for popular books of a less substantial class. Owing to the fact that many do not realize the value and extent of the service the library is prepared to give, President McNeil and Miss Faith Smith, the librarian, have arranged a system of advertising which will bring these facts to the large industrial population surrounding Sedalia, and incident thereto a library week will be observed, during which special invitations will be issued to visit the library and attend lectures on popular subjects.

Terre Haute, Ind. State Normal School. The new library building is nearing completion and will make a notable addition to the fine group of buildings devoted to the training of the state's teachers.

Indiana limestone is used in construction and the general style of architecture is Italian renaissance with Ionic pilasters. The main entrance is approached by a series of steps, with a high electric torch on each side.

The building is surmounted with dome and balustrade, beneath which in the rotunda is the circular charging room and information

desk. The stacks will rise on either side, perpendicular to the walls, those above being reached by spiral stairways. The reading room is 60 x 80 feet, reached by a wide corridor, lighted by the dome and floored with encaustic tiling. The immediate capacity will be 100,000 volumes.

Texas State L. The state library has moved to the second floor of the Capitol building, where it will share the quarters of the supreme court library. This gives more space and the books can be distributed to better advantage.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (8th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 3,402 v.; 1,312 pm.; total 54,976 v., 33,758 pm. Attendance 5,517.

The fire which occurred on May 22d would have caused serious damage to the library but for the prompt work in removing the books in the Reference room, comprising 40,000 volumes and many thousand unbound pamphlets, which were temporarily placed on the campus. The fire broke out in the roof above the library quarters, the upper rooms were soon flooded, and water began quickly to pour down into the library. The work of removing was done so quickly, however, that a relatively small amount of damage was done, and probably not over 300 volumes will need to be replaced. The books are of course in great confusion, and it will require many months of hard work before harmony can be restored.

A most important accession during the year is a complete set of the great "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum," published under supervision of the Royal Prussian Academy.

University of Michigan L. (Rpt. 1905-6.) Added 11,896, of which 9,044 were additions to the general library; total 206,568.

The extension of the privilege of borrowing books by the students for home use, has proved very successful and it has been found that the innovation has cost next to nothing in the way of additional service at the book desk, and has not interfered with the use of the library.

This is the first annual report of Theodore W. Koch, who succeeded Raymond C. Davis as librarian last year, and contains a special appreciation of Mr. Davis' work during his twenty-nine years' service at Ann Arbor.

University of Vermont L. (Rpt. 1906-7.) Added 1,763; total 74,798. Issued, home use 6,435. Expenses: books \$818.94, serials \$689.25, binding \$233.10.

The cataloging of current accessions has been kept up, 2,432 new cards having been put in the catalog, of which only 861 were the printed Library of Congress cards. The library was opened nine and a half hours daily during week days of the college year, and shorter hours during the vacations, but

was closed for repairs three weeks in the summer. The building when finished in 1885 was estimated to have a capacity of 100,000. No new shelving was added till this year, when a steel stack estimated to hold nearly 15,000 volumes was installed in the basement floor. These cases have all been utilized, but there is floor space for more shelving of the same pattern which will be added probably not later than five years hence.

Washington, D. C. Library of Congress. The Library of Congress will install a department where phonographic records of speeches of statesmen and distinguished persons will be preserved for the benefit of future generations. The government recently received a record containing an address made by the German emperor, and this led to the suggestion that the utterances of other statesmen might be preserved in the same way.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (13th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1907.) Added 5129; total 59,096. Issued, home use 224,780, a decrease of 2235 from the previous year. New registration 5567; total registration 13,589. Receipts \$20,937.58; expenses \$19,519.69 (salaries \$8822.23, books \$4094.42, periodicals \$670.06, binding \$1435.42, printing and stationery \$668, repairs \$656.83).

The decrease in circulation reported occurs almost wholly in fiction and juvenile books; there has been a notable increase in the use of books in useful arts, literature, history and travel. With present funds and equipment any large increase of circulation from the central library is unlikely; its efficiency must be developed through branches or delivery stations. In the children's room the supply is inadequate for the demand, and the limited staff has made it impossible to take up story telling or other special work. The children's librarian has visited each school building, and given short talks to the pupils. Special efforts have been made to reach working men, and the collection of technical and industrial books has been extended so far as inadequate funds permit. The chief incident of the year was the undertaking of work for the blind. Funds were collected through the efforts of Mr. R. C. Van Trump, and a home teacher, herself blind, was engaged. She has visited the homes of about 70 blind persons, and has been very successful in teaching them to read. The library has undertaken to supply the books needed in this work; the circulation of these books averages about 22 a month.

Mr. Bailey considers somewhat fully the question of rebinding. Rebound books have not circulated as many times as they should, being withdrawn after an average of 24 issues. "In January, 1907, 82 volumes which were withdrawn had circulated an average of 39 times. Although this shows decided improvement the average is still far below what it should be. . . Taking all the facts into consideration, therefore, a definite policy affecting

binding has been adopted. All books to replace those that are worn out are bought, if possible, from second-hand dealers at an average cost of about 50 cents for \$1.50 books. If these books are at all shaky in their covers and give promise of circulating not more than 5 to 10 times before they must be rebound, they are at once sent to the bindery before being put into circulation and are rebound at a cost of 35 cents to 45 cents, making the total cost of the book about the same as a new book direct from the publisher. The rebound book, however, will last as long as the book which comes direct from the publisher, and which after it has once been rebound costs \$1.40 besides being withdrawn from circulation during the process of binding. If it is impossible to get replacements at second-hand, such books as can be had in Chivers' binding from the sheets are bought from him, and the remainder are bought in the regular publisher's covers. We have demonstrated to our own satisfaction that the book bound from original sheets will last longer than any other. We think, however, that a second-hand book properly rebound represents the best value for the money invested."

FOREIGN

Birmingham (Eng.) Free Ls. (45th rpt.—year ending Mar. 31, 1907.) Added 12,635; total 312,870. Issued, home use 1,050,310. Including reference books, the total use of books for the year was 1,430,089. Registration 37,228.

The year has been marked by a change in method of issuing books, the card charging system having been substituted for the ledger with great advantage.

The extension of the free lecture course has been very satisfactory, and the results justify the small expenditure they involve.

Liverpool (Eng.) P. Ls., Museums and Art Gallery. (54th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added, lending lib. and branches, 5661; total 133,838. Issued, from ref. lib. and 10 lending libs. and reading rooms 2,773,436 (home use 1,362,992). No. borrowers 42,451, an increase of 6592.

There has been general increase in the use made of the libraries, for circulation and reference alike, this being partly due to the opening of libraries in districts previously unprovided for. 1903 v. were lent to blind readers, from a stock of 1867, to which 113 v. were added during the year. From the music department 39,549 scores were borrowed. There were 334,503 v. issued to young people, an increase of 61,017 over the previous year.

An important event of the year was the completion and opening of the Hugh Frederick Hornby Library, and its fine art collection. The building adjoins the Picton reading room.

"Free lectures were given during the year at 19 centers, the total number of persons present at the 178 lectures being 97,426, showing

an increased attendance of 8231. Literature, science, art, travel and geography formed, as in previous years, the subject matter of the major portion of the lectures, though fresh ground has, of course, been broken in each direction. Careful attention was given to the arrangement and delivery of the special lectures for children, the number of which was increased last year; and it may at once be said that the results of this departure are most gratifying. The number of children who attended the 16 lectures was 9841, as compared with 3990 for six lectures last year."

London (Eng.) Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury. (Report, P. Ls. Committee, year ending Mar. 31, 1907.) Added 1,503; total 30,340. Issued, home use 119,496 (fict. 69,195; juv. 28,431.) Receipts £2366.5.10. Expenses £2332.2 (books £497.10.6).

The Central Library, which was established in 1887, in the Parish of Clerkenwell, with 8,678 vol. has increased to 15,164 vol., and two branches have been started since, at Pentonville in 1900 and at St. Sepulchre in 1904. Scholars in schools of the Borough, of the fifth or higher grades may become borrowers on recommendation of their teachers.

Nottingham (Eng.) P. Ls. (Rpt.—year ending Mar. 31, 1907.) Added 5,149; total 121,483. Issued, home use 133,029.

The committee report a gratifying improvement in the class of reading generally, the issue of fiction having fallen to 52 per cent. of the total. The aggregate half-hourly attendance exceeded two million — 2,104,774 or a daily average of 7186.

Gifts and Bequests

Baltimore, Md. Mr. Francis A. White has given the Union Chapel, in Walbrook, to the Enoch Pratt Free Library, for the establishment of a branch. The building is located at the intersection of Clifton avenue, 11th street and Liberty road, and is now being converted for the use of the library.

Berlin (Ger.) President Roosevelt has given a set of his works in nine volumes to the University, handsomely bound and bearing his autograph. This gift is referred to by the press as an indication of good will toward Germany.

Cleveland (Ohio) P. L. Andrew Carnegie has made another gift of \$123,000 to the city for library purposes, and two more branches will be built.

Des Moines, Ia. Barlow Granger's papers have been given to the State Historical Department. They include more than 5000 personal letters of early date, written by men whose names are familiar in the state of Iowa and many of whom have been national characters. The firm of Granger & Williamson handled or located most of the lands for early settlers in the state.

Dover, Del. General William H. Palmer has given \$100 to assist in rebuilding the Comegys Free Library, which was destroyed by fire last winter.

Iowa City, Ia. By the will of Mrs. Martha Ranney the State University receives a bequest of \$100,000, including a valuable library and art collection.

Plainfield, N. J. By the will of the late Colonel Mason W. Tyler the Plainfield Public Library is bequeathed \$20,000 for general library purposes.

Port Washington, L. I. The Free Library has received a bequest of \$500 in the will of Allen H. Baxter, who died on June 25.

Uxbridge, Mass. The trustees of the library announce a bequest of \$500 from the estate of Ida A. Latham for the use of the Uxbridge Public Library.

Librarians

CLARK, George T., for twelve years librarian of the San Francisco (Cal.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of Leland Stanford Jr. University, to assume his duties at the beginning of the autumn term. Mr. Clark has been identified with the San Francisco library since 1887, when he joined its staff after graduating from the University of California. He was assistant librarian until John Vance Cheney resigned the librarianship at the end of 1894, when Mr. Clark was elected as his successor. He has been a member of the American Library Association for 20 years, and is at present a member of its Council, he has also been an officer, and is an active member of the California Library Association.

CLARK, Miss Josephine A., librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been elected librarian of Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Miss Clark, who is a graduate of Smith College, and of the New York State Library School (1890), has been connected with the library of the Department of Agriculture since 1891 when she was appointed bibliographer in the Botanical Division. Her work as librarian has been extremely effective, especially in the adoption and development of printed cards for the department's publications, and in its lists and bulletins.

DOUGHERTY, Harold T., was on July 9 elected librarian of the Waltham (Mass.) Public Library to succeed Mrs. Mary E. Bill, who recently resigned. Mr. Dougherty was formerly an assistant at the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library and has since 1900 been employed in the Library of Congress.

GOODRICH, Nathaniel L., B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1904, has resigned his position as head of the Accessions Section of the New York State Library to become librarian of West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

HOLSTEAD, Mrs. Nina, has been elected

librarian of the Carnegie Library of Columbus (Ga.). Mrs. Holstead was in charge of the former Public Library for nine years, previous to its death for lack of support, and it was through her activity that the new Carnegie building was obtained which is expected to be opened during the present month.

JOSLYN, Miss Rosamond, of the New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed Assistant for the summer in the Chatham Square Branch of the New York Public Library.

MCGIRR, Miss Alice Thurston, of the New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed substitute assistant in the Circulation department of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, Pa.

MCLWAIN, Dr. Henry R., of Hampden-Sidney, Va., was elected state librarian of Virginia on July 6, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of this position July 8. Dr. McIlwaine was born in Farmville, Va., July 12, 1864. He was prepared at McCabe's University School, Petersburg, for Hampden-Sidney College, where he graduated in 1885. After teaching school for four years, he became a student at Johns Hopkins University, entering upon a course looking toward the Ph.D. degree, history being the major course, and English and political science the two minors, and obtained the degree in 1893. One dissertation prepared for this degree was entitled "The struggle of Protestant dissenters for religious toleration in Virginia." His dissertation study familiarized him with the library methods of the Johns Hopkins University Library, the Enoch Pratt Library, and the Peabody Library. Immediately upon graduation he was elected to the chair of English and History in Hampden-Sidney College, where he remained through the session of 1906-7. While teaching at Hampden-Sidney he has been an assistant to the literary editor of the *Baltimore Sun*. He has also been librarian of the college, which has a collection of about 17,000 books and pamphlets. Interest in library work led him in the summer of 1905 to spend two months in Baltimore, Md., in close study of up-to-date library methods as exhibited in the administration of the Enoch Pratt Library and since that time he has, so far as possible, introduced these methods at Hampden-Sidney.

MATTHEWS, Miss Alice, Drexel Institute Library School, has been engaged to catalog the library of the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo.

MILLER, Miss Edith F., has been appointed librarian of Washington University, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Pettus. Miss Miller, who is a graduate of the university, has been assistant librarian. The new assistant appointed is Miss Edna Deahl, one of this year's graduates.

MOORE, Miss Dora, of the New York State

Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed assistant in the library of West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

MUDGE, Miss Isadore Gilbert, head librarian, Bryn Mawr College, has been given leave of absence by the college for a year's study and travel in Europe.

PALTSITS, Victor Hugo, assistant librarian at Lenox Library, New York City, was appointed, July 15, to succeed Hugh Hastings. Mr. Paltsits was born in New York City, July 12, 1867, and received his early education in public and private schools. Later he took the scientific course at Cooper Institute. He entered the Lenox Library as assistant in the reading room in 1890, and three years later was made sub-librarian, which title was later changed to assistant librarian. Mr. Paltsits is the author and editor of a number of historical and bibliographical works.

SEARS, Miss Minnie E., for the past four years head cataloger at the Bryn Mawr College Library, has resigned that position in order to spend a year in travel and study in France and England. Miss Edna L. Goss, B.L.S. Illinois, 1902, who for the past year has been an assistant in the Catalog Department of the Bryn Mawr College Library, has been appointed head cataloger to succeed Miss Sears.

WHARTON, Mrs. Adelaide, has been appointed librarian of the Everette (Wash.) Library, succeeding Miss Gretchen Hathaway, who resigned several months ago.

WHITTEMORE, Miss R. Gertrude, of the New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed librarian of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.

Cataloging and Classification

BRITISH MUSEUM. Subject index of the modern works added to the library of the British Museum in the years 1901-1905; Ed. by G. K. Fortescue [London] British Museum, 1906, [1907.] 4+1161 p. 8°.

— Index catalogue of the Springburn District Library. Glasgow, March, 1907. 54+394 p. D. pap., 4d.; cl., 8d.

This supplements the "Subject index to modern works added to the library of the British Museum since 1880," bringing the index down to the end of the year 1905. The original index, in three volumes, covered works added from 1880 to 1900. The preface announced that the work would be continued by the issue of three volumes in the years 1906, 1911, and 1916, and that in the year 1921 these would be incorporated in a complete index in a single alphabet for the period 1901-1921. The volume just issued is thus the first of the series then announced. It

contains 51,800 entries and as the main work contains 155,000 entries, students have now at their disposal a classified list of 206,400 books, representing the recent literature of European and Western civilization.—*Nation*.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. A descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in the library of Gonville and Caius College. By Montague R. James. v. 1. Cambridge: The University Press, 1907. 4°.

GLASGOW CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Index catalogue of the Bridgeton District Library. Glasgow, May, 1907. 58+468 p. D. pap., 4d.; cl., 8d.

Similar in style and arrangement to The catalog of the Govanhill Branch, noted L. J., April, 1907, p. 188.

Κατάλογος τῶν χειρογράφων κωδικῶν τῆς ἐν Ἀροαεῖα μὲνης τῶν ἀγίων Θεοδώρων, ὑπὸ Νίκου Ἀ. Βέη, ἐν Ἀθήναις, τυπογραφεῖον "Ἔστια," 1906. 40 p. 8°.

Mr. Beës is fulfilling his promise to publish catalogs of the manuscripts in the monastic libraries of the Peloponesus.*

The monastery of SS. Theodore in Aroaenia lies in the district of Kalavryta in the northern part of the peninsula not far from Mt. Erymanthus. The manuscripts described in this pamphlet number only 23, of which one only is earlier than the 16th century, and the majority are less than 200 years old. The collection is unimportant, but it is of service to possess this excellently made catalog. The appearance of the printed page is far better than that in Mr. Beës' earlier catalog. It is to be hoped that this excellent series may be continued. W. W. B.

MAZZATINTI, GIUS AND PINTOR, FORTUNATO. Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d'Italia v. 13 (R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze). Forli, L. Bordandini, 1907. 5+276 p. 4°.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 37: Supplement no. 1 (1901-1905) to catalogue of the periodicals and other serial publications (exclusive of U. S. government publications) in the library. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 217 p. O.

Bibliography

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Reviewed in *Revista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi*, Feb.-Apr., 1907.

*Cf. L. J., v. 29, p. 614.

AMERICAN HISTORY. Bradford, T. L., M.D., comp. Bibliographer's manual of American history. In 5 v. v. 1, A to E. nos. 1-1600. Philadelphia, Stan V. Henkels & Co., 1907. 9+340 p. Q. buckram, subs., per v., \$3.50.

ARTISTS. Internationales adressbuch von bildenden künftlern. Jahrg. 1907; hrsg. von Gerhard Klement. Vienna, Gerhard Klement, 1907. 446+32 p. 8°, 25 marks.

Contains the addresses of 19,000 sculptors in every part of the world.

BACON'S REBELLION, Va. Stanard, Mary Newton. The story of Bacon's Rebellion. Wash., D. C., Neale Publishing Co., 1907. 181 p. D.

Sources of information (11 p.)

BECK, Hermann. Die internationale bibliographie und ihre zukunft: sonderabdruck aus heft 4 des jahrg. 1907 der Kritischen blätter für die gesamten sozialwissenschaften. Dresden, O. V. Boehmert, 1907. 13 p. O.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. Rahir, Edouard. La bibliothèque de l'amateur: guide sommaire à travers les livres anciens les plus estimés et les principaux ouvrages moderne. Paris, Rahir, 1907. 48+408 p. 8°.

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CHILD LIFE. Washburne, Mrs. M. F. Study of child life. (Lib. of home economics.) Chicago, Am. School of Home Economics, 1907. 7+183 p. il. 12°. Bibliography (4 p.).

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. A few titles in child study. (Clark Univ. publications, v. 2, no. 3, April, 1907.) 8 p. O. Lists and annotates 37 titles.

CHILDREN. Wachenheim, F. L. The climatic treatment of children. N. Y., Rebman Co., [1907.] 8+400 p. tables, charts, 8°, cl. Bibliography (2 p.).

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- Am. School of Home Economics, 1907. 14+200 p. il. 8°.
Bibliography (1 p.).
- CUBA, Slavery in. Aimes, Hubert, H. S. A history of slavery in Cuba, 1511-1868. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 11+298 p. O.
Bibliography (21 p.).
- DOMESTIC SCIENCE. Elliott, Sophronia Maria. Household bacteriology. (Lib. of home economics.) Chicago, Am. School of Home Economics, 1907. 11+168 p. il. 8°.
Bibliography (2 p.).
- Household hygiene. (Lib. of home economics.) Chicago, Am. School of Home Economics, 1907. 14+224 p. il. 8°.
Bibliography (3 p.).
- DOSTOYEVSKY. Bibliograficeskij ukazatel sochinenij i proizvedenij ikusstva, odnosjascichsja k zizni i dejatel'nosti F. M. Dostoevskago, sobrannych v 'Muzee pamjati F. M. Dostoevskago. St. Petersburg, 1906. 394 p. 4°.
- DRESSMAKING. Watson, K. H. Textiles and clothing. (Lib. of home economics.) Chicago, Am. School of Home Economics, 1907. 8+244 p. il. 12°.
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- EDUCATION. Tyler, J. M. Growth and education. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1907. 14+294 p. D.
Bibliography (20 p.).
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Bibliography (5 p.).
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Reading and study list (11 p.).
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- FOOD. Norton, A. P. Food and dietetics. (Lib. of home economics.) Chicago, Am. School of Home Economics, 1907. 10+227 p. il. 8°.
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- FRANCISCAN LITERATURE. A short introduction to Franciscan literature; by Father Paschal Robinson. N. Y., Tennant & Ward, 1907. 55 p. S.
A brief systematic survey by a father of the Catholic Order of Friars Minor of the literature relating to St. Francis Assisi, followed by a list of works relating to St. Francis written since the 13th century. "A remarkable piece of Catholic erudition, such as we are accustomed to associate with the Benedictines, and a marvel of condensation, thoroughly readable, which might serve as a model for other compilers of special bibliographies. The introduction is followed by as many pages of illuminating notes, containing full titles of books. Father Robinson's catholicity of spirit is noticeable in the inclusion of works by non-Catholic or unorthodox authors and the fairness of his comments on these."
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Notes and Queries

GOVERNOR WINTHROP SARGENT. — It is perhaps desirable to call your attention to an error in the notice of Winthrop Sargent which occurs on p. 1251, vol. 2, *Lossing's Cyclopædia of United States History* 1882; p. 397, vol. 5, *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*; p. 152, vol. 6, *National Cyclopædia of Biography*; p. 69, vol. 8, *Harper's Encyclopædia*. In all of these is the statement that Sargent was made governor of the Northwest Territory in 1798. As a matter of fact he was made governor of Mississippi in that year, having been acting governor of the Northwest Territory for several years previous. This is an example of the loose way in which biographical dictionaries are compiled, the staff contributors copying blindly from earlier publications.

WILLIAM BEER,
Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

ITALIAN BOOKS ON AMERICA. — The Italia Publishing Company, 175 Worth street, New York, is about to bring out a book that will be most useful and valuable to libraries having Italians among their constituents. It is called "Pionieri ed Eroi della Storia Americana," by Louis Cavallaro; price in cloth \$2. The book is interesting and careful in statement, and includes a translation of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution, and of a number of lists of value besides the text. Subscriptions should be sent direct to the Italia Publishing Company.

ISABEL ELY LORD,
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRESERVING LEATHER BOUND BOOKS. — "You can add years to the life of a leather binding and a hundred per cent. to its appearance by rubbing in a little vaseline with a piece of raw cotton—not too much, just as much as the leather will thoroughly absorb. Where the binding bends is where it is most likely to crack. The leather will not be greasy, as the vaseline will be absorbed. One treatment every year or two is sufficient unless the books are unduly exposed to heat."—*Washington Star*.

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THE *Library Association Record* expresses its gratified surprise that there should come from "the land of Dewey classification and card catalogs" the suggestion emphasized in our June editorial columns that "the book and not the shelf is the main thing in the library," which it humorously confesses would be heresy to many English as well as American librarians. It is true that for a generation past librarians in both English-speaking countries have been giving large attention to library methods rather than to the use of books; it is as true that a reaction in this respect is now evident. It is simply a case of road-making. A road is meant to be travelled upon; but there must be, before the road is in condition for travel, a lot of attention and hard work in making the road ready. The library is the royal road to learning, so far as one has been discovered, and for the past generation we have been getting the roadbed in good shape. Now we are inviting travel, and saying less about the crushed stone and the gravel—all of which is as it should be. It is necessary to repair even the best of roads with proper attention to the latest improvements, and the library profession will never be quite free from questions of method; but more and more nowadays it is the book and the reader rather than the catalog and the librarian that will be considered.

THE present issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL emphasizes this thought in the contributed articles which quite as much by natural selection as by intent are here grouped. They deal with the part played by the book in library work, the objective rather than the subjective side. Miss Kroeger usefully emphasizes the importance of instruction in this field in the library school, while Miss Rosenberg and Miss Rathbone discuss the development among readers of a liking for better books. Here, in fact, is the educative field of the library profession, the training both of child-readers and of children of a larger growth, to like and to read a good book instead of a poor book or a mediocre book. It should, in fact,

be emphasized that it is never too late to mend, and that the right word as to better reading should be heard not in the children's room only.

THE *Chicago Tribune* some time ago suggested that "unless there are in the wills establishing the Newberry and Crerar Libraries conditions which make consolidation impossible" the ideal Chicago library should be brought about by such a consolidation of these two libraries with the Chicago Public Library as has been brought about in New York, where the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations have been made the basis of the New York Public Library. There is, of course, a good deal to be said in favor of separate libraries of different character, and the Newberry Library still bears the impress of Dr. Poole's plan of making a great reference library a combination of special libraries, somewhat on the department store plan. But on the whole it is probably desirable that even in great cities there should be a centralized system of library administration such as was brought about in New York with the greatest difficulty and only through the most careful diplomacy. In any event, it is unfortunate that what the English call "the dead hand" should control a future library system by providing conditions in a bequest which may in the future work ill instead of good. A library gift should leave the hands of its administrators untied. At Manayunk, Pa., a recent library bequest limits the proposed library by providing that it shall be used only by persons over sixteen years of age, that it shall not be open on the Sabbath, and that it shall not be used as a reading-room, provisions all of which violate modern library canons. Whoever has influence with intending donors should have care to advise them not to encumber their good intentions by restrictions the result of which can scarcely be foreseen.

THE position of libraries as to net prices is so much more serious in England than in

America that English librarians are asking English publishers to adopt the American system of permitting 10 per cent. discount to libraries. The net price system there now permits no exception whatever. The publishers of the leading countries now have an international congress, which met last year in Milan and will meet next year in Madrid, and the proposal to make a fixed or net price in other book-producing countries, and in fact internationally, is on the program for discussion at Madrid as one of the most important topics of that congress. The Library Association of the United Kingdom has had some correspondence with the English book trade associations, of publishers and of booksellers, but without satisfactory result, and the relations are rather strained there as here between the book manufacturers and the largest class of book buyers. American librarians still feel that 10 per cent is not a sufficient discount to libraries, and propose to press for at least 15 per cent. The real question is, however, not of discounts but of book prices. When the new system went into effect in this country it was stated that its results would be a slight but not a large actual increase to libraries, because the nominal price would be reduced so as very nearly to offset the reduction of discount. This has been true in some but certainly not in all cases, and both American and English librarians feel that they are getting much less for their money than under the old system. What is needed in this relation is perfectly free and frank consultation of one side with the other, and librarians have a right to expect from publishers candid as well as courteous treatment.

THE legal fight against the American Publishers' Association has been made chiefly by the Macy department store in New York, and we print elsewhere the decision of Judge Dowling applying the previous decision of Chief Justice Parker, to the effect that the Association has transgressed the laws of the state of New York in attempting to prevent the supply of non-copyright books to the Macy house, and that the Macy firm is entitled to damages therefor. The Association some time since receded from its position in seeking to control the sale of non-copyright books,

but it has now to pay the penalty of its mistake. The decision does not substantially affect the library situation, for it is almost entirely copyright books on which the net price has been established, and here the trend of decisions has been rather to the effect that a copyright proprietor has the right to fix and maintain the price of a book, provided he does not enter into combination or conspiracy to that effect. This last hint of the courts has, however, led, as before noted, to a change of policy on the part of the American Publishers' Association, which no longer makes regulations and imposes penalties, but only makes "recommendations" to individual publishers. This is practically another way of accomplishing the same purpose, and also does not much help the library situation. Any relief must be brought about probably not through the courts nor through a boycott on either side, but through a resumption of negotiations between the librarians and the publishers.

THE summer is over and gone, and with it the summer library school, an institution which has been more or less questioned in professional circles as a makeshift for sounder library training. But a half loaf, if it is good bread, is better than no bread at all, and many of these schools give an education, good so far as it goes, to those who would otherwise be without any training except the everyday routine of their work. Some of them are now appanages of the leading library schools, and others are carefully restricted in membership to those who are already in library work, to the end that 'prentice hands may not be sent out as though professionally equipped. Such an one, for instance, is that at Chautauqua, which properly limits itself in that way. One of the most interesting and useful features there and elsewhere has been Miss Ahern's series of practical and valuable suggestions on the several relations of the librarian, which she makes a week's course comprehensive of much common-sense counsel and everyday helpfulness. Doubtless to many a "small librarian" coming untrained except by the daily tasks of a rural library, this series of talks has been sufficiently helpful to more than compensate for the time spent in the whole course of the summer school.

INSTRUCTION IN BOOKS IN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

By ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director Drexel Institute Library School, Philadelphia*

THE course of study in a library school may be roughly divided into two large divisions: Technical and Bibliographic. In a previous article one of these technical subjects—cataloging—was treated (L. J., 32:108-111). Perhaps there has been too much time given in library schools to study of technical methods. One critic writing of library schools not long ago said that the "library school plan is to develop an expert knowledge of methods, not of books." This criticism would have had more weight if the writer had not gone on to say: "They pay little attention to book selection, reference work, and the like," for this is not true of the library schools. They do pay much attention to "book selection, reference work and the like," as may be ascertained by a perusal of their circulars and a study of their methods. Nevertheless, there exists to a certain extent a belief that the schools concern themselves too much with methods. This is not altogether the fault of those in charge of the schools, who realize perhaps more than any one else the deficiencies in book knowledge that exist on the part of the students, but is due rather to the demand from librarians for workers who excel in technic. The library profession as a whole was for many years absorbed in perfecting the technical details of this work. Now that the administration of libraries has been simplified by the results of co-operation and discussion of methods, more attention is being given to the study of books. Even now, however, it is method that is paramount in most cases. The book side has not been thoroughly developed.

A college education is nowadays considered a strong recommendation and that person is best able to succeed in library work who is a college graduate, provided the other qualifications necessary for the profession accompany it. Every library school director, however, can testify that a college education does not always mean the best education. There are colleges that graduate men and women who are very ignorant of books, who write

bad English and who spell wretchedly. One college graduate in a library school recently said that she had not been taught English since she left the high school. Students of colleges and high schools too frequently display the results of bad schooling by being inaccurate and careless in spelling and composition. A tendency of the time in education seems to be an indifference towards spelling and a lack of attention to the writing of good English. The library school director also notices an ignorance of the important facts in the history of literature, a carelessness in the association of books with their authors, an inexactness in locating the great writers in their century and literary surroundings. For some reason it is thought by many teachers of literature to be unnecessary for the student to know anything about the author of a book or his relation to his times. A fear prevails among them that any facts of this kind will drive the student away from his book. He must read solely to enjoy the author's writings. There are some of us, however, old-fashioned enough to believe that he cannot thoroughly enjoy his book unless he does know something about the author and his times. How can one really appreciate literature without learning some facts which at the time may be exceedingly uninteresting? Sometimes one fears that the same tendency exists which we see in other educational lines of making things too easy for the student. This inexactness and lack of attention to points of general information seem to be allowed to go unchecked in students. In library work both accuracy and interest in accumulating information must be cultivated. If the librarian is to take rank with other educational workers he must show some degree of scholarship. The library field is largely occupied by women, but this is no reason why scholarship should be lacking, which it nowadays is, without much question.

Our present-day life is a busy one, especially for those who live in cities. So many interests demand our attention that the habit

of reading is neglected. Theaters, concerts, clubs, amusements of various kinds, social obligations, our family and friends, occupy what leisure hours we have, and there is little time to read in the old-fashioned way. "Browsing among books" is not encouraged by our rapid American life. "Bookish" librarians are comparatively few — the librarian of former times who read all day has most assuredly vanished from our ken. Interest in the book gave place for a long time to interest in methods of administration. While the interest in books appears to be increasing it is a different kind from that of olden times. It is more superficial. Perhaps the saying that "the librarian who reads is lost" had a widespread effect for, although no one believes the saying true nowadays, still we have in a sense lived up to it. At least, how often at our meetings are books discussed; how often are they talked over in the groups of librarians who gather at the many conferences?

If it is so with librarians who are surrounded by books how much more so with the public with which the librarian must deal? The future librarians of the country ought to be recruited, if possible, from the small class of book lovers, not from those who fancy that all their days will be spent in reading the books in the library, but from those broad-minded persons with "bookish" tendencies who will bring to their work that scholarship which it needs in order to accomplish the greatest good. The librarian's aim should be to spread culture, which Matthew Arnold told us is "the study of perfection" and its purpose "to make the best that has been thought and known in the world current everywhere; to make all men live in an atmosphere of sweetness and light." "Culture," he said in another place, "is reading; but reading with a purpose to guide and with system. He does a good work who does anything to help this; indeed, it is the one essential service now to be rendered to education." And should not this be the librarian's service?

The study of books in a library school must begin with a consideration of the books of reference — the librarian's tools — aids and guides which are invaluable in the assistance which the librarian must give to readers of all kinds. Even these reference books require much time to become familiar with, and to

those who have given many years to handling them new features or facts are being constantly revealed. It must be remembered that to the majority of students these books are perfectly strange, that they bewilder through their number.

Perhaps no branch of the library school curriculum — not even cataloging — presents to the new student so many difficulties as does the study of reference work, which in its broad sense includes everything that has to do with assistance to readers, and this in turn in its broad sense includes a thorough knowledge of all books in a library. Since this is practically impossible the library school student must be limited in her study of books.

In teaching the use of reference books there is, of course, no method so effective as the assigning of questions to be looked up. Such questions should be based upon the inquiries of readers in order to show the practical use of studying these books. No other subject perhaps affords a better opportunity to test the student's powers of observation, memory and accuracy. The teacher must try to develop these powers, which have too often been neglected in the previous education of the student. The superficiality of much of the teaching in schools and colleges makes it essential for the library school instructor to endeavor to make up some of its deficiencies. The librarian must have as accurate a knowledge of books as possible. She (for the library school student must more often than not be spoken of as she) should not be content, as may be the average educated person, to have a vague idea of the title of a book, of its extent, of its scope, etc. Her tools, the reference books, should be as familiar to her as must be the parts of a machine to a machinist. She should know at least of the most important of her reference books besides the author and title, something of the value, scope, extent, and approximate date of publication. The average student has never before had the technical side of the study of books brought to her attention. She has very seldom been compelled, even with the great works of literature, to associate authors and titles. She has very seldom had her attention called to a title page, table of contents or index. She probably does not know that a book's usefulness may be affected by the date of its publication. She knows almost nothing

about the merits or demerits of publishers. She knows little about the contents of an encyclopedia or a dictionary—the simplest of reference books. Of the comparative importance of two or more dictionaries or encyclopedias she knows still less. Of bibliography she still sometimes vaguely thinks as having something to do with the Bible.

The librarian who has acquired her technical knowledge of reference books through years of experience in a library, can have no clear idea of what it means to a library school student to have suddenly thrust upon her the necessity of becoming at once familiar with the cataloger's reference books, with the bibliographic reference books necessary in the order department of a library, and with the general reference books needed at the delivery desk. It is scarcely to be wondered at that library school students find this part of their course very difficult, and that for a while, at least, they are overwhelmed at the number of books they must study technically.

While the reference books covered in a one year's course seem exceedingly large in number, it should be remembered that many important books must be omitted. The graduate who goes to a small library at the end of the year thinks she was unnecessarily burdened while at school with so many titles to remember and books to become acquainted with. On the other hand, the graduate who goes to such a library as the Library of Congress is soon made aware of the fact that her knowledge of reference books is limited. She must at times display her ignorance in regard to books with which the experienced reference librarian, bibliographer or cataloger is on most familiar terms.

The study of reference books throughout the year comprises not only the books used most frequently by the reference librarian—the general cyclopedias, and dictionaries and bibliographies of special subjects—but also the cataloger's reference books—no small number—the bibliographies most commonly used in the order department, American, English, French and German trade bibliographies, and the best known general bibliographies. A second year's course would embrace the bibliographies and reference books which it is necessary to know for advanced or special work, including many in foreign languages.

In teaching reference work the student

must be taught to cultivate attention, to notice title-pages, to read prefaces and introductions, to remember dates and other details that to her appear insignificant. She must be made to see the importance of observing more in a book than does the average person.

She must be taught to cultivate her memory, and this is by no means an easy task. She must be impressed with the importance of remembering, of concentrating her attention long enough to carry away with her some idea of the book consulted. One of the most difficult things is to get from a student after a year's study a clear and comprehensive characterization of the most commonly used books of reference.

She must be taught to be accurate, and to observe carefully—to see that she has the correct facts; for example, not to get an account of the wrong person in a biographic dictionary when there happen to be two of the same name—a common mistake and one that causes trouble, especially in cataloging when looking up full names and dates.

She must be taught the art of skimming, "an art not altogether to be despised." She must be taught something of the book reviewer's faculty of glancing through a book and seizing upon its important points. And this is by no means easy to teach. It is not every student that can acquire it.

Further, the student must be made to realize that she must not depend upon encyclopedic works too much; that they have their place, but that other books must be consulted more frequently; that in order to use books to the best advantage, a wide knowledge of the books in the library must be gained chiefly through constant use of them.

The courses given for the purpose of widening the student's knowledge of books differ in the several schools. One that is now incorporated in the curriculum of most of the schools is the study of book selection.

Mrs. Fairchild, formerly vice-director of the New York State Library School, first introduced a systematic course in book selection in that school, which has been followed more or less closely in the others. The importance of this branch is unquestioned. Almost all students enter a library school with a comparatively limited knowledge of books and of their value both to the average reader and to the student.

It is necessary to cultivate their judgment in choosing books, not only for purchase, but also in order to assist readers in selecting books. This is done in various ways at the Drexel school: first, by a regular discussion of the books of the week as they are recorded in the *Publishers' Weekly*; second, by the study of publishers, the character of their publications, editions, series, etc.; third, by the selection on the part of the students of a definite number of books on an assigned topic such as might be used as the basis for a reading-list; fourth, by the preparation of book notes and the study of annotation as a means of assisting in the selection of books by librarians and readers; fifth, by a careful study of the various aids in book selection.

To discuss with more detail these ways of studying book selection may perhaps be of interest to those who have not followed the work of the library schools in this subject. First, in the study of the *Publishers' Weekly* the students gain most valuable practice in selecting from the publications of the week such books as would be suitable for various types of libraries. Each student checks the "Weekly Record" of books, which is then examined by the instructor, who comments freely in class on the pros and cons of selecting various books. There are naturally many titles in regard to which the question of judgment will arise. The instructor can make this study a valuable part of the course by calling attention to the many bibliographic and critical questions that will arise in the minds of those unaccustomed to selecting books from printed lists. New editions of old works, names of new and old writers of prominence, the necessity for careful selection of technical books, books in series and in sets, the descriptive annotations, limited editions, and many other features make the study of the *Publishers' Weekly* in the hands of an experienced selector an important part of the education of the future librarian.

The study of publishers and their works need not occupy any considerable number of lectures, as in the selection of books of the week there must necessarily be given much attention to the publishers of new books and editions. One or two lectures on the chief American and English publishing houses must, however, be included, in which the physical make-up and the intellectual con-

tents of their books are discussed. This naturally leads up to the subject of editions of standard works and books in series.

One of the ways by which students enlarge their knowledge of books is in the preparation of lists on assigned topics, e.g., a list of ten books on domestic science, ten books on evolution, fifteen books on decorative arts, twenty books on travel, etc. In these lists students are expected to give reasons for choice and to exercise some judgment in the titles chosen. It is such lists as these that as librarians they will be called upon to prepare for clubs, bulletins, and reading lists. A reading list must also be prepared for a picture bulletin.

The writing of book notes is good practice in expression, as well as in acquiring the ability to judge of the character of a book by careful examination. The perusal of book reviews adds to the student's knowledge of criticism and makes her familiar with the critical periodicals.

The study of aids in book selection includes reference to literary journals, both English and American, annotated lists, the *A. L. A. Booklist*, the "A. L. A. catalog," the *Book Review Digest*, and many other valuable guides.

Besides book selection some schools give additional courses in order to widen the students' acquaintance with books. At the Drexel school this takes the form of a study of books and authors which is restricted (owing to limited time) to a selected list of American and English authors of the 19th century. This period was chosen after much experimenting as being the one which would include many of the authors most generally asked for in a public library. Foreign literature is excluded simply from lack of time. The object of this course is to show students how to study literature so as to make themselves better acquainted with books, by selecting a period of the two literatures they should know most about and representative authors of the various literary forms, e.g., essays, poems, histories, etc., and by using the laboratory method which involves much consultation of the important reference books on the subject, as well as some handling, if not reading, of the books by and about the individual authors chosen. The library method of studying literature is even yet not often taught in schools and colleges, as is evidenced

by the testimony of the majority of the students to the value of this course. In hunting up criticisms, biographies, and other books by and about the authors discussed, they are shown not only how to study literature for their own benefit, but how to aid readers in their choice of books. They are taught not only the critical appreciation of books, but the bibliographic side of literary study as well.

Some of the interesting groups of authors taken up during this course are the English scientists, including chiefly the evolutionary group whose influence over thought has been so great; the Tractarian group, English and American essayists, poets, historians, novelists, the Transcendental movement, the Celtic revival, and others. The course begins with a discussion of such general reference books in American and English literature as every student should know. Questions to be looked up are assigned. One hour a week is devoted to the discussion of three or four authors who have contributed much to literature—the most famous, those about whom the students are likely to know something are omitted, for example, Tennyson, Browning, Longfellow, Lowell.

The study of these writers cannot, on account of the limited time, be thorough. The chief aim is to bring before the students some authors whose works are constantly being read by those borrowers who read something besides the current novel of the day, authors with whom the assistants in libraries should be more familiar than they are.

It is very apparent in teaching a class that the reading of most women students at least has not been along broad lines. They know little about prominent historians or scientists; somewhat more, but still superficially, about contemporary essayists and poets. When one considers the power the librarian has in directing the reading of the public, the necessity of a strong emphasis on the reading habit for the would-be librarian is evident. Many complaints are made because women assistants do not know anything about science, politics, and economics. The instructor at the library school must endeavor to arouse the interest in students to read broadly, to keep abreast with the great movements of thought through the reading of the best books and periodicals.

One of our ablest psychologists has cau-

tioned us against over-feminization in our education on account of the great number of women teachers. The same cause for alarm may be felt in libraries, as is evidenced by some complaints recently made. It is, therefore, most essential that in library schools, at least, women should be warned against ignoring in their reading some of the fields of knowledge about which men who (it must not be forgotten) are among the users of libraries, read. There is no reason, except lack of proper direction in early years, why women should not be deeply interested in most of the lines of investigation which have contributed much to the advancement of civilization. Perhaps the library school does not get hold of the women early enough to accomplish a great deal, but at least it should make the effort to interest them in scientific, political and economic subjects.

Stress is laid upon the need of associating the names of authors with the titles of their books. A common failing even among educated persons is to forget the author or title of a book. This results in entrance examination in some wild guesses, as that of the applicant who wrote "Izaak Walton, an American of the 19th century, wrote 'Leaves of grass,'" other guesses at the authorship of the same work being Emerson, Tolstoi, Ruskin, Wordsworth, Dunbar, Burroughs (these, however, in the course of more than one examination). The librarian must be able to tell off-hand the authors of a large number of books. As an aid in this direction book title quizzes are given several times during the year.

The chief reason for a course like this is that the student shall be stimulated to read, that her literary curiosity shall be aroused, if it is not aroused already, and in a different manner from that of the ordinary reader. She must have it made clear to her that her taste must be universal, that as a librarian she must have an omnivorous appetite for books, that she must be free from prejudice and find the good that lies in most books. She must also be made to see how necessary it is to understand the needs of the people who come to the library, how much tastes differ, and to understand how important it is to get the right book to the right person. In order to do this she must read, and read a little of everything. The library worker

should acquire something of the book reviewer's skill in judging the merits and demerits of a book quickly.

The instructor is often surprised to see to what a limited extent the average library school student brings with her what we have termed "literary curiosity"—a gift much needed by the librarian. This it should be the instructor's duty to try to arouse. The fault is only partly the teacher's if this curiosity is not awakened during the year's course. As an illustration of the lack of curiosity it may be mentioned that on inquiring of a class what was meant by the rather striking title "Critical kit-kats," a book which was then under discussion, no one had had curiosity enough to look inside the book to find out. Likewise, pronunciation and meaning of words that come up in the course of the day's work must be hunted up instead of being passed over unconcernedly. Superficiality must be discouraged on every possible occasion.

In every course of study of books there is a danger of laying too much stress upon one line. While the scholarly side will seem to many to be most important, the popular side cannot be overlooked. For example, it is necessary to give some attention to fiction and juvenile literature. As the time in general library schools is so limited, a thorough study of children's literature must be left to the special school. Nevertheless, a number of children's authors, including some of the inferior writers as well as the best, must be discussed, in order that this very important class of books shall not be overlooked, while in addition a careful examination of aids and guides to children's reading enables the students to continue the study when they have completed the course. Adult fiction is also given some attention. On account of the natural fondness of the average person for fiction, it is not considered so essential to devote much attention to this subject in the limited time. There is not so much danger of ignorance about novels as exists in regard to other classes of literature.

The students' literary knowledge is still further enlarged by the study of periodical literature, much of which has never been known to them before they entered the library school. A familiarity with a comparatively large number of periodicals of various

classes, and the constant use made of these in reference work and book selection, must necessarily increase their acquaintance with many subjects of general information.

The preparation of a reference list more extended than any of the reading lists compiled in the study of book selection also contributes much to the knowledge of books on the part of the student. The examination of a large number of books in compiling the list—"bibliography" is too pretentious a term for it, but it is familiarly used—and the selection and annotation of titles are good for practice, although the limited time that can be given to it in a one-year's course makes the list of slight value for printing purposes. In a few cases it has been the beginning of more extended lists carried on after graduation.

The graduates of at least one school have testified almost unanimously to the importance of the courses in book selection and the study of books, the replies to a letter asking for criticism of them in some cases being "of the greatest value," "of decided value," "simply invaluable," "of very great value," "very important," "of special value—among the most helpful things of the year's work," "constantly being put to use," "I might almost say of daily value," etc.

From this account of a special branch exclusive of purely technical subjects, it will be evident that the students in a one-year's course are kept busy. In fact, there is sometimes a feeling that students are overworked. But we must remember that students, as a rule, prefer to work hard during one year rather than have the time made longer. They are, or must be, prepared to work hard, to devote their entire time to the school, in order that they may be able to complete their course in a short period. As the students are usually past twenty years of age, the hard work is not felt so much as it would be in younger persons. Besides, the variety in the studies pursued tends to keep up the interest.

And when the graduate completes her course what does she remember of this mass of books which she has handled during the year? That will depend to a large extent upon the individual student. The average student will of course forget a great deal. She will perhaps continue her studies when she leaves the school, or she may be placed in

a position where her memory is constantly being taxed by the need of assisting readers. Her notes she refers to for some time after graduation, but finally they disappear when they are no longer needed and when her information regarding books becomes second

nature to her. But the chief value lies in the wide (if not deep) survey of the literature of knowledge and the literature of power which makes her better understand how to assist the reading public who come to her library for books.

TO WHAT EXTENT CAN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY DIRECT THE TASTE OF READERS?*

BY IDA ROSENBERG, *Circulating Department, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library*

THOSE who attempt the difficult and delicate task of guiding others must choose each step with caution lest they "fall by the wayside," or, worse still, resemble those fools who "rush in where angels fear to tread." There is not one among us who does not detest unsought advice. If at times we seem to seek it we usually desire confirmation, not modification of our opinions. If we are honest with ourselves we must admit this. Humanity loves not leading strings even to insure safety, preferring an occasional tumble in freedom. This is not in the least a deplorable fact. The man or woman, boy or girl, who is too easily moulded is of too pliable material to pay for the labor involved in the process of moulding.

With the single exception of our love affairs, there is probably no subject upon which advice and interference with our personal tastes is so obnoxious as that of our choice of books and reading. Here we are dealing with matters of the intellect, and right here is our pride, or perhaps vanity, most sensitive. We may admit that another is our superior in mental attainments, but let that other beware of assuming that such is the fact. It has been truly said that "it is wise to learn even of our enemies, but rarely safe to instruct even our friends."

It seems obvious then that it is not by advice that we can reach our public save in a few instances where that article is desired. How then? By three processes — elimination, substitution, familiarization. First, let us as far as possible remove the bad, at least put it out of sight, and in this class include not only the positively bad, but that poor, useless trash which is bad in that it steals and

wastes that most priceless twentieth century commodity, time. Of course it is well not to be too arbitrary in this. That which is trash to one may contain good for another. But there is a class of books so low in tone, so cheap in sentiment, so slovenly in style that their place in the library should "know them no more." Eliminate these, at the same time substituting something better, and a long stride in the right direction is made. We choose with caution our children's books, why not exercise a degree of the same care for our grown-up public? When substituting good books for worthless ones we should not forget to make these as attractive as those discarded. This is emphasized again and again by those who write and speak on the choice of children's books. It holds good not one whit less with adults who are only children of a larger growth. You and I will find ourselves attracted by fine binding, good illustrations and clear, handsome type. We will read a book in this dress which we would avoid were it of small type, dingy and altogether unlovely. This is even more true of those who are less familiar with books and authors than of the librarian whose daily companions they are.

This is emphatically the day of the child. The watchword of schools and libraries is the "future citizen." This is as it should be, certainly, and of vast importance, but, in the midst of children's literature, boys' clubs, story hours, etc., we must not forget that the present citizen needs and deserves attention and indulgence quite as much as the one to come. Very often he is more easily discouraged by an unresponsive face and manner than a child would be and at the same time quite as unable to help himself, while offhand instructions to "look in the catalog and get

*Read before Michigan Library Association, Detroit, June 6-8, 1907.

the number" fill him with dismay. What are catalogs to him? He is looking for the book he wants. If the librarian is indifferent or impatient and takes no pains to find it for him, he goes away, perhaps never to return. If, on the other hand, he is met with pleasant willingness to help where help is needed, with no ostentatious condescension, simply a kindly desire to aid him; in plain words if he is treated as "a man and a brother" he will come again and yet again looking for the attendant who always gets him what he wants. Of what value are a few steps and minutes saved by the "look in the catalog" method compared with the satisfaction of knowing that we have found a patron exactly what he wanted and incidentally gained his goodwill and confidence? The children's motto, "Do and say the kindest thing in the kindest way," would not come amiss to any of us. Aside from this altruistic view, from a purely business standpoint, the citizen has a right to our best attention and courtesy. That is what he pays us for. This may sound sordid to the over-sensitive, but it is not. It is merely business honor. Let us smile upon the children certainly, but not forget that we are all but older children and no less susceptible to pleasant looks and courteous attentions. It cannot be denied that there is the citizen, both present and future, who seems impervious to any courtesy. We have all met him, frequently her, but we will hope that he has a vulnerable spot somewhere which may be reached with time and patience.

Let us then purchase substantial editions of the best authors, and when obtained let them be where the people can handle them and choose for themselves. They will be read, of that there is no doubt. An example: The works of Jane Austen, who is certainly unsurpassed in some respects as a writer of fiction, stood in an obscure corner of the library in dingy binding with eye-destroying print. "Sense and sensibility" was taken three times in a year, "Emma" but once, and that charming story "Mansfield Park" only twice the same year. Last summer we bought a new edition of these books, not a beautiful one, but attractive with large excellent type, and placed the whole set in the open shelf room. Result: "Sense and sensibility" went forth to charm and entertain the people eighteen times in nine months. "Mansfield Park" was

taken sixteen times, and "Emma" twenty-two times in the same nine months. Take White's "Natural history of Selborne." It is hard to find a more charming book, at the same time one so little known. We had a poor, cheap, ugly little volume of ancient date. Once in fifteen months this was taken from the library. We bought a new, two-volume edition with beautiful binding and sketches to gladden the eye of a booklover. This circulated five times in five months. All of these books are now being read constantly where formerly they were almost unknown to all save the student of literature. About two years ago we bought entire new sets of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Hawthorne, Irving, and Hugo in uniform editions, with good binding, print, and illustrations, placing all on the open shelves. Since then these books, too often read only by the few have become the companions of the many. They have been read to a state of shabbiness which must soon be repaired with new bindings.

A word concerning the open shelf room spoken of. One of the largest and pleasantest rooms in the library intended originally for the registration only has been utilized for this purpose. Here are kept, open to free access of the people, some twenty-five hundred books, most of them selected. Statistics of 1906 show that this room controlled one-fourth of the entire circulation for the year. During 1907 this percentage increased to more than one-third. One case, capable of holding one hundred and fifty books, is given to the late fiction; that is, fiction of the past three or four years. Another of a like capacity contains the new books other than fiction. A third is for bound magazines. A fourth is for the rental collection. One case is reserved for German and Holland books, another for Polish and Scandinavian. The intention is that all classes shall be able to choose for themselves should they care to do so. Aside from these the books in this room are selected and most of them changed from time to time. Here are kept in one collection some three hundred of the world's best books. At first the idea was conceived of placing the great world classics here, believing it possible in this manner to introduce the best literature of all time to appreciative readers who might otherwise never know it. Sir John Lubbock's list was taken as foundation,

though some were excluded as unfit for our purpose. This was added to considerably from the acknowledged classics of all countries. Finally about one hundred and fifty really great books appeared on the open shelves with a sign calling attention to them.

Now for the result. Manzoni's "Betrothed" circulated eighteen times in one year, as opposed to four times the previous year. Pascal's "Thoughts," which had left the library once the year before, was taken ten times from the open shelves. We may mention the Koran as an instance. This journeyed twice only in one year before it appeared here. Last year it was taken out eleven times. This whole collection was such a success and circulated so many books which had previously seemed fairly rooted to the shelves, so seldom were they disturbed, that we concluded to make a collection of the greatest fiction of all countries. The new sets before mentioned were ordered for this purpose. There were nearly two hundred books in this collection which made their appearance with a sign bearing the following inscription, "Some novels which have stood the test of time." You have heard the result with Jane Austen's books. They are no exception, but only one example of many which might be mentioned.

The first of this year these two collections were combined, some rejected and others added, some entire new editions purchased and many of the old volumes rebound. Each book of this last collection, some three hundred, was marked with a gold star and the entire lot shelved in this public room with the following explanation: "Some books the world considers great. To have read these is a liberal education." Many people are endeavoring under difficulties to educate themselves and these books met with a warm welcome. They are travelling constantly. They no longer become mouldy, dusty, and dilapidated while standing on the shelves, but grow shabby in a better way. They wear out, not rust out, a far preferable fate for either books or men. Those who read the lightest fiction for amusement only now received attention, for it was believed that even these would accept and enjoy a better class of books were they attainable without asking advice of attendants. Two shelves were devoted experimentally to good American novels, and were

filled with Howells, Hartè, Cooper, Curtis, Eggleston, Stowe, Stockton and others. These were welcomed and promptly taken out. Then a few shelves of English novels were tried—Black, Blackmore, Craik, Besant, Kipling, Brontë, Stevenson, etc. None of the ephemeral trash was allowed here, but only books which will live even though not of the very highest type. These shelves are replenished every day. Occasionally these are varied with a shelf or two of French or German fiction, but the American and English novels remain. At one time they were taken down, but when several people asked where they were to be found it was thought best to leave them here permanently.

Here are kept also a few shelves labelled "Some good biographies." These books are replaced as fast as they are taken out and changed frequently. Literary lights, actors, statesmen, great women, all appear here in time. No attempt has been made to keep statistics of these miscellaneous novels and biographies, but the fact that these shelves need daily attention to keep them filled proves that the books are freely used. Current events and matters of daily interest are also noted here. It may be a war, an earthquake, the birthday or demise of some great person, a political matter, some lecture or any event which claims public attention. Whatever the subject may be all books in the library pertaining to it are brought forth and exhibited in this room appropriately labelled. I think the quickest work we ever did in this line was during a hail storm of unusual violence which destroyed skylights, street globes and windows all over the city. Before the large globes in front of the library had ceased to crash we had out a shelf of books on the weather, particularly hail storms. They were read.

During the library year April, 1906-1907, literature on seventy different subjects was placed on these open shelves. The statistics of these are interesting, as showing what people will read when their attention is called in a particular direction. The largest collection on any one subject was one hundred and sixty, the subject being "vacation literature." This included guide books and travels in many countries, together with books on hunting, fishing, camping, sailing, etc. They were kept on the shelves most of last summer

and replenished once or twice a week as needed. The same thing is being done this summer. In connection with this a large table is devoted to travel guides obtained from the various railway and steamship companies. A sign on this table refers to books on the shelves, while one on the shelf calls attention to guides on the table. No exact statistics could be kept, the books being replaced as fast as they were taken. The table of travel guides became so popular that it was made a feature of the open shelf room. These are changed to suit the season, northern routes being displayed during the winter months, while southern and lake trips are reserved for the summer.

One hundred and fifty books of dramatic literature ranging from Euripides to Ibsen and Maeterlinck were tried. These were kept out two months, and during that time choice dramas circulated almost as freely as novels. When New Zealand lost her great minister, Richard Seddon, twelve books on that country were set out. Of these seven were taken promptly. Last September during the latest little eruption in Cuba we brought out twenty books, historical and descriptive, on that long-suffering island, of which fifteen were taken out. The same month a dozen books on football went on these shelves only long enough to be taken off again, so quickly did the boys get them. We could not call this a particularly intellectual topic, but it is wholesome and good for boys who, finding this attention paid to their tastes, are sure to return for other things. There was a long course of lectures on astronomy last winter. Sixty books were placed before the people. At the end of the course only fourteen were left to put away, while many had been returned to their places and taken several times. Astronomy could hardly be called popular reading either. The revival of the Dreyfus affair brought out twelve books and magazine articles, of which ten circulated. There was an exciting election concerning the Sunday closing of theaters. Ten books on Sunday observance appeared and, though you may not credit the statement, seven went forth. Out of twenty-five books on Russia only seven were left on the shelf. They were all descriptive, historical and political, nothing light. During an interesting trial over an alleged spiritualistic and hypnotic fraud eight out of fifteen books

on hypnotism and kindred "isms" proved of sufficient interest to be chosen for home reading. Longfellow, Wordsworth, Washington, Lincoln, Hugo, Howell, Dickens and many others have all appeared on their respective birthdays and all been read to some extent. We might go on indefinitely, but these few examples will serve to point the moral.

One important feature to be mentioned before leaving this department of the open shelves is the technical books. The eighty-one volumes of the "International library of technology" are kept here permanently for the benefit of those who work at trades, arts, and crafts. The following will serve to show how they are appreciated. Every book has been out at least once; only five but once; six, five times; seven, four times; nine, eight times; and of the remainder from eight to sixteen different people have used each separate volume. We have had them less than one year. Thus do working men and artisans make use of a library for their advancement in their various lines of work. The last annual report makes this statement: "Since December 1 the library has been tabulating the occupations given on registration cards. Of the total number of 2832 persons registered since December 1, 1193 indicated their occupations. That the library is reaching all classes of citizens is shown by the fact that 167 different occupations have been registered."

The most carping critic of the modern library must cease to call it a "novel dispensatory for idle women," which pleasing epithet I have read, I do not remember where. It was of too little consequence to "make a note on."

It is true that among librarians, indeed I may say among teachers and all educational and literary workers, there is a strong tendency to exalt the profession of letters above the trades, crafts, and other practical branches of knowledge. We are inclined to smile pityingly when some ludicrous blunder is made by a person not versed in books and authors. The kindest of us do this, while those less thoughtful may even ridicule such blunder. Why? One mind cannot contain all things. The man who never heard of the Ramayana and has only a vague knowledge that there was once a man called Shakespeare, may have within his brain the embryo of an invention

which will revolutionize history. I remember a man with horny hands and most unfashionable clothes once asked me for "The Light-house on a stick." He had heard of such a book and would like to know what it was. I could only smother a laugh by appearing most preternaturally solemn, then explained that "The house-boat on the Styx" was a merry little tale of the post-mortem adventures of some worthies who departed this life ages ago, or words to that effect. My seeker after knowledge was disgusted. "He did not want to know anything about dead folks; would I give him something about engines?" Then he lighted up and talked about sprockets and valves and gears until my amused smile faded away and I looked at him in reverence. Yes, I have felt humble before a ragged, dirty, pinched little boy of twelve, to whom English grammar was a sealed book, but who knew more about electricity than I could ever learn. Verily there are other things than books worthy of reverence.

The accusation of being a "novel dispensatory" can be met with no surer refutation than by calling attention to the last annual report of this library, where it is discussed somewhat at length. Here are some of the figures: Of the 15,176 cards in use only 3736, or about 25 per cent., were used for fiction. Of this number 905 took out one novel each in three months. 231 took but six each in the same time, an average of less than one a fortnight. It must also be remembered that these fiction readers may and do take other books at the same time. This does not leave a very serious "fiction problem" to solve.

Nevertheless, it cannot be gainsaid that the circulation of trash from public libraries is still an ever-present evil to be combated with all our strength and united wisdom. The argument is often advanced that "the public pays the bill, therefore the popular taste must be considered." There is some justice in this, but does this demand for low fiction emanate from that portion of the public which pays the bills? Does it not rather come from a class of citizens who have very little concern with taxes, rates or bills of any sort? The responsible citizens, often parents of growing families, are not the persons who demand the sentimental novel of the lowest order either

for their own perusal or as mental food for their children. Even if such were the case the administration of other public matters is left to the chosen officials who are presumably better qualified to judge than the mass of the people. Surely, therefore, the librarian has a right to discriminate and choose, within reasonable bounds, for the benefit of his public. The modern librarian is not a pedantic foggy who will exclude everything which he would not personally enjoy. On the contrary, he is in touch with all modern thought, wide awake, and in sympathy with the ideas and tastes of the public which he serves. He can safely be trusted to guide this as well as other branches of his business. A few years ago the popular idols of our fiction readers were Mary Jane Holmes, Southworth, Brad-don, Fleming and the like. It was a matter of regret to all thinking librarians even while dispensing these books by hundreds every day. When it is decided to buy no more of this sort of literature (?) the rapid disappearance of these novels will soon settle the matter. They will gradually wear out and be discarded until none are left and, having no lasting value, they are soon forgotten. The taste of readers is formed largely by that which it feeds upon. Supply better mental food and directly a taste for it is created. So much for the "fiction problem."

To resume the matter of selected books. A few of our open shelves are reserved during the school term for books required by the high school as supplementary reading. The teachers of English in the various grades send in their lists at the beginning of the semester and the books required are kept here for the students to choose from, with signs indicating the grades. This plan assists the teachers, pleases the students, and saves much time and labor to the library assistants. Another good result attending this plan is that many of the books are read by others than the students. One young woman, a clerk, told me that she was trying as far as possible to read with the high school classes. As most of her evenings were spent in this way she managed to familiarize herself with many of the authors before they were changed. In fact, she was getting pretty well acquainted with English and American literature in just this manner, though she had never gone beyond

the eighth grade in school. This incident brings up in natural sequence the subject of home reading lists. This is a branch which we have not endeavored to push at all because of the lack of time to perform the amount of research work necessary to carry it on successfully. Still during the past year we have received and responded to twenty-four requests for these lists on industrial, commercial and literary subjects. Lists of the authors, names and numbers of books and sometimes magazine articles on the required subjects are made and sent to the persons requesting them. It has been observed that some of these were being regularly used, the books suggested being drawn out at times, though they are frequently used only for reference. In time we hope to make this a really important feature of our work. Each month's bulletin contains a brief list of the most important and interesting articles in the current periodicals. The articles thus indexed are invariably called for repeatedly.

It may not be out of place here to mention the work with the travelling libraries, although this is a subject by itself. Indeed, it is "another story" altogether. Yet the fact that these travelling books are chosen in the library connects the subject rather closely with the one under discussion. Public schools, private and parochial schools, churches, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., also some of the engine houses, have all availed themselves of the opportunity to take

out books in large numbers. The plan is this: The teacher, or other head of an institution, sends to the library a list of the subjects on which books are desired; as promptly as possible, usually the same day, some thirty or forty books are selected, packed in a locked case and sent to the given address. We have sent as many as two hundred at one time but not often. The number first mentioned is usually all that are required. These books may be kept four weeks. In the case of the public schools and the engine houses the library bears the expense of transportation, these being municipal institutions; all others must pay their own transportation bills. Last year we supplied thirty-eight institutions, 5335 books being sent in 138 boxes. This branch of our work meets with enthusiastic approval and is increasing so rapidly that it will soon require the entire time and attention of one person.

The conclusion of the whole matter is this: the library can, and in many cases does, guide and direct the reading of the public into channels which it would never know but for that guidance. It can and does draw the minds and attention of people, old and young, from that which is injurious to that which is uplifting and enlightening. But this cannot be done by forcing unsought assistance upon even the least of these. Indirectly, through suggestion, is the only way to influence or guide that supremely independent creature, the "American public."

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN DIRECTING THE READING OF FICTION

By FRANCES L. RATHBONE, *Librarian East Orange (N. J.) Free Public Library*

IN every library there are many copies of well-known novels standing on the shelves. The current demand for them as new books is passed. The public who read the reviews are now interested in other more recent novels. It was necessary to buy many copies to meet demand when these novels were new. How can they still be made useful in our libraries?

In the Buffalo Public Library a few years ago we tried an experiment that proved distinctly successful and taught us some helpful things. It taught us that only persons who read book-reviews clamor for the latest fiction; that persons who ask for Mary J.

Holmes and "The Duchess" ask for them because they know nothing better and because their friends and neighbors have recommended them; that, perhaps two years after the current demand is over, through friend or neighbor, these people will hear of "Peter Stirling" or "To have and to hold," and will ask for the novel at the library.

Our plan was to prepare graded lists of popular novels. The first list was chosen to place in books of still less literary value than books mentioned on the list. A list was placed in every copy of every book by Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Wilson, Florence Warden, etc., the "borderland fiction" that most libra-

ries have contained and that many libraries are not replacing. The second list included many titles that when new every library was forced to duplicate freely. This list was placed in all copies of all books by the authors mentioned on the first list, and in many others of about the same quality. Each list was always better than the book in which it was placed. Our third list was not successful, for when we advanced to that grade we reached people who read book-reviews and had very likely read the books. But our first two lists brought surprising results. Such a demand for these books was created that more copies had to be purchased—more copies of many books with which we had thought the library over-stocked. The very seekers after Holmes and Wilson were heard to recommend the lists. The reason seemed to be that a new public had been introduced to the books. We had tried to see that no novel was listed which, if chosen first, would lead the borrower to abandon the list as uninteresting. We had tried to see also that the holding quality of every story from the start was paramount to its literary quality, that all were refreshing love-stories and had attractive titles, and that but one story by an author was given. This reticence let our lists serve as the key to indefinite pleasures. We headed each list "Popular Novels" and printed them on varied tints of paper. We also distributed them from the delivery desk. This was perhaps a mistake, for they did not then reach the persons for whom they were especially prepared. The supply soon gave out and they were not reprinted.

The East Orange Library has now revised these lists, adding many titles that have proved popular since that time, and intends to use them systematically as follows: They will be headed "Popular Novels. Free Public Library. List 1 [or List 2.] Bring this List with you to the Library."

As these two lists were all that proved successful for the purpose no others will be printed, but these will be kept in stock and used year in and year out as long as they accomplish their object. They may be revised from time to time as use suggests.

A careful list of all novels contained in the library that are favorites with readers of Holmes, "The Duchess" and the German translations will be made. On the book-card of

each book will be written "List 1." A copy of this list will be pasted inside the book-cover. Whenever the book-card is replaced in the book after circulation a copy of List 1 will also be slipped into the book for the next borrower to keep.

The next higher grade of novels, determined by their readers, will be listed with equal care. List 2 will be used with these books in the same way.

Of course books will have to be purchased to meet the demand created. But the duplication will be concentrated upon a small list of perhaps twenty titles, and many of these books libraries already have in numbers. The lists will be doing systematic suggestive work with the people who need suggestions most and are most diffident about asking or taking suggestions. If some titles that have been read by the borrower and liked appear on the list so much the better. She has more faith in the popularity of the list. The readers for whom these lists are made are not large readers and any "good" book that has not been read is "new" to them. When they become constant readers they will not need this kind of assistance.*

Lists have been made before. Lists have been placed in books before. The chief value in the present plan is that the books on each list are selected with regard to the people for whom they are intended; and that by placing the proper list in books that are popular with the people to be reached the lists are made effective. If used in any other way dozens of lists of good novels would serve as well. One of our crying needs is to reach the lowest strata of novel readers and cultivate a taste for better things. This experiment certainly made many writers popular with people who are very loth to try new writers, and consequently it broadened their tastes.

*The printers who do this work for us will make plates of these two lists, and print also an explanation of their use with a list of the writers into whose books each list should be pasted and slipped, if the idea seems to meet a need. They will sell them to other libraries at the same price that we pay for them. The prices range as follows:

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 100 copies, | 20 cents | per | hundred. |
| 250 | " 18 | " " | " " |
| 500 | " 15 | " " | " " |
| 1000 | " 12 | " " | " " |
| | Postage, | 4 cents | extra |

Three copies of the explanation will be included with each order. Address Velsor-Devereux Co., East Orange, N. J.

GRADED LISTS OF POPULAR NOVELS—EAST ORANGE LIBRARY

LIST NO. 1

Barr. In the midst of alarms.
 Brush. Colonel's opera cloak.
 Burnham. Dr. Latimer.
 —Next door.
 Burnett. Louisiana.
 Davis. Soldiers of fortune.
 Fothergill. First violin.
 Fox. Kentuckians.
 Greaves. Brewster's millions.
 Hornung. Irralie's bushranger.
 Johnston. To have and to hold.
 King. Between the lines.
 Lynde. Helpers.
 McClelland. St. John's wooing.
 McCutcheon. Castle Craneycrow.
 Mulock. John Halifax.
 Westcott. David Harum.
 Wister. Virginian.
 Woolson. Anne.

LIST NO. 2

Allen. Choir invisible.
 Barrie. Little minister.
 Besant. Armored of Lyonesse.
 Blackmore. Lorna Doone.
 Churchill. Crisis.
 Crawford. Saracinesca.
 Crockett. Lilac sunbonnet.
 Ford. Honorable Peter Stirling.
 Fox. Little shepherd of Kingdom Come.
 Frothingham. Turn of the road.
 Glasgow. Voice of the people.
 Goodwin. White aprons.
 Greene. Vesty of the Basins.
 Hope. Prisoner of Zenda.
 —Mason. Four feathers.
 Merriman. Sowers.
 —With edged tools.
 Mitchell. Amos Judd.
 Parker. Seats of the mighty.
 Smith. Caleb West.
 Tarkington. Gentleman from Indiana.
 Ward. Singular life.
 Weyman. Under the red robe.

DECISION AGAINST AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION ON NON-COPYRIGHT BOOKS

THE following decision in the suit of R. H. Macy & Co. vs. American Publishers' Association has been handed down by Judge Dowling, of the Supreme Court of New York:

"A careful examination of the testimony and exhibits herein leads me to the conclusion that it is impossible to differentiate the legal propositions now presented for determination from those which were judicially settled by the Court of Appeals by its prior decision herein, and which were raised by demurrer (177 N. Y., 473). The question is not one of the interpretation of the copyright laws of the United States, and therefore the conten-

tion of plaintiff's counsel that the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit should supersede that of the Court of Appeals is incorrect, even if there were no conflict of decisions (as there is) between the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in different circuits. The issue herein is as to the construction and application of a New York State statute (chap. 690, Laws of 1899), and the Court of Appeals of this State having defined and determined the extent to which the acts complained of are in contravention of the statute, its decision is final and conclusive. It follows, therefore, that in consonance with the decision of Chief Justice Parker, writing for the majority of the court, plaintiffs are entitled to judgment, with costs, against defendants, restraining them from interfering in any way with the sale of uncopyrighted books to plaintiffs, and for the damages which plaintiffs have sustained by reason of defendant's unlawful acts in the premises."

NOTES ON THE CATALOGING OF PRINTS

(Translated by the author from *Museumskunde*)

PRINT rooms exist independently and as departments in art museums or libraries. The last is the case, for example, in London, Paris, Vienna, Washington and New York. The print department of a large library will naturally be administered, in a general way, according to library methods. That is to say, the prints will, as far as is practicable, be classified and cataloged in the same manner as are books. Some differences in treatment there will naturally be, determined by the nature of the material.

Probably more than one print room labors under the difficulty of insufficient help and a resultant incomplete catalog. One may theorize as to the cause of this, attributing the fact, perhaps, to a possible reluctance to accord the dignity of full cataloging to the print, which, being a single sheet, might appear to have even less claim to such treatment, if size be considered, than the pamphlet, which is not fully cataloged in all libraries. However, conjectures aside, the fact remains, and the question is to find ways and means of bettering existing conditions.

Now, in listing prints, there are two aids to quick results which one does not find applicable to the same extent when dealing with books. In the first place, the plan of utilizing bibliographies (cf. W. C. Lane, "Proceedings of the American Library Association," 1904 p. 136) can be adapted in the case of prints by checking printed catalogs and dictionaries of engravers, with a consequent considerable saving of space in the card catalog. In the second place, the classing of the print (*i.e.*, shelving it under engravers, painters, subject, etc.) usually saves a card under that particular heading in the card catalog.

The work of very many engravers is listed in general or national catalogs (such as Le Blanc's "Manuel de l'amateur d'estampes," Portalis and Beraldi's "Les graveurs du 18e siècle," Beraldi's "Les graveurs du 19e siècle," or J. Chaloner Smith's "British mezzotint portraits") or in monographs on individual artists (such as those on Rembrandt, Dürer, Whistler, Jacque and Buhot, by Bartsch, Koehler, Wedmore, Guiffrey and Bourcard respectively). When an artist's work is checked in such a book, one card in the catalog, under his name, is sufficient to show in which book the checked list may be found, and even that is not absolutely necessary. The reproductive print, *i.e.*, reproduction of a painting, statue, or other work of art (*e.g.*, Waltner's etching of Rembrandt's "Night watch," Bracquemond's rendering of Millet's "Man with the hoe," Jacquemart's translations of glassware, medals, jewels and other art objects), being checked in a printed catalog, will need no engraver card (corresponding to the author card for a book) in the card catalog, but only one for the subject and one for the painter or sculptor. The original etching or lithograph (*e.g.*, Rembrandt's "Burgomaster Six," Whistler's "Finnette," Menzel's "Bear pit"), checked in the same way, will need only a subject card, and sometimes not even that.

To illustrate this time and labor saving method by an example: The print room of the New York Public Library contains a collection of prints by various engravers after paintings by Raphael. They are shelved in the section "Painters" under "Raphael," and therefore need no card under that heading; they are checked in Le Blanc, Bartsch or elsewhere under Raimondi, Master of the Die, Caylus, etc., and therefore need no engraver card; only a subject card, therefore, is necessary, and in the case of the various Madonnas and Holy Families some form of general reference card will probably suffice.

Of course, there are artists who are not represented in any of the printed records, or by whom plates exist which have escaped the makers of those records, or who, being still living, have continued to work since the date of the latest printed list. For these cards must be written, or additions be entered in manuscript in the printed catalogs.

Thus far the prints have been considered which form the print department proper, or at least its main stock, and which are arranged according to form of engraving (etching, line engraving, lithography, etc.), or by schools of engravers or nationality, or by individual artists, or by combination of two or of all three of these methods. This arrangement lays stress on the artistic and technical side of the matter and helps to serve the main function of the print room, the preservation of the best and most representative examples of the reproductive arts as a record of the progress and development of the same.

But there are many prints which, because their interest from this, the artistic standpoint, is distinctly less than their value as illustrative material, are arranged under subjects, such as portraits, views, historical prints, costume plates. Such a print, shelved under the subject, checked in a printed catalog, needs only a card for the original artist (painter, sculptor, draughtsman). In the case of less important painters a card for each print may not be found necessary, a mere list of names, for instance, serving to indicate which portraits by a particular artist a print room possesses. The same holds good as to certain commercial 19th century engravers, prolific but of no importance, and not represented in any printed lists.

Obviously, the saving of time and of space in the card catalog will in the end be considerable as a result of this method.

These notes have not been set down in the belief that the ideas they express had occurred to no one else, but simply because the writer had seen no reference to the subject in print, and because hints of the sort may be useful, if only in bringing out more and better information from others.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF,
Curator Print Department, N. Y. Public
Library.

LABOR PAPERS, 1860-1880

THE following rather lengthy list of labor papers published in this country during the 20 years 1860-80 will perhaps astonish even the most careful students of the labor movement. The American Bureau of Industrial Research is gathering data of this kind for a complete bibliography of labor, and asks the co-operation of all librarians. In September, 1906, the LIBRARY JOURNAL published a much shorter list for the decade 1827-37, and thereby assisted in calling attention to the importance of the early American labor press. The communications resulting from that notice have made the list more nearly complete.

Librarians will confer a favor if they will furnish information regarding any files they may have either of papers in this list or of similar publications to the Bureau of Industrial Research, Madison, Wis.

J. B. ANDREWS.

Advocate, Pittsburg, 1867.

Agitator, Chicago, 1869-70.

American Banner and Workingmen's Leader,
New York, 1859.

American Socialist, Oneida, N. Y., 1876-79.

American Workman, Boston, 1868-1872.

Anthracite Monitor, Tamaqua, Pa., 1868-73.

Anti-Monoplist, Philadelphia, 1873.

Arbeiter Union (d. & w.), New York, 1868-70.

Arbeiter-Zeitung, Chicago, 1876-.

Arbeiter Zeitung, New York, 1873.

Baltimore Laborer, Baltimore, 1867.

Buffalo Gazette, Buffalo, 1867.

Buffalo Sentinel, Buffalo, 1864-65.

- Bulletin de L'Union Republicaine*, New York, 1869-71.
Chicago Telegraph, Chicago, 1865.
Christian Socialist, Minneapolis, 1876-
Circular, Brooklyn and Oneida, N. Y., -76.
Cleveland Sunday Times, Cleveland, 1875-
Coach Makers' International Journal, Philadelphia, 1866-73-
Communist, St. Louis, 1868-
Conductor's Brotherhood Monthly Journal, Cresline, O., 1874-
Coöperative Guild Magazine, Evansville, Ind., 1877-
Coöperative News, New Orleans, 1875-
Coöperative Record, Foster's Crossing, O., 1865-
Coopers' Journal, Cleveland, 1870-75.
Coopers' New Monthly, Cleveland, 1874-
Dagsly Set, Chicago, 1870-
Daily Issue (d), Quincy, Ill., 1866-
Daily Journal (d), Utica, N. Y., 1866-
Daily Union Press (d), Buffalo, -1864.
Democratic Guard, Sunbury, Pa., 1869-
Detroit Daily Union (d), Detroit, 1865-67.
Echo, Boston, 1876-
Echo, St. Louis, 1878-
Emancipator, Cincinnati, -1877-
Emigration, New York, 1865.
Enterprise, San Francisco, 1871-
Equity, Boston, 1874-75.
Fackel, Chicago, 1879-
Farmers and Mechanics Advocate, Zanesville, O., 1870-
Fincher's Trades' Review, Phila., 1863-66.
Gewerkschafter Zeitung, New York, 1879-81.
Grand Rapids Advocate, Grand Rapids, Mich., -1867-
Granite Cutters' National Journal, Rockland, Me., 1877-
Grass Valley (Cal.) Union, -1865-
Guardian, New York, 1871-72.
Herald, Troy, N. Y., -1866-
Hull's Crucible, Boston, 1873-
Independent Workingman, Nashville, Tenn., -1874-
Industrial Advocate, Amity City, La., 1876-
Industrial Advocate, St. Louis, 1866-
Industrial Advocate, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1877-78.
Industrial Age, Chicago, 1873-77-
Industrial Reformer, San Francisco, 1871-
International, New York, 1874-
Iron Molders' Journal, Cincinnati, 1866-
Journal and Citizen, Lawrence, Ms., 1871-
Jour. Printer, New Haven, Conn., 1871.
Journal of the Trades and Workingmen, San Francisco, 1865.
Journal of Industry, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1867-
Knights of St. Crispin Monthly Journal, Hopkinton, Mass., 1872-
Labor Balance, Boston, 1877-79.
Labor Journal, Fall River, Mass., 1873-
Labor Journal, Hartford, Conn., 1872.
Labor Journal, Manchester, N. H., 1870.
Labor Reformer, Tamaqua, Pa., 1871.
Labor Review, Detroit, 1880.
Labor Standard, Paterson, N. J., 1878-
Labor Standard, Boston, 1876-1878.
Labor Times, Washington, 1878-
Labor Tribune, Lancaster, Pa., 1871-72-
Labor Tribune, Pittsburgh, 1872-
Labor Union, Nashville, Tenn., 1869-
Lantern, —————, R. I., -1870-
Lawrence Journal, Lawrence, Mass., 1871-
Le Socialiste, New York, 1871-
Live and Let Live, Baltimore, -1867-
Locomotive Engineers' Advocate, Pittsburg, 1874-
Locomotive Engineers' Journal, St. Louis, etc., 1867-
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Indianapolis, etc., 1877-
Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal, Cleveland, 1862-76.
Manifesto, Albany, N. Y., 1877-99.
Mechanics' and Workingmen's Advocate, Detroit, 1865.
Mechanics' Own, New York and Phila., 1859-62.
Medium, Danville, Pa., 1871-
Miner and Artisan, St. Louis, 1865-66.
Miner and Manufacturer, Youngstown, O., -73-74-
Miners' Daily Advocate (d), Hazelton, Pa., 1872.
Miners' National Record, Cleveland, O., 1874-
Monitor, Portland, Me., 1871-
Monthly Advocate, New York, 1864.
National Mechanic, Phila., 1859.
National Mechanics Journal, Syracuse, N. Y., 1872-
National Socialist, Cincinnati, -1878-
National Sovereign, Stoneham, Mass., 1876.
National Workman, New York, 1866-67.
New England Mechanic, —————, 1859.
New Hampshire Workman, —————, -1870-
New Orleans Commercial, New Orleans, -1866-
New Orleans Southern Star, New Orleans, -1866.
New York Era, New York, (Oct.-Dec.), 1865.
New York Monthly, New York, 1864.
New Yorker Volkszeitung, New York, 1878-
Omaha Union, Omaha, -1874.
Once-a-week, Brooklyn, -1864.
Ontario Workman, Toronto, Ontario, 1872-
Pennsylvanian and Labor Tribune, Lancaster, Pa., 1871-72.
People's Journal, San Francisco, 1871-
People's Paper, Pittsburg, 1865.
People's Weekly, Baltimore, 1867-
Plaindealer, Pitsfield, N. H., 1872.
Printer, New York, 1858-75.
Printers' Circular, Phila., 1866- 90.
Quarterly Letter, Cliftondale, Mass., 1867-
Radical Review, New Bedford, Mass., 1877-78.
Rag Baby, Phila., 1879.

Reform (d), Chicago, 1866.
Reform Journal, Williamsport, Pa., -1872-
Reformer, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1879 (?).
Revolution, New York, 1868-71.
Revolutionist, Cincinnati, O., 1869-
Rural Express, Rolla, Mo., -1866-
Scroll Keeper, Harrisburg, Pa., -1871-
Saint Louis Daily Press (d.), St. Louis, 1864-66-
Shaker, Albany, N. Y., 1871-77.
Shop and Senate, San Francisco, 1873-74.
Social Record, Crimea, Mich., -1864-
Socialist, Chicago, -1878-
Socialist, Detroit, 1877-78.
Socialist (d), Milwaukee, 1876-
Socialist, New York, 1876.
Socine Democrat, New York, -1875-
Solidarity, New York, -1868-
Southern Workman, _____, -1879.
Sovereigns of Industry Bulletin, Worcester, Mass., 1875-76-
Sovereign Bulletin, Washington, 1875-80-
State Sovereign, Boston, 1875-
Sunday Morning Union, New Haven, 1871-
Tageblatt (d), Phila., 1877-
Times, Syracuse, N. Y., -1871.
Toiler, New York, 1874.
Trades, Phila., 1879.
Trades Advocate, New York, 1864-66.
Union, Indianapolis, 1874-
Vindicator, Lynn, Mass., 1877-
Voice (d), Boston, 1864-67; (w) '66-'67.
Volkstimme des Westens, St. Louis, 1877-
Vulcan Record, Pittsburg, _____
Way, Boston, 1876-
Weekly Industrial Journal, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1869.
Weekly Miner, Belleville, Ill., 1863-65.
Weekly Worker, Syracuse, N. Y., 1875.
Welcome Workman, Phila., 1867-68.
Western Advance, Bloomington, Ill., 1877-
Women's Advocate, Dayton, O., 1869-70.
Women's Journal, Phila., 1864.
Work and Wages, Boston, 1870.
Worker, New York, 1873-; 1879-
Workingman, Pottsville and Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1873-77.
Workingman, New York, 1864.
Workingman, Nashville, Tenn., 1872.
Workingman, Memphis, Tenn., 1868.
Workingman's Advocate, Chicago, 1864-77.
Workingmen's Advocate, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1870-
Workingmen's Advocate, Cincinnati, 1869-
Working Man's Banner, Scranton, Pa., 1879.
Workingman's Journal, Springfield, Mass., 1867.
Workingman's Journal, Columbus, Ks., 1870-
Workingmen's Journal, San Francisco, 1869-71.
Workingmen's Journal, Hamilton, Canada West, 1864.
Workingmen's Review, Hartford, Conn., 1871-
Workingman's Map, Indianapolis, 1876-
Workwoman, Boston, 1870-

ASSOCIATION OF SWISS LIBRARIANS

THE *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for July contains a record of the seventh meeting of the Association of Swiss Librarians (*Verreinigung Schweizerischer Bibliothekare*), which was held on April 20 and 21 in Geneva, with a fair attendance. C. Chr. Bernouilli (of Basle) was elected president. The principal feature was a paper by Dr. Hans Barth (of Winterthur) on "Significance and production of a Swiss union catalog" (*Gesamtkatalog*). No country, he insisted, was in a position to produce a *Gesamtkatalog* with so comparatively small an outlay as Switzerland, as there are nowhere so many printed library catalogs as there. Of course, a catalog thus based primarily on printed material cannot aim at bibliographically exact descriptions. A lively discussion ensued. One point brought out was that if the great cost of a *Gesamtkatalog* were considered unjustifiable, the acquisition of more copies of a work than is necessary in a small country such as Switzerland also represents an unjustifiable outlay. It was finally voted to have the paper printed and sent to members, and to reopen the whole question at the next meeting. F. W.

IS LIBRARIANSHIP A PROFESSION?

From *Library Association Record*

THE question has often been posed, "Is librarianship a profession?" And as often it has been answered in the affirmative. But however often this affirmative is made, the question itself remains; and the answer brings us no nearer the solution of the underlying practical query. And this with good reason, for the definition of professionalism is of necessity vague. Putting aside the artists in word and action and form, the writer, the actor, the sculptor and the painter, one class of profession, represented by the army, the navy and the church, stands out clearly, for therein social standing and private income play a ruling part. To this form of professionalism, naturally, the librarian lays no claim. There is another class, rigidly examined, protected by a legal register against the competition of all unauthorized persons. But the librarian cannot rank with the doctor, the chemist and the lawyer. Their exclusive privileges are granted merely as a protection, perhaps of a somewhat theoretical nature, against moral or material damage to the public. The third, and greater class, to which the librarian may legitimately aspire to belong, is that wide one in which some authoritative recognition of experience and learning serves to stamp a man as trustworthy, and proclaims him as such before his fellow citizens. Did space permit, many instances intermediate between the scholastic and architectural professions might be quoted.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES OF ROME

From a Rome special correspondent of the New York Sun

THE wealth and importance of the private libraries of Rome is considerable, so much so that no work on Rome has ever been written without these libraries being consulted. In the celebrated history of the Council of Trent by Pallavicino at almost every page manuscripts existing in private libraries are cited, and in Ranke's "History of the Popes" nearly all the material was collected from these libraries, as the Vatican archives were then closed to the public.

Until the eighteenth century many private libraries were still in existence, but at present only two remain intact.

The first person in Rome to own a private library was Cardinal Vitellozzi under the pontificate of Paul IV., but it had been the fashion in Rome, as far back as the 15th century, for noble families to collect in their palaces books and manuscripts besides objects of art, statuary and paintings. Still such collections could not be considered as libraries.

The libraries of the Acquaviva, Albizzi, Bichi, Bona, Celsi, Cesi, Fontanini, Imperiali, Massimi, Spada, etc., have all disappeared. The famous Altieri Library, which contained important documents about the pontificate of Sixtus V. and all the manuscripts belonging to Pope Clement X. collected by his nephew, Cardinal Paoluzzo Altieri, has been reduced to only about six or seven codices.

The no less famous Albani library was sold in 1857. Some manuscripts were bought by Prince Boncompagni, others by the Vatican library, but the greater part were lost, as they were purchased by the Prussian Government and the vessel that was carrying them to Germany was wrecked.

Both the Boncompagni and the Borghese libraries have been broken up. The former was sold mostly abroad, while the manuscripts of the latter were bought by the Vatican. The collection belonging to Cardinal Baldassarre Boncompagni is completely lost and no trace of it exists; only a complete catalog compiled by Narducci remains to show how great the loss was. A considerable collection of unsorted manuscripts, among which were the documents of Cardinal Marescotti and many codes of great value, was sold by public auction in Rome a couple of years ago, and hardly a single page was left in Italy, almost everything being purchased by foreigners.

Several private libraries were fortunately incorporated in public libraries and thus saved from dispersal. Thus all the manuscripts of Cardinal Baronius, the disciple of St. Philip Neri, who was made Cardinal in 1596, now form part of the Bibliotheca Vercelliana, one of the most magnificent libraries of Rome in the Monastery of the Oratorians, now used as a Court of Assize.

The manuscripts of Cardinals Bona, Noris and Passionei are in the Bibliotheca Angelica, founded in 1604 by Angelo Rocca and containing over 150,000 volumes and 2945 manuscripts. This library was once owned by the Austin Friars, but it was declared state property in 1870.

The manuscripts of Cardinal Casanata are still in the library which bears his name, the Bibliotheca Casanatensis, once owned by the Dominicans and considered as the largest religious library in Rome after that of the Vatican. It consists of 120,000 printed volumes and 4500 manuscripts.

Many collections of manuscripts and books belonging to cardinals and noble Roman families are now to be found outside Rome. Thus, for instance, the celebrated *Manoscritti Farnesiani* belonging to Paul III. and his nephew, Cardinal Alessandro are in Naples and Parma, the documents of Cardinal Cerveriniani are in Florence and those of Cardinal Garampi are at Rimini.

The Vatican Library generally secures part of the manuscripts belonging to cardinals, and very often the heirs of a cardinal's estate spontaneously offer such documents as relate to state affairs to the Vatican, as was done in the cases of the libraries of Cardinals Albani, Garampi and Borghese, as well as the private library of Giovanni Battista Confalonieri and those of the noble families Bolognetti-Cenci, Pio and Carpegna. During the 17th century the Vatican Library was increased by the manuscripts belonging to Cardinals Sirleti, Baronius and Caraffa and also those of Fulvio Orsini.

Pope Leo XIII., besides opening the secret archives of the Vatican to the public, spent a considerable sum of money in purchasing private collections of manuscripts and books which were added to the Vatican Library. He bought, for instance, the celebrated Borghese Library, founded by Cardinal Scipione Borghese.

The celebrated Barberini Library, begun by Cardinal Francesco Barberini, the nephew of Urban VIII., who built the great palace of his family with stones taken from the Colosseum, which gave rise to the saying that "the Barberini had done what the barbarians had not," is perhaps the most important private library in the world. In the year 1672 the library of Cardinal Antonio Barberini was added to it and the manuscripts it contained increased to the number of 9000. During the 18th and 19th centuries many precious books and documents were stolen and shortly after the entire library was sold to the Vatican.

The Barberini Library contains, among other priceless treasures, a collection of autographs by Cardinal Bembo and Galileo Galilei, a Latin translation of Plato, with autograph notes by the poet Tasso, designs by San Gallo and other celebrated architects, Byzantine miniatures, etc. There are 600 Greek codices and twice as many Latin ones.

Among the Oriental codices there is the priceless and unique Samaritan Pentateuch. There is a complete collection of books dealing with the history of Roman architecture, many manuscripts of celebrated men and writers and all the diplomatic correspondence during the pontificate of Urban VIII.

Since the sale of the Barberini Library to the Vatican there are only two important private libraries left intact in Rome, the Bibliotheca Chigiana, belonging to the Chigi family, and the Bibliotheca Corsiniana, the property once of the Corsini, but now of the Italian state. The descendants of the old noble families have sold their books and rented their palaces, and instead of old manuscripts and Oriental codices their libraries of to-day, if they deserve the name, contain only French novels and society papers, bound uniformly in the same color and in many cases used only as ornaments.

American Library Association

President: Arthur E. Bostwick, New York Public Library.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Executive officer: E. C. Hovey, A. L. A. headquarters, 34 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS

The Bulletin containing the Proceedings is ready, and is being mailed to the members.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board is called for Thursday, Sept. 26, 1907, at 3 p.m., at Stamford, N. Y., at the time of the annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

PUBLISHING BOARD

The Publishing Board will hold a meeting at the headquarters in Boston, Oct. 2.

COMMITTEES

The following appointments and changes in membership of committees have been made by the Executive Board:

Public documents: A. R. Hasse, chairman; Johnson Brigham, W. E. Henry, T. W. Koch, H. H. Langton, Charles McCarthy, T. M. Owen, Jas. David Thompson, R. H. Whitten, S. H. Ranck, M. L. Sutliff.

Library training: M. W. Plummer, chairman; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, W. C. Kimball, H. E. Legler, I. E. Lord, A. S. Root, G. D. Rose, C. M. Underhill.

Library administration: Corinne Bacon, chairman; Sula Wagner, H. C. Wellman.

Relations of libraries to federal and state governments: Dr. B. C. Steiner, chairman; James Bain, Jr., R. R. Bowker, H. G. Wadlin, R. H. Whitten.

To consider revision of the constitution (appointed by the president).

State Library Associations

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association, held at Ottumwa in October of 1906, it was decided to give the plan of district meetings a trial during this year, with the hope of bringing a library conference within reach of all the library workers in the state at least once a year. Accordingly the executive board of the state association divided the state into four districts and appointed a chairman to arrange for the meeting in each district.

The southeastern district meeting was held July 16-17 at Iowa City, where the State University Library and the public library furnished excellent attractions, while the Iowa Summer Library School, then in session at the university, contributed largely to the interest of the meeting through its instructors.

The first session on Tuesday afternoon, the 16th, was held in the children's room of the public library, and was opened by an inspiring talk by Mrs. H. M. Towner, of Corning, a member of the library commission. The librarians' round table followed, with discussions of the topics, advertising the library and binding and repairing, led by Miss Harriet Howe, of the University Library, and Miss Irene Warren, of the School of Education, Chicago, both instructors in the library school. The roll call was responded to by brief reports from the libraries represented, after which Miss M. E. Ahern, of Chicago, addressed the meeting on "The demands of librarianship," suggesting some of the obligations and the difficulties of the profession.

The evening session, held in the parlors of the Liberal Arts Building of the State University was presided over by President MacLean, of the university, who is also a member of the library commission. Miss Irene Warren gave the first address of the evening on "Work with the schools," and showed that there is still much to be done to secure working co-operation between the libraries and the schools and colleges. Miss Edna Lyman, of Oak Park, Ill., who had charge of the children's course in the library school, spoke on "The place of the story," and emphasized the importance of capable, trained librarians in charge of the children's departments in public libraries. At the close of her talk Miss Lyman told a story.

The session on Wednesday morning, presided over by Mr. J. W. Rich, a trustee of the Iowa City Library, was devoted to the discussion of problems of especial interest to trustees. The topics for discussion were: "Organization of the board of trustees," led by Superintendent C. H. Carson, of Marengo; "Apportionment of funds," led by Senator G. M. Titus, of Muscatine; "County extension," led by Mr. S. K. Stevenson, of Iowa City; "Care of the library building," led by Mr. M.

A. Raney, of Marengo; "Book selection and book buying," led by Miss Grace D. Rose, of the Davenport Public Library. The discussions were spirited and practical, and the interest was such that the consideration of the last topic was postponed to an extra session held in the afternoon.

The attendance at this meeting probably exceeded 100, about 90 being enrolled. A large delegation came from Cedar Rapids, though the libraries of that city are not included in the district. There was small representation from the southern part of the district, owing largely, perhaps, to the difficulty of reaching Iowa City from that section; this would suggest the advisability of a rearrangement of districts with a view to providing for a center for each district which is easily accessible by all libraries in the district.

MARY E. WHEELOCK, *District Chairman.*

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

By error in the minute of the annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association, the names of Miss Annie A. Pollard, who was elected first vice-president, and Mrs. Anna McDonnell, who was elected second vice-president, were transposed.

Library Clubs

EASTERN MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the Eastern Maine Library Association was held Friday, June 14, 1907, in the Woman's Literary Parlor, at Dexter. The Hon. Stanley Plummer, of Dexter, delivered the address of welcome and S. L. Boardman, of the Bangor *Commercial*, responded. A report on the A. L. A. meeting at Asheville was read by R. K. Jones, of the University of Maine Library, and the morning session was concluded with a paper on the "Duties of a reference librarian," by Miss M. E. Averill, librarian of the Thompson Free Library in Dover. The afternoon session opened with a paper by W. F. Livingstone, assistant state librarian, entitled "Ought the public library be regarded as an educational institution; if so should it be supported by the public funds?" Mrs. Addie L. Harvey, librarian of Orono Public Library, followed with "The mission of the woman's club." "Some advantages in fiction reading" were mentioned by Professor H. M. Estabrook, of the University of Maine, and E. W. Emery, state librarian, completed the regular program with a paper on "Some ways in which the state library may complement the work of the public library." Interesting discussions followed the papers, and the question-box conducted by Professor E. W. Hall, of Colby College Library, was a prominent feature of both sessions. The evening was given up to music and a paper by Professor W. B. Mitchell, of Bowdoin College, on "The life and work of Longfellow."

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

APPOINTMENTS

The Training School closed Aug. 11 and the following appointments have been made:

Lilian I. Baldwin, children's librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mary M. Douglas, assistant in Children's Department, Public Library, New York City, N. Y.

Helen G. E. Eames, assistant children's librarian, Lawrenceville Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Helen Lathrop, assistant reference librarian, Leland Stanford University Library, California.

Marie H. Law, assistant in Children's Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marie H. Milliken, children's librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elizabeth E. Munn, assistant in Training School for Children's Librarians, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Elizabeth V. Polk, children's librarian, Lawrenceville Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carrie E. Scott, organizer, Indiana State Library Commission.

Jessie E. Tompkins, children's librarian, Hazelwood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ruth A. Weldon, assistant children's librarian, Wylie Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRADUATE NOTES

Mary A. Forbes, after a year in the Training School, has returned to her former position of children's librarian, Public Library, La Crosse, Wisconsin. Elizabeth Ward has also returned to her library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Jessie M. Carson, class of 1902, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library, Tacoma, Washington, and Ruth G. Hopkins, class of 1904, has been appointed children's librarian, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Training School has installed an exhibit in the Social Economy Building at the Jamestown Exposition. Gertrude E. Andrus, of the class of 1904, will be in charge of the exhibit until the close of the exposition.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Helen Rex Keller, New York State Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed assistant librarian instructor in the Library School, to succeed Miss Biscoe, who resigned to become librarian of the State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS OF 1907

Miss Madge E. Heacock, cataloger Library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

Miss Lily Moore, assistant, Public Library, New York City.

Miss Jean B. Martin, librarian Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.

Miss Helen Hill, assistant, University of Pennsylvania Library.

Miss Florence B. Custer, assistant Free Library, Philadelphia.

Miss Marian Miracle, substitute, North Baptist Church Library, Camden, N. J.

GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Sara L. Young, class of '06, has been appointed cataloger in the State Library, Hartford, Conn.

Miss Martha J. Conner, class of '02, has resigned her position as librarian of the State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa., to become assistant librarian at State College, Pa.

Miss Edith M. West, class of '06, has been appointed cataloger in the Crozer Theological Seminary Library, Chester, Pa.

Miss Helen A. Keiser, class of '03, librarian of the State Normal School, Millersville, Pa., was married July 24 to Mr. Peter Monroe Harbold.

Alice B. Kroeger, *Director.*

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

APPOINTMENTS

The graduates of the class of 1907 are at present engaged as follows:

Alison J. Baigrie, Assistant, Children's Museum, Brooklyn.

Elizabeth K. Clark, Temporary assistant, Children's Museum, Brooklyn.

Alice M. Colt, Substitute, Pratt Institute Free Library, during summer; assistant Ferguson Library, Stamford, Conn.

Grace A. Cooper, State Library, Des Moines, Iowa.

Louise F. Encking, Cataloger of the late E. L. Godkin's library during summer; organizer of the Public Library of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Louise M. Fernald, Librarian, Public Library, Rochester, Minn.

Martha L. Frey, Assistant, Aguilar Branch, New York Public Library.

Ella M. Hazen, Children's librarian, St. George's Branch, New York Public Library.

Janet Jerome, Assistant children's librarian, Woodland Branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Annette G. Munro, Head cataloger, Portland Library Association, Portland, Ore.

Elva E. Rulon, Librarian, State Normal School Library, Peru, Neb.

Rhoda C. Shepard, Substitute, New Rochelle Public Library during summer; branch librarian, Cleveland Public Library.

Elizabeth J. Sherwood, Indexer, Astor Branch, New York Public Library.

Annie L. Shiley, Cataloger, Office of Public Printer, Washington, D. C.

Julia E. Tirrell, Assistant, children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Margaret C. Upleger, Cataloger, Office of Public Printer, Washington, D. C.

Stella L. Wiley, Substitute, Onawa (Ia.) Public Library during summer.

Mary E. Wood, special student from Wu Chang, China, has had her leave of absence in this country extended to January, 1908.

REGISTRATION FOR 1907-8

Rose G. Andrews, Derby, Conn. Graduate of Packer Institute, 1898.

Rachel Baldwin, Burlington, Iowa. B.L., Smith College, 1897.

Katharine Birdseye, New York City. Graduate Yonkers High School, 1901.

Winona Hawthorne Buck, Washington, D. C. Two years Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Anna Burns, Brooklyn. Graduate of Packer Institute, 1894.

Grace F. Bush, Saginaw, Mich. Graduate of Saginaw High School. Reference librarian of Hoyt Library, Saginaw.

Mabel N. Champlin, Dalton, Mass. Graduate Dalton High School, 1904.

Marion L. Cowell, Ashburnham, Mass. A.B. Holyoke, 1905. One year cataloger at Princeton University Library.

Mary H. Crocker, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Fannie L. Dudgeon, Chicago, Ill. Graduate Englewood (Ill.) High School, 1890.

Adah Durand, Phelps, N. Y. Graduate Holyoke, 1904.

Mary Frank, Bayonne, N. J. Graduate Bayonne High School, 1907.

Agnes F. Greer, Pittsburgh, Pa. One year assistant in Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Norma Hardenburg, Linden, N. J. Graduate of Deane-Vaile School, 1904.

Donald Hendry, Asbury Park, N. J. Graduate of New York University.

Anna C. Keating, Terre Haute, Ind. Graduate Terre Haute High School, 1897. Two years Indiana State Normal, 1898-99.

Theodora Kellogg, Rutland, Vt. Elizabeth M. King, Omaha, Neb. A.B., University of Nebraska, 1906.

Katherine M. Ladd, Brooklyn. Graduate Bee-man Academy, New Haven.

Alexandrine La Tourette, Fenton, Mich. A.B., Kalamazoo College, 1907.

Marie C. Libbey, Summit, N. J. Anna A. MacDonald, State College, Pa.

Anne O. Shivers, Montevallo, Ala. Graduate Alabama Girls' High School, 1902.

Frances H. Sims, Denver, Colo. Three years Colorado College, 1903-6. One year Simmons College, 1906-7.

Frieda A. Simshauser, Germantown, Pa. Graduate Philadelphia Girls' High School, 1906.

Ada Swan, Biloxi, Miss. Graduate Omaha (Neb.) High School.

Gilbert O. Ward, New York City. A.B., Columbia University, 1902.

SUMMARY BY STATES

New York, 5; New Jersey, 4; Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, each 2; Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Vermont, District of Columbia, each 1. Total, 26 from 14 states and the District of Columbia.

The preliminary two weeks of practice begin Sept. 16.

GRADUATE NOTES

Herbert L. Cowing, 1903, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at McKeesport, Pa.

Margaret Palmer, 1905, has resigned her position as librarian at Superior, Wis., and will remove to the Southwest.

Elizabeth D. Renninger, 1896, has resigned her position as librarian of the Bushwick branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Elizabeth MacMillan, who pursued the course for children's librarian in 1900 and has since been children's librarian at the Albright Memorial Library, Scranton, Pa., was married in July to Dr. Alexander MacKinnon, and will live in Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spalding, formerly in charge of English in the Pratt Institute High School, will conduct the course in fiction during the coming year.

Miss Turner, the secretary of the school, will give instruction in trade bibliography and order work also this year, being supplemented in the office work by a stenographer.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

APPOINTMENTS.

Ada Barter, A.B., 1907. Librarian, Eastern Kentucky Normal School, at Richmond.

Lyda Brownhall, class of 1908. Assistant, University of Michigan library.

Grace E. Derby, class of 1907. Librarian, Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio.

Francis K. W. Drury, B.L.S., 1905. Acting-librarian, University of Illinois Library.

Frances M. Feind, B.L.S., 1907. Loan assistant, University of Illinois Library.

Mrs. Gertrude Fox Hess, B.L.S., 1904. 1st assistant reference librarian, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Fanny R. Jackson, B.L.S., 1903. Assistant librarian, Western Illinois Normal School, Macomb.

Alice Johnson, B.L.S., 1907. Assistant, University of Minnesota Library.

Elizabeth Laidlaw, class of 1906. Promoted to the position of head cataloger at the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Eva I. McMahon, B.L.S., 1907. Substitute librarian, Southern Illinois Normal School, Carbondale.

Sabra L. Nason, class of 1907. Librarian, Iron Mountain (Mich.) Public Library.

Margaret Norton, class of 1908. Clerk, University Press, University of Chicago.

Anna M. Price, B.L.S., 1900. Organizer, Nebraska Historical Society Library during the summer.

Mabel K. Richardson, B.L.S., 1907. Assistant, University of Washington Library, Seattle.

Nina R. Shaffer, B.L.S., 1907. Librarian, Vinton (Iowa) Public Library.

Elizabeth T. Stout, class of 1908. Substitute librarian, Highland Park (Ill.) Public Library.

Hilda K. White, B.L.S., 1907. Librarian, William Jewell College Library, Liberty, Mo.

Bess E. Wilson, B.L.S., 1907. Librarian, Smith Dakota Normal School, Spearfish.

REGISTRATION

Registration days for the new year will be Sept. 16 and 17. Instruction will begin Sept. 18. Lists of rooms may be obtained from the Christian Associations. All other correspondence should be addressed to the registrar.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

Reviews

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Publishing Board. Library handbook no. 3. Management of travelling libraries. Comp. by Edna D. Bullock. Adopted for use by the League of Library Commissions. Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1907. 25 p. D.

It was significant that, in the order of publication of A. L. A. library tracts, after the initial issue, "Why do we need a public library?" and the second, "How to start a public library," the third should have been Mr. Hutchins's useful suggestion as to "Travelling libraries." That pioneer tract of 1899 was followed in 1901 by Bulletin no. 40 from Albany covering the same subject more fully. Now tract no. 3 is superseded by library handbook no. 3 of the A. L. A., in which Miss Bullock, from her garnered experience as secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission and through the collection of information from all sources, has produced a well-systematized and most comprehensive treatise on the management of travelling libraries, which has been adopted for use by the League of Library Commissions. She has covered the whole subject in 24 well-packed pages, supplemented by a table giving statistics from 19 out of the 25 states which have started travelling library systems, giving the number of volumes in the travelling library department, the number of volumes constituting the library, whether "fixed" sets or "open shelf," method of fastening and shipping boxes, cost of boxes, fee or transportation charges, printed catalogs, number of vol-

umes for special loans, and whether loaned separately or in sets. Miss Bullock uses the term "fixed" sets to designate travelling libraries which contain the same volumes each time, and "open shelf" to designate those in which changes are made as the boxes are received and reshipped. After scheduling in chronological order the states which have established travelling library systems since Melvil Dewey promulgated the idea in 1892, she treats of advertising the travelling library, field work, the recent development of county travelling libraries, travelling library machinery, the selection, combination, and replacement of books in the library, special study-libraries, and the shipping-cases, circulation and return of libraries, appending a schedule of 31 forms, blanks, and records in use in various travelling library systems, as well as the table above cited. Miss Bullock quotes the opinion that there are not more than 2500 titles really suitable for travelling libraries, and suggests that it is better to limit original purchases to non-duplicates and begin duplication with the second appropriation. As a rule, her plan is to put before the user of this handbook a statement of the practice of the several library commissions, sometimes with indication of the preferable method, rather than to present aggressively opinions of her own. This exemplifies the best method for an A. L. A. publication, particularly of the handbook type, and it is most gratifying that this important subject has been so well handled by so capable and well-informed a writer. R. R. B.

FLAGG, C. A. A guide to Massachusetts local history: being a bibliographic index to the literature of the towns, cities and counties of the state, including books, pamphlets, articles in periodicals, and collected works, books in preparation, historical manuscripts, newspaper clippings, etc. Salem, Mass., Salem Press Co., [1907.] ix, (1), 256 p. O.

In passing judgment upon any bibliography it is important to keep definitely in mind the limits within which the compiler has chosen to work; otherwise we shall soon be discovering supposed omissions and complaining that this item has been overlooked or that field neglected. Occasional users of this Guide will doubtless declare it less complete than its title-page would indicate; for example, they will find few references to the history of local institutions, as in the case of Williams College in Williamstown, where town and academic life have ever been closely interwoven. But works of this class and of many others Mr. Flagg has purposely excluded. At the outset he found an enormous amount of material. Probably in no state has the interest in local history been so keen, or the preservation and restoration of local records so complete, as in Massachusetts.

An exhaustive bibliography of all this material would fill many octavo volumes. Hence for this work, intended to be a convenient reference guide, "it was out of the question to make a complete bibliography of each locality." The purpose, therefore, was to include only books, pamphlets, articles in periodicals and newspapers, society publications, collected works, works in preparation, and manuscripts, falling within the classes Political, Military, General genealogical, General biographical, and Descriptive. An excellent indication of the scope of the work is negatively afforded by a long list, in the preface, of classes excluded, namely: natural history, education, religious history (except in the case of town-churches), history of institutions and societies, industries, town, city and state documents, directories, maps, manuscripts in official custody, non-historical addresses and sermons, individual biography, and genealogies of single families. Mr. Flagg "disclaims any purpose of defending the limitations set above; a decision was necessary and it was made"—a procedure that will be appreciated by all who have worked along similar lines. With a few exceptions the list does not extend beyond 1905.

The sources examined were mainly three: works in the Library of Congress, works in the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and existing bibliographies. In addition the coöperation of local librarians and historians was obtained in all except a few small localities where no interest could be aroused.

Within these limits of plan and of resource, Mr. Flagg has prepared a most valuable and presumably complete work. Less than a dozen towns in the Commonwealth are so small or unenterprising that no key to their published or manuscript history is to be found in the Guide. In the case of the larger or older communities, as Boston and Salem, the local list often covers several pages. The arrangement is excellent. An introductory section cites general works upon Massachusetts history specially of value to the student of local topics. The counties follow, alphabetically, as the main body of the work; under each county head is given first a list of works dealing with the county at large, then a list for each town in the county, in alphabetical order. A valuable feature is the brief outline sketch of its political history which precedes each town or county list. No more convenient arrangement could be devised for a work dealing so particularly with local history, since contiguous or related localities are thus brought near together and greater convenience afforded the user. Each county list is accompanied by a useful outline map. At the end of the book is an important Index of Local Names, which includes obsolete and popular terms as well as early Indian designations.

One or two points of criticism may be noted

as worthy of debate. First, as regards works of this nature in general, is not subject entry of greater convenience to the average layman than author entry? For instance, in the Boston list, which covers 20 pages, one must search from beginning to end in order to find the nine or more references to the great fire of 1872. This, however, is more a matter of general bibliographical method than a criticism of this particular work. In one respect the value of the guide might have been enhanced. Mr. Flagg has cited local locations only in the cases of works not to be found in the Library of Congress or the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. But a student of local history most often works "on the spot," and time and expense may both be saved if he knows in advance how much of his material may be found in the local libraries or at the county seat. Again, another edition of this work would be improved by some distinct typographical break between county lists; for instance, the lack of such a break on p. 113 might easily lead a non-Massachusetts person to some confusion of Hampshire and Middlesex counties. Some improvement, also, should be made in the maps; for instance, Suffolk county is particularly indistinct, and Norfolk is far from clear, while the compass points of Essex might well be indicated. The town of Gosnold, which by some mischance appears in Barnstable, should be re-located in Dukes, where it belongs.

These, however, are but slight criticisms of an important work, well planned and carefully performed. They are indeed so few as to call attention by contrast to its general excellence. Outspoken gratitude is seldom the reward of the bibliographer, but Mr. Flagg may well feel repaid for his labor by the thought that the guide will inevitably be of use and value to all who hereafter have occasion to delve into the local records of the Commonwealth. W. N. S.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

THE Swedish quarterly *Folksbiblioteksbladet* for April-June contains a contribution to the bibliography of Karl von Linnaeus, in connection with whose second centenary no less than 15 publications were issued in Sweden alone. Johan Hansson has an instructive article on the public libraries of Finland, and the modern library movement, which has made greater headway here than in most other European nations. There is hardly a municipality without a public library, and 1050 out of 2500 public schools have their collection of books, and yet the government has rendered but little help, as the main work has been carried forward by the society of public education and friends of the Swedish schools. Recently a

committee on libraries was appointed, and they propose to establish a central library board which on behalf of the government shall furnish about 500 public libraries with free books of a value equal to the running expense of each library, the sum not to exceed \$125 for any public library and \$6 for a school library. It is to be hoped that the proposal will meet with the approval of the authorities, and the advanced views of the committee will bear fruitful results.

The Library for July contains the fourth instalment of Robert Steele's article on "What 15th century books are about," covering "Literature," Elizabeth Lee's usual survey of "Recent foreign literature," and articles on "A bookseller's account, circa 1510," by E. Gordon Duff; "De Quincey and T. F. Dibdin," by W. E. A. Axon; and "On the Latin and Irish stocks of the Stationers' Company," by H. R. Plomer.

Library Association Record for July opens with the now established department of "Current views," which supplies a series of semi-editorial paragraphs and comments and gives a less impersonal character to the *Record*. "Village libraries" are considered by Joseph Daykin, who, as organizing secretary of the Yorkshire Union, describes fully the system of travelling libraries maintained by that body for over half a century, and notes travelling library activities in other countries. Ernest A. Savage has a paper on "Form and alphabetic book classification," and W. J. Willcock discusses the question, "Is the printed catalog doomed?" which he answers with the modified affirmative, that it is safe to conclude "that the complete printed catalog in one large volume is a thing of the past." An interesting discussion on the question is also reported for the May meeting of the Library Association.

The Library World for August opens with an article on "Sheaf catalogues" (loose leaf) by James D. Stewart, of the Islington Public Libraries, in which, without entering into any discussion of advantages or disadvantages compared with other forms, he gives descriptions and illustrations of several varieties. "Bookless libraries" are treated in the next article, and it is suggested that many municipal libraries in England are more in need of books than elaborate buildings. "The American and British open access" systems are discussed, and with the conclusion that the British libraries are better safeguarded than the American. The Pittsburg library catalog is favorably reviewed, and is considered a typical example for English librarians to compare with their own methods, especially in the application of the Dewey system.

The Sewanee Review for July contains Professor W. P. Trent's article, "A talk to librarians," delivered at the Asheville (N. C.)

Conference of the American Library Association, May 24, 1907.

SMITH, F. Maude. Oh, it's easy to be a librarian. (*In Sunday Magazine, N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 18, 1907.*)

An amusing relation of qualifications for "librarianship."

VIEWS OF CARNEGIE LIBRARIES. Alden & Harlow, architects. Pittsburgh, Pa., T. M. Walker, [1907. c.] Cover title, 20 pl., plan, f°.

LOCAL

Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L. The library is making an effort to supply reading matter for the blind, using the books printed in New York point type. Miss Masseling will continue the story hour for children through the summer, and will tell true tales of ants, bees, wasps, July flies, and katy-dids.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 1789; total 18,211. Issued, home use 108,853. New cards issued 1922; total 12,315.

The most marked feature of the year was the number of exhibits which were unusually attended. These occurred monthly, and included paintings, English and New York history bulletins and drawings of pupils in grade schools.

The work of the library shows growth and good ideas in extension of its usefulness.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. During "Old Home Week" the central library and all the branches held special exhibitions of historical documents, old maps, views of old houses, churches and landscapes of unusual interest to the visitor, whether a former resident or merely the summer sight-seer.

Chester (Conn.) P. L. The new Chester Public Library building given by S. Mills Ely was dedicated Monday evening, Aug. 5. Native granite trimmed with Indiana limestone is used throughout with slate roof and tile copings. The site was given by the Congregational Society.

Cornwall (Conn.) F. P. L. Work has been begun on the Calhoun Memorial Library which is to be erected in Cornwall at a cost of about \$25,000. It will be of granite, one story high, 72 by 55 feet. The library department will be 43 by 97 feet and the auditorium will be fitted up with a stage 20 by 56 feet.

East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L. (16th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 2475; total 24,669. Issued, home use 106,725 (fict. 33.93 per cent.; juv. 32.40 per cent.). New cards 629; total 4283. Receipts \$9204.65; expenses \$9940.41 (salaries \$3465.00, books \$1535.21).

The work among the school children was carried on along new and extended lines with excellent results. The most satisfactory evi-

dence of growth is in the character of the books circulated, which are more serious and practical than formerly.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. (36th rpt.—1906-7.) Added 9781; total 83,354. Total home use 228,319 (fict. 39 per cent., juv. 22 per cent.) Receipts \$37,426.03. Expenses \$32,211.98. Book fund receipts \$10,977.44, expenses \$11,033.35.

The library has made an attempt to determine the proportion of fiction readers among the total card holders, and the conclusions are decidedly interesting. It was found that twenty-seven per cent. of those to whom fiction was issued, or less than seven per cent. of the total number of card holders, are responsible for more than sixty per cent. of the circulation of fiction. Another striking analysis shows that 152 card holders, or one per cent. of the total number, took 3071 novels, or nearly 16 per cent. of the fiction.

The library recently announced that in view of the forthcoming convention for the revision of the constitution of Michigan it is collecting constitutions of the several states and of countries throughout the world.

Hartford (Conn.) Work has begun on the Morgan Memorial Gallery, given by J. P. Morgan in memory of his father J. S. Morgan, which is to form the most important unit of a group of buildings, under the control of the trustees of the Wadsworth Atheneum in which the Hartford Public Library now has very inadequate quarters. The *Hartford Times* hopes that some public spirited citizen will add eventually to this group a building for the library itself, in which space and convenience may increase the usefulness of the library to the growing population of this capitol city.

Kentucky libraries. At the recent conference of libraries held in Louisville, Mrs. Wallace M. Bartlett, chairman of the Library Extension Committee of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, summed up the library situation in that state in a paper very thoroughly prepared, and presenting the true conditions of the state's libraries. Sixty-eight counties were found without any free libraries and in fully two-thirds of these conditions were impossible for the establishment of libraries.

Michigan State Library. The system of sending travelling libraries to remote schools has found favor, but is not widely known. The teacher of any school in the state, by payment of a uniform rate of \$1.25, may secure a set of any 50 books desired, which are sent in an oak case, with card catalog, etc., and may be retained indefinitely.

New Haven (Conn.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 8623; total 80,278. Issued, home use 285,481 (fict. 195,977). New cards not given; total 17,281. Receipts \$23,714.21; expenses \$23,714.21 (salaries \$11,453.06, books \$6,269.38).

A noteworthy fact in regard to additions relates to the number from the duplicate collection, which were added at no expense to the library, having been paid for by rentals.

The policy of advertising the library has been continued with success, and placards calling attention to the library were distributed throughout the city.

New York State L. Ground is being cleared for the new educational building at Albany, which is to contain the state library to be erected from plans of Palmer & Hornbostle, who were selected in the competition.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. One-eighth of the thousands of novels which the library lends are chosen from the list of "One hundred of the best novels" printed by the library and freely distributed, and these books are kept in a special bookcase easy of access.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenaeum. (25th rpt.—year ending July 17, 1907.) Added 677; total 49,719. Issued, home use 14,889 (fict. 66.7 per cent.).

The growth of the library has been normal during the year, although the home circulation has been less. The library has ceased to be a government depository, as there was not room for the hundreds of volumes received which were of little value and could not be circulated.

Norwalk (Conn.) P. L. (11th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 647; total 9065. Issued, home use 43,006 (fict. 25,223; juv. 8772). New cards 297; total 4331.

The librarian reports a successful year, especially in the interest awakened among the children. The book collections sent to engine and hose companies and to the car barns are read with increasing interest.

Pocatello (Idaho) P. L. Ground has been broken for the Carnegie library building, which is expected to be ready for occupancy by the first of January.

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L. (36th rpt., 1906.) Added 647; total not given. Issued, home use 82,224 (fict. 41.1 per cent.; juv. 18.5 per cent.). New cards issued 883; total 9830.

The trustees report that the library work is steadily growing. Miss A. L. Bumpus resigned after 35 years' faithful service, and Miss Alice G. White has assumed entire charge of the library.

Ritzville (Wash.) P. L. (Rpt., 1906-'07; from local press.) Added 427; total not given. Issued, home use 9244. Visitors 13,531.

The library will be housed in the new Carnegie building within a few months.

Sierra Madre (Cal.) F. L. The woman's club gave 58 books to start a children's reading room, which were returned because "free libraries were not intended for children," "they did not care to make room for them" and "it would entail too much work."

South Hadley Falls (Mass.) P. L. The trustees voted on Aug. 19 to accept the new library building, but no funds are available for interior furnishings and the building cannot be used.

South Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. The public library closed Saturday, Aug. 17, for two weeks "to allow the librarian, Mrs. Merton E. Keith, and her assistant, Miss Mildred Keith, to take a vacation."

Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L. (6th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1907.) Added 4245; total 37,245. Issued, home use 200,295 (fict. 124,994; juv. 51, 163). New cards 2346; total 16,412. Receipts \$28,961.06; expenses \$23,174.32 (salaries \$7,743.77; books \$5660.23).

Compared with the figures of circulation for last year there is a decrease of 5817 issues in fiction, but an increase of 3159 in works of reference for home use.

FOREIGN

International library loans. The Prussian government has in recent years made efforts to ascertain what states would be ready to enter into an agreement for international inter-library loans of manuscripts and printed books, on the basis of the resolution passed in Paris, 1901, by the Association of Academies. Affirmative replies were received from Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and the German states. This result was approvingly noted at the meeting of the association in May, a permanent commission was appointed to arrange details, and the mediation of the Prussian government is to be asked for further negotiations with the other governments. A sketch of a plan for such loans has already been worked out.

Paris. The library of Prof. Charcot has been presented to the Salpêtrière in Paris by his son.

Prussian library beirat. An important step in Prussia is the creation of a *Beirat* for library matters by the Minister of Instruction. This body, acting in the interests of the Royal Library at Berlin and the university libraries, transmits decisions of the minister and acts as a sort of advisory board. Its members are the Director of the Royal Library (at present Dr. Schwenke) and four other persons especially conversant with library matters (present incumbents Drs. Erman, Pietschmann and Hellmann).

Wellington (New Zealand) P. L. A new wing has been added to the library building, and various improvements have been made in administrative routine. The additional space provides two attractive rooms, 36 x 28 each, in one of which the delivery department is installed, while the other serves as a periodical reading room and reference room. The Newark charging system has been adopted for the new delivery room.

Gifts and Bequests

Bristol, Conn. By the will of Miss Mary P. Root, who was recently killed in an automobile accident at Ashley Falls, Mass., the Public Library will receive \$75,000.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The library has received a gift of the full orchestra scores of Richard Wagner's works, in 21 volumes, from Dudley Buck, the organist and composer, who recently retired from professional work and is now living in Dresden.

Fredericksburg, Va. The city has accepted the bequest of Captain C. W. Wallace of \$15,000 for the establishment of a public library, to be known as the Wallace Library.

Gorham, Me. Former Mayor James P. Baxter, of Portland, has given to the town of Gorham, Me., a library to cost \$50,000. It will be situated on the site of the Baxter home-stead, where the donor was born.

Manayunk, Pa. In the will of Mrs. Caroline A. Stephens the bulk of her estate, amounting to over \$105,000, is bequeathed to the town for the purpose of erecting a library building. It is to be "for the use of persons over 16 years of age . . . the building shall not be open on the Sabbath day . . . and shall not be used as a reading room, nor shall books be allowed to be removed."

Petoskey, Mich. The late W. W. Johnson left \$10,000 to the Petoskey Public Library.

Librarians

EVERY, Miss Myrtilla, has resigned her position as assistant in charge of travelling libraries and study clubs in the Educational Extension Division of the New York State Education Department, and will resume her former occupation of teaching.

DRURY, Francis Keese Wynkoop, order librarian of the University of Illinois Library, was married to Miss Martha Blanche Walker, of Evanston, Ill., on the 28th of August.

ELY, Miss Ruth, children's librarian in the Duluth Public Library, has resigned her position to take charge of the Duluth Normal School Library, in place of Miss Katherine Ensign, resigned.

ENSIGN, Miss Katherine W., librarian of the Duluth Normal School Library, was married to Mr. Warren Earl Greene, of Duluth, on Wednesday evening, August 14.

GREEN, Rev. Walter C., librarian of the Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa., and secretary of the faculty, was married on Sept. 2 to Miss Elizabeth Ethel Maynard, who was graduated from the school last June. Mr. Green was in the Astor Library for four years previous to coming to Meadville.

HOOKE, D. Ashley, of the New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed assistant in the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Ct.

HUTCHESON, David, for 33 years on the staff of the Library of Congress, and since 1883 superintendent of its reading room, has resigned that position and will retire from active library work. During the long term of his service in the Library of Congress Mr. Hutcheson's name has become only less well known than that of Mr. Spofford, and his retirement will be deeply regretted by the many users of the library who have long depended upon his wide knowledge and unflinching and painstaking help. His post as head of the great reading room brought him into constant personal contact with readers and students, and in all his relations with them he has lived up to that high conception of library service which regards the librarian primarily as a means whereby knowledge should be most readily conveyed to the seeker after it. His own encyclopedic store of information, keen critical powers, and intimate knowledge of books in general and the contents of the Library of Congress in particular, have always been placed freely at the service of any inquirer, however seemingly trivial the inquiry, with unassuming kindness. Mr. Hutcheson, who is 64 years of age, is a native of Scotland where, in Paisley and Glasgow, he received his early education, which he supplemented at the Working Men's College in London. He entered business life as a clerk in a bookstore in Glasgow, where he spent 13 years; later he was for three years with Henry Sotheran & Co. in London; and he spent a year in Germany in rest and study. In August, 1874, he came to the United States, and took a position in a bookstore in Brooklyn, but later in the same year was appointed to the staff of the Library of Congress, then in its old quarters in the capitol. He remained in that service until the present time, having been advanced from one position to another, until in 1883 he was given general charge of the reading room and made vice-librarian. On the reorganization of the library under Mr. Putnam in 1897, he became definitely superintendent of the reading room, with the additional title of assistant librarian. He has been a member of the American Library Association since its organization, and attended, among others, the Chautauqua, Niagara Falls, and Asheville conferences; while library interests, general and local, have always found in him a generous friend. In accepting Mr. Hutcheson's resignation, Mr. Putnam says: "From the beginning of my librarianship and throughout its course I have regarded you not merely as a model of loyal, unselfish devoted service to the government and the public, but as a pillar of strength within the library. With Dr. Spofford, your presence has kept alive and

prominent the tradition of its ancient service, and insured that continuity so essential to its dignity and influence as an institution. The reasons you give are advancing age, fatigue of long service, and premonitions of ill health . . . and you beg me to consider nothing save how to relieve you at the earliest possible moment. I have attempted, but without success, to find argument to overcome this decision, and I see that I must accept it. But I shall not overcome my sorrow at having to do so. I may secure for the library various types of character and efficiency, but I shall never be able to duplicate these, which you take from us."

JOHNSTON, W. Dawson, of the Library of Congress, has been appointed by Commissioner Brown librarian of the Bureau of Education. Mr. Johnston has been on the staff of the Library of Congress since 1900, previous to which time he had been instructor in history at the University of Michigan and Brown University.

JONES, Miss Charity, has been appointed to take the place of Miss Ely in the Duluth Public Library.

KILDAL, Arne, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed catalog reviser at Yale University Library.

MARQUAND, Miss Fanny E., of the New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed cataloger at the Public Library, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

PALTSITS, Victor Hugo, has entered upon his duties as State Historian of New York state in succession to Hugh Hastings. Mr. Páltsits is specially fitted for the position through his long connection with the Lenox Library, and his independent work and research in historical matters, and as the author of a number of historical works of importance.

RHINEHOLD, Eli S., of Mahanoy City, Pa., has been elected librarian in charge of the Bucknell Library at Crozier Theological Seminary, and enters on his new duties Sept. 1.

RODEN, Carl B., superintendent of the ordering department of the Chicago Public Library, was chosen librarian of the Seattle Public Library in August and signified his acceptance of the appointment. Later, owing to family reasons, especially the precarious health condition of a near relative, Mr. Roden was obliged to reconsider his determination and so withdrew his acceptance.

SMITH, Walter McMynn, librarian of the University of Wisconsin, was married on Aug. 20 to Miss Marion Burr, at Madison, Wis.

STEFFA, Miss Julia, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed assistant librarian of Pomona College Library, Claremont, Cal.

Cataloging and Classification

MANCHESTER PUBLIC FREE LIBRARIES. MOSS SIDE BRANCH. Catalogue of the Gleave Brontë collection at the Moss Side Free Library, Manchester. By J. A. Green. Moss Side, 1907. 32 p. incl. front. 8°.

NEWARK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. One hundred of the best novels. 2d rev. ed. Newark, N. J., June, 1907. nar. 24°, slip.

This new edition of the Newark book mark is for sale in lots of 100 at 50 cts. per hundred, 500 at 40 cents per hundred, and 1000 at 35 cts per hundred, with blank space for imprint of purchasing library.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY. Classed catalogue of biography, history, geography and travel. Newton, Mass., 1907. 532 p. sm. O.

Includes all books in the library on Jan. 1, 1907, in the classes mentioned, excepting lives of artists and musicians, which will appear in a future list in the class of Fine arts.

SAVAGE, Ernest A. Form and alphabetic book classification. (*In Library Association Record*, July, p. 375-383.)

Mr. Savage's point is: "rational *versus* convenient order; the distinction between a truly convenient order and an apparently or speciously convenient order." His argument is for subject classification as against form and alphabetic classification. The dictionary catalog he regards as only an index to a classed collection of books accessible to readers; if readers have not access to such a shelf classification, then a careful class catalog, properly indexed, is essential.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) CITY LIBRARY ASSOC. Catalogue of music. June, 1907. 31 p. D.

ERRATUM. The "Index catalogue of the Springburn District Library" which on p. 389 of August L. J. appeared, by transposition in make-up, under British Museum, should have been entered under Glasgow Corporation Public Libraries on the following page.

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- IMMIGRATION.** Library of Congress. A list of books (with references to periodicals) on immigration; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. 3d issue, with additions. Washington, D. C., Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 157 p. l. O.
- ITALIAN POETRY.** Dr. Arnaldo Segarizzi, of the Biblioteca Maruciana, Venice, has been appointed to go over the particularly rich collection of Italian poetry in that library for the bibliography of popular Italian poetry of the 16th-19th centuries projected by the Associazione Tipografico-Liberia Italiana.
- LUTHER, Martin.** Smith, Preserved. Luther's table talk: a critical study. N. Y., Macmillan, 1907. 135 p. 8°, (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.)
Appendix contains voluminous catalog of all original and other early manuscripts and printed editions, and also gives table showing the relations of the original notes to one another and the way in which they were combined by the editors.
- MEREDITH, George.** Esdaile, A. Bibliography of the writings in prose and verse of George Meredith. Lond., W. T. Spencer, [1907.] 8°.
- MONEY.** Kemmerer, Edwin Walter. Money and credit instruments in their relation to general prices. N. Y., Henry Holt & Co., 1907. 176 p. il. D. Bibliography (11 p.).
- MONTAIGNE, Michel Eyquem de.** Montaigne: the essays; tr. by J. Florio, 1603; selected and edited by Adolphe Cohn. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 46+364 p. por. O. (French classics for English readers.) Bibliography (8 p.).
- ST. GENEST AND VENCESLAS.** Rotrou, Jean. St. Genest and Venceslas; ed., with introd. and notes, by T. F. Crane. Bost., Ginn, 1907. 9+433 p. D. (International language ser.) Bibliography (9 p.).
- SCOTLAND.** Lyman, Alice. Reading list on Scotland; submitted for graduation by

Alice Lyman. N. Y., State Library School, class of 1901. Albany, N. Y., N. Y. State Education Department, 1907. 49-77 p. (N. Y. State Library Bulletin.)

STATE PUBLICATIONS. Hasse, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States. New Hampshire, 1789-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, May, 1907. 66 p. Q.

This is the second instalment of this great work. The first, covering Maine, was reviewed in last month's LIBRARY JOURNAL, p. 377.

STOMACH. Boas, Ismar, M.D. Diseases of the stomach; the sole authorized English-American ed., from the latest German ed., by Albert Bernheim; il. with 5 full-page pls. and 65 engravings in the text. Phila., F. A. Davis Co., 1907.

Bibliographical footnotes.

SURNAMES, British. Harrison, H. Surnames of the United Kingdom: a concise etymological dictionary. London, The Eaton Press, 1907. Part I. [Aaron-Bayard.] 24 p. 25½ cm.

First instalment of a work to be issued in about 25 parts which may be of use to catalogers in tracing out names. Celtic names have been prepared with the co-operation of Prof. Kuno Meyer, of the University of Liverpool.

TARIFF. Welsford, J. W. The strength of nations: an argument from history. N. Y., Longmans, 1907. 10+327 p. D.

Bibliography (3 p.); chronological table.

MANUAL OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES. — The Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., has on hand a number of copies of the "Manual of public libraries, institutions and societies in the United States and British provinces of North America," by William J. Rhees, published in 1859. The librarian will gladly send a copy to such libraries as may care for them, either express collect or on the receipt of 24 c. to cover postage.

DISPOSITION OF PAMPHLETS. — The pamphlet collection of the library has been filed by subject in a vertical filing case with references on guides to kindred subjects. When there are many pamphlets on one subject, they are removed to a pamphlet box and classified. This fact is noted on the guide card in the file. The box is placed at the end of books of the same class in the book stacks. The vertical filing case thus becomes the subject catalog of the pamphlet collection. No other record is made of pamphlets. Subject lists of books are permanently filed in this case also. This has proved a convenient arrangement. — *East Orange (N. J.) Free Public Library, 4th rpt.* (1906).

NEW YORK HISTORIAN'S PUBLICATIONS. — Victor Hugo Paltsits, the new State Historian, Albany, N. Y., is desirous of procuring the following publications of his department, issued by his predecessor, which are out of print and needed to make up complete sets. Libraries or individuals having duplicates to spare are requested to communicate with him, in order that he may arrange for their transmission and acknowledgment. Only perfect copies are desired; and only the volumes specified:

Colonial Series, vol. I (1896).

Clinton Papers, vols. I (1899), II (1900), III (1900), V (1901).

Tompkins Papers, vol. I (1898).

Ecclesiastical Records, vols. I and II (1901).

New York and War with Spain (1903).

Notes and Queries

"THE LIBRARY AND THE BUSINESS MAN." — The paper presented by George W. Lee in the discussion on "Use of books" at the Asheville conference of the A. L. A., dealing with the demands made upon a library by business men, has been published separately in much extended form. It may be had on application to Mr. Lee, 84 State street, Boston, Mass.

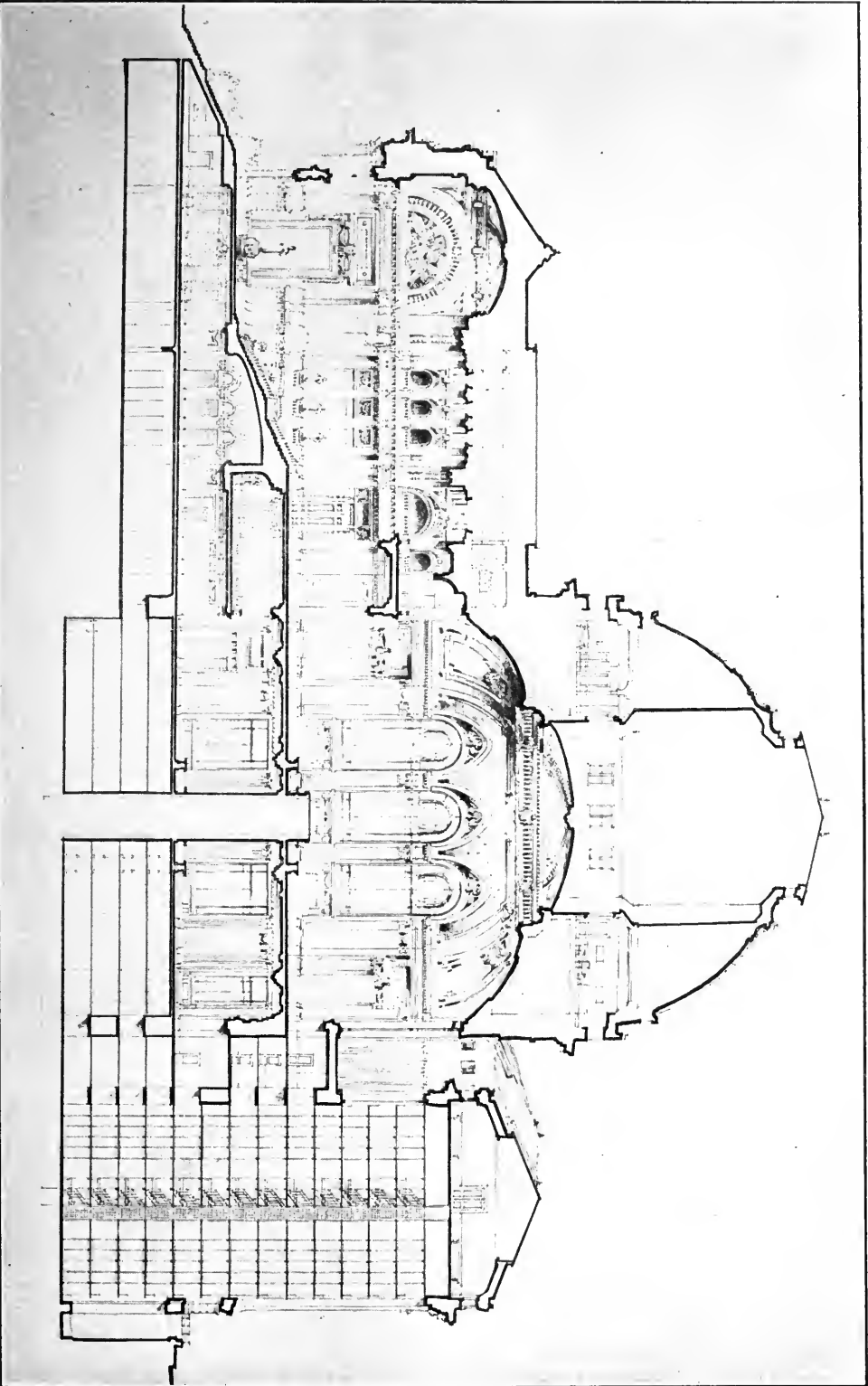
EARLY HISTORY OF TEXAS. — The Dallas Public Library wishes to make as complete a collection as possible of works on the early history and colonization of Texas. Will any one who has books of this character, and who is willing to give or sell them to the library, please communicate with

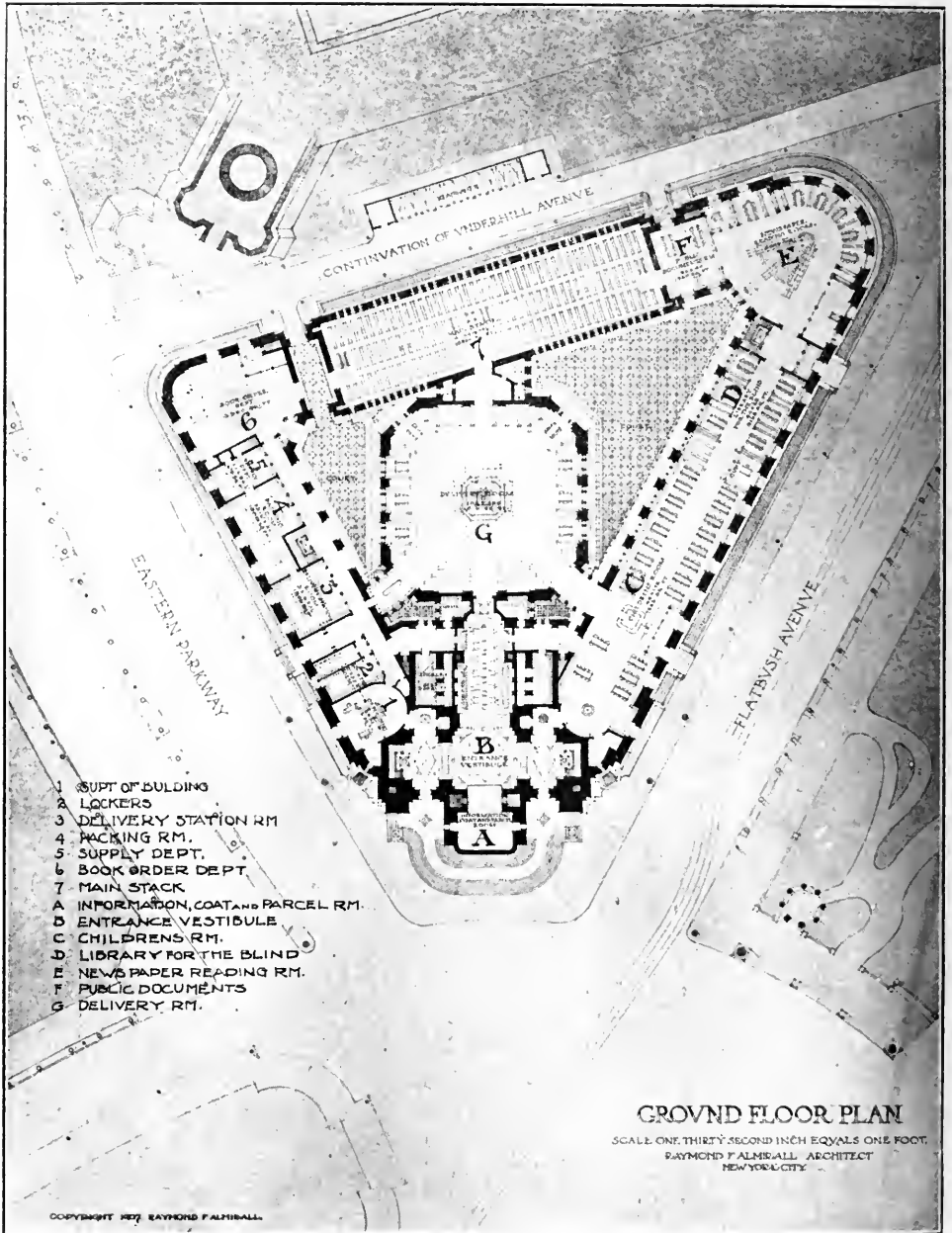
MRS. HENRY EXALL,
President Board of Trustees.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE. — Question having been raised as to the validity of the action of the members of the Executive Board (unanimous except that Miss Haines and Mr. Hopkins did not vote) in requesting the LIBRARY JOURNAL to continue to act as the official organ of the American Library Association, pending further consideration of the matter by the Council, the legend "Official organ of the American Library Association" is removed from the title-page of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, which has flown the flag of the A. L. A. for thirty-three years. The JOURNAL will nevertheless continue to print the announcements, committee reports, etc., of the Association as furnished to it, as heretofore.

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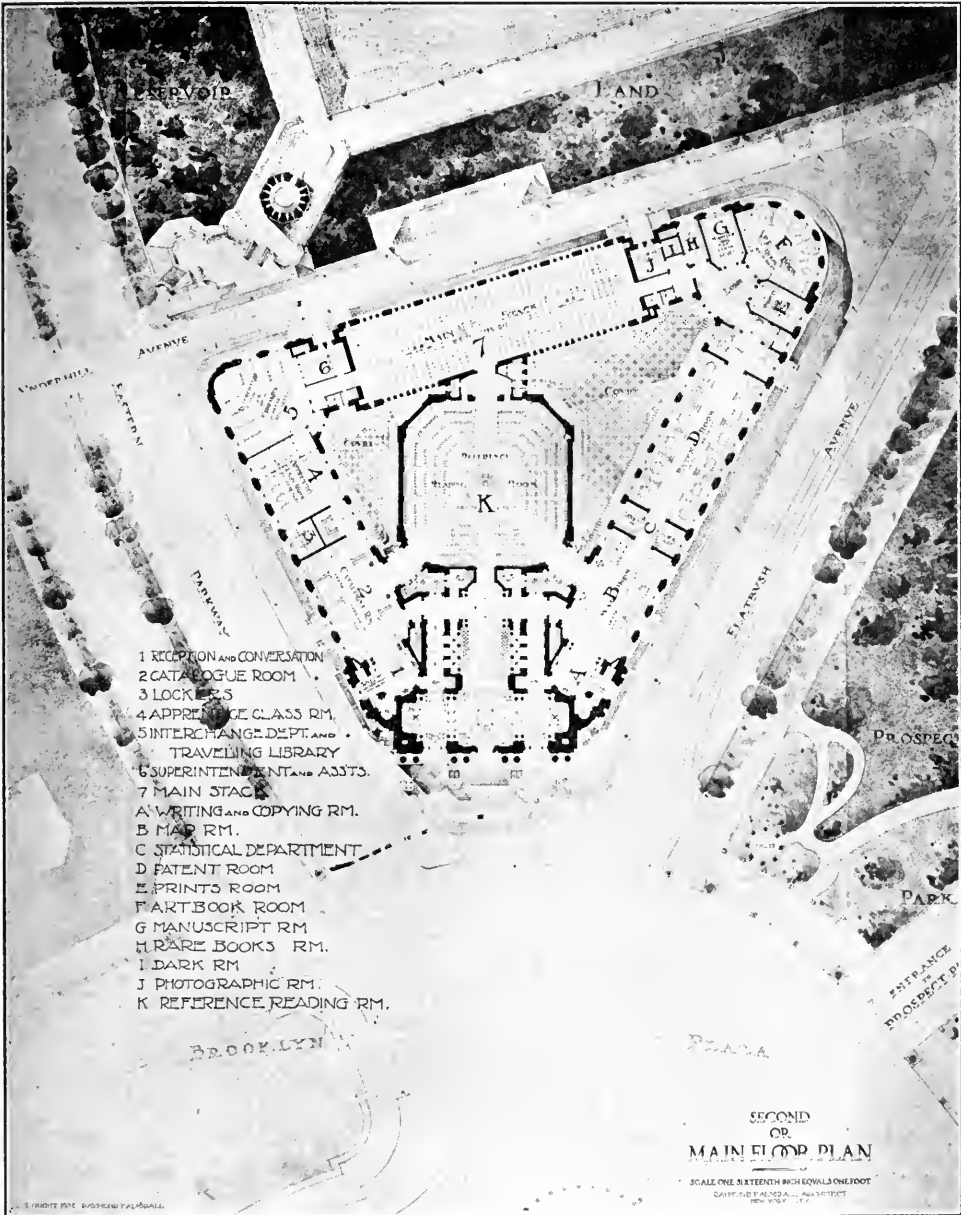
BROOKLYN CENTRAL LIBRARY PLANS
Longitudinal section through Plaza front, central pavilion, and stack-house





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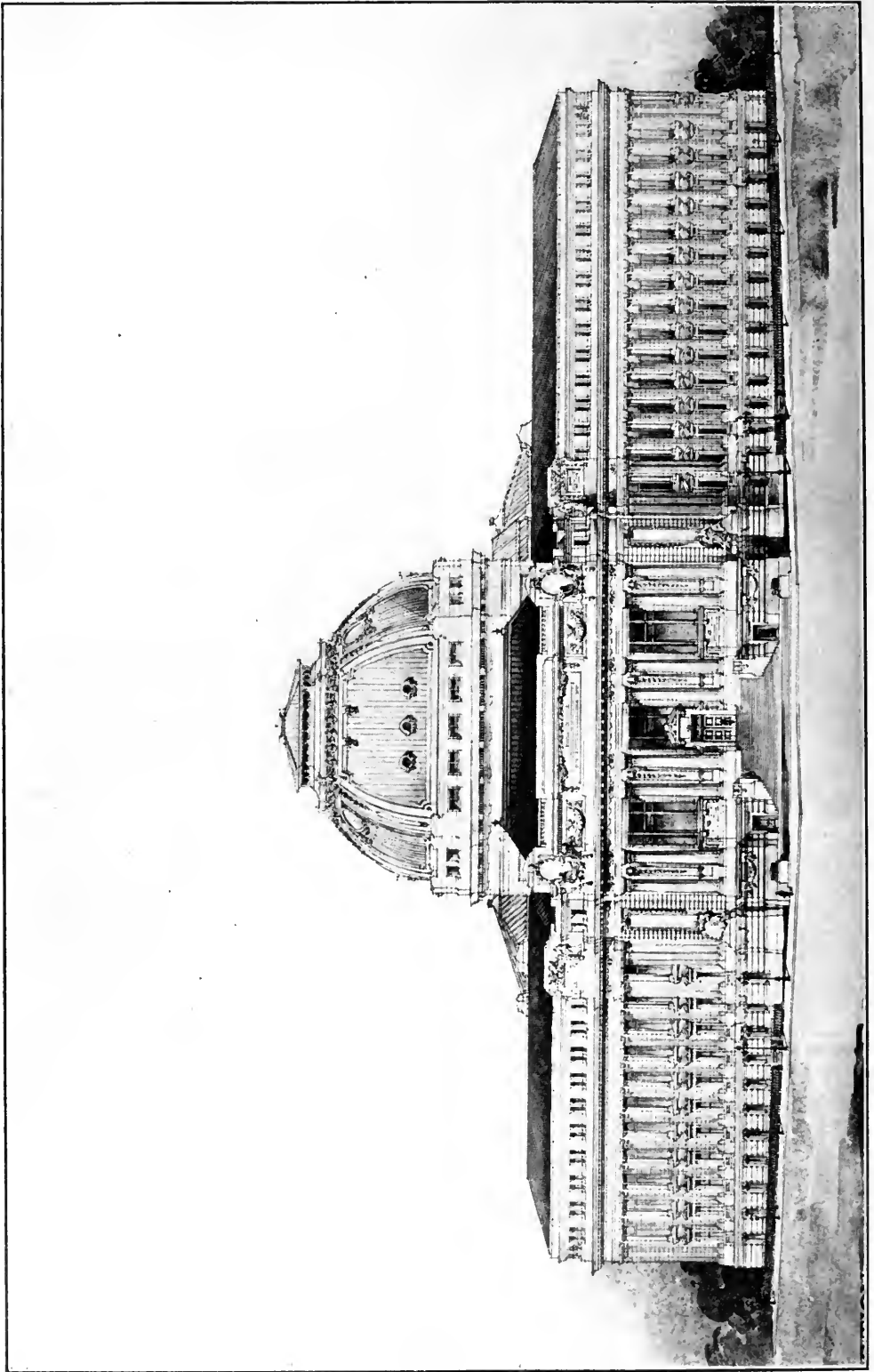
BROOKLYN CENTRAL LIBRARY PLANS
 Ground floor plan, showing delivery room



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BROOKLYN CENTRAL LIBRARY PLANS.

Main floor plan, showing reference reading-room



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BROOKLYN CENTRAL LIBRARY PLANS
Plaza front, with wings foreshortened

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 10

THE complex nature of our American government, federal, state, and local, with its possibilities of duplication and waste of effort, is more or less reflected in all lines of organized work in this country. Professional organization in the library field has its national association, its state associations, and its local clubs, and a strong reason for the opposition to such further developments as that of the proposed Southern library association is the fear that this complexity would be still further complicated and the considerable number of meetings further increased. The "Library week" of the New York Library Association in the fall, and the Atlantic City meeting of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania state associations in the spring continue to afford useful opportunity for interstate gatherings and A. L. A. board meetings, without the formality of interstate organizations, and probably there will be similar future development in the middle West, on the Pacific coast, and in the South. The recent New York meeting, though in a remote part of the Catskills, brought together over 150 library people and proved anew that library enthusiasm in attendance on meetings cannot be downed. That there was much "free time" instead of an elaborate and crowded program, probably made the meeting not less effective from the working point of view, because this afforded so much better opportunity for the personal consultation and comparing of notes which is so practically helpful.

THE interesting and valuable statement by Mr. Anderson of the highly developed activity of the New York State Library and the affiliated department, culminating in the publication of a quarterly periodical, *New York Libraries*, of which the excellent initial number may be had for the asking, brought forth an important protest and discussion as to the relation between state and local activity. Mr. Seward, of Binghamton, pointed out frankly that the extension work of the state library not only had extended into his local field, but

was likely to discourage local support of the local library system. Travelling libraries, he pointed out, were now sent forth so freely from Albany that it was easier to send a request to the state library than to look up books in the local library. Naturally this has a boomerang effect on library development. Others bore witness that the state library had helped rather than hindered library development, even in fields where the local library was active and adequate; but there seemed to be general agreement that there was danger to local interests in the extension of state activities unless in careful co-operation with the local library. This is true probably in other states than New York. It goes without saying that extension work should be done chiefly where local library systems are lacking, and that where it is desirable to supplement local work requests for books from the state library or commission should be honored only by application through the local library. This gives the advantages without the disadvantages of centralized effort — co-operation and not duplication, or competition.

THERE is another kind of duplication which also invites waste of effort, in the fact that the library system should reach the schools and that the school system should have libraries. It is the tendency of an executive organizer to make his system complete in itself, sometimes with the result exemplified in Brooklyn, N. Y., where the remarkable system of lectures organized by Professor Hooper through the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences now meets the competition of Dr. Leipziger's system of free lectures under the auspices of the board of education. There ought to be thorough co-operation, but never wasteful competition, between the librarian and the teacher, the library and the school. It is less important whether the library system furnishes books for the school-houses or a board of education supplies school libraries of its own, than that there should be thorough and friendly understand-

ing and mutual co-ordination throughout the school and the library machinery to the best purpose in the handling of books for the young. The story hour, for instance, is on the borderline between library work and kindergarten or primary work, and the children's librarian should be the complement but not the competitor of the kindergartner.

THE needed understanding can be had only when the teacher is alert to the best use of books and to library methods. This makes library instruction in normal schools of the utmost importance, as was pointed out at the Catskill meeting. A well-equipped teacher must know what are the best books for the young and how to make best use of them — and this does not come by intuition but by training. It is true that all sorts of subjects are now pressing for recognition in normal schools — sewing, manual training, agriculture; it is also true that there are no more hours in the day than there used to be. But training in the use of books is a time-saving method rather than a new subject, and as such it should be considered in planning the normal school curriculum. This is recognized by many educational authorities, but has yet to be worked out in most of the states. Perhaps the most important development of the next decade may be, now that the library world has appreciated the importance of the children's world, that the teacher will be trained to the benefits of the library point of view in introducing the child into the world of books.

THE way of the benefactor is hard — as Mr. Andrew Carnegie has had abundant opportunity to learn. An English critic, whose article we reprint elsewhere, gives expression to views in which he is not alone. His article has special reference to English conditions, but is not without pertinence in America. The pith of the criticism may be said to be that a library building is not a library; that it is often difficult for a rural community to provide for the books, and still more for the cost of proper administration. There are doubtless many cases where it has been difficult to equip and maintain a library adequate to the building which Mr. Carnegie has given. Of course, self-help is best of all, and the final rejection

by Detroit of the Carnegie offer calls attention anew to the wholesome fact that it is better for a man to do for himself, or a community for itself, than to have things done for him or for it. Mr. Carnegie's splendid and welcome benefactions have been of enormous usefulness; and yet it is still better that a community should build for itself, or be the recipient of beneficence from its own citizens. Happily, Mr. Carnegie's world-wide and good-natured beneficence is not dampened by any rejection of his offers, and probably he himself would be the first to agree with the view here expressed. It is not less desirable that a library should be independent in the matter of books. An English publisher, in a communication which we print elsewhere, protests against the habit of book-begging by small libraries which is not unknown in this country. On the other hand, how welcome and significant is such a gift, showing the spirit of appreciation of the local community, as the ten dollars contributed by Japanese workmen to the library at Greeley, Colorado. This is indeed the widow's mite, which counts for more than princely benefactions.

THE municipal trend of including a public library as an integral part of the communal system is daily more evident; and we print this month several articles which bear especially upon the question of municipal ownership and maintenance of libraries. It is sometimes suggested by critics of the extension of municipal functions that free libraries like free music in the public parks, and indeed the public parks themselves, are practical applications of socialism. But this theoretical objection has been pretty well swept aside as a practical consideration. The first thing that a village community provides for itself as it develops into a municipality is a supply of pure water, in response to one of the first physical needs; and it is an easy analogy to compare with this the provision of schools and libraries as among the first intellectual needs of the people. One of the strongest arguments for municipal libraries from the merely economic point of view is that brought out in recent English discussion, that libraries, like schools, save the taxpayer money which otherwise he might be spending on asylums and jails.

ON THE SELECTION OF BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

By GRACE THOMPSON, *New Utrecht Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library*

As Mrs. Ruggles said to the children, "You can pick up the paper any time" and find criticism of children's libraries and of libraries in general. Constructive criticism that is definite and detailed is welcome, for libraries do make mistakes and do leave room for improvement in their policies. But criticism of the children's library movement as a whole, in its value to the community by a member of the profession, ought certainly to cause a mild degree of surprise and wonder. Yet such criticism has been made in this way; the right of selection is and has often been called into question. Now a question of the right of selection is a question of the value of the children's room; for the children's library means a selection of books for children, and a selection of children's books put in a room or place where children can come at them.

Criticism often takes the form of a demand for freedom and breadth. It is implied that these qualities are in abeyance in the average selection of children's books. On examination you would find that this means breadth along one line, freedom according to individual preference. These people quote glibly Lamb's time-worn advice to turn a child loose, etc. They never stop to consider that the child Lamb was referring to was turned loose among the old English dramatists. Selection, you see, of a very high kind. We have in these days to cope with many kinds of libraries and many other kinds of books. No one, I think, would advise us to turn a child loose in modern decadent drama. Back we come then to the principle of selection. Selection is, in fact, involved in the very idea of a children's room. If you admit that there are good and bad books, just as there are good and bad people, you must admit that if you have a children's room at all it is to call attention to the good books and to ignore the bad ones.

There are, theoretically, many reasons why we should encourage children to be friends with everybody and to be afraid of nothing, yet if you saw some child you loved forming

an intimacy with a thief, you would do your best to snatch the child away.

There are books which are thieves in that they take away something which really belongs to childhood—happiness, light-heartedness, carelessness. But there are many more books which steal the child's time and leave nothing in return. These are the books in series mostly, which tell about every spring or summer or autumn or winter that Betty or Patty or the Little Colonel ever spent, and of how every general had a young lieutenant, or a scout, or aide-de-camp who knew far more than the general. It is in this way that the famous Alger books sin against the children. There are still people who uphold the Alger books as creating a reading habit. In genuine experience they create only an Alger reading habit. But worse than this is their effect to rob childhood of its joyousness because they are written from the standpoint of the shallow philosophy of material success. Their boys and girls are really business men and women. Any manhood which they would inspire would be of the Richard Croker type, and surely we need not replenish that line of civic development. Boys and girls, particularly boys and girls in our cities, do often have to be business men and women. Let them learn wisdom in these lines from experience. When they come to the library let them find that life is not all business, some of it is pure enjoyment. What child needs to read of happy childhood or of fairyland more than the elder brothers and the little mothers?

"Have you anything on Princesses," says the ragged dirty little girl. "Of course we have," says the children's librarian, and forth goes little Cinderella to live an hour at least in comfort and elegance and beauty.

But just as surely as there are poor books to reject there are also good books to select, and fortunately many more. Thus, the idea of selection is involved in the idea of a children's room, because the library is, or is going to be a part of the educational system. Contact with good books is a very large part of

education and indispensable to culture. The children's room is the place where this education by contact with the great minds and brave hearts of the past and the present, is ready for the boys and girls. When we see the books in this light, we see clearly that they must be good books or not be educational. If the shelves in the children's room are filled up with Barbour and Ray then the children are missing something. I remember hearing Mr. Carnegie say once that the titles of the books ought to cheer up the busy librarian even if he did not have time to read. It is certainly good for the children to see book after book, and title after title, day after day, even if they never read them all.

A third reason for the selection of books for children is involved in the rights of children. This, too, is on the constructive side of selection. The children have as a part of the community a right to a part of the library. The public library is in duty bound to provide every child in the community with the chance to know and love the best books. There are certain books which belong to children so intimately that they seem to have missed their purpose, to lie fallow, unless used by them. Romance, chivalry, poetry, all those biographies and adventures which stir the blood; all those books which influence character at an impressionable age, those ought to always be in sight of the children.

Every student, every casual reader, almost, of biography knows that books have an influence on character, and often a direct and logical influence. The statesmen and poets of the last generation, for example, seem one and all to have fed on "Plutarch's Lives" and the "Arabian nights." Here is selection surely; they had to read their fathers' books or the neighbors' books or read not at all. Now it is to be hoped that in the next generation there are to be a few statesmen and even a few poets. If there were not so many of these otherwise innocuous children's stories multiplying on the shelves perhaps there might be more of these leaders in 1930.

But there is a more direct influence. A woman told a librarian recently that when her two healthy boys got noisy and troublesome she sent them over to the library and they always came home gentle and quiet and happy.

That is a very direct influence of books and a very true one. Lost for an hour or so in some absorbing adventure or heroic escape the boys came back to earth less fussy, and found little things too small to worry about. That may sound to the critic like soothing syrup, but to the lover of books it is a very real experience. Don't you know yourself how when you are tired you can rest yourself in a good book? It may be only a magazine story or a light essay, or it may be only a sentence you need to tone up your moral courage.

If, then, the books for the children are to be selected, on what basis shall we proceed? Books are books, and should be judged as such first. Just as in choosing a picture, you inquire first whether it is a good picture, not whether it is interesting or instructive or moral; so a book to gain a place even on the children's shelves should be first of all good literature. And perhaps last of all, for if a book is good literature, nothing more is to be desired. It has everything desirable in being good literature. Professor Hunt in his late book defined literature as the "best thought of the age expressed in the best form." Surely the best thought is moral enough. It is something more than moral; it is inspirational. There is a sense in which literature is life, and life is more than morals.

There has been a tendency to be afraid of the best literature for children. There has been an attitude of condescension almost in regarding the best as for the exceptional child and the next best for the average child. Low be it spoken, the children have been classified according to their environment. Stepping stones have been provided for the children who "are not used to books." Such a heresy is a piece of literary snobbishness which betrays a lack of literary appreciation or a lack of understanding of the democracy which is the root of literature.

Such an attitude savors of the settlement worker who is surprised to find people like herself in the ghetto, instead of rejoicing to discover that she is like other people.

To measure a child's taste for literature by his circumstances is a short-sighted policy, and surely an uninspiring one. How any development or any individuality would accrue is impossible to imagine. Selection here is

carried too far and is too select. For a child in poor circumstances to read only books of poor literary character and of narrow interests is a contradiction of the meaning of American libraries. Books of poor quality are used by some libraries as productive of the reading habit. But the reading habit does not have to be acquired any more. Children are taught to read and learn to like to read in the schools. The library is to mold and direct that habit and not to create it. And nothing will direct it more surely and permanently than one good book. Suppose, for example, the little John Keats, whose father kept a livery stable or hostelry had been restricted to the literature of the stableman, or that when he went to school at Enfield Mr. Clark had excluded him from his library of mythology and poetry because they were beyond his appreciation. That imaginative genius which opens for us windows on "fairy lands forlorn," and travels with us "in the realms of gold" would have been lost.

It is wise to set a high standard of literary value for the sake of the reputation of the library and of the librarian. Libraries will, if carefully chosen, grow more and more to be the literary centers and referenda of their neighborhood. The present stage is that of organization; the next will be that of influence. In such event, a certain authority attaches to every book on the shelves. There should never be anything on the shelves for which we must apologize or be ashamed of. We never want to say "Oh! that just slipped in."

Setting a literary standard does not mean restriction in quantity. There are hundreds of books which are classics that you can remember as your eyes travel round the room. The critic who says Tom Bailey is the only real boy we have left would do well to broaden his acquaintance by a journey round the children's room. Next to Tom Bailey stands a little Italian schoolboy, with a heart of gold and the human failings of the American schoolboy. Between Cuore and the despised Lord Fauntleroy (who was after all polite) is Lem, a New England village boy, with exploits that are hardly original yet full of interest and excitement. Next almost to Tom Sawyer, or where he ought to be, are the Prince and the Pauper,

who certainly prove that it isn't necessary to live in the Mississippi valley to be real or to have adventures. As I remember, it was a boyish prank which got them into trouble and boyish courage which got them out of it.

William Henry was a very real boy; so was Hans Brinker, although of a very different kind, while the Hoosier Schoolboy and, more particularly, his associates, are creations acknowledgedly. Truly all these are boys, and we have only gone so far as E in fiction. Were it not too tiresome we could go on and tell of other boys, down to Widow O'Callahan's boys in Z. There are real girls, too, who can be singled out from the fluffy ruffly kinds by dozens, and there are girls with character and spirit, from Alice, with her sense of humor, to Rebecca, with her ways and rhymes.

In fact there is so much that is good literature that it hardly seems necessary to include anything else. The time is so short, why waste it and the city's money by having anything else? If a boy or girl uses the children's room for three or four years and has had by that time no glimpse of the meaning and joy of literature, he might almost as well have never come.

Instead of narrowing the selection a high standard of literature broadens the collection when looked at in the right way. Whenever we find a book which is literature and has interest for children we may give it to them. By disregarding the arbitrary black J or red J or C, or whatever is used, how many wants could be supplied, how many little gaps filled up in the children's room! How many are really started on the pleasures of reading by coming on the right book in the children's room! The children's room, and indeed the library itself, is a failure unless this knowledge of and acquaintance with books is developed by its use.

The average city boy or girl goes to work at sixteen years, and the inclination or the inspiration to read must come from the library before that time, or come not at all. If juvenile fiction, however innocuous, has been their only reading they will drop to the daily papers to and from work and remain in ignorance of the feast they have lost. They must get something now that will open their eyes to the storehouse of literature or they will miss it altogether. They must learn now

by experience the power of a good book, the joy of companionship with another mind, the recuperation of sharing another's attitude; in other words, the breadth of literature, or they will never learn it.

There is no harm in a boy's liking Indian stories or stories of the sea; there is no harm in a girl's liking boarding-school stories or love stories like "Little women," but there is harm in their never getting beyond these books, to real and genuine literature. Most of all is there harm if they never find out there is anything beyond these books.

It is just here that the librarian's responsibility comes in. It is her duty and privilege to lead the boys and girls from these books to an intelligent interest in better books. With the pronounced likes and dislikes developed by children's books she must lead the children to the sources and fountains of literature, the great books. The easiest and simplest way to accomplish this is to have the books on the shelves in the children's room. It is then not necessary to wait for a certain age limit or a certain card for the children to become acquainted with Scott and Dickens and Kingsley and Stevenson. By having these standard books duplicated in the children's room, every opportunity for guidance can be made the most of and entire dependence on the adult shelves be avoided. There are not too many duplicates until the books of this kind are always "in." The ideal library for young people would be one beginning with "Pride and prejudice" and going through to "Vanity Fair," in which one copy of everything worth while would be "in." Now this is not often the case with the adult collection. Despite the consumption of light fiction there is a constant demand for these old substantial novels and romances in the adult department. If the children are to read and know them they should be supplied for them. There are many discouragements in library work; none equal to that when a boy or girl reaches the day and hour when he voluntarily asks for "David Copperfield;" with high hopes you rush to the shelf and the nearest approach to realization is the third volume of "Little Dorrit." Sick and disheartened you fall desperately on the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," and the moment is gone. Or perhaps it is a girl who has been reading "Babette," "Have you any

other sad story of a little girl?" You tell her a little about "Old curiosity shop" and she evidently likes the foretaste. Forgetting the chronic state of Dickens you rush again to the shelf to find it empty. Resisting a mad impulse to bestow on her the "English woman's love letters" you hurry her back to the children's room and "Ten girls from Dickens."

Where there is no doubt of the value of a book there should be no question of its purchase. Cooper, Dickens, Kipling, Kingsley, these and such as these should stand always on the shelf in the children's room for the wary and unwary browser, for the consolation of the librarian, but most of all for the boys and girls who are to drop out or go forward this year.

After all is not the best better than the second best? Is it not better to have ten copies of "Ivanhoe" than one each of Barbour, Dunn, Finley, Henty, Lothrop, Lillie, Munroe, Stoddard, Trowbridge? Ten copies of "Ivanhoe" means ten opportunities made the most of and at least one young reader awakened to the beauties of chivalry, romance and history. Criticism will come, of course. But there is always criticism; it is only a question of which kind you prefer. It is better to be scolded for the absence of Alger than to be judged for a scant supply of Longfellow's poems.

By supplying the best for the boys and girls the librarian more than anyone else is solving concretely the problem of light fiction. What is best is what is also greatest in power and influence. Such is the power of the good and great in literature, as in life, that real acquaintance with greatness makes substitutes pall on the taste. Sometimes I think we forget what we all believe in, the power of a good book. The boy or girl who reads a dozen or so good books can never be led astray by light fiction. Consciously or unconsciously he has found thereby a literary standard of his own. It is not necessary even for us to aid him with such a foundation. For has he not as much as we have? He has read and known the best and other books will fall into their natural places. Light fiction will seem to him secondary and unimportant. He may read it, but always with the consciousness that it is different and inferior. He will read it with pleas-

ure only as it approaches in quality the good books he has read.

All this deals only with stories; there is another side to the children's room equally important and equally enjoyable. Mythology and folklore, fables and fairy tales, poetry and romance, travel and adventure, are not all these the birth-right of children? And if there are children among us who like to read about birds and animals and electricity instead, let us admit that there are as many kinds of children as there are of grown people, and let us be glad that in the library children can find books written for them about almost everything. In selecting these books of more technical nature, those in the sciences, for example, one should be sure that the facts are plain and unobscured and yet told in an interesting manner. And also be sure that facts are not sacrificed to interest or vice-versa. If it is imagination one seeks, give the child the "Jungle book;" if it is observation, give him "Birds and bees."

In the main the collections of poetry are the best books on our shelves. It is not necessary to remind you that our own poet, Whittier, thought it worth his while to make a collection of verse for children and, although it contains many verses of only temporary value and popularity, it still seems to be peculiarly adapted to the children, for whom after all it was made. It is surely an enviable task to lead the children through the fair fields of poesy, and many have essayed it; Lang and Henley in England, Mrs. Wiggin and Mary Purt in our country. But, perhaps, the best work of all has been done by Agnes Repplier, that sympathetic and scholarly critic. More than any other this contains the children's favorites and appeals to them.

But having the best collections ought not to exclude us from having also the best poets complete. Longfellow and Whittier and Tennyson, Scott and Wordsworth ought to be a part of the children's room. For even if they do not read all the poems the children may grasp some of the vastness and extent of poetry and how much it has in store for them — unless you think the love of poetry emasculates and do not approve of it for boys. Some one seriously proposed in a library meeting once that poetry was not healthy. Think,

please, of how many unhealthy boys we must have! But opinions differ. A little friend of mine who has devoured Tennyson and Homer, by proxy, has always been esteemed the best playmate in the neighborhood, because "he thinks of so many things to play with fighting in them."

Chivalry and romance par-excellence should be the daily fare of the twentieth century child. Such books only will raise him free from the materialism and mechanism of the age and of the literature of the age. The other day I found on certain library shelves the "Laboratory method of literature," and the "Text-book of morals." What, may I ask, are we coming to? Can you imagine anything more ludicrous than in every moral crisis running to a receipt book to get out of it; and anything more depressing than dissecting Shelley's Ode to the West Wind? Nothing will take the children back to spontaneity and naturalness quicker than Malory and Spenser and Froissart and Homer and Virgil. Ideals are still worth striving for there, and ladies are fair, and swords are keen, and the heroes are human. And the closer these stories are to the original, the more atmosphere, the farther away from our present realism, the better for the children. Ulysses is much more human and simple and broad than the heroes of the day. The simple account of his shipwreck held one crowd of restless boys quiet one evening last winter. Children are not frightened away by the thought that this is a classic. The poorest and dirtiest boy in the district will not be frightened away from Robinson Crusoe. He loves the sea and to make things and he loves Robinson Crusoe because it is of the sea.

A library of good books does not necessarily mean a small circulation. A hundred years ago there were no children's books properly speaking. But the children read. There were fewer books, but no less devotion to literature. Children have not changed much. What appealed to them in the "Arabian nights" was the imaginative quality, and what they liked in Plutarch was the derring-do of the heroes. They still like those things. Don't let us teach them to be afraid of the best. It is still possible for a boy to be perfectly honest and to like "Plutarch's Lives."

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A PART OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT *

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Librarian Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library*

AT a library meeting held in connection with an organization such as the League of Michigan Municipalities it is appropriate to consider the library in its relation to the other departments of the city government. We have long been considering the public library and its functions with reference to the public, but it seems to me we might profitably give more attention to its relation with the administrative life of the city. In other words, we may well consider the functions of the library as a department of the city government itself.

It is within the memory of almost the youngest person here, when the average city father looked upon the public library as more or less of a fad, something that was all right for women, children, and leisured men who had retired or who were being supported by the wages of their children or by the efforts of their wives in running a boarding house. That the library could be of direct service to many of our citizens in their business affairs, and also to the city itself in its business affairs, was hardly dreamed of, and even now is perhaps not fully recognized.

The library as a bureau of exact information for the general public (in addition to its other functions) ought to be no less a bureau of exact information for all those who are connected with the city government. Problems relating to municipal affairs are being studied in this country and in Europe as they were never studied before, and there is being given to this subject the attention and thought of some of the world's best minds. The community owes it to itself that those who are responsible for the management of its local affairs, its aldermen and its various city officers in all departments, should keep in touch with the best thought and investigation that is being worked out in what might be termed the municipal laboratories of the country, for every city government, willingly or unwillingly, is a laboratory, demonstrating not only to that community but to all persons who care to find out, how city affairs ought or ought not to be managed.

The public library, as a municipal institution, ought to endeavor to gather together a good working collection of primary and secondary printed sources of information relating to these subjects, and so far as possible make it available to those who are responsible for the management of our city affairs. Furthermore, it ought to encourage in every possible way the use of such books on the part of the citizens generally.

The gathering of first hand sources, reports, etc., is no easy matter, however, and it will be discovered by those who attempt it that it requires much time and effort to get together even a passable collection relating to municipal administration as it is actually carried out. It will also be discovered that the library will have to overcome a good deal of prejudice on the part of municipal authorities who have little or no use for information which may be gained in print; in other words, of those who have a large share of contempt for what they term "book knowledge," which some are likely to sneer at as theoretical and impracticable. That things in print are often impractical is of course true; but one must weigh every new idea, whatever its source, to test its practicability.

Within the last few years the Public Library of Grand Rapids has been making an effort to gather a collection of municipal documents, the reports, charters, and ordinances of a large number of American cities, in the belief that such a collection would contain a considerable amount of information that would be valuable to those who are studying municipal problems, even though it was mixed up with a large amount of worthless material. The charters and ordinances especially crystallize the public sentiment of certain communities with reference to a large number of municipal problems and to that extent they are suggestive, at least, to the student and the practical administrator. On the other hand, reports that are intelligently written (and many of them are) on the part of city engineers, water works departments, park boards, etc., are mines of first hand information of the greatest value.

The collection of documents in Grand Rapids is an outgrowth of a system of ex-

* Address as President of the Michigan Library Association at annual meeting at Detroit, June 7, 1907.

change, the library by resolution of the common council handling all the exchanges of such documents with other cities. The collection is being built up, therefore, wholly on the basis of barter. Thus far this collection has not gone far enough to be in any sense exhaustive, but a limited number of persons have found it to be of use and value, those using the collection generally going through all the volumes in it with reference to the particular kind of information they are seeking. With the development of such a collection in the library, the library ultimately ought to be in a position to do considerable amount of what is termed at some of our state capitols as "legislative reference work" for all departments of the city government. Permit me to remark, by way of parenthesis, that the "legislative reference" departments recently organized in several of our states are largely a conscious effort to return to the purpose for which state libraries were originally created, but which in most of our states have long since been lost sight of by regarding the library as a piece of political plunder. No one can doubt that if such reference work were done intelligently on the part of the city's library that it would be the means of enabling those in authority to deal with a large number of municipal problems in a much more intelligent way.

The crying shame of municipal government in the United States has been, and in many cities still is, that our cities are making the same mistakes over and over and over again, largely because of a lack of definite information and knowledge on the part of those in authority, and on the part of the general public, in regard to the successes and failures of other communities in the same line. Cities ought to profit by the failures of other cities no less than by their successes, and the public library of all the city departments is in a better position to place such information directly in the hands of those most concerned than any other department. I would plead,

therefore, that every library endeavor to be of greater service in this direction to those who are responsible for the administration of local affairs. It will require years to be able to do the best work along this line. First of all, in many cases it will be necessary to eliminate a certain amount of prejudice against information derived from books. Secondly, it will require some time for the library to marshal the facts in its possession and to learn how to make them available to the best advantage of those using them. Every library, however, owes it to itself and to its community to do more in this direction than it has been doing.

In this connection it should be remembered also that the library is in the best position of any department of the municipal government to preserve the annual reports and all printed matter relating to the city and issued by it. If it has a fire-proof building or a vault it should ultimately become the custodian of the city's archives. In relation with this phase of its relation with the city government the library might well have charge of the technical work in connection with the indexing and binding of the city's annual reports and similar documents. In most of our cities the library is in a position to do this work better than any other department, for some of the members of the library staff are specially trained in such work, and have long tenures of office, all of which tends to insure uniformity and skill in methods and results. The manner in which the reports of some of our cities are gotten out reflects anything but credit upon the city. As a result such reports are often almost worthless so far as serviceable use of them is concerned.

In conclusion, my one plea is that so far as possible the public library should put itself in a position where it can be, as I believe it ought to be, of direct, positive service to those responsible for the administration of city affairs, and thus make itself a vital force in the city's administrative life.

AMHERST COLLEGE LIBRARY

It seems the heart of that green college town,
 'Mid those green hills and near the fair green river;
 And in its peaceful alcoves one might drown
 All memory of the weary world forever.

—JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

PICTURE BULLETINS PRACTICALLY
APPLIED—NEW YORK STATE
LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE practice work in picture bulletins by the junior class of the New York State Library School took a form this year that it is hoped may make them useful to other libraries.

Each member of the class was asked to choose a subject of sufficient importance to justify the effort expended, then to give reasons for the choice and plan the way in which it should be treated to produce the most effective results. The method chosen might make use of pictures in a bulletin or simply as posters to call attention to a group of books. The treatment might be extended into an exhibit, or no pictures need be used at all, if newspaper articles would be more effective. The problem and its effective solution was of first importance. The picture bulletin was considered only as one of the means to this end. The student could imagine herself in any library she liked, but, given the conditions of that library, the purpose of the topic must justify the time spent upon it. If the topic chosen could be used annually, more time might legitimately be spent than if the subject were of only current interest.

If a picture bulletin were decided upon, the use of pictures should be only as a means to an end. Either the picture or the heading of the bulletin must be effective and attractive from a distance—must partake of the qualities of a poster—to draw the reader nearer. The bulletin should therefore combine unity of idea with simplicity of line, harmony of color, interesting spacing, and effective arrangement. The bulletin should lead to the book in some way—by a short, carefully selected list of books that justified the effort made to call attention to them; by quotations from the books to tempt the reader, or by notes about the books to win the same result. The books listed should always be placed near the bulletin to overcome the inertia of the general reading public.

When this much effort had been made in behalf of a topic it was suggested that the result might be doubled if the attention of a larger public than visited the library be called to it, by printing an article, giving the list in the local newspaper. Every bulletin therefore has its newspaper article written to be lent with it.

These picture bulletins all have a stiff background of cardboard, but in practical library work the pictures and lists might, instead, be placed with equal care in arrangement upon a permanent bulletin board, and so be also available for other uses.

The list of picture bulletins that are ready to be lent to other libraries follows:
Jamestown Exposition, with pen and ink sketch of the old tower at Jamestown.
Life in the United States Navy.

Chosen to be used in an inland town, where interest and knowledge of the life in the navy is lacking.

Blennerhassett Island.

Photograph of it, with list of articles about it and the Aaron Burr conspiracy. Chosen to arouse interest in local history in towns near this island in the Ohio River.

Stories about cats.

Chosen to win for domestic pets some of the sympathy that stories of wild animals have aroused in children.

Child stories for grown-ups.

Chosen to help the "Olympians" to understand children.

Bed-time stories.

Suggestive list for mothers.

Gardening.

To be used in a rural community in the early spring.

George Meredith.

Richard Jefferies.

Well-planned bulletins to increase the reading of these writers and the interest in them.

Dickens' funny characters.

Heroines of fiction.

Indian stories for little folks.

John Burroughs.

Russia.

Tree books.

Old California missions.

These topics explain themselves.

Accompanying each bulletin is an outline of the way it should be used, whether in the children's room or adult department. It is asked that any libraries that borrow these bulletins kindly see that this outline and the newspaper article are returned with the bulletin.

The problems that were not treated as picture bulletins are not so useful for borrowing, yet many of the ideas were excellent and well planned. The method for arousing an interest in the geology of Vermont, to be used in a Vermont library, should be mentioned. This was to be developed into an exhibit of specimens, maps, etc.

The problem of interesting a town in a park system was treated by another student.

A third wrote a series of newspaper articles to persuade a town to accept a library building from Mr. Carnegie.

Among other excellent outlines was one for a series of sets of pictures taking up the great revolutions of history. The treatment of the French Revolution was worked out as an example. The purpose was to interest children in foreign history and to give them an insight into the struggle for freedom that these revolutions expressed.

Many of these outlines could be borrowed and the idea carried out with successful results, I believe.

FRANCES L. RATHBONE,
Librarian East Orange (N. J.) Public Library.

A. L. A. SUBJECT HEADINGS

In the January number of this journal there appeared a series of questions intended to draw out opinions from active catalogers on the scope and character of the forthcoming edition of A. L. A. subject headings. The answers indicate very clearly that the catalogers want all they can get in scope without advance in price. This practically calls for a list which shall serve somewhat as a checklist as well as a guide. There is also a decided expression in favor of eliminating all appendix material and embodying its contents in the main list with one typical illustration and cross-references, explanatory matter to appear in an introduction. The detailed suggestions would fill all the space allowed for this article; but it is more profitable to use the opportunity for securing information on certain marked tendencies toward needed changes not often noted or heeded by catalogers.

The editor has felt deeply the need of basing this third edition upon the experiences of thoughtful loan and reference workers who have tried to satisfy the calls of readers with the catalogs constructed upon the usages of the past 20 years. The time has been long enough and the card catalogs have become sufficiently permanent and widespread in use to furnish a body of testimony as to how well the old codes are working at the points of contact with the reader.

Wherever possible, therefore, the editor has made a special effort during the months spent in copying annotations to arrange also for daily conferences with the heads of loan and reference departments and with heads of branch libraries, gathering their testimony as to how the readers phrase their questions and where they instinctively look in the catalog, the purposes for which they use their material, the extent to which the specialist or bibliographically-trained person figures in the daily constituency, and the adequacy of existing headings for present needs. In all cases definite subject headings have been chosen around which to gather this testimony and thereby secure a basis for the generalizations which follow. Some of the tendencies—tidal drifts—which appear as the result of these conferences with those who meet the people are:

1. That the average adult intelligent American who patronizes the public library thinks of the subject first and its application to particular place second, except in certain lines which are inseparable from the place in significance and concerning which information is never desired for comparative study; *e.g.* Railroads—*U. S.*; but *U. S.*—*History*. This confirms the principle laid down by the A. L. A. committee in 1893, but not exemplified in the previous editions of subject headings.

2. That this same public takes our own country's name for granted and almost uniformly thinks of and looks for the particular

department or bureau directly under that department's or bureau's name, *e.g.*, Agricultural dept.—*U. S.* But in the case of foreign countries the country is thought of first (*e.g.*, France—*Chamber of deputies*), except the English Parliament, which is thought of as Parliament—*England*.

3. That the reader practically never distinguishes between a country, state or city used as author and the same used as subject or as title, and that his needs will be vastly better served by bringing all three into one file and constructing the headings, whether author, subject or title, to facilitate that arrangement.

4. That the reader really does in the main have specific and definite wants, though he (most often she) frequently tries to obscure them in his questions. That, on the whole, the catalog will do well to make its entries as specific as the reader's wants are. In vocabulary the reader is generally governed by the extent to which the newspapers, the magazines and his associates use the generic for the specific term, *e.g.*, a majority of readers will call for Insurance and look for it in the catalog when they really want Life insurance. Here it would be more useful to collect all phases as subdivisions of Insurance than to scatter them through the alphabet under Life, Fire, Accident, etc. The one possible exception is Workmen's insurance. On the other hand, Wireless telegraphy, Reinforced concrete, etc., are terms called for, looked for, and thought of as entities in themselves with but little regard to the generic terms Telegraphy or Concrete. Such information is better kept under the specific terms. The principle is reducible to this: How closely does the reader actually classify the subject in his own thought (but not necessarily his language) to cover his own needs? This, rather than consistency, should govern the closeness of entry in the catalog. It must rest upon what the reader really does think and not upon what you believe he ought to think, nor upon what you vaguely hope he may be brought to think if you "educate" him long enough.

5. That the reader positively refuses to be "educated" by any catalog. He doesn't want his vocabulary increased—at least not in that forced way—and when you try, you succeed in enlarging it only along the line of profanity. But he does want vital information—the spirit which quickeneth, not the letter which killeth—and the more quickly you get him to it and to exactly the right information, the more he will be likely to extend his research to related and including subjects.

6. That the classes of readers who patronize average public libraries, as a rule, are intelligent in desires and comprehensions, but untrained in methods of bibliographic research or in the use of card catalogs. Furthermore, that there is no prospect of this condition ever changing so long as the chief concern of sane and healthy-minded Americans lies out

among people and things rather than in books and dreams; nor so long as children continue to be born into the world who must be met and helped on the plane where they are — of undeveloped faculties and unexplored opportunities — be the child ten or forty years of age. These constitute the ever-flowing stream of the public library's constituency, changing in individuals but not in condition. Their wants are generally specific, confined to just one small phase of the larger subject, and they are impatient of material which does not instantly tell them just what they want to know. Any attempt at *this stage* to force the larger or more comparative view of the subject is an impertinence. It cannot and will not be taken in until the smaller want has been filled and the new energy generated thereby begins to crave something more comprehensive and explanatory of causes. This seems to be one of the reasons for discontent concerning subjects which are so bewildering in a card catalog by reason of their great bulk. Other reasons may be found in the lack of sufficient guides and in the tendency to file a subject with subdivisions by its punctuations rather than by its alphabetic succession of phases.

The foregoing conditions find partial remedy in such suggestions as the following (suggestions made to me with bated breath and painful misgivings lest they be thought un scholarly or lacking in dignity or traitorous to the "educational" idea, but with full acknowledgment that they represent the reader's habitual mode of thought and of search in the catalog): The removal of important wars and epoch-making eras from the country to the specific name, e.g., "American revolution" instead of "U. S. — *History — Revolution*;" and similar treatment for "Civil war, U. S.," "Reconstruction, U. S.," "French revolution," etc., just as is already sanctioned and practiced for the minor wars and events, leaving "See" reference cards under U. S. — *History*.

An analogous suggestion has met the approval of reference workers where presented — the reconstruction and simplification of language headings as follows: Composition, *English*; Grammar, *English*; Dictionaries, *English*, etc., instead of English language — *Composition*, English language — *Grammar*, etc.; but French composition, Spanish grammar, German dictionaries, etc.

Still another suggestion meets ready approval respecting the usage and needs of the mass of readers, but is accompanied with more or less fear of precedent, viz., the entry of literary forms under the form name instead of the literature's name, e.g., American literature, English literature, etc.; but Poetry, *American*; Essays, *English*; Orations, *French*; Humor and wit, *American*; Letters, *English*; Satire, *French*; Newspapers, *German* (or *Germany*); Periodicals, *Italian* (or *Italy*), etc. Still another suggestion has been made: to combine American and English forms in one inclusive heading for Poetry,

Essays, Drama, etc., but keeping the headings "American literature" and "English literature" separate.

The foregoing observations are those most important and far-reaching in tidal effects, and are given without any effort to state fully the causes as they rest in human conditions in our American democracy. Before the editor or the Advisory Committee or the Publishing Board can take definite action we must know how wide-spread these tendencies are and how permanently they enter into the constituency of the average public library of from 3000 to 100,000 volumes. The university and the specialist's library, as well as the very great central public libraries of the country, have not the same constituency or the same problems and therefore will not be affected by codes or suggestions needed for the average public library (including branch libraries in large cities).

Will those who meet the public in the libraries of the latter class kindly take the time within a month to make tests or to give the results of previous years of experience on the foregoing suggestions. If this effort to ascertain what is needed at the point of contact brings in sufficiently wide response to justify the space given in the JOURNAL, the editor hopes to submit a few more questions on definite subjects during November and December. Bear in mind that it is not valuable to learn "how we do in our library," but to know how your readers wish you would do when they tell you the truth without compliments.

The fact that these suggestions are presented is no evidence that they will be embodied in the new edition. That must rest upon whether you let us know the tendencies among the mass of your patrons. The fear of how your answer may affect the future work in your own library, or how much it may run counter to things supposed to be scholarly, or how greatly it may disturb dignity and consistency is not relevant. The new edition need not interfere in the least with catalogs already established on the past editions. Its service is primarily to the libraries just beginning or reorganizing and to those established libraries in need of help on growing subjects. The scholarly and the dignified qualities will receive their due share of attention at the right point; but this is not the time nor the place for them when they interfere with the editor's ability to get at the real facts of the case as seen and felt by the readers and those who serve them.

Especially is it desirable to hear from those librarians who are in small centers, whether village or branch libraries, provided the center is a growing one and provided the librarian is also a growing one who thinks with both head and heart. Please consider this as a personal visit to your library and a personal request for your experiences.

ESTHER CRAWFORD.

Editor A. L. A. *Subject Headings*,
34 Newbury st., Boston, Mass.

N. Y. CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR LIBRARY ORGANIZER

AN examination for library organizer is announced by the New York State Civil Service Commission for Oct. 12, as follows:

209. LIBRARY ORGANIZER, Education Department. Open to women only. Two appointments are expected at \$1200 and \$1500 respectively. The duties are "to work in the field throughout the state, encouraging the establishment of new public libraries, invigorating and helping to reorganize dormant libraries, advertising and placing travelling libraries and generally stimulating library development and the reading habit, especially among the villages, hamlets and rural communities." Training and experience in library work are essential. Candidates will not be required to appear at any place for examination but will be rated on their education, experience in library work and personal qualifications and on a paper to be written and submitted in accordance with the special instructions which will be furnished on request. Applications and submitted papers must reach the Civil Service Commission not later than October 12.

Candidates must execute application form E-10. They will not be required to appear at any place for examination but will be rated on their education, experience in library work and personal qualifications and on a paper written on *either* A or B of the following problems:

A. N. is a village of 1500 population, situated in a farming section distant from any large city. It is an old village, slow, conservative, and morbidly afraid of increased taxes. It has several churches, a town hall, a fairly good high school and several saloons. It has no public library or reading room. The state library inspector has learned from people in a neighboring village the names of a few citizens who are said to be the leading spirits of the place. By correspondence a meeting is arranged, at which about 20 people, mostly women, are gathered to hear the state library organizer speak on the question of establishing a public library for the village. In about 1500 words, write a suppositious address for this gathering.

B. Q. is a village of 2000 population, situated on a small lake and somewhat celebrated as a summer resort. A free library association was organized there in 1899 and a very small library was started dependent on the annual dues of a few members, and the proceeds of occasional entertainments. From the first it has been a weak, struggling affair, at times almost at the point of dissolution. It has almost no money to buy new books and is made up largely of gifts. Twice the people of the village have voted down by a very large majority a proposition to extend to it tax support. As it is now, it is a standing negation of the value of a public library to a community and tends to bring the library

cause into disrepute. As library organizer, you are sent for two weeks to this village to do what you can to put the library on a sound and substantial basis. In about 1500 words, state what you would do to this end.

These papers must be typewritten on paper 8 x 13 or 8½ x 14 inches, signed with the candidate's name and authenticated by affidavit as her individual work. In making up the final rating the written paper will count 40 per cent., and experience, etc., 60 per cent.

Applications and other papers must reach the Civil Service Commission not later than October 12.

CHARLES S. FOWLER,
Chief Examiner.

September 12, 1907.

No. 209.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Information and instruction to candidates for library organizer:

An open competition will be held October 12, 1907, for filling two positions of library organizer in the State Education Department at salaries of \$1200 and \$1500 respectively. The competition is open only to women, who must be citizens of the United States but need not be residents of New York State. The duties are "to work in the field throughout the state, encouraging the establishment of new public libraries; invigorating and helping to reorganize dormant libraries; advertising and placing travelling libraries; and generally stimulating library development and the reading habit, especially among the villages, hamlets and rural communities of the state."

The department states the following necessary qualifications:

1. Experience and training large and broad enough to liberate from particular fads, codes or schools of training. (One just graduated from library school, without previous training would hardly do, unless a very exceptional person.)

2. Familiar knowledge of all the library aids recently produced by co-operative effort, such as aids to book selection, cataloguing, etc.

3. Knowledge of the books most useful for small libraries, in all important classes of literature.

4. Knowledge of what the various states are doing in library extension.

5. Knowledge of the library law and library history of this state, and of Regents ordinances bearing on libraries. (Details not essential at beginning, as they could easily be learned.)

6. Good personal address; ability to speak effectively, especially before small informal gatherings.

7. Knowledge of and interest in village and rural life and plain people.

8. Common sense, tact, dignity, personal culture, savoir faire, resourcefulness.

COST OF NEW YORK CITY LIBRARIES

THE following is the full text of the report submitted to Comptroller Metz by Robert B. McIntyre, of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, under date of May 29, 1907, on the cost of public libraries in the city of New York:

HON. HERMAN A. METZ, *Comptroller*.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions examination has been made in the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics for the purpose of securing data indicating, approximately, the annual cost of maintenance of the city libraries, the buildings for the housing of which have been donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Inquiry as to these facts having been made of representatives of the library trustees, a general history of the development of the city's free circulating library system previous to and since the Carnegie gift was furnished your examiner, and a summary of the same is submitted as follows:

It appears that in 1895 the Astor and Lenox Libraries consolidated with the Tilden Trust, forming the New York Public Library. These libraries were reference libraries. In 1896 this corporation presented an address to the mayor with a view to the better establishment of a large public library in the city of New York. Acting upon the suggestions contained in this address and after appropriate legislation was had, the city of New York entered into an agreement with the New York Public Library by which the property of the city at Bryant Park was set aside as a site for a great library building, and the city proceeded to construct the building thereon. This building is intended to house the large reference collections contained in the Astor and Lenox libraries, and was destined to become a storehouse of valuable works of reference and learned books for scholars—perhaps the greatest library in this country.

In the address referred to and throughout the latter proceedings, question arose as to the conduct of circulating libraries. There had grown up a large number of small circulating libraries, conducted by a number of corporations in the city of New York, which were supported in part by the state, in part by the city, and also by private aid. These libraries were conducted mostly in rented quarters in places inadequate for the circulation of books, and were equipped with books in large part worn out, collected as they best could be from any source, of all kinds and descriptions. The state contributed \$100 a year per library for the purchase of books under an appropriation by the state and under the authority of the state regents. The city, under the provisions of the University Law, was authorized to contribute annually towards the support of these libraries not to exceed 10 cents per volume circulated.

The New York Public Library proceeded to

consolidate into the corporation the various small corporations conducting free circulating libraries in this city. Gradually one corporation after another was taken into the New York Public Library, until it became apparent that all of these circulating libraries could be conducted in one system under the direction of the New York Public Library. The question then arose, after considerable study had been made of the subject by the experts under the direction of the trustees of this corporation, as to how these libraries could be properly housed. It was estimated by the library officials that a proper house for a community library would cost in the neighborhood of \$80,000 and that a reasonable estimate of the cost of maintenance of a library in such a house would be from \$8000 to \$12,000 a year. It was also estimated that in the city of New York there should be acquired at least 65 buildings. There were at this time, in 1901, 52 branches conducted in the entire city, for which the city granted in 1901 for maintenance \$299,663.30, in addition to which the state granted \$5200 for the purchase of books. It was estimated, therefore, that there would be required in localities hitherto uncovered by library facilities at least 13 new branches. A difficult problem thus came before the New York Public Library, as to how to secure the very large sum which would be required before the corporation would be in a position properly to conduct a circulating system of libraries in the greater city. The matter was brought by the trustees to the attention of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who offered to contribute the necessary funds for the housing of these libraries and the equipment of the same with shelving, furniture and everything necessary to complete the housing of the libraries. He made it a condition that the city should provide the land and support the libraries when they were contained in their new houses. It was estimated that the land for the buildings would cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, and Mr. Carnegie contributed \$5,200,000 for the buildings.

By the gift 42 libraries were provided for the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, 20 libraries for the Borough of Brooklyn, and three libraries for the Borough of Queens. The director of the New York Public Library estimated that for the conduct of the 42 branches in Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond there would be required approximately \$500,000 a year for maintenance; that the circulation of books would probably exceed 5,000,000 volumes per year; that there should be at least 500,000 volumes in the department, with additions of new books and to replace old books of 40,000 volumes per annum. This estimate did not include Brooklyn or Queens.

Proper legislation having been had, the contracts were duly entered into between the city and Mr. Carnegie's representatives in the various boroughs. The consolidation of the li-

braries in Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond have been completed. The consolidation in Brooklyn, under the Brooklyn Public Library, has also been completed, and the consolidation of the libraries in the Borough of Queens has recently been effected.

At the present time in the city of New York there are three library corporations conducting library operations in the Greater New York City, the New York Public Library conducting the large reference libraries and the circulating branches in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, the Brooklyn Public Library conducting libraries in the Borough of Brooklyn, and the Queens Borough Public Library conducting libraries in the Borough of Queens.

Contracts were subsequently made increasing the number of sites in order to provide for the outlying territories which were rapidly being developed; instead, therefore, of 65 sites as specified in the original contract a provision was made under the Carnegie contract for 78 sites, it being anticipated that the total cost of construction of these buildings would not be increased. Experience, however, has shown that the total cost has been increased very largely because of the increased cost of building, and Mr. Carnegie has agreed to make good any deficiency in this respect. The deficiency will amount to a very considerable sum.

At this date there have been acquired 55 sites for these libraries at a total cost of \$2,053,793.15, or an average cost of \$37,351.69 per site. It has been estimated that the total cost of the 78 sites will approximate \$3,000,000. The increase in cost of sites above the original estimate is due to the great increase in values of property in the city of New York since 1901.

In addition to the cost of maintenance it was necessary for the city to appropriate funds for the purchase of the original stock of books of \$10,000 for a large and \$5000 for a small library in certain of the new branch libraries where no stock of books had previously existed.

Appropriations for maintenance have been made by the city since 1901 as follows:

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1901..... | \$299,663.30 |
| 1902..... | 364,845.80 |
| 1903..... | 431,543.80 |
| 1904..... | 519,393.80 |
| 1905..... | 634,393.80 |
| 1906..... | 772,441.00 |
| 1907..... | 846,325.80 |

During this period the circulation reported by the libraries conducted in the greater city is shown as follows:

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1901..... | 3,955,438 |
| 1902..... | 5,054,001 |
| 1903..... | 5,246,219 |
| 1904..... | 5,994,387 |
| 1905..... | 6,592,233 |
| 1906..... | 8,094,992 |

At this date the following circulating libraries are in actual operation in the city:

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Manhattan..... | 30 |
| The Bronx..... | 4 |
| Richmond..... | 4 |
| Brooklyn..... | 26 |
| Queens..... | 14 |

78

At this date there have been erected new buildings, provided for in the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and branch circulating libraries in operation in said buildings to the number of 35, distributed in the boroughs of the greater city as follows:

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Manhattan..... | 15 |
| The Bronx..... | 3 |
| Richmond..... | 2 |
| Brooklyn..... | 9 |
| Queens..... | 6 |

35

The constantly increasing cost in maintaining the library system is accounted for by the normal growth of the city, by the increased facilities to the public in the proper housing of the libraries with proper accommodations and equipment, by giving the people books suitable for their use with an educative purpose, and by having these books constantly replenished and kept in proper sanitary condition. The books are not only circulated for home use, but reading rooms are established in the various libraries which provide a proper place for the people to read under competent advice, and in many libraries there have been established lecture halls for lectures on educational topics.

ROBT. B. MCINTYRE,
Acting Supervising Statistician and Examiner.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES UNDER MUNICIPAL CONTROL

THE following tract has recently been issued as a four-page leaflet by the New Jersey Public Library Commission:

SOME ADVANTAGES OF MUNICIPAL CONTROL

First—A free public library under municipal control has a regular, known income, which increases with the growth of the municipality.

Second—It is not dependent solely upon subscriptions, contributions and the proceeds of entertainments arranged for its benefit.

Third—With an income that is certain, the trustees are able to make plans for the future, and more economically administer the affairs of the library.

Fourth—A municipally-controlled library is owned by the people, and experience has demonstrated that they take a much greater interest in an institution belonging to them.

Fifth—Public libraries supplement the

work of the public schools. "Reading maketh a full man," wrote Lord Bacon; and Thomas Carlyle thus expressed the same idea: "The true universality of these days is a collection of books." Libraries, like the schools, should be supported by the people.

Sixth — The library is not a charity; neither should it be regarded as a luxury, but rather as a necessity, and be maintained in the same manner that the schools, parks, fire departments and public roads are maintained — through the tax levy.

Seventh — Where all contribute the burden is not felt, each aiding according to his ability.

Eighth — Permanency is acquired for the library, and many valuable governmental, state and other publications may be obtained without cost, a privilege that is often denied to subscription libraries.

Ninth — The trustees and librarian are not hampered in their work by inability to collect subscriptions or the failure of an entertainment to return a profit.

Tenth — There is a more efficient and closer co-operation with the public schools and other municipal institutions and interests.

Eleventh — Public ownership secures more democratic service and broadness in administration.

Finally — All are interested in a free public library, and in an emergency there will be a more generous response to an appeal for financial assistance.

IS THE LIBRARY LAW BURDENSOME?

Section 3 of the revised [New Jersey] library law of 1905 provides that when the voters of a municipality have voted for a free public library "it shall become the duty of the governing body or appropriate board of said municipality annually thereafter to appropriate and raise by taxation a sum equal to one-third of a mill on every dollar of assessable property within such municipality." This provision is mandatory. Section 4 permits the governing body to raise an additional one-sixth of a mill, bringing the assessment up to a half of a mill. This is discretionary with the governing body. The money thus raised is to be used for no other purpose than for a free public library.

One-third of a mill on a dollar would be one cent on \$30, 10 cents on \$300, \$1 on \$3000. According to recent testimony of assessors in several counties, given before the state board of equalization of taxes, property is assessed at from 50 to 90 per cent. of its real value. Assume that the valuation is 75 per cent. A \$3000 house would be assessed for \$2250, and the annual tax at one-third of a mill would be 75 cents, and for this the taxpayer and the members of his family would get all the books they could read in 12 months,

and the children would have the benefit of the references in their studies. For the owner of a modest \$1500 home the one-third of a mill would be 38 cents, and he would get in return the use of the very best books and magazines for himself and his family. Surely this is no burden.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE

Robert Johnson, in *The Academy* (London),
Aug. 31, 1907

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has recently focussed his benefactions on hospitals, and many public librarians will experience a feeling of relief from the hope that this new channel for his superfluous wealth may divert it from the public libraries of the country. This may seem a paradox, but the logic underlying it is sound. The gift to the London hospitals recently was a munificent one, and much needed; moreover, it was unconditional. But, be it remarked, Mr. Carnegie's gifts to England are by comparison with his gifts to America, extremely small. This, however, is not my point. For some years past Mr. Carnegie has been founding libraries; that is to say, he has been erecting buildings, and the results have been of a contrary nature. In large towns where populations are great much good has probably accrued; but, speaking as a public librarian, I am of opinion that this good is almost entirely outbalanced by the evil effects that arise from his many and insufficient donations to provincial urban authorities for public library buildings.

First of all it is necessary to emphasize the fact that public libraries are supported by a rate of one penny in the pound. This, in a town with 10,000 inhabitants would produce an average annual sum of approximately £2500. Such a town would probably support a public circulating library having an annual *clientèle* of nearly 10,000 borrowers, reading over 200,000 volumes a year, a reference library with perhaps 5000 readers, and a news-room accommodating scores of thousands more. The book production of England is probably 7000 volumes annually. Such a library has to be housed and administered by a competent staff, the best boroughs demanding that the senior members shall be certified by the Library Association. It needs no very careful thinking to demonstrate that a library with so small an income can only serve the people with a most rigid selection of the literary output of the year, and that the expenses of upkeep only leave enough for very inadequate remuneration of the librarians. With such an income many libraries, however, have a useful and active existence. But in towns where population and income are far below this sum the difficulties increase in

direct ratio to the decrease in the size of the income.

A country urban district with a few thousand inhabitants is brought under the eye of Mr. Carnegie. He thereupon offers it a sum large enough to build a good library building, "on the usual conditions." These are that the Libraries Act of 1892 shall be adopted and a penny rate levied, that the cost of the site shall not come out of the library funds, and above all, that no part of the donation shall be expended on books. The outcome is both ludicrous and painful. A handsome building is erected, and the library rate produces perhaps £300 per annum. Out of this ridiculous sum the library is to be maintained, the public is to be supplied with books, and a library staff is to be paid. As might be expected, the first economy—so-called—is effected in appointing the staff. Instead of a trained librarian, one of the wrecks of life, a broken down clerk, an ex-policeman or a stickit minister, is appointed at a salary equal to that of a bricklayer's laborer to superintend the public literature supply of the town. And perhaps he is supplemented by a boy from the local elementary schools. As the library will be open from nine in the morning until ten at night, these unfortunate individuals are compelled to work hours that would make a modern eight-hour-day mechanic writhe to contemplate. Then the library is starved for want of books. The utmost that can be expended on them is less than £100 a year, and as the book-selecting committee is without trained advice to enable it to select wisely, this meagre sum is rarely expended to advantage. Mr. Carnegie resolutely ignores the representations that have been made to him from time to time by librarians and people who understand that library buildings without books are veritable mockeries, and that the best library administered by a man who is not a librarian cannot produce the best results. Further, Mr. Carnegie has consistently refused to help libraries which are doing good work but are crippled by a plentiful lack of funds. He does not finance already established libraries; his aim is to establish libraries; that they may stagnate or go to ruin afterwards is no concern of his. Ill-staffed and inadequate buildings to him are of no moment whatever.

From these facts one can only deduce the conclusion that the majority of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gifts to British libraries are not only not beneficial, but are actually inimical to the towns receiving them; and certainly he is responsible for the introduction into the profession of librarian of many incompetent and ill-paid men. This, in a generation when in large towns and particularly in London the public library assistant is being specially trained for his work by the universities and the Library Association, is a deplorable fact.

That public libraries manage to do much work under these evil conditions is a sign of the excellence of the library principle, not of their efficiency; and is merely an earnest of what might be done under favorable conditions. It would perhaps be unjust to infer that Mr. Carnegie cares more for the bronze medallion of himself which adorns the libraries he has built, than for the books and librarians that are their breath of life; but one may reasonably infer that the influence of Mr. Carnegie has not been unalloyed good. There may be other sides to this question, but, speaking as a librarian, this one is most evident to me.

BOOK-BEGGING BY SMALL LIBRARIES

IN a recent issue of the *Athenæum*, London, an English publisher, Mr. Alfred Nutt, calls attention to a practice which obtains to considerable extent in this country also, though confined for the most part to small and new libraries. We give Mr. Nutt's communication in full:

"In common with, I presume, all other London publishers, I have received the accompanying application:

"I am secretary of the Public Library in this town. We have had a penny rate in force for some years, but it only amounts at the present time to £107 per annum, and this does not give us more than about £50 a year for spending on books. We have now had a new library building presented to us by Mr. Carnegie, which will be opened next month, and I write to know if you could see your way to giving us a small present of books published by you towards our library, as I feel sure any gift of the sort would be much appreciated."

"It seems desirable that the literary papers as well as trade organs should have their attention called to the matter, and I feel I cannot do better than ask the leading literary journal of the British Empire to grant me space for a few remarks.

"The application in question is no isolated one. A considerable number of library secretaries seem to imagine that in some mysterious way publishers bring books into the world without incurring expense, and are in a position to give away freely what has cost them nothing. Undoubtedly each such applicant thinks only of his own 'modest' request; but I shall be borne out by my colleagues when I say that if all such applications were granted entire editions would be required.

"The present is a particularly flagrant instance of an application that should be sternly resisted on grounds of principle. It is admitted that the library building has been given to the town; it is admitted that a rate is levied upon all inhabitants, whether they use the library or not; and yet the producers of the very article for the supply of which all this outlay, either gratuitous or forced, has been incurred, are now asked to provide

them gratis. It is much as if the town in question should determine to give free meals to the indigent, should accept the gift of a dining-hall, should force the ratepayers to contribute, and then — should dun Smithfield Market for gratuitous beefsteaks. Is it not time that municipal and other authorities recognized that libraries exist, not for the purpose of keeping the building trade going, not even for the purpose of paying miserably attenuated salaries, but for the purpose of disseminating and encouraging literature — a purpose which can be best effected by purchasing what the man of letters produces? No library scheme should, I would urge, be considered unless it makes ample provision for this, the primary purpose of a library.

"I fear that any appeal to Mr. Carnegie is useless. Still, I would fain hope that my appeal, if printed in the *Athenaeum*, may reach him, and may induce him, in the case of any further benefactions, to reserve at least 25 per cent. of the total sum he proposes to give for a Purchase Endowment Fund. Failing such provision, he should clearly realize that the large sums he has given or may give are, as far as what must be assumed to be his main object is concerned, largely wasted."

CONTAGION THROUGH BOOKS — FRENCH SUGGESTIONS

THE *Chicago Inter-Ocean* publishes a special cable dispatch from Paris on the attitude of French physicians in regard to the peril of lending books. It says:

Drs. Jose Badia and Nicholas V. Greco have drawn up a list of measures destined to prevent the contamination of books by septic germs and avoid numerous risks of contagion:

1. The installation of bowls for hand washing at the entrance and exit of the reading room.
2. Washing the floor and furniture of the rooms with antiseptic solutions.
3. The use of sterilizable moisteners with the object of avoiding the moistening of readers' fingers with saliva.
4. The distribution of squares of glass to be placed over the pages while they are being read, so as to avoid any soiling by the results of involuntary acts such as sneezing or coughing.
5. Disinfection by formal or fumes of sulphur for books returned from home reading, and disinfection by steam under pressure in the case of school books.
6. Destruction of very cheap works.
7. The publication in schools and other educational centers of instructions regarding the need and the means of avoiding contagion by borrowed books.

The foregoing measures seem particularly recommended for the libraries of hospitals and sanatoriums, where works are often handled without the least regard for the most elementary hygienic rules.

SOME CANONS OF CLASSIFICATION

W. C. Berwick, in *Library Association Record*, August, 1907

General:

1. A classification should be comprehensive, embracing all past and present knowledge, and allowing places for any possible additions to knowledge.
2. It should follow in its form the order of evolution, or the order of complexity, or of history; that is to say, it should commence with terms of wide extension and of small intension and proceed to terms of small extension and great intension.
3. In this process the steps should be gradual, each term modulating from the term before it and into the term following, thus exhibiting perfect correlation of subjects.
4. The enumeration of parts should be exhaustive.

Terms:

1. Names used in classification must be used in one sense throughout, and indicate characteristics of the same kind or order.
2. Terms must not be critical, nor express an evaluative opinion of the subjects they denote.
3. Characteristics used must be *essential* in relation to the purpose for which the classification is intended.
4. Characteristics used should therefore represent inherent properties of things classified, a natural arrangement being preferred to accidental or artificial arrangement.
5. Characteristics should be mutually exclusive, no two headings should overlap.
6. Characteristics must be consistent, the same characteristics being sought as the arranging factor in every object.

Notation:

1. It must be furnished with a notation which shall provide a shorthand sign for every topic classified.
2. The notation should be pure; that is to say, it should be composed entirely of one kind of symbol.
3. It should be elastic, and so constructed as to permit the re-division of any number or the intercalation of any new one without disarranging the sequence.

Index:

1. It must be furnished with a relative index; that is to say, an index showing the place of every topic, and every phase or view of a topic.

These canons are based on the criteria and rules of Dr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. L. Stanley Jast and the late Mr. Franklin T. Barrett. As they stand here collectively, however, they do not represent the full views of either of these authors; in fact, I believe Mr. Jast entirely disagrees with more than one of them, and some of Dr. Richardson's criteria I have altered to meet my own views.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LIBRARY PLANS

THE planning of the proposed central library building for the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library system has probably received more thorough and comprehensive advance preparation than any library building ever constructed. Mr. Frank P. Hill, the Brooklyn librarian, first prepared a careful series of inquiries, which was sent to the librarians of American libraries which had buildings of importance in operation or under consideration. Information was asked as to the several purposes for which rooms were provided, the size of the room, etc., and especially the particulars in which provisions had proved unsatisfactory or inadequate. The mass of information brought together was tabulated in an enormous blueprint, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, covering the space-data of 41 libraries, which we regret cannot be reproduced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. It is understood, however, that a copy will be loaned to libraries considering the construction of large buildings. Mr. Hill also accumulated advance data as to important library buildings abroad.

The choice of a single architect, in July, 1906, without competition and without consultation with the board of trustees, by the borough president of Brooklyn, in whose hands was placed by resolution of the board of aldermen of New York City the provision of preliminary plans subject to approval of the board of trustees, met with severe criticism and opposition. But the choice in advance of an architect had one useful result. The architect, Raymond F. Almirall, was sent, in August, 1906, in company with Librarian Hill and Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University as consulting architect, to examine and report upon libraries and public buildings abroad before there was any shaping even of preliminary plans. Professor Hamlin's admirable reports of results, covering the inspection of 25 libraries and other public buildings abroad, have already been printed in full in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October, 1906, p. 710-715. A supplementary report was also made by Librarian Hill.

These investigations were made with special reference to the peculiar site selected for the library building, a truncated triangle of irregular dimensions fronting on the great plaza before the main entrance to Prospect Park, marking the future civic center of Brooklyn. This site, belonging to the city, was formally set apart Dec. 15, 1905, for the library building. It had been opposed in the board of trustees because of its irregular shape, its supposed inadequacy of size, and its proximity to Prospect Park, the last objection being based on unwillingness to lessen the free space about the plaza and park entrance. The choice of the site was nevertheless approved by the board of trustees, one of the arguments in its favor being that the shape

and location of the plot presented unusual library and architectural opportunities. The plot has a north front of 125 feet on the plaza, western dimensions of 380 feet on Flatbush avenue, a wide thoroughfare separating it from Prospect Park, eastern dimensions of 270 feet on the Eastern Parkway, and southern dimensions of 400 feet contiguous to the Prospect Hill Reservoir, permitting, however, the extension of Vanderbilt avenue, if it should prove desirable to separate the library site from the reservoir. The site provides an area of over 100,000 square feet, while the dimensions of other great library buildings are: Library of Congress, 470 x 340 feet (159,800 sq. ft. area); New York Public Library, 366 x 246 (90,036 sq. ft. area); Boston Public Library, 225 x 229 (51,525 sq. ft. area). Particular attention was given by the committee to the many successful public buildings abroad occupying triangular or corner sites.

In consultation with Professor Hamlin and in accordance with the report on program from him, printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, November, 1906, p. 771-772, Librarian Hill prepared a careful program stating the amount of rooms required for each of the several facilities and their proper relations to the general features requisite from the library point of view. During the summer of 1907 successive drafts were made by the architect, in consultation with Librarian Hill and Professor Hamlin and also with Mr. C. C. Soule, of the American Library Association committee on architecture. The results of these many drafts were presented to the board of trustees at its September meeting, and reproductions of the architect's drawings for the façade as seen from the center line, with plans of the ground floor and main floor and a longitudinal section of the building are given in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. It is interesting to note that every room called for in the program has been provided in the dimensions required, or in larger dimensions, and the only features in other libraries which are not specifically roomed are the select standard library such as exists in the old Brooklyn Library and in the Providence Public Library, and the Artisans' Room, a feature of the latter library, for both of which room may be provided from the unappropriated spaces.

One of the features emphasized during the consultations was the desirability of separating the public portions of the library from the administrative rooms necessary in connection with the large Brooklyn system.

The plan worked out is at once simple and comprehensive. The apex, fronting on the plaza, provides the central architectural feature and is given up chiefly to the entrance halls, grand stairway, elevators, and public conveniences. The west wing, opposite Prospect Park, is assigned to the public rooms and special collections, with the important feature that the children's room, the library for the blind, and the newspaper reading-room have

each separate access from the street. The east wing, along the Eastern Parkway, is given over entirely to administrative and work rooms. Between these, and communicating with both on the southern side of the triangle, is the great stack house, affording accommodation for over 2,000,000 volumes. Within the triangular enclosure thus made is the great central feature of the domed building, providing for the delivery room on the "ground floor" and the reference reading-room on the "main floor" directly above, so that one set of machinery communicates from the center of these rooms with the stack. Access to these central rooms is had from both public and administrative wings as well as directly from the front, while adequate provision for light and ventilation is made by the courts between this central building and the enclosing wings, which courts are carried below the street level. Under the delivery room, below street level, following the precedent of the Imperial Library at Vienna, provision is made for supplementary stack room, with storage capacity of a million volumes, and above the reference room provision is made around its lantern for staff rooms, giving wide outlook over the park and other parts of the city. In the allotment of rooms to the several stories, it has been kept in mind throughout as a guiding principle that rooms most thronged by the public are to be provided on the ground floor, those for reference and study purposes on the upper floors. By the arrangement of rooms in suites in proper relation with each other, waste in corridors is happily prevented and light is given on both sides of the large rooms.

The area covered by the building is approximately 90,000 square feet, or, exclusive of court spaces, approximately 77,000 square feet. The total floor area provided in the several stories, outside of the stack and storage rooms, approximates 270,000 square feet, or about six acres.

The public group of rooms occupies, as indicated, the front, central pavilion and west wing. As the site occupies a rise of ground from the front backward, access to the ground floor is had from the plaza by exterior steps. From the ground floor vestibule, with elevators on either side, a broad passage leads to the delivery room in the central pavilion, extending upward two stories with central delivery desk. To the west is an entrance from the delivery room to the children's room, which has also street access; adjoining the children's room in the west wing, also with street access, is the library for the blind, and at the extreme south end of the west wing, separated by a lobby, is the impressive newspaper reading-room, with radial newspaper racks, with space for storage of newspapers below it. Between this and the main stack is the public document room. A glassed passage in the court connects the several rooms with the delivery room.

The "first" or intermediate floor includes in the west wing an exhibition gallery, a teachers' reference room, and the periodical reading-room immediately above the newspaper reading-room, with the scientific periodical room between it and the stack. An emergency hospital room is also provided, on this floor.

On the "second" or main floor the main reference room, occupying the central pavilion, is reached by a broad staircase from the front as well as by convenient elevators. The reference delivery desk occupies the center, and directly behind it is the entrance to the main stack, with staff toilets and service stairs. The public catalog room adjoins the main reference room, with entrance also from the main stairs and also connection with administrative rooms. In the west wing are a writing and copying room for the public, the map room, the statistical department, and the patent room, and across a lobby the art-book rooms suite, including the print, fine art book, manuscript, rare book, photographic and dark rooms.

On the third floor of the west wing are rooms for special collections, club-rooms, a lecture room, and study rooms of different sizes, a music room with two sound-proof piano-rooms adjoining, and a room for the engineers' club and library.

The administrative group of rooms, occupying the east wing, includes on the ground floor, starting from the front, the offices of the superintendent of building, the staff entrance, lockers and toilets, the delivery station room, the packing room, the supply department, and the book order department, all these rooms being reached from a corridor leading from the unloading platform at the rear, which opens into the service court, to which wagons have access from Vanderbilt avenue at the rear. In the basement below these departments are also placed printing office, bindery, repair room, janitor's room, and general storage and stock rooms. The staff entrance is from the Eastern Parkway, on the ground floor.

The "first" or intermediate floor provides for the executive and administrative offices, including rooms for the trustees, committees, finance clerks, superintendents of branches, stenographers, librarian's secretary, librarian, assistant librarian, and a living apartment.

On the "second" or main floor, provision is made for an apprentice class-room, to accommodate 100 students, for the interchange and travelling library departments, for the public catalog room, and for a reception and conversation room. The third floor is to be occupied entirely by the cataloging department, except the portion above the reception and conversation room, which is to be devoted to the Library of Congress cards. The top floor of the dome, as stated, has accommodations for the staff, including a room provided with gas stoves for the use of those who bring their lunch.

Janitor's quarters are provided on a mezzanine floor above the main staircase.

The building will be of steel skeleton construction, with reinforcing of concrete, generally buff Indiana limestone ashlar above the top of the base course, and below Stony Creek granite. Provision is made for water-proof and damp-proof construction below street level, and for copper roof. The estimates of cost, exclusive of interior finish, vary one side or the other of \$3,000,000. In an elaborate report by the consulting architect, Professor Hamlin, he gives the following summary of the general structural effect:

"The general treatment of the exterior as well as of the interior is monumental, dignified and refined. The main cornice is 64 feet above the basement and 68 above the Plaza front sidewalk, and is carried around the entire building except the stack-block, which rises somewhat higher. This unbroken cornice level gives great unity and an impression of vast extent to the building, while its height brings it into proper scale-relation both with the Memorial Arch and the Brooklyn Institute. The Plaza front is treated with colossal columns, coupled in three bays, with great windows, thus giving it architectural dominance over the whole edifice, and plainly announcing the magnificent entrance hall, while its great openings sufficiently suggest the library. The avenue wings are treated in a style of simple classic dignity, the bays well spaced, well proportioned and in excellent scale. The basement or ground story is vigorous and effective as a base or pedestal for the whole design."

This verdict of Professor Hamlin is confirmed by one of the most distinguished of French architects, M. Laloux, of Paris, to whom the plans were submitted for criticism, and who cabled Mr. Almirall: "Projet bibliothèque Brooklyn entièrement remarquable, architecture belle grandiose. Sincères félicitations."

The plans though worked out in detail are presented as provisional and if adopted are subject to modification as to detail. They were exhibited and discussed at the September meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library and then made the special order of business for the October meeting.

EIGHTH CONFERENCE OF GERMAN LIBRARIANS

THE eighth meeting of German librarians, which took place on May 23 and 24 in Bamberg, and was attended by 66 persons, is reported in the Aug-Sept. number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. Chairman Dr. Schwenke, in his opening address, greeted the foreign colleagues present, particularly Dr. Herbert Putnam, "representative of the American libraries, from the definite progress of which we have so much to learn,"

and spoke of the interest of this conference on Bavarian soil, calling attention to the riches in manuscripts and early books to be found here, and the efforts to make them useful by proper cataloging. This local interest was accentuated in two of the papers read: "The Royal Library of Bamberg and its manuscripts," by Hans Fischer, and "Private libraries in Bamberg in olden and modern times" (incidentally giving information regarding prices of books late in the 16th century, and the chaining of books in 1513), by Dr. Schottenloher.

Of the other two formal papers, one by Dr. Geiger dealt with drawbacks in the issuing of dissertations. His main points are these: Exchange brings about 8000 dissertations and programs each year as gifts to a university library, printing of dissertations being compulsory. More than 10 per cent. of the German dissertations are a stumbling-block to librarians, over which much time is wasted. Certain periodicals and serial publications, which are purchased by the libraries, are made up in great part (sometimes altogether) of dissertations, the latter often not noted there as such. The yearly list of dissertations published in Berlin does not appear soon enough to enable one to identify doubtful cases promptly as dissertations. Furthermore, dissertations are often issued in incomplete form so that acquisition in complete form as part of a series or as a separate book may become necessary. As a means of improving existing conditions it is suggested that dissertations must be complete and have scientific value, and that those which get into the book-trade be clearly indicated as dissertations. The author, in his introduction, alluded to the fact that the importance of the library—which to him means the very embodiment of the *universitas litterarum* at the high schools, for instance—is not yet generally recognized in Germany.

Dr. Fick's address on "The bureau of information of the German libraries and its search list" is an interesting contribution to the literature of co-operation. This bureau he characterizes as a compromise between the tendency to deny the value of the general (union) catalog *in toto*, and that which sees in the individual library only a part of the general organism embracing the entire country. It is the extreme measure of what can be done, for a long time to come, in the way of co-operation between German libraries. There are defects. In the smaller libraries, for instance, the result is not in proportion to the time spent in going through the "search lists," when the university library at Kiel reports "present" to only 35 out of 3000 question cards received in a year. But this state of affairs is only temporary. In ten years the catalog formed by these question-cards will presumably have grown to 30,000 cards. By that time, repe-

tion of the same query will frequently make it possible to answer the same directly by reference to this catalog with its record of the libraries in which a desired book may be found. Another difficulty lies in the fact that the system of inter-library loans is not yet sufficiently developed. Reference libraries should leave a loophole in the wall surrounding them. From the founding of the bureau to the end of March, 1907, 3061 inquiries have been received in regard to 7874 books. Of these latter 5117 were traced. This is about 65 per cent., but the result looks more favorable if it is considered that rarities of the first rank, publications supposed to have disappeared, have been discovered even in some of the smallest libraries. A considerable proportion of the books asked for and not found did not exist, were never printed. Nevertheless, the sum of the missing books implies a deplorable gap for science. The "search lists" can therefore serve as an indication to libraries of necessary acquisitions. As means are limited, this will best be done by concerted action on the part of all, leaving to each library the acquisition of the specialty which it cultivates. Again, a library facing the question of purchasing a less important but costly periodical, may ascertain at the central office (Berlin) whether the set is to be found elsewhere, making its purchase unnecessary. On the other hand, the bureau can serve as an intermediary between the antiquarian book seller and the libraries, sending his offers of special books to the most appropriate place. Fick suggests also the temporary exchange of library assistants between the central office and the non-Prussian libraries, in order to promote better mutual understanding. It appears to me that Dr. Fick's comments on this matter are not without their lesson for us in America.

The committee on public documents reported on the questions: 1. How will libraries most practically attain knowledge and possession of official publications? 2. Is it advisable to promote uniformity in listing and distributing public documents by publishing at regular intervals a list of new publications in this field? 3. How is such a list to be published? The proper authorities have been approached, but no definite conclusions have yet been officially reached. Meanwhile the director of the Royal Library in Berlin has urged the ministry to revive the former ordinances which make the delivery of all official publications to the Royal Library and the Prussian university libraries compulsory. These ordinances have fallen into abeyance, producing a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. As to the proposed list, the committee favored it strongly, recommending that it record all printed documents (those written by hand or machine only when very important), even those not intended for publication (unless state interests are

endangered by even the naming of the title), and that the preparation and printing of such lists is the business of the Empire and the individual states of the *Bund*, each for its own publications. So our German confrères can at least "report progress" in this field.

Two purely technical matters were brought up. Brunn of Munich showed a cataloging aid of his own invention, a "card chain," which consists in each case of 50 cards, attached to each other by a system of paper hooks and eyes, and which can be folded in a pack and kept in boxes, or unfolded and hung on wall-space, or gathered into volumes. It differs from the Rudolph and other similar systems by having each entry separate and admitting of quick insertion of additions. The inventor recommends the contrivance particularly for special lists, for instance, lists of recent accessions. Prof. E. Wiedemann demonstrated his apparatus for white-on-black photography, in which he strove primarily to produce a convenient and cheap aid for copying manuscripts and printed matter. The system has been used for such purpose with best results. Hottinger suggested that the taking of such pictures would give the women in library service another good opportunity to exemplify their manual skill.

Finally it is to be noted that the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare now has 347 members, had a surplus, last year, of 411.47 mark, and enjoys the possession *in toto* of 2669.11 marks.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OFFICERS

At the eighth monthly meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, held on Monday, June 10th, 1907, at 20 Hanover Square, W., the following officers and council for 1907-08 were elected:

President: Francis T. Barrett, librarian of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

Vice-presidents: Councillor T. C. Abbott, member of the Manchester Public Libraries Committee and chairman of the legislation committee of the Library Association; W. E. A. Axon, F.R.S.L., Southport; John Ballinger, librarian of the Public Libraries, Cardiff; J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.S.L., city librarian, Nottingham, and hon. secretary of the North Midland Library Association; James Duff Brown, librarian of the Public Libraries, Islington; Frank J. Burgoyne, librarian of the Public Libraries, Lambeth; Peter Cowell, librarian of the Public Libraries, Liverpool; E. Wyndham Hulme, librarian of the Patent Office Library, London; Lawrence Inkster, librarian of the Public Libraries, Battersea; T. W. Lyster, M.A., librarian of the National Library of Ireland, Dublin; J. Y. W. MacAlister, secretary of the Royal Society of

Medicine, London; C. W. Sutton, M.A., librarian of the Public Libraries, Manchester.

Hon. Treasurer: Henry R. Tedder, secretary and librarian of the Athenæum, London.

Hon. Secretary: L. Stanley Jast, librarian of the Public Libraries, Croydon.

Hon. Solicitor: H. W. Fovargue, town clerk, Eastbourne.

30TH ANNUAL MEETING

THE Library Association of the United Kingdom, which met at Glasgow in 1888, held its 30th annual meeting there from Tuesday, Sept. 17, to Thursday, Sept. 19, 1907, under the presidency of Mr. F. T. Barrett, librarian of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. The meeting was preceded by a reception Monday evening by the Lord Provost and Corporation, at the City Chambers, and was pleasantly interrupted Tuesday noon for the laying of the cornerstone of the new Mitchell Library building in North street, by Andrew Carnegie, under the presidency of the Lord Provost, after which there was luncheon at the City Chambers.

The meeting was opened Tuesday morning in the gallery of the Fine Arts Institute by the Lord Provost, Mr. William Bilsland, who introduced Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie's stirring speech of welcome was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Barrett then delivered his presidential address, in the course of which he said that the progress of the library movement during the year had brought the total number of communities which supported public libraries to about 600, the number of separate libraries being about 1000. The urban population of the United Kingdom was now to a considerable degree possessed of libraries of greater or less extent and efficiency. The more difficult problem of the extension of those facilities to rural populations had only just been entered upon. One of the pleasing features of the year had been the increased activity and success of the movement for the better training of young persons who had entered upon library work as a life calling. The objections to public libraries which were heard from time to time were focussed for the most part on two points. One was the circulation of fiction; the other was the allegation that public libraries, in providing newspapers, created opportunities for gambling. Some had adopted the plan of obliterating the betting news; in other cases the existence of the nuisance had led to a proposal to exclude newspapers altogether from the reading-rooms. The president ventured to suggest to the Institute of Journalists that they might consider the point whether some action could be taken by the controllers of important newspapers to abate or to abolish that unhappy element. He suggested that in the publication of books more attention might be given to the composition of the title-page. Very

many books were issued with titles so brief or so misleading as to convey little information of the true character of the contents. The titles should be fuller, and should include the subject, the object, and the nature of the book, with some indication of its scope and limitations; and especially it should be punctuated.

Papers entitled "Notes on the libraries of Glasgow" and "The organization of the Glasgow District Libraries," by Mr. Barrett and Mr. S. A. Pitt, having been printed and distributed, were taken as read. Mr. H. R. Tedder, of the Athenæum Club, then gave his paper, "The librarian in relation to books." He said that the relation of the librarian to books had a threefold aspect, being first, the handling of books; secondly, the looking at books; and thirdly, the reading of books. The extension of co-operative methods conducted to the suppression of individuality. The craving for uniformity was a sign, not of evolution, but of degeneracy, a kind of mental socialism. The looking at books was something between their physical manipulation and reading them. The mental culture of the librarian must be extensive rather than intensive. He must train himself in rapid methods of knowing something of the subject-matter and comparative value of a book without the labor of perusal; this was Dr. Johnson's plan of tearing the heart out of a book. There were certain classes of books to be avoided; for instance, all primers, introductions, abstracts, books about books, commentaries, many histories, most new books. Bibliography should be taught in schools, and also the art of avoidance or "skipping." Few books were worth reading from cover to cover, and a book should be dropped as soon as it began to weary. Overmuch reading produced mental dyspepsia. The eupeptic reader delights in his book and assimilates its teaching. His mental food should be varied. The librarian was happily placed as regards his relations to books; his calling did not lead to worldly wealth, but it opened out a prospect of intellectual competency.

At Tuesday evening's session Mr. Samuel Smith (Sheffield) gave an account of "An experiment in connection with a subscription library," in which he stated that the establishment of a subscription department for new books had been successful. Mr. Cyril Davenport, of the British Museum, then gave a lantern-slide lecture on "English and Scottish royal heraldry on books," with reproductions of royal bindings, and Mr. R. W. Sindall another on "Modern printing papers," in which the slides illustrated the nature of modern papers and modern difficulties in connection therewith.

On Wednesday morning, Dr. J. B. Paton read a paper, written by Mr. L. S. Jast and himself, on "New proposals in regard to

public libraries by the National Home Reading Union." Dr. Paton said that the main object of the public library was to provide the best reading, and the sole object of the Reading Union was to guide its members to the best available books, and to form in them a taste for, and habit of, the best reading. The Union had in recent years made special efforts to co-operate more closely with public libraries. The Union would supply librarians with information as to the best and most accessible books on any required subject, and would give advice as to individual courses of reading. Typed lectures would be prepared for the use of circles, with lantern-slides wherever possible; and the Union offered to supply at a small cost a new monthly magazine, to be called *The Reader's Review*, which might be adopted in each library by means of a certain number of local pages. Each number would contain original literary articles by well-known writers, together with lists of books on current topics. It would be managed by a committee, of which a certain number would be librarians. The proposals produced a lively discussion. Much sympathy was expressed with the aims of the Union, but the details of the new review were closely criticized. Finally a resolution was carried welcoming the proposals, and approving of the scheme of the new journal, which was commended to the consideration of all library authorities.

Mr. H. W. Foyargue, of Eastbourne, then submitted his views on "The liability of public libraries to be assessed for rates and taxes." He explained how exemption could be obtained in certain cases, and gave a summary of the decisions of the courts. A resolution was carried requesting the Council to procure information as to the assessment of public libraries and the amounts paid by them for rates and taxes, and also asking them to consider the advisability of obtaining a decision of the Court of Appeal, and if necessary of the House of Lords, on the question. Owing to the absence of Prof. John Ferguson (Glasgow University), his paper on "A review of the literature of books of receipts" was taken as read. In the afternoon the members were divided into four parties, in order to inspect a number of libraries in the city.

The annual business meeting was held in the evening. The report of the Council stated that the new Public Libraries Bill had been printed, and had been backed by a number of members of Parliament of all shades of political opinion. It had been under the care of Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P. The assistance of all library authorities was invited to ensure the passing of the bill next session. The continued and increasing success of the educational work of the Association was gratifying and was described in

detail. The committee on net books had had a sympathetic meeting with a committee of the Publishers' Association. If sufficient arrangements could not be made with the Associated Booksellers, some scheme of co-operation among libraries would be undertaken. A pamphlet had been prepared to suggest to library authorities what steps they should take when carrying out the acts before the appointment of a librarian.

On Thursday morning the first item on the agenda was a discussion on the net-book question, opened by Councillor Abbott (Manchester), who asked the meeting to express an opinion as to whether a bureau or co-operative society could be conducted under the management of the Library Association for the purchase, on wholesale terms, of the books required by the libraries of the Association. Mr. Carter (Kingston-on-Thames) said that even the prices of second-hand books had increased. Mr. Hanson (Library of Congress, Washington) explained what had been done in the United States about net books. Finally the president recommended the meeting to leave the question in the hands of the committee.

The remainder of the morning sitting was devoted to reports. Councillor Abbott explained the work of the legislation committee; an account of the association of certain librarians and educational authorities of the London County Council in drawing up a new catalog of books for school libraries was submitted by Mr. Tedder; Mr. E. A. Baker described the successful work of the education committee; a report on the progress made in drawing up a code of cataloging rules by the British and American library associations, for common use in all English-speaking countries, was submitted by Mr. John Minto (Signet Library); Mr. Henry Bond delivered a statement of the work of the publications committee; and Mr. E. W. Hulme reported on sound leather.

The meeting concluded with the usual vote of thanks. There was an exhibition of a number of the best books of the year; and a classified list of "Best books for 1906-7," drawn up by a committee of experts, was for sale. In the evening the annual dinner of the Association took place, and a presentation was made to Mr. H. D. Roberts (Brighton) in recognition of his valuable services for ten years as hon. secretary of the education committee.

On Friday a large number of the members made a sailing cruise in the Firth of Clyde. On landing at Kilehatten Bay the party was conveyed to Mount Stuart, and afterwards to Rothesay, the trip making an agreeable finish to a well-attended and successful conference. In the course of the meeting steps were taken to bring about the establishment of a Scottish Branch of the Library Association.

"LIBRARY WEEK" AT STAMFORD,
NEW YORK, SEPT. 23-30, 1907

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held at "The Rexmere," Stamford, N. Y., in the Catskill mountains, with an attendance of 157 members and friends. Librarians from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia and the Province of Quebec were present, besides a large representation from New York State. Sixty-four libraries, 49 of which are located in the state of New York were represented at this meeting. Miss Valfrid Palmgren, who had been sent to this country by the Swedish government as its representative, to study public libraries and their methods in America, attended the meeting.

The first session was held on Monday evening, Sept. 23, with the president, Mr. Walter L. Brown in the chair. After the preliminary business had been transacted, the president introduced the first speaker, Dr. S. E. Churchill, one of the oldest residents of the village of Stamford, who, after welcoming the association most cordially, gave a very interesting historical account of his birthplace, from the time of its occupation by the Indian and the arrival of the first white settler down to the present day.

The treasurer then submitted his report, which was referred to an auditing committee consisting of Mr. Strohm, Mr. Evans and Mr. Van Duzee.

In the temporary absence of Mr. Eastman, chairman of the Institute Committee, his report on Library Institutes was read by the secretary. The report stated that 29 round table meetings had been held, during the year, the same number as last year, bringing together 467 persons, representing 213 libraries, showing an increase in attendance of 65 persons and of 19 libraries represented, as compared with the previous year's record. It is of interest to note that the topics most frequently selected for discussion by the small library were "How to select books," chosen 18 times, and "When to buy books and how," chosen 14 times.

The president then delivered his address, dwelling particularly on the keynote of the meeting, "The place of the library in elementary education, with a review of its conditions in New York State."

"After many years of work, experiment and discussion, we have perhaps reached a time when there is but little question as to the advisability of what we call library work in the public school. Our methods are many and the practice varies in as many places as the different methods are being used. We may differ widely as to which are best, but we shall doubtless all unite in the belief that the conditions which we find for doing this work are far from ideal.

"All of us who have had any experience in

the use of books by the pupils of the grade schools know how much our success depends upon the co-operation of the teachers, and how often our failures can be attributed to their lack of interest in our efforts. We therefore believe that the subject proposed for this session by Miss Plummer strikes very near the root of our trouble. The work has already commenced here, and more has been done in a number of other states, while an admirable text book has been prepared for its use. It certainly means a great advance toward better conditions if the normal schools will give the future teachers some practical instruction in the use of books and a realization of their culture value. In giving this to the teacher there would at least be created a bond of sympathy with the librarian working from outside the school, not always to be found at present.

"Many librarians will cheerfully admit the lack of the knowledge of books in most teachers, and a lack of ability to properly use them; while many teachers are apt to resent, to some degree, the librarian's attempt to help the pupil as unwarranted interference by those who know little of the teacher's work and who have but little appreciation of the fulness of the teacher's hours.

"Points of view so different do not help the cause in which we are both interested. Should we not make more progress, because of better chances of hearty, good-natured team work, if we emphasized the special knowledge each saw in the other, rather than the ignorance? If we do know books because of our having more opportunities to see and handle them, teachers, on the other hand, have much more intimate knowledge of children, the contents of their minds, their lacks and needs—specially they should know individual children and their individual needs.

"We must admit that it is not fair to push the cause of the library at the expense of the school; that we should not encroach too much upon the school hours, but at the same time we may justly hold that the work of the school is but poorly done if it cannot give the future citizens in their brief five, or it may be ten years' training, a taste for reading, together with a slight knowledge of how to use books, and information as to where they may be found in after life. With the power to read the printed book, it would seem but right that before leaving school they should have pointed out to them the road which the state has opened, leading them to a means of self education and self culture. This has come to be the belief of many educators.

"What there is good in our American system," said Dr. Harris, "points toward the preparation of the pupil for the independent study of the book by himself. It points toward acquiring the ability of self education by means of a library."

"We hope to bring out the present condition of the work with the schools by the papers upon the experience in New York City and the discussion which will follow. This, we believe, will help us in making an estimate of the value of the use of miscellaneous books during school life, both by the consideration of what is right and what is wrong in present methods.

"The educational idea of library work prevails in New York State, where the schools and the libraries, so far as state aid and supervision are concerned, are looked upon as parts of the one system of public instruction, being placed in the care of a single state department.

"We may hope that in time the popular idea of education by the use of the library may be so welded upon the idea of education in the school that every pupil will realize that leaving the grammar school is but the end of one opportunity for public instruction, and that another—the public library—is always open to him if he wishes to avail himself of it.

"We hope to hear from representatives of the State Educational Department upon the work which the department is doing, not only in bringing the library and the school together, but also what it is doing for the libraries of the state to help their work for the public beyond the school period; what for their increase in number and their increase in usefulness.

"This might at first seem to offer very familiar information to this body, but it can do no harm to have a general review of the work for the correction of any wrong impression we may have.

"At our last conference some suggestions for library interests were drawn up and afterwards submitted to the Commissioner of Education. In presenting these to the Board of Regents, with his cordial approval, he said that 'while these suggestions were all in the right direction, there were some which would have been modified had the association been in possession of further information than it apparently had,' and he then stated that he had planned to make the exploitation of state library interests a special theme in his next annual report. This report is now ready and he has issued that part of it relating to libraries in a separate pamphlet, which we shall find full of interest to us, not only as individuals, but most suggestive and valuable to the New York Library Association. It seems to me to show that there is much more which this association might do in co-operation with the State Department in its work of library extension and encouragement. I believe that the extent of the association's co-operation, at present, aside from our annual meeting, is what is being done by our very useful and active Committee on Library Institutes.

"In this valuable report of Dr. Draper's he sums up his figures and information con-

cerning the condition of the school libraries with this statement: 'There is good reason for saying that there is probably no large system of schools in the world so well provided with ready reference libraries as our New York system,' and it is highly gratifying to read also that "the number of public libraries is 234 times larger, their books are four times as many and the circulation six times as much as in 1892. Then the books were 352 for each 1000 of population, now they are 1715 for each 1000. Then the circulation was 269 per 100 volumes, now 375 for each 100 books in the libraries, showing not only a positive increase, but a relative advance in the use of books supplied.'

"But we must remember that these averages are somewhat influenced by the active work being done in the larger centers of population, and so do not show as great an increase throughout the state as the figures indicate. The report shows that there are still a number of cities without free public libraries; that of 950 other places with a population of 300 or greater, 228 have public libraries, while 240 more have libraries in their schools, which are but little used by any beyond the school age. Even if we count the latter as public libraries, there are, so far as official record shows, more than half of these small communities yet unprovided for.

"In many of these places there are, doubtless, libraries of one kind or another which do not report to the State Department, and in some cases, perhaps, they may supply ample facilities for the existing demands of their communities. It does, however, show that they do not realize the possibilities of the public library, and indicates that there is yet much work to be done in stimulating public opinion to demand them.

"Would it not be possible for a committee of our association to co-operate with the State Department in this work? It would probably necessitate a supplementary report as to the requirements and the book supplies of these different communities, and upon which were in the greatest real need. It is probable that the communities where we would find the most need would be the last to ask for help from the State Department. Our association, through its membership, could make a much more thorough canvass of the library work in the state than could the State Department acting from Albany and through its inspectors. We are each, in our own locality, much better able to judge of local conditions and local needs and I am sure that our efficient State Department which has supplied such a valuable basis for such a canvass would welcome our co-operation. When this is once done, we could take up our aggressive campaign toward introducing libraries where they were most needed and aid the department in much which its limited number of inspectors makes impossible now for it to accomplish.

"I am exceedingly doubtful of my right to make any suggestions of work for the association. It is a matter of personal regret that I have had so little part in its many past activities, but I have at least been among the spectators and have thus gained a little of the inspiration which you have given all library workers in the state. I feel, though, that as a spectator I have been with the majority. Dr. Draper tells us that there are 395 public libraries in the state, and yet at our annual meetings if each one present should be registered as from a different library, not half of these would be represented—which would indicate that there is a much larger body from which we could draw had we plans of state work needing more help than we have at hand. With the A. L. A. dealing with the more general questions of library policy and library economy, the State Association is free to devote itself to state interests, and particularly in the interests of the work of the majority of its library people who are in the small libraries of the numerous small communities. It is to this association they have a right to look for help, encouragement and inspiration.

"The history of public library work in New York State is a long and an honorable one, all the states having benefited by its example and the impulse it has given to the spread of the library idea.

"We must not rest if we wish to keep our position in these days of active state work, for others are pressing forward aided by the concentration of their state library associations upon state work and in their aid of the state authorities. I think we would be fully justified in working for "the greatest good of the greatest number" *within the state* and in arousing a state feeling and state enthusiasm to the end of bettering the library conditions in New York."

Following the president's address, the Committee on the Constitution presented the revised constitution, consideration of which was, on motion, deferred until a later session.

The chair then appointed a Nominating Committee, consisting of Mr. Eastman, Miss Plummer and Miss Underhill, instructing them to report at the Wednesday evening session.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Tuesday evening session opened with a large attendance. The business of the meeting was begun with the reading by the secretary of a list of twenty-three names of those proposed for membership in the association, who were on motion elected. A telegram received from Mr. Leland was read stating that he would be unable to attend the meetings of the association.

The president announced that owing to the inability of Dr. Downing and Miss Mendenhall to be present on that evening, the program for Tuesday would be given instead on Thursday and that Mrs. Donley and Mr.

Anderson had consented to read their papers at the present session. Mr. Anderson, as first speaker, described at length the various activities of the State Library and outlined the work of the Education Extension Division, a section closely affiliated with the State Library but wholly concerned with the library interests of the state outside of Albany. Among these activities, aside from the direction of the New York State Library School, he mentioned the supplementing of collections of local libraries and individuals by the lending of books by the state, the aid given to the smaller libraries in the selection of books for purchase and the work of the Department for the Blind.

At the conclusion of his paper, he announced that the State Education Department proposed to appoint two library organizers, whose duties should be "to work in the field throughout the state, encouraging the establishment of new public libraries, invigorating and helping to reorganize dormant libraries; advertising and placing travelling libraries, and generally stimulating library development and the reading habit, especially among the villages, hamlets and the rural communities of the state." Mr. Anderson also called attention to various publications of the State Library, among which he mentioned *New York Libraries*, a new quarterly, the main purpose of which is to maintain free communication with the libraries of the state, to answer their inquiries and promote their efficiency.

A lively discussion followed, opened by Mr. W. H. Seward, of Binghamton, who maintained that in supplying books to the women's clubs of his city, the State Library was interfering with the work of the local library. He argued that the local library was entitled to the support of its constituency, and in so far as the local library could meet local needs, it should be permitted to supply them. Mr. Mundy, of Syracuse, Miss Henderson, of Jamestown, and Miss Davis, of Troy, acknowledged their indebtedness to the State Travelling Library Department, but stated, however, that the libraries loaned to their communities had been borrowed and were circulated through the medium of the local library, thus supplementing their collections, but not duplicating them as in the case of Binghamton.

Angeline Scott Donley followed with a paper on "The New York Public Library and the schools," in which she gave an interesting account of the growth and development of the work of the New York Public Library with the schools, which has resulted in a close co-operation of librarians and teachers throughout the city. She stated that this had been accomplished through the work of the library supervisor, the Travelling Library Department and the school assistant, the latter being a branch assistant who devotes her time to visiting schools, attending to school requests and all allied work. Re-

sults have been accomplished, not only by loaning books on request, but also through bulletin board work, notices, circular letters, visiting and public addresses. Mr. Gaillard, supervisor of the work with schools in the New York Public Library, stated that the New York Public Library tried to supplement the work of the Board of Education.

The meeting then adjourned.

The business before the Association at the meeting on Wednesday evening was the consideration of the revised constitution as submitted by the committee at the opening session.

On motion it was voted that the constitution take effect immediately.

The Nominating Committee then reported the following ticket: For president, Edwin H. Anderson; for vice-president, Ezekiel W. Mundy; for secretary, Josephine A. Rathbone; for treasurer, Edwin W. Gaillard. The president called attention to the provision of the revised constitution in regard to nominations and stated that the election would occur at the closing session on Friday.

The president then introduced Mr. Cedric Chivers, who gave a most instructive talk on book-binding. He explained the different kinds of treatment demanded by various types of books, and dwelt especially on the difficulties of modern book-binding, but largely to the poor quality of much of the paper used for books; especially for fiction and children's books. The general interest in this important subject was manifested by the number of practical questions asked by those present.

Dr. Bostwick's illuminating paper on "Some recent books of an interesting type" was enthusiastically received, although the lateness of the hour precluded discussion. He dealt with books which "are collections of facts, either absolutely unmingled with fiction or very slightly so mixed, grouped in fictitious relationship to give greater interest, thereby constituting a fraud on the public." He cited a number of instances in illustration of this type of book and stated that one trouble with this latest form of literary fraud is that it so often leaves the reader, to say nothing of the cataloger, quite doubtful as to whether he has been dealing with history or biography or fiction. Many of the books selected as illustrations were the work of journalists, and so raised the interesting question as to the moral effect of the modern newspaper on its staff. Among the books cited were "Indiscreet letters from Peking," "As the Hague ordains," "The letters of a Chinese official," etc.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Thursday session of the association entered on the program, postponed from Tuesday, opened with the report of the Committee on Normal Schools, read by Miss Plummer, chairman of the committee. The report outlined fully the conditions of instruction in library management and the use

of books in the normal schools of the state, information in regard to which had been obtained by the committee in answer to a series of questions sent out to the normal schools of Albany, Brockport, Buffalo, Cortland, Fredonia, Geneseo, New Paltz, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburgh and Potsdam. The report showed that very few of the New York State normal schools provide definite instruction in the use of libraries and none give technical instruction in the care and administration of books. The report further gave the letter sent by the committee, communicating the facts of the case with suggestions and a plea for co-operation, to the Normal Principals' Council, at its annual meeting, together with the reply of that council. This reply, though appreciative of the needs of the case, was one of hope for the future rather than of promise for present improvement, owing to lack of means.

The report of the Committee on Normal Schools was followed by Miss Mendenhall's paper on "Library instruction in Normal schools," which elucidated and extended the subject as outlined in the report. Miss Mendenhall considered first the need of library instruction in normal schools, secondly how this need has or rather has not thus far been met, and thirdly what should constitute a normal school course; taking up each topic singly and giving a strong and convincing statement of the questions as viewed by her.

Dr. Downing, Assistant Commissioner of Education, was then introduced by the president. Dr. Downing conveyed to the association cordial greetings from Dr. Draper, Commissioner of Education, and assured the association of their hearty sympathy with the desire of the association to promote library instruction in the normal schools of the state. He stated, however, that there were certain obstacles in the way of its immediate accomplishment, the first being the already crowded state of curricula of the normal schools and the impossibility of lengthening the course at present owing to the existing dearth of teachers in the state, and the second, the requirements of the Civil Service Commission, in accordance with which the positions can be filled only by licensed teachers, with library training. Dr. Downing pointed out that there is great opportunity for effective work with the training classes which provide teachers for the district schools throughout the state, and he expressed the hope that the library organizers soon to be appointed by the state would devote their efforts to the villages and country districts rather than to the towns and cities. The implication that this field was a neglected one brought forth a spirited protest from Miss Stearns and Miss Askew, library organizers of Wisconsin and New Jersey, who proved effectively that library organizers were willing to suffer much personal discomfort for the cause, Miss Stearns speaking at some length on the work done

by the state for the country district of Wisconsin. Miss Kelso suggested that the libraries need not wait until the state appoints a librarian for each normal school, showing how one library had paved the way for a regular librarian by loaning one of its own assistants to aid in the work at the normal school.

The last session of the meeting was held on Friday evening. The president called for the reports of various committees.

The Auditing Committee reported that the treasurer's books had been examined and found correct.

Mr. Eastman for the Committee on Legislation reported as follows:

Chap. 164, Laws of New York, 1907, re-incorporated the "Queens Borough Library" as the "Queens Borough Public Library," giving the trustees power to choose successors with the approval of the mayor of New York, absolute control of the expenditure of money appropriated for the library by the city and absolute power to appoint and fix the salaries of their officers and employees.

Chap. 165, enlarges the limit of money to be spent by the city of Mount Vernon for free public and school libraries to \$10,000 a year. This limit in 1894 was \$2000, in 1896 increased to \$2500, in 1901 to \$4000, and in 1903 fixed at \$7000.

Chap. 606, amends the university law, sections 36 and 45. The power to accept gifts conditioned on a specified annual appropriation. Thereafter which power was given to any municipality or district, was extended to any public library in the university if so authorized by the municipality, district or city council. The power to transfer a library to a library in the university was extended so as to authorize the transfer of a library to a municipality, conditionally or otherwise.

Chap. 646, amends the business corporations law so that an educational institution which may be incorporated under the University law cannot be incorporated under the business corporations law.

Chap. 693, amending the tax law in regard to exemptions, provides that in villages of the third and fourth class, that is, in all villages of less than 3000 population, the real estate of a free public library shall be exempt from tax so far as the income of it is used for library purposes.

It was then voted, on motion made by Mr. Eastman, that the vote by which the constitution was adopted be reconsidered for the purpose of changing the form of the constitution. It was voted that the constitution as finally amended be adopted.

1. Name

This association shall be called the New York Library Association.

2. Object

Its object shall be to promote library interests in the State of New York.

3. Members

Any person interested in the object of the association may become a member by vote of the Executive Board on payment to the treasurer of a registration fee of one dollar. In each succeeding year beginning Jan. 1 a membership fee of one dollar shall be paid.

4. Officers

The officers of the association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting and shall serve till the close of the meeting at which their successors are chosen. The officers, with the president of the preceding term shall constitute an Executive Board, which shall appoint all standing committees, act for the association in intervals between the meetings, fill any vacancy in office for the rest of the year and make arrangements for the annual meeting.

5. Nominations

At the opening session of each annual meeting the president shall appoint three members to prepare an official ballot containing one name for each vacancy to be filled. This ballot shall be submitted to the association not less than forty-eight hours, if practicable, before the time of the annual election. Any other nominations signed by five members and filed with the secretary twenty-four hours before the election, shall be added to the official ballot.

6. Meetings

The annual meeting of the association shall be held in one of the months from May to October, inclusive, at the call of the Executive Board. Other meetings may be held by similar appointment.

7. Payments

No officer, committee or member of the association shall incur any expense in its name unless authorized by vote of the association or by the Executive Board, nor shall the treasurer make any payment except for expenditures so authorized and on vouchers approved in writing by the president.

8. Amendments

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at an annual meeting if notice of the proposed change has been given in the call for the meeting.

The president called for an expression of opinion from the various members of the association as to the time and place of the next meeting. The Sagamore Hotel at Lake George and Watkins Glen were the only suggestions offered as to places, while opinions as to time varied considerably, some being in favor of the third week in September, while others held that the fourth week would be preferable. It was finally decided that the question be left to the incoming Executive Committee for decision.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by the secretary and there being no other nominations the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the entire ticket and the following were declared elected:

For president, Edwin H. Anderson, State Library, Albany.

For vice-president, Ezekiel W. Mundy, Syracuse Public Library.

For secretary, Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn.

For treasurer, Edwin W. Gaillard, New York Public Library.

On motion it was voted that there should be appointed standing committees on legislation and institutes, each to consist of three members to be appointed by the Executive Committee, one selected each year to serve three years.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was accepted and adopted as follows:

"At the 17th annual meeting of the New York Library Association, the Committee on Resolutions presents the following report for your consideration:

"A message to Miss Helen E. Haines prompted by our regret that illness prevents her attendance at the conference, was sent as follows:

"The New York Library Association in full session sends you heartiest greeting."

"Resolved, that the New York Library Association hereby expresses its recognition and cordial appreciation of the successful efforts of the State Education Department to establish and further the various lines of work suggested by the association at its last meeting; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the commissioner of education by the secretary.

"The New York Library Association wishes to express its appreciation of the courtesies extended by the management of the Hotel Rexmere during the conference."

The session closed with a most interesting lecture by Mr. De Lancey M. Ellis on "Visual instruction," illustrated by lantern slides. His talk resulted in many valuable suggestions as to the possibilities of the stereopticon in educational work generally and in lecture work in the public libraries in particular.

The devotion of the entire meeting to the single subject of the relation of the library and the school in its various phases proved a decided step forward and the presence of the assistant commissioner of education, resulting in much spirited discussion, will doubtless make the results of this meeting far-reaching. THERESA HITCHLER, *Secretary*.

Round Tables

Round tables were held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, respectively, with a large attendance at each.

The first, on "Library work with children" was conducted by Miss Clara W. Hunt, of

the Brooklyn Public Library. The chief topics of discussion were "The selection of books" and "The problem of books" for children. Miss Grace Thompson, of the Brooklyn Public Library, whose paper is printed in full in another part of this number, introduced the first subject. Miss Clara W. Herbert, of the Public Library of Washington, D. C., and Miss Caroline M. Underhill, of the Utica Public Library, opened the discussion of the second topic. Miss Underhill's paper bore on the intermediate period in children's reading, in which she pointed out the difficulties and problems of holding and guiding the young people of the age of the first year high school pupil in paths of acceptable reading. The paper gave practical suggestions in method of meeting this difficulty. The meeting was well attended and the discussion lively and spontaneous.

Miss Rose G. Murray, of the Springfield Public Library, presided at the second Round Table on the "Physical care of books," and outlined her methods of dealing with books which were ready for rebinding or too much worn to go to the binder's, with practical demonstrations illustrating each point as she went along. She was ably supported by Miss Van Pelt, chief mender of the New York Public Library, and Mr. Evans, of the Brooklyn Public Library, while Mr. Chivers answered freely all questions asked him, and others present participated in the discussion, which called forth many helpful suggestions.

American Library Association

President: Arthur E. Bostwick, New York Public Library.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Executive officer: E. C. Hovey, A. L. A. Headquarters, 34 Newbury street, Boston.

PROCEEDINGS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Synopsis of proceedings of Executive Board of the American Library Association at a meeting held in Stamford, N. Y., September 26, 1907.

Committee on Co-operation with N. E. A.
Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education, Chicago University, was appointed chairman of this committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss M. E. Ahern.

Printing of A. L. A. Catalog Rules.

Voted, That the printing of the catalog rules be entrusted to the Publishing Board in accordance with their letters of May 25 and Sept. 19, 1907, and in conformity with the requirements of the Committee on Catalog Rules.

Editor for Bulletin.

Voted, That the selection of material for the November number of the A. L. A. Bul-

letin be entrusted to the executive officer and that on and after Jan. 1, 1908, the secretary be entrusted with the editorship of the Bulletin.

Report from Program Committee.

The Program Committee having in charge the selection and preparation of the proceedings of the Asheville Conference made a final report to the Executive Board, reciting some of the difficulties encountered in their work and making some suggestions for the guidance of future committees.

Minnetonka Conference.

Communications were received from the local committee at Minneapolis indicating accommodations for about 800 people and quoting hotel rates. The Executive Board fixed upon June 25-July 1 as tentative dates for the conference, to be determined definitely after correspondence with the local committee.

Sale of A. L. A. Proceedings.

Voted, That the proceedings of the Asheville Conference be sold to A. L. A. members and members of affiliated organizations at \$1 net and to all others at \$2 up to the date of the 1908 conference.

Resignation of Executive Officer.

Mr. E. C. Hovey, executive officer of the association, tendered his resignation to take effect January 1, 1908. It was Voted, that the resignation of Mr. Hovey be accepted, with thanks for the services he has rendered to the association.

Report from Finance Committee.

Mr. Hopkins, treasurer of the association, on behalf of the Finance Committee presented a communication authorizing a budget aggregating \$1250, within which appropriations may be made by the Executive Board covering the expenses of the association till not later than January 1, 1908. This report was accepted and the president thereupon appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Wyer to prepare a budget in accordance with the action of the Finance Committee. After conference this committee reported the following figures:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| E. C. Hovey, salary | \$325.00 |
| Secretary, salary | 70.00 |
| Rent (Headquarters) | 333.33 |
| Stenographer (Headquarters) | 266.67 |
| Treasurer's office | 25.00 |
| Handbook | 200.00 |
| Incidentals, including the November Bulletin..... | 30.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1250.00 |

This report of appropriation within the budget permitted by the Finance Committee was duly accepted.

J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

HANDBOOK

The A. L. A. Bulletin for September constitutes the handbook, including, besides the usual contents of previous handbooks, a geographical list of libraries and other institution members classified by states and towns. It is to be regretted that this should not include also libraries represented by individual members, possibly with name-reference to such members. The handbook is of good typography, though somewhat less convenient in form than previous issues.

PROCEEDINGS, 1907

The July number of the Bulletin of the American Library Association (v. 1, no. 4), devoted to the Proceedings of the Asheville Conference, appeared and was mailed to members early in September. This volume of Proceedings is the first to be issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, the compilation and editing having been done by the secretary, Mr. Wyer, in consultation with the program committee, and the volume having been seen through the press by Miss Nina E. Browne, of the Publishing Board. For the first time since the organization of the American Library Association the Proceedings appear solely in this form. The volume will be sent only to members of the Association whose dues are paid for 1907, and will not be distributed or sold outside the membership. It is announced that the edition is limited, and that any library desiring to obtain a copy should make early application for membership. The Proceedings cover 325 pages, including the transactions of the affiliated societies (State Libraries, League of Library Commissions, Law Libraries), thus ranging with or exceeding in size the record of previous larger conferences, for the total attendance at Asheville was but 478. The arrangement differs from that of previous volumes, in that the papers and the report of proceedings are not grouped separately, but given as one continuous record, in the order in which the program was actually carried out. This, of course, fairly re-creates the atmosphere of the conference, though it has disadvantages in breaking the sequence of related papers, such as those dealing with the "Use of books," and is, perhaps, less attractive in appearance.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

The following books can now be had in editions specially bound for library use, at an extra cost not exceeding 10 cents a volume. They may be ordered either direct from the publisher or through regular agents. Care should be taken in giving orders to specify the library edition:
Bass, Stories of pioneer life. Heath.
Burgess, Goops and how to be them. Stokes.
Deming, Little red people. Stokes.

Norton, Heart of oak books, 1, 2, and 3. Heath.
 —, Only true Mother Goose. Lothrop.
 Peary, Children of the Arctic. Stokes.
 Poulsson, Runaway donkey. Lothrop.
 —, Through the farmyard gate. Lothrop.
 Snedden, Docas, the Indian boy. Heath.
 Ward, Our little Japanese cousin. Page.

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING BOARD

The fall meeting of the Publishing Board was held in Boston, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1-3, 1907, all of the members being present, namely, Mr. H. E. Legler, chairman; Mr. C. C. Soule, treasurer; Mr. W. C. Lane, Mr. H. C. Wellman, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf.

It was voted that at the discretion of the editor the *A. L. A. Booklist* be issued 10 times a year instead of eight; and that it should occasionally include desirable books of an earlier date than the current year, if for any reason they had escaped attention or it had not been possible to estimate their value at time of publication.

The Board gave careful consideration to a request of the A. L. A. Executive Board that a discount on the Publishing Board publications be granted to all members of the Association.

That such a discount might increase the membership was granted, but to allow it would necessitate an increase in the advertised selling price. To the suggestion that the A. L. A. was entitled to a discount on the same ground as other large trade buyers, it was objected that this reason for a discount was valid only if the A. L. A. took the Board's publications in quantities, and itself distributed to its members.

That it would be a breach of trust to favor members of the A. L. A. at the expense of persons and institutions not members was also suggested, and finally the chairman was directed to reply to the Executive Board that serious doubt having arisen in the minds of the members whether the Board is justified in making a discount under the terms of the Carnegie gift, the Board must defer action until further light can be obtained.

The treasurer was authorized to pay such portion as might seem necessary of the \$500 which the Publishing Board had guaranteed toward the payment of the salary of the executive officer.

The treasurer was also authorized to pay to the A. L. A. the net proceeds of the sale of Proceedings up to date as recorded on the accounts of the Publishing Board, and continue to make similar payments.

The Board voted to accept the \$100 allowed by the Executive Board for editorial services on the Proceedings of 1907.

The need of books in different languages to teach the foreign born residents about American history, institutions and ideals was

brought to the attention of the Board and the possibility was discussed of causing translations of certain American books to be made for this purpose. To furnish such translations seemed to be outside the field of the Board, but it was voted to request Mrs. Elmendorf to compile a list of English works translations of which would be useful, and report to the Board for further consideration.

About 100 library plans and illustrations for an architectural tract having been collected, they were inspected with a view to reproduction, and the issue of this tract was referred to Mr. Legler.

The Executive Board having voted that the A. L. A. Catalog Rules be printed by the Publishing Board in conformity with the requirements of the A. L. A. Committee on Catalog Rules, the Publishing Board voted to undertake the printing in accordance with those recommendations, and to ask Mr. Hanson, the chairman, to submit copy as early as possible.

Library tract no. 10, "Material for a public library campaign," by Chalmers Hadley, was shown and the printer's bill submitted. The price was placed at five cents per single copy and \$2 per 100.

The following new undertakings were proposed and referred to individual members of the Board for later report.

1. Index to fairy tales and short stories compiled at the Springfield City Library.
2. Reading list on library administration by Elva Bascom, of the New York State Library.
3. Book tests by Mrs. Fairchild.
4. A scheme of book numbers and an index thereto by William Borden.

The German list so long delayed is at last ready for distribution. Price, 50 c.

The list of Hungarian books is in type and will be ready this month.

State Library Commissions

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

By action of the Wisconsin legislature, which adjourned in July, the appropriation at the disposal of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission was increased from \$23,500 to \$34,000. Of this sum \$15,000 is to be devoted to the purposes of the Legislative Reference Library managed by the commission. The work of this department will be largely amplified, among the work in contemplation being the following:

A card index and loose leaf arrangement of the sections comprised in the revised statutes, together with the amendments thereto since the last consolidated publication thereof, this material to serve as the basis for a revision of the statutes of the state.

Special indexes to the private and local laws of the state; to the messages of the governors and the special topics treated in their communications; indexes to the reports of investigating and special committees of the

legislature; index to franchises granted since the establishment of statehood; and many other topical indexes that will prove of special value in connection with proposed legislation.

The recent legislation also dealt liberally with the Wisconsin State Historical Society, adding \$5,000 per annum to its current maintenance fund, and reverting to the society \$11,000 which had lapsed, through a technicality, and which will be used in making many needed improvements within the building occupied by the society and by the university library.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Second District of the California Library Association held a meeting at Palo Alto on July 6, 1907. There were two sessions, the first being held in the library at Stanford University and the second in the parlors of the Congregational Church at Palo Alto.

A visit was made first to the Stanford University Bookstore, "a bookstore which looks like a library," where Mr. Hyde, its manager, showed the fittings and explained the methods of filing and keeping records. Then, after a rapid survey of the university quadrangle, the morning session was called to order by Mrs. A. G. Whitbeck, president. Mr. Dodge, of the university library, gave a brief address of welcome. Mr. W. F. Hyde's talk on "Bookselling by a bookseller" was very much enjoyed. He brought out the interesting fact that there are two or possibly three times as many books sold by subscription as through retail book stores. Nearly all law books, medical books, encyclopedias and many reference works are thus sold, for the reason that the publishers would be bankrupt if they depended on regular booksellers. Mr. Hyde told of the preparation given in Europe for the bookseller's profession, which in one particular case covered a period of eight years. He spoke also of the discounts given to libraries and to the trade, and of other pertinent matters. His talk provoked an interesting discussion.

In the absence of Mr. Charles S. Greene, Mr. F. I. Bamford, of the Oakland Free Library, gave a talk on "The acquisition of pictures and other works of art," enumerating the underlying principles and speaking of the system in use in Oakland of receiving loans of good pictures for definite periods. He mentioned also the influence of flowers in a library. This was supplemented by Mrs. Whitbeck, who told of her work in connection with the children's room and gave suggestions of value to the small library. This was followed by a discussion.

At the afternoon session, to which the public was invited, Professor Rolfe, of Stanford University, gave a most delightful lecture on Robert Louis Stevenson. Then followed a visit to the Public Library, where light refreshment was served before the visitors left to take the train.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The New Jersey Library Association will hold its annual meeting on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1907, in the State House at Trenton. At the afternoon session there will be an address by the president, the usual business meeting, and a discussion of two papers. The New Jersey Library Commission will also present a statement summarizing its work during the year. At the evening session Dr. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University, will speak on the "Public library and its policy." Mr. John Cotton Dana, of Newark, will speak on "Anticipations," and the Governor of the state will deliver an address on "The public library and the state." The Trenton House will be the headquarters of the association, and a detailed program will be mailed on request by the secretary, Miss M. L. Prevost, Public Library, Elizabeth, N. J.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ATLANTA, LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

The students assembled on Monday, Sept. 23, for a week's preliminary practice work.

The formal beginning of the third session of the school took place at 10 o'clock, Sept. 30.

The exercises opened with a prayer by the Rev. A. R. Holderby, which was followed by an address from Mr. George Howard, president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Mr. Robert Foreman, vice-president of the board, then made a short talk, and the program ended with the address of the director of the library school, Miss Anne Wallace.

At luncheon Miss Wallace entertained the faculty of the school, the members of the class, and the presidents of the classes of 1906 and 1907.

The amended list of the students is as follows:

Annie Angier, Atlanta, Ga.
 Pauline Benson, Augusta, Ga.
 Inez Daughtry, Jackson, Ga.
 Mrs. Julia Dillon, Augusta, Ga.
 Cara Hutchins, Atlanta, Ga.
 Jessie Hutchinson, Atlanta, Ga.
 Alberta Malone, Atlanta, Ga.
 Mildred Mell, Athens, Ga.
 Mary Pettigrew, Tryon, N. C.
 Louise Smith, Bolton, Ga.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Faith Smith, New York State Library School, 1900, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library of Sedalia, Mo., to become director's assistant in the Training School for Children's Librarians. Miss Smith has made a study of library methods of work with children and during the coming year she will be a special student in the training school.

Miss Jeanette Steenberg, daughter of Dr. Andreas Steenberg, librarian of the Royal College, Horsens, Denmark, arrived in New York early in September en route for Pittsburgh where she will be a student in the training school. Miss Dina Sellag, of Hammerfest, Norway, arrives in Pittsburgh about Oct. 1. Miss Sellag will also be a member of this year's class.

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The seventh annual session of the Chautauqua Library School opened July 6 and continued till Aug. 16, under the directorship of Melvil Dewey, with Mary E. Downey as resident director, assisted by Sabra W. Vought and Faith E. Smith.

Mr. Dewey gave lectures through the first week on "The public library and the juvenile problem," "Qualifications of a librarian," "Efficiency," "Methods," "Time-savers," "Buildings," and "Classification." Miss Mary E. Ahern was with the school a week, lecturing as follows: "The librarian's duty to the public and the library," "The librarian's duty to herself," "Salaries, hours, vacations," "Business methods." Dr. Eliza M. Mosher addressed the school on "The health of the library staff" and "Books on hygiene." Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker, president of the Federation Library Extension Department, discussed "Extension work" and "The relation of the library to the women's clubs," viewing the library from the standpoint of the women's clubs and making many helpful suggestions. Miss Edna D. Bullock lectured on "Simplifying work in the small library." Mr. Henry E. Legler lectured on "Reports, advertising and statistics," "The public library and modern education," "In the land of make believe," a survey of child literature, and Miss Mary E. Hazeltine on "Principles of reference work."

The course of study included library organization and administration, cataloging, classification, reference work and bibliography. Lectures were given in library history, accessioning, shelf-listing, book numbers, alphabeting, binding and mending. Lectures were followed by practice work, which was carefully revised. Opportunity was given for questions and discussion of problems relating to library experience. The Chautauqua and Patterson libraries were used for reference and practical work.

Visits were made to the James Prendergast Library, Art Metal Construction Company, Buffalo Public Library, Niagara Falls Public Library, and to the Arts and Crafts Village of Chautauqua with special reference to book binding.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Charlotte K. Hannum, class of 1901, who has been in charge of the delivery desk in the Drexel Institute Library for the past five years, was married on Sept. 11 to Mr. Charles Henry Sykes, of Williamsport, Pa.

Miss Miriam B. Wharton, class of 1902, has been appointed instructor in the Library School to succeed Miss M. Louise Hunt.

Miss Margaret E. Neal, class of 1901, was married in September to Mr. Henry Carl Karr, of Washington, D. C.

Miss Grace P. Baldwin, class of 1899, was married on Sept. 25 to Mr. Israel Losey White.

Miss Ora I. Smith, class of 1903, has been appointed librarian of the University of Alabama.

Miss Elizabeth V. Clark, class of 1900, is engaged in the re-organizing of Swarthmore College Library.

Miss Marian B. Miracle, class of 1907, has been appointed assistant in the College of Physicians' Library, Philadelphia.

INDIANA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The sixth summer school for librarians, conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, was held at Winona Lake, July 8-Aug. 17, 1907. It was as successful a school as has been held in this state, and all but two of the students were from Indiana.

The attendance at the summer school was limited by the commission, as it was believed that more personal work could be done with a smaller number of students than with a large class. There were eleven regular and four special students.

The collection of books at the summer school was selected to illustrate definite problems in library work and throughout the course much practice in technical work was given. Instruction in technical processes was given by Miss Anna R. Phelps; classification and work with children, by Miss Carrie E. Scott; bibliography and reference work, Mr. Arne Kildal; administration, Miss Merica Hoagland; book binding, Miss Lovina Knowlton, and buildings and furnishings by Mr. Chalmers Hadley.

Special lectures were given by Mr. Amos Butler, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction; Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian; Professor Harlow Lindley, Earlham College; Miss Virginia C. Tutt, president Indiana Library Association; Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, president Public Library Commission of Indiana; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl; Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the

Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and Miss Georgia H. Reynolds, librarian of the Travelling Libraries, Public Library Commission.

IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The seventh session of the Iowa Summer Library School was held, as usual, under the auspices of the Iowa Library Commission, as a part of the summer session of the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, during the six weeks from June 17 to July 27. The number of students for the regular course was limited to 20, according to the rules of the school, but three extra students were allowed to register for the course on children's work, under Miss Lyman.

Miss Harriet E. Howe, head cataloger of the State University of Iowa Library, gave the instruction in cataloging, accession and shelf work. Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education in the University of Chicago, was the instructor in classification and in binding. Miss Edna Lyman, of Oak Park, Ill., had charge of the instruction in work with children. Miss Webber, librarian of the Iowa City Public Library, gave the loan work. The lectures on administration were given by Miss Alice S. Tyler, director of the school, and those on reference work and trade bibliography by Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, resident director. Special lectures were given during the course by Miss Ahern, of *Public Libraries*; Miss Tobitt, of the Omaha Public Library; Miss Rose, of the Davenport Public Library; Miss Wood, of the Cedar Rapids Public Library; Mr. M. H. Douglass, of the Grinnell College Library; Miss Wheelock, of the Grinnell Public Library; Dr. Shambaugh, of the State University; Miss Carey, of the Iowa Institution Libraries, and by Mrs. Towner and Mrs. Howe, members of the Iowa Library Commission.

A valuable feature of the school was the opportunity given the students to attend the district meeting of the Southeastern District of the Iowa Library Association, which was held in Iowa City on July 16 and 17.

Miss Warren also gave a course of 12 lectures, open to students of the University Summer Session, designed to show the importance of the library to teachers, and to help them in their use of the school and the public library as an aid to their school work.

The entire school spent one day visiting the libraries in Cedar Rapids, including the Coe College, the Masonic and Free Public Libraries. A very enjoyable luncheon was given the members of the school at the public library by the library trustees.

The usual custom was followed of securing a fraternity house, where the students could live together and become well acquainted with each other and with the instructors. The social features of the session included a re-

ception at the home of President and Mrs. MacLean, a picnic given by the Library Club in Iowa City, a launch ride on the river with a picnic supper, at which Miss Switzer and Miss Felkner, of the Iowa City Library Board, were hostesses, several afternoon "at homes" by Miss Harriet E. Howe and her mother, and a surprise party for Miss Warren at the fraternity house.

The following is a list of the students:

Basten, Mrs. Adah. Kearney, Neb.
 Broderick, Louise L. Mason City, Ia.
 Bryant, Mrs. Charlotte. Newton, Ia.
 Clark, Carrie B. Clinton, Ia.
 Crouse, Lucile S. Ft. Madison, Ia.
 Cutler, Flora G. Waterloo, Ia.
 Denny, Eva G. Washington, Ia.
 Duncan, Mrs. Laura M. Albia, Ia.
 Frank, Mrs. Pauline. Kearney, Neb.
 Gibbs, Stella O. Councils Bluffs, Ia.
 Gregory, Winifred. Waterloo, Ia.
 Hauk, Grace E. Peoria, Ill.
 Hicks, Gratia. Monticello, Ia.
 Houston, Mrs. Mattie C. Corsicana, Texas.
 Hughes, Ruth P. Freeport, Ill.
 Jefferson, Sue M. Clinton, Ia.
 Lillis, Dolores G. Clinton, Ia.
 McKibbin, Mrs. Florence. Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
 McWilliams, Emma. Fulton, Mo.
 Penrose, Alma M. Grinnell, Ia.
 Taylor, Florence S. Hopkinton, Ia.
 Vittum, Bertha. Fargo, N. D.
 Wood, Mrs. Olive. Baldwin, Kan.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The 22d year of the school opened Wednesday, Oct. 2, with the following registration:

CLASS OF 1908

Adsit, R. Lionne. Voorheesville, N. Y. B.A. Vassar College, 1906.
 Coffin, Helen, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Cornell University, 1906; assistant New York State Library, 1907.
 Compton, Charles Herrick, Lincoln, Neb. B.A. University of Nebraska, 1901; librarian Y. M. C. A. Library, Albany, N. Y., 1906-07.
 Cooper, Isabella Mitchell, Troy, N. Y. B.A. Barnard College, 1901; Columbia University, 1901-07; New York Public Library Training Class, 1904-05; assistant instructor New York Public Library Training Class, 1905-07.
 Fay, Lucy Ella, Knoxville, Tenn. B.A. Newcomb Memorial College, 1895; M.A. University of Texas, 1901.
 Hart, Fanny, New York City. B.A. Vassar College, 1898; Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1898-99; assistant New York Public Library, 1904-06.
 Holding, Anna Lucille, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Oberlin College, 1901; West Virginia University Summer School, 1902, 1903; assistant Catalog Section New York State Library, 1906.

- McVety, Margaret A., Iron Mountain, Mich. B.A. Colorado College, 1901; assistant Colorado College Library, 1896-1900; cataloger Public Library, Colorado Springs, 1900; librarian High School Library, Colorado Springs, 1900-01; librarian Carnegie Library, Iron Mountain, Mich., 1901-07.
- Porter, Charles F., Albany, N. Y. B.A. Hamilton College, 1884; Auburn Theological Seminary, 1884-87.
- Roberts, Ethel Dane, Wausau, Wis. B.A. University of Wooster, 1891.
- Rush, Charles Everett, Fairmount, Ind. B.A. Earlham College, 1905; Wisconsin Free Library Commission Summer School of Library Science, 1904; assistant Earlham College Library, 1904-05; assistant Wisconsin University Library, 1905-06.
- Smith, Elizabeth Manley, Portland, Me. B.A. Vassar College, 1902; assistant New York State Library School, 1907-.
- Stebbins, Howard Leslie, Springfield, Mass. B.A. Amherst College, 1906; assistant Amherst College Library, 1903-07.
- Strange, Joanna Gleed, Iowa City, Ia. B.A. State University of Iowa, 1906; assistant Sioux City Public Library, 1899-1901; assistant State University of Iowa Library, 1901-07.
- White, Mabel Gordon, New York City. B.A. Vassar College, 1906.
- CLASS OF 1909
- Adams, Leta Emma, Lincoln, Neb. B.A. University of Nebraska, 1906.
- Blair, Irene Elise, Sedalia, Mo. B.A. University of Missouri, 1902.
- Blanchard, Linn Rudolph, Woodstock, Vt. B.A. St. Lawrence University, 1906.
- Culver, Essae Martha, Claremont, Cal. B.L. Pomona College, 1905; assistant Pomona College Library, 1905-07.
- Davis, Mary Herbert, Derry, N.H. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1907.
- Fargo, Lucile Foster, Walla Walla, Wn. Yankton College, 1899-1901; B.L. Whitman College, 1903.
- Field, Agnes Jeannette, Iowa City, Ia. B.A. State University of Iowa, 1907.
- Gray, Florence Brookes, Albany, N. Y. Ph.B. Syracuse University, 1907.
- Greenman, Edward D., Albany, N.Y. Ph.B. Union College, 1904; assistant Division of Educational Extension, New York State Education Department, 1904-07.
- Hardman, Elizabeth, North Adams, Mass. B.A. Wellesley College, 1905; assistant North Adams (Mass.) Public Library, 1906-07.
- Hawks, Blanche Loraine, Keuka Park, N. Y. B.A. Keuka College, 1903.
- Hunter, Grace Elizabeth, Washington, D. C. B.A. University of Nebraska, 1906.
- Langfit, Frances Stella, Allegheny, Pa. Pennsylvania College for Women, 1896-97; Ph.B. University of Wooster, 1901; assistant Carnegie Library, Allegheny, Pa., 1901-04; children's librarian, 1905-06.
- Milam, Carl Hastings, Newkirk, Oklahoma. B.A. University of Oklahoma, 1907; assistant University of Oklahoma Library, 1903-07.
- Phipps, Gertrude Eleanor, Dorchester, Mass. B.A. Wellesley College, 1906.
- Quigley, Marjorie McClellan, Pasadena, Cal. B.A. State University of Iowa, 1903.
- Rhodes, Isabella Knox, Niagara Falls, N. Y. B.A. Smith College, 1907; assistant Smith College Library, 1905-07.
- Searcy, Katherine Andrews, Brenham, Texas. B.L. University of Texas, 1906.
- Towner, Isabel Louise, Washington, D. C. B.A. Woman's College of Baltimore, 1906.
- RECEPTION
- A pleasant reception for the faculty and students was given by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson on Oct. 5.
- ALUMNI REUNION
- Former students in attendance at the meeting of the New York Library Association at Stamford, Sept. 23-29, dined together with Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Eastman as guests. A roll call by classes showed the following present:
- Miss Jones, Miss Plummer, 1888; Miss Baldwin, Miss Underhill, 1889; Miss Feary, Miss Middleton, Miss Wheeler, 1891; Mr. Anderson, Miss Davis, Mr. Eastman, 1892; Miss Rathbone, 1893; Miss Briggs, 1895; Miss Betteridge, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Ledbetter, 1896; Miss Lord, Miss Smith, Miss Thorne, 1897; Miss Hunt, Mr. Wyer, 1898; Miss McKay, 1904; Mr. Solis-Cohen, Mr. Wynkoop, 1905; Mr. Walter, 1906; Miss Blair, 1909.
- PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL
REGISTRATION
- The following name should be added to the list of students in the class of 1907-08 of the Pratt Institute Library School:
- Martin, Miss Arabel, librarian of the Public Library, Red Wing, Minn.
- WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
SCHOOL
- The school opened its fourth year on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 17. At these opening exercises short addresses of welcome were given by the dean, Mr. W. H. Brett, and the director, Miss Whittlesey, followed by a social time of meeting the class.
- The courses of instruction for the year are planned on about the same basis and will be carried on by the same instructors as last year, except that the course in book-binding and repair will be given by Miss Griffin, supervisor of binding in the Cleveland Public Library, in short periods of practice work extending over several weeks and emphasizing particularly mending and rebinding. The course in library organization under Miss Eastman's supervision will be some-

what rearranged and in connection with it, Miss Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, will give us a more extended course of lectures than she has hitherto done.

During these opening weeks Miss Eastman has been very much missed at the school because of an illness which has confined her at home. She is rapidly improving, however, and we hope that she will soon be with us again. Her library organization work is being carried by Miss Burnite, supervisor of children's work in the Cleveland Public Library, and others.

The class of 1908 numbers 19. There is, in addition to this number, an enrollment of 30 special students who are working in Cleveland libraries. Among these are 9 substitutes of the public library who are taking certain lectures required by the library as part of their training which promotes them to the grade of "assistant."

The register of the class of 1908 is as follows:

- Delight Boise Butts, Cleveland, O., graduate Grand Rapids (Mich.) High School, with post-graduate work.
- Elizabeth Louise Elterich, Allegheny, Pa., Washington (D. C.) High School; six years assistant in Allegheny Carnegie Free Library.
- Florence Louise Gilbert, Painesville, O., three years New Lyme (O.) Institute; graduate Painesville High School; one year Ohio Wesleyan University.
- Thirza Eunice Grant, Oberlin, O., one year Oberlin Academy; one year Oliver College (Mich.); A.B. Oberlin College.
- Juliet Alice Handerson, Cleveland, O., graduate Cleveland High School; B.L. College for Women, Western Reserve University; assistant Cleveland Public Library, 1902-.
- Ruth Adaline Hapgood, Warren, O., graduate Warren High School; one year Warren Business College; Chautauqua Summer School, Library Course, 1903; two and a half years assistant Warren Public Library; assistant Cleveland Public Library, 1905-.
- Edith M. Hill, Cleveland, O., graduate Toledo (O.) High School; one year post-graduate work at Cleveland High School; Ph.B. College for Women, Western Reserve University; assistant Cleveland Public Library, 1904-.
- Edith Maude Jones, Cleveland, O., graduate Cleveland Academy; two years assistant Cleveland Public Library, 1905-.
- Mabel Delle Jones, Gallipolis, O., graduate Gallipolis High School; two years Oberlin College; one year Miami University.
- Effe M. Marshall, Cleveland, O., graduate Cleveland High School; three years assistant Cleveland Public Library, 1904-.
- Mrs. Adaline Crosby Merrill, East Cleveland, O., graduate East Cleveland High School; two years assistant Pittsburgh Carnegie Library; three years assistant Cleveland Public Library.

Edythe A. Prouty, Cleveland, O., graduate Cleveland High School.

Edith Mabel Roberts, Willoughby, O., A.B. Oberlin College.

Marian Spencer Skeele, Painesville, O., graduate Painesville High School; two years Lake Erie College; B.A. Mount Holyoke College; assistant one year (part time) Mount Holyoke Library.

Luella E. Stollberg, Toledo, O., graduate Toledo High School; five months assistant Cleveland Public Library.

Wilda Claire Strong, Plymouth, O., graduate Plymouth High School.

Minnie McDaniel Sweet, Cleveland, O., graduate Cleveland High School; four years assistant librarian Alta House Library, 1903-.

Nouvar H. Tashjian, Smyrna, Turkey, graduate American College Institute (Smyrna); one year Normal Department, American Collegiate Institute; B.A. International College (Smyrna).

Alicia M. Burns, Cleveland, O., graduate Cleveland High School; one-half year College for Women, Western Reserve University; eight months substitute Cleveland Public Library.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

Instruction began on September 26, with an entering class of 19 students, selected as a result of the competitive examination held in June.

The register of the entering class is as follows:

- Emilida Baensch, Manitowoc, Wis., graduate Manitowoc High School; two years Milwaukee-Downer College. Summer session of the Wisconsin Library School, 1906; two years assistant Manitowoc Public Library.
- Julia Attie Baker, Stillman Valley, Ill.
- Theodora Root Brewitt (*Mrs.*), Spokane, Wash., graduate Spokane High School; one year National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md.
- Lucile Mary Cully, Kewanee, Ill., graduate Kewanee High School; 6 months apprentice Kewanee Public Library.
- Marguerite Cunningham, Milwaukee, Wis., graduate Princeton (Ill.) High School; one year Woman's College of Baltimore; one semester Milwaukee-Downer College.
- Winnie Violet Foster, Rhinelander, Wis., graduate Rhinelander High School; 18 months assistant Rhinelander Public Library.
- Helen Harwood, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, graduate Cedar Rapids High School; one year apprentice Cedar Rapids Public Library.
- Madalene S. Hillis, Omaha, Neb., graduate Omaha High School, with post-graduate work; two years assistant Omaha Public Library.
- Ida Maud Hyslop, Hudson, Wis., graduate Hudson High School; one year Winona (Minn.) State Normal School.

Esther Johnston, Logansport, Ind., graduate Logansport High School.

Clara Alice Lea, Madison, Wis., B.A. University of Wisconsin.

Nellie Ada Loomis, Columbus, Wis., graduate Columbus High School; one and a half years Ripon College; three years substitute Columbus Public Library.

Mary Katherine Ray, Kearney, Neb., graduate Kearney High School; Iowa Summer School for Library Training, 1905; three years librarian Kearney Public Library.

Jennie Sophia Schauers, Oconto, Wis., graduate Oconto High School; Summer School of the Wisconsin Library Commission, 1905; four years assistant Oconto Public Library.

Mary Frances Sheriff, Helena, Mont., graduate Helena High School; Summer School of the Wisconsin Library Commission, 1904; four years assistant Helena Public Library.

Vera Sieg, Marshalltown, Iowa, graduate Marshalltown High School; three years assistant Marshalltown Public Library.

Gladys May Tallett, Marshalltown, Iowa, graduate Marshalltown High School; two years assistant Marshalltown Public Library.

Ellen Isabel True, Omaha, Neb., graduate Omaha High School; three years University of Nebraska.

Helen Turvill, Madison, Wis., B.A. University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Grace Rathbone Darling, who did part of the work of the first semester with the class of 1907, has returned to complete the course. Miss Zelma Kaiser, under appointment as reference librarian of the Public Library, Duluth, Minn., is taking the reference course in the library school, and history and literature in the University of Wisconsin for the first semester.

A summary of the list shows: 8 from Wisconsin, 3 each from Iowa and Nebraska, 2 from Illinois, 1 each from Indiana, Montana and Washington. There are 2 university graduates, and 4 have from 1 to 3 years' university or college training; 12 are high school graduates, and 9 of these come with from 1 to 4 years' experience in library work, and 4 with previous library training. As one of the entrance requirements all who had no previous library experience gave at least one month's apprenticeship in an accredited library before the school opened, and all the class come with the ability to use the typewriter, as a special entrance requirement.

SHORT COURSE

It has been decided to transfer the time of the summer session of the school from July and August to the opening weeks of the regular session, and hereafter a Short Course will be conducted for eight weeks in the fall. The course of study will be the same as that

offered in the usual summer session; some of the work will run parallel with the regular school, otherwise separate classes will be held for those taking the short course. The entrance requirements for this course are kept strictly to the standard of those holding library positions and who cannot leave them for the full training of a year's study. Those registered for the Short Course this year are as follows:

Hattie J. Boyd (*Mrs.*), librarian, Public Library, Evansville, Wis.

Orrena Louise Evans, apprentice, Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wis.

Clara Abigail Glenn, librarian, Public Library, Viroqua, Wis.

Eva Christine Greisen, librarian, Public Library, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Emma May Nowlan, librarian, Carnegie Library, Hastings, Neb.

CLASS NOTES, 1907

Miss Mary E. Bechard, who has assisted in the recataloging of the Madison Public Library since the close of the school in June has been engaged to act as substitute in the Viroqua (Wis.) Public Library, while the librarian attends the Short Course offered by the school.

Miss Ruth Colville has accepted the position of cataloger in the Racine (Wis.) Public Library, and begins her work Oct. 1.

Miss Mary Colville, special student, has been appointed children's librarian of the Racine Public Library.

Miss Lydia E. Kinsley has been appointed assistant librarian of the Normal School Library at Warrensburg, Mo.

Miss Lola M. B. Green, who served as substitute in the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York City during the summer, has accepted a permanent position in that library.

Miss Margaret B. Reynolds acted as substitute for six weeks in the La Crosse (Wis.) Public Library.

Miss Harriet W. Sewall has resigned her position as assistant in the Minnesota Library Commission to accept a position on the cataloging staff of the Library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Miss Anna Du Pre Smith, who spent the summer in Europe, returned to undertake her duties as children's librarian of the Madison Public Library, as successor to Miss Hannah C. Ellis, who resigned to assume charge of the children's library in the Lawrenceville Branch of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Miss Ella V. Ryan has a position with the National Tax Association at Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Marion Wakely is assisting in the organization of the Public Library at Kewanee, Illinois.

Miss Myrtle E. Sette is assisting in the recataloging of the Madison Public Library.

Reviews

BAKER, Ernest A. *History in fiction: a guide to the best historical romances, sagas, novels and tales.* 2 vols. I, English fiction; 2, American and foreign fiction. London, 1907. 2 v. S.

For a general definition of historical fiction most people who give thought to the matter can agree easily in drawing the boundary lines; but there is sure to be disagreement among them in the selection of books for admittance within the accepted lines. They will enclose in their classification, by common consent, not merely the fiction that is historical by invention, but a large body of the older literature of fiction which could not be called historical when it was written, but which has been made so by the passage of time; because it affords contemporary delineations of manners, morals, customs, conditions of life, states of mind, in more or less distant generations of the past; and these are sometimes the most precious materials of history that a bygone age passes down.

There can be no criticism of Mr. Baker for having taken into his bibliography this fiction which was not originally historical, but which has grown to be such; and no one can object to his anticipation of the historical character that will accrue by and by to certain novels of real life in quite recent times. It is more likely to be said that, having brought his lists so near to "current history" he should have recognized more of the "history in fiction" which the novelists of our own generations have prepared for the exhibition of it to posterity. And, indeed, his whole selection of novels that are pictorial of the times in which they were written seems too conservative, and somewhat eccentric as well. Why a place should be given, for example, in the middle period of the nineteenth century to the sporting novels of *Surtees*, and none to the tales of Mrs. Oliphant—not even to the "*Chronicles of Carlingsford*"—is not easy to understand.

Mr. Baker is much more liberal in his selection from the fiction that is intentionally or professedly historical, composed, that is, by the exercise of an historical imagination, and representing the endeavor of a writer to realize scenes, incidents and characters that were remote from his own time, or from his own experiences in life. Yet these are the most questionable productions in the whole literature of fiction, and those among them which all critics can approve, as of value in their historical character, are exceedingly few. Even a moderately strict criticism, looking to the instructive quality of such works, might cut Mr. Baker's down from two volumes to one.

He has taken the common view, that "though chronology may be at fault, and facts inaccurately stated, a good tale often

succeeds in making a period live in the imagination, when text-books merely give us dry bones." But this ignores the mischief that is done to our conceptions of the past if periods of importance in it are made to live *wrongly* in our imagination, and if their meanings and their lessons are thus perverted to us, by vividly delusive tales. Precisely that is what fascinating romances, professing to be representative of past times and events, are apt to do. Their favorite subjects are incidental to war, and nothing has done more to preserve the glamor of war than the busy writing and reading of tales which make the battles and the tumults of the past so "live in the imagination" of multitudes of people that nothing else in history can interest them. It may be seriously a question whether all that is good in historical fiction might not be sacrificed with profit to the world, if the evil cultivation of a relish for imaginations of war by romances of battle could be stopped therewith. Mr. Baker's lists would shrink to moderate dimensions if those romances were taken out. He catalogs everything (apparently) of Henty's universal fiction-history, which makes most of the wars of the world "live in the imagination" of several recent generations of boys, to the destruction, we fear, of all other conceptions of history, as a subject of desirable knowledge.

But, if Mr. Baker is too liberal in bestowing the honors of a place in his bibliography of historical fiction, he is not to be accused of a careless performance of his work. He makes it evident that he has dwelt knowingly with his books. His annotations to most of the titles give an apt characterization or a terse description or a sound estimate of the quality of the tale. Some opinions which he expresses should consistently have excluded the books in question from his list.

The arrangement of the bibliography is by country and date of subject. England, Scotland, Ireland and the British colonies monopolize one volume, which is filled much more amply than the other, assigned to the remainder of the world. A good index of authors, titles and subjects is given to each volume. J. N. LARNED.

BROWN, James Duff. *Manual of library economy.* With illustrations, forms, etc. Rev. ed. London, The Library Supply Co., 1907. xii, 422 p. il. O.

The first edition of Mr. Brown's valuable work, published in 1093, was reviewed at length in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January, 1904, by Mr. F. B. Bigelow. The first edition, states Mr. Brown in his preface, dated March, 1907, "was addressed in a large measure to library authorities, and various questions of policy were dealt with which have since become generally recognized. It has not been thought desirable to repeat that kind of matter, but to limit the information to sub-

jects connected with organization and administration which fall strictly within the field of library technology. The book has been rearranged throughout, and in parts rewritten, and some fresh chapters have been added in order to make it conform to the teaching syllabus of the Library Association. As now published the Manual is a fairly complete text-book of modern library practice, especially as illustrated in the work of British municipal libraries, and it covers nearly every item, apart from bibliography and literary history, which could reasonably be expected to appear in a professional handbook." Mr. Brown, who writes from his large experience as librarian of the Central Public Library of Islington, one of the most important of the London free libraries, confines himself mostly to approved modern library methods, avoiding general discussion of differences of detail, thus enabling himself to cover in an octavo of little over 400 pages most of the practical subjects on which information is needed, partly by the help of 155 illustrations and tables. His revised edition will be valuable on this side of the water, though it could be wished that we might have a similar book complementing this from the point of view of American experience. Special attention should be called to the illustrations of appliances and the forms and tabulations included.

JAESCHKE, Emil. *Volksbibliotheken (bücher- und lesehallen) ihre einrichtung und verwaltung*. Leipzig, Göschen'sche Verlags-handlung, 1907. 180 p. 16°. (Sammlung Göschen.)

This useful, synoptic series now presents a volume on the organization and administration of German public libraries by the librarian of the Elberfeld Stadtbibliothek. While the little book is not so severely technical in style and contents as to be devoid of interest or comprehension to the lay reader, it is nevertheless more professional than popular and really serves as a brief outline of the essentials of administration for this distinct type of German library.

The *Theoretico-practical part* forms about one-third of the book, and treats of the topics which in America are commonly thought of as "organization," concluding with a chapter, "First steps in the starting of a public library," in which a minute account is given of the beginnings of the author's own library.

About two-thirds of the little volume are devoted to the *Technical part* under the obvious subdivisions Rooms and fittings; Purchase and preparation of books; Operation. Under the first of these are discussed division of rooms, rooms for administration, for circulation, for readers, with a chapter on the stock system.

The sections under Purchase and preparation of books describe in detail the accession

book (each Jan. 1 the accession number begins again at 1 preceded by last two figures of the date; only one accession number is given to each set), the shelf list (both "card" and "sheet" forms are mentioned, the author preferring the latter), classification (the Decimal Classification is not mentioned, the only plan described being one with letters for main classes, subdivided again by letters), shelf arrangement (contemplating a relative location), card and printed catalogs and the printing of bulletins of additions.

Under Operation is found discussion on Disposal of readers; Travelling libraries and a long chapter on Circulation, with paragraphs on Indicators, Disinfection, Statistics and a consideration of different loan systems.

In a concluding chapter the author summarizes the present condition of public libraries in Germany indicating lack of funds as the chief disadvantage against which they must contend. 20 to 25 pfennige (5-6 cents) per capita is all that is available for public library support, and as this will produce but \$1200 in a city of 20,000 (no more than one-fourth or one-fifth of what many American towns of like size annually spend) it is obviously too little to do any effective work in any but the very largest cities.

A stated property tax as in England and America is scarcely possible, as with the lack of information on and interest in public libraries, such a property tax would probably endanger the whole movement. After a statistical comparison of the resources and results of the public libraries of Boston and Berlin, the author quotes with little relish from Hugo Münsterberg, "The American public library is to its German counterpart as the Pullman express train is to the stage coach."

To create a vital public sentiment the author recommends a central bureau in charge of an experienced and tactful person, which should through statistical and hortatory publications and personal effort advance the cause of popular libraries.

The book is in easy German. A useful annotated bibliography is appended. There is an index and the most technical parts are helped by a few cuts of records and furniture.

J. I. W.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

The *American Architect and Building News* of July 13 gives two pages of plans and elevations for the new Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.

The *Brickbuilder* for June, 1907 (16:91-92) contains an editorial on the competition for the new building for the St. Louis Public Library. The statement at some length of the method of procedure followed at St. Louis should be of interest to librarians having building plans under consideration.

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.—The reference to the "Carnegie Library views" as "Views of Carnegie libraries" in the September L. J. (p. 419), gave a wrong impression of the brochure recently issued by Messrs. Alden & Harlow, the Pittsburgh architects. The pamphlet is a reprint of illustrations from the *Builder*, Pittsburgh, and is given up entirely to exterior and interior views and floor-plans of the enlarged Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS. In the Engineering Literature Supplement of the *Engineering News* of July 18 is an editorial on government publications and how they may be obtained.

Library Assistant for September has for leading articles a discussion of "Staff time sheets and routine books," by Philip C. Bursill, and a paper on "Local collections and the county collection," by William A. Peplow.

Library Association Record for August has a long critical paper on "Some canons of classification applied to the subject classification," by W. C. Berwick, Sayers, who deals with "the anatomy as distinguished from the physiology" of subject classification, especially of the last system from Mr. James Duff Brown—"a system which has been received with a burst of hurried enthusiasm by our own professional press, which has been flirted with gracefully and kindly by our courteous American brethren, and has been pooh-poohed by the English literary papers with that airy and decisive contempt which is the very efflorescence of ignorance." The writer considers that where Mr. Brown's scheme will score "is in its completeness, its careful indexing, its simplicity, and the ease with which it may be used," and he regrets that the personal equation enters so largely into a librarian's choice of classification instead of a scientific reason. "A standard uniform scheme has advantages, but carries with it the fatal curse of stagnation; indeed, as has been well said, uniformity is impossible among men who think at all." In conclusion he lays down some canons of classification which are reprinted elsewhere. Mr. Ernest A. Baker has "More hints to candidates" on the next examination in literary history. In the departments the net books agreement of English publishers is reprinted in full text. In the September number Alfred Lancaster discusses "Library statistics," suggesting that benefits to readers through the medium of good books "are incalculable and cannot be tabulated." Miss N. O'Brien treats of "Our juvenile readers," and T. E. Turnbull answers the query "Are newsrooms desirable in public libraries?" by suggesting that "there is no real need for an elaborate newsroom according to the old ideal" in English libraries, and that a *modus vivendi* such as at Islington, where only the most important newspapers are purchased and exhib-

ited on "slats" is the best solution of the problem.

THE current *Library World* contains a brief discussion of library lecture courses by Walter E. Rae, of Fulham; the second of Mr. James D. Stewart's papers on the Sheafe catalog, illustrated; and other articles of interest, notably in the department of Library Economics, an elaborate and valuable paper with illustrations on "Book-binding: orders and checking."

New York Libraries is the title of the new quarterly issued by the New York State Education Department in the interest of the libraries of the state, of which no. 1 of vol. 1 appears for October, 1907. This first number is a 32-page bulletin, following in general plan the bulletin of the Wisconsin and other state commissions, though on a somewhat larger scale; it contains brief editorial announcement of its purpose, as being "to maintain free communication with the libraries, to answer their inquiries and promote their efficiency;" and articles on "Principles of book selection," by Corinne Bacon; "What you can get out of a Henty book," by Caroline M. Hewins; "The first \$100 for reference books" and "Some useful New York state documents," by J. I. Wyer, Jr.; "First 100 books for the children's library," by Clara W. Hunt; "Simple methods," by Eleanor E. Ledbetter. There are also notes of library meetings, a report of the summer session of the New York State Library School, and an extended department of "News and notes of New York libraries." The bulletin as a whole is well edited, well printed, and should be extremely useful in its field; it is sent without cost to all libraries and members of library boards in the state.

Revista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi for May-June, just at hand, includes papers on "Libraries for the use of the navy," giving statements of the number of books on each of the Italian warships, ranging from one book to 446; a report on booktrade catalogs presented at the fifth international congress of publishers, held at Milan last year; a description of the library of the Senate, and other articles.

TRENT, W. P. A talk to librarians. (*In Sewanee Review*, July, 1907. 15:297-315.)

This is the address delivered by Professor Trent before the American Library Association at the Asheville meeting.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, July-August, contains good practical advice on picture bulletins, by Maud Durlin, and continues the excellent "Suggestions for anniversary and holiday bulletins" through September and October. As a supplement it contains two effective designs for Hallowe'en bulletin posters.

LOCAL

Abilene, Kan. Carnegie L. The contract has been let for the new Carnegie library, which will be completed in six months and will cost \$12,500. The women's clubs have arranged to furnish the books.

Adrian, Mich. Carnegie L. The Carnegie Library committee of the city council arranged the contract on Aug. 27 for the Carnegie Library, which will cost approximately \$25,000.

Alexandria, La. Carnegie L. The plans for the building have been accepted from Crosby & Kenkel, of New Orleans, and contract closed for its erection. The library will cost \$12,000, and will be constructed of stone-colored brick with red mortar and red tile roof, with a reading room 50 x 64 feet.

Augusta, Ga. Carnegie L. The new Carnegie library has come to a standstill for lack of funds, as the new law prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquor has cut the revenue of the city at least \$40,000 and the appropriation has been withdrawn.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. The Walbrook branch (station no. 6) was moved into a new building on Sept. 3, the gift of Mr. Francis A. White, and Miss Maude Hazeltine was appointed librarian.

Bessemer, Ala. Carnegie L. The new library was thrown open to the public on Sept. 12, and Mayor Rush received the gift on behalf of the city. This institution is the result of efforts of five ladies of Bessemer, who saw the need of a library and secured the necessary funds.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The library has issued two numbers of a fortnightly periodical, *Staff Notes*, a copy of which is distributed to each member of the force. It is issued in mimeographed sheets, and the compilation and preparation of each number is assigned in regular sequence to the different branches and departments of the library. Number 2, for Sept. 28, for instance, is edited by the Albany Heights branch. It contains a few lines of editorial comment, special notices, announcement of school debates and free lectures for which reference lists will be useful, an account of the plans for the new central building, record of staff appointments and changes, note of reference lists in course of preparation, and items of general library news.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. The repairs to the library building are about completed, the rooms redecorated and the departments have had a general overhauling during the summer. The travelling libraries are ready for delivery and the picture collections are prepared for sending out to the schools. These

illustrate the different feature of the current lessons. For "Old home week" a special exhibit was arranged of interest to old Buffalonians, including copies of directories of 1828 to 1838, early histories, and copy of an invitation to a ball of the "Lincoln Wide-awakes."

Chester (Pa.) P. L. An addition of 1000 books has been brought out to the Ballard Carnegie Library which were formerly in the South Branch. A turnstile has been placed at the entrance to the stacks which automatically counts the number of borrowers, and the young people's department has been rearranged.

Cincinnati P. L. The library recently opened its Walnut Hills branch (the first of those provided in a gift from Carnegie), to take the place of two delivery stations. The interest felt in the new branch and the added attraction that the new building offered led to a large increase in circulation—the use of the branch in two months almost equalling that of the two stations during the preceding year.

Fordham College (N. Y.) L. The library of theological, historical and polemic works which has been one of the features of Woodstock College, Baltimore, Md., will be moved to the Fordham library, as the former institution will be made a part of Fordham, and a new building erected on the Southern Boulevard facing Bronx Park. This is the largest training school for its members that the Jesuit order has in the world, and at various times numbered among its teachers the most famous men of the order.

Fort Smith, Ark. Carnegie L. The new library was dedicated Sept. 21, and opened to the public for use.

Glens Falls, N. Y. Crandall F. L. (Rpt., 1906-07, in local press.) Added 750; total 10,700. Issued, home use 30,405 (fict. 26,134). New cards 1107; number using reading room 5840. Receipts \$2290.25. Expenses \$2097.99.

The report of the regents shows an increase in use of the library over last year, but with a higher percentage of fiction readers.

Georgia libraries. "Hand-book of the libraries of the state of Georgia, 1907," has been printed as a special bulletin of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. It includes a tabulated statistical list of the 33 libraries in the state, a map showing situation of the 13 free public libraries in the state, 10 excellent illustrations of library buildings, statement of state laws at the State Library Commission as to the Georgia Library Association, organized in 1907, and detailed descriptive notes on the several libraries. There are now eight free public libraries in the state occupying their own building and three more buildings

in course of construction; of these nine are Carnegie buildings, for which Mr. Carnegie has given \$245,000. The handbook is excellently comprehensive and should do much to stimulate library development in Georgia and throughout the South.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. In connection with the West Michigan State Fair the library issued a leaflet describing the uses and contents of the library and a "few things to think about and remember." Some 9000 of these were distributed by those in charge of the library exhibit, which interested many visitors, and Librarian Ranck suggests that it might be worth while for other libraries to have such exhibits.

The total circulation for home use for 1906-1907 was 250,576, an increase of 22,257 over 1905-1906 (228,319), which figures were mistakenly given for those of 1906-1907 in the September LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Greeley, Colo. Normal School L. The new \$60,000 library building was opened Aug. 26 with appropriate ceremonies. The building is 100 x 80 feet, and includes offices for the librarian and assistants and at present contains 45,000 volumes, but with stack room for 200,000.

Greeley (Colo.) P. L. The library has received \$10 from 40 Japanese, who won this sum as a prize for their float representing life in Japan in the harvest day festival, and unanimously voted to give it to the library for the book fund.

Jamestown, N. Y. James Prendergast F. L. Free access to all the shelves is now granted to the public, alterations having been made in the building to permit this change. Since the opening of the children's room in January, 1907, the library has had the largest circulation in its history.

Ledyard Center, Ct. Bill L. The 40th annual meeting of the trustees was held Aug. 28. The treasurer's report showed that the Henry Bill library fund amounted to \$3749.46. Charles Bill book fund \$22.49, Gurdon Bill dinner fund \$52.74. In the treasury 69 cents. The librarian reports 3404 books. Issued 620, 142 people taking books, representing 54 families. In accordance with custom a holiday was observed and the annual dinner was served to the townspeople.

Library of Congress. GRADENWITZ, Alfred.

Die elektrizität im betriebe einer amerikanischen bibliothek. (In Reclam's *Universum*, Aug. 29, 1907. p. 1137-1140.)

An interesting illustrated article on the use of electricity in the Library of Congress. Special reference is made to the book carrier between the library and the capitol.

McPherson, Kan. Carnegie L. of McPherson College.

The new library was dedicated on Sept. 10 with appropriate ceremony and an informal reception followed. Several thousand books are already on the stacks, besides the gift on exhibition of a set of steel engravings of famous works of art, sent by King Victor Emanuel.

Montezuma, Ga. Carnegie L. The Carnegie Library was opened Aug. 23, and an interesting program was rendered. The building cost \$10,000, and is located near the central depot.

New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L. During the week of Sept. 2 the library placed on exhibition the collection of designs for a book plate of the library submitted in competition for a reward of \$50. The accepted design is by E. B. Bird, of Boston, and represents a female figure seated, holding an open book, with the masts of sailing vessels in the left background and the chimneys of cotton mills to the right, characteristic of New Bedford history.

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L. (17th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1907.) Added 4182; total 23,293. Issued, home use 70,075 (fict. 47,482; juv. 11,543). New cards issued 584. Number of readers 23,250. Receipts \$5888.09; expenses \$5860.92.

The advance in library work which has been a noticeable feature of the last few years continues, and is especially true of the reference department. The most important event of the year was the gift of 10,408 volumes from the New Brunswick Free Circulating Library. The interest in the children's room increases and the good order prevailing has been a source of comment. There is a great demand for books in Italian and Hungarian, and the reading done by these people is of a very good class. The duplicate collection is now recognized as a branch of the library and serves the double purpose for which it was intended.

New York P. L. Another Carnegie branch library was opened at 228 East 23d street on Sept. 20. This building is the 24th of those erected from the Carnegie fund by the New York Public Library. It will furnish quarters for the Epiphany branch, formerly a part of the old Cathedral Library system, which consolidated with the New York Public Library in 1905. This branch was established about six years ago in East 22d street.

The new building has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of about 70 feet. It has three stories and a basement, and resembles the other Carnegie buildings in Manhattan in general design. The basement is occupied by packing, boiler, work, and storage rooms. The main floor contains the circulation and reference rooms for adults. The second floor has the circulation and reading room for the use of children; also a retiring room for the

members of the staff. On the third floor is a reading room for magazines and periodicals, with exhibition wall cases. On this floor in the rear are the janitor's quarters.

The building is heated throughout with hot water on a combination of the direct and indirect systems and is lighted with electricity. It is furnished with two small elevators, one for the janitor's supplies, operated by hand, and the other for books, operated automatically by electricity, and the building, with its equipment cost about \$85,000, exclusive of the site, which was furnished by the city.

Several other Carnegie buildings are in various stages of construction. The next to be opened will be at 303 East 36th street.

New York State L. ("Statistical 88th" and 89th rpts. — years ending Sept. 30, 1905, 1906.) In general library 1905, 242,349, added 11,020, total 1906, 253,369; in law library 1905, 75,778, added 2789, total 1906, 78,567; together 1905, 318,127, added 13,809, total 331,936. The inclusion of 2308 in library school collection, 1685 in library for the blind, and 81,875 in travelling libraries brings the total for 1906 to 417,804 v., or, with "about 136,789 pm." makes a grand total of 554,593, inclusive of duplicates. There are also about 265,000 manuscripts. Duplicates, 1906, about 170,822 v. and 337,161 pm., largely state documents; these are housed mostly in an old, unheated malt house, where they cannot be handled. Appropriations, 1906, \$136,488; expenditures, \$129,750 (salaries \$73,269, books, etc., \$29,480, grants to libraries \$27,000).

The 89th annual report is by Mr. Anderson, covering nine months of his own and three months of the previous administration; the statistical report, published recently, is condensed from the voluminous final report of Mr. Dewey. Both present the usual tabulations and appendixes, including the annual list of printed bibliographies and lists of state library publications. The law providing for the new Educational Building is given in full in the 1906 report. During the past year all of the collections in the law library have been rearranged on the shelves.

A "separate" is made of the report on "Libraries in the state of New York," reprinted from the third annual education report; this includes two maps showing graphically by shaded lines number and circulation of books per 1000 of population in free lending libraries, compared by counties, 1906. The total of all libraries, public or limited reporting to the state in 1906, is given as 1266, with 8,890,485 v., including additions within the year of 552,292 v. and total circulation of 14,902,359; of these, 678 are free lending libraries, with 3,654,662 v., having 13,835,639 circulation, being 37,906 per day, 1715 per 1000 population, and 3.75 per volume. "The number of free public libraries is two and three-fourths times larger, their books are four

times as many, and their circulation six times as much as in 1892." 482 places of more than 300 population are without library privileges. Mr. Carnegie's generosity has provided for 30 library buildings within the state, in addition to the 65 branch libraries in New York City. Since 1892, \$302,698 has been paid to 395 libraries. A free library report from each of the 45 cities, totaling 5,700,675 population in 1905, shows a total of 2,499,408 v., with circulation of 11,741,573 v., with library taxation of \$1,025,086 in 1906, an average of 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents tax per volume of circulation.

Painesdale (Mich.) Memorial L. The board of managers' report for the months of July and August includes the number of baths taken in the free bathing houses maintained in the library building. The figures are: July — circulation 323; baths 300. August — circulation 362; baths 352; or a bath a book.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. (27th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 4700; total 104,905. Issued, home use 191,600 (fct. 52.51 per cent.; juv. 25.44 per cent.). New cards issued 4029; total 8526. Receipts \$20,223.24 Expenses \$19,423.24 (salaries \$7216.85, books \$4103.78).

The membership shows only a gain of 41 over last year, but is still the largest in the history of the library, and it is pointed out that the cards are only good for two years, and therefore many non-active members are dropped yearly. "The comparatively high percentage of fiction issued is explained by the fact that few business men in Peoria use the library, many buy the more serious works for their own library, and hence the average reader goes to the public library for the highly advertised fiction which they care to read, but not to own." The 10 collections of books placed in schools farthest from the main library building issued 13,953 volumes. Mr. Willcox makes the note that the number of books circulated per attendant per annum in Peoria is 23,717, against only 4348 in Boston up to 14,738 in Los Angeles. He states: "Excepting my own I neither vouch for nor question these figures; let such estimates count for what they are worth, but we must remember there is much subsidiary work to be done in every library along with the issuing of books, and the older and larger the library the more deliberate and self-respecting its motions. Nor do I doubt there may be smaller libraries in our state that can make a better showing than any of us."

With reference as to how long does it take on the average to issue any book called for: In Boston according to a late report it takes 10 minutes; in Peoria, three in one minute. The report also contains comments on the "open shelf system" and interesting tables.

Philadelphia, Pa. Carnegie L. of Swarthmore College. The new library was dedi-

cated on Sept. 28, and is an addition to the group of classical structures of the college campus. The building cost \$50,000, is in pure Gothic style, made with granite from local quarries, with terra cotta trimmings, 112 x 63 feet, with a tower, 55 feet high, bearing a large clock. The first floor contains the main reading room, stack room, librarian's office, and six alcoves for private reading. The second floor has a balcony encircling the reading room, with catalog room and five offices.

Philadelphia F. L. (11th rpt.—year ending April, 1907.) Statistics of growth are given in the following way: "The number of volumes in the system last year was 277,361 and 19,797 pamphlets. This number has been increased and the volumes belonging to the library are divided amongst the several departments and branches, with a total of 310,630." Issued, home use 1,610,776. Readers' cards in actual use 139,040. Reading room visitors 845,206. Receipts \$178,481.22. Expenses \$176,578.19.

Of the 30 buildings proposed from Mr. Carnegie's gift, four are completed and opened, three are soon to be opened, cornerstones of two others have been laid, and foundations placed for the 10th. Negotiations for other sites are in progress, and so far Philadelphia has not had to pay for any sites, as eight have been gifts and two were city property. Mr. Thomson states: "A rather remarkable stress has been laid during the growth of the library movement both in the United States and Great Britain, on the number of volumes taken out from each particular building. To a great extent the number of volumes is but a misleading statistic. Books on music, for instance, are properly loaned for a month; each volume simply represents a unit. When a new book is published by some remarkable author great attention is called to it and there will be a great demand to read this particular book. Large numbers of readers are recorded and the number of volumes taken from the library represents accordingly a big number. Some libraries divide their fiction very closely so that by a stretch of classification 'fiction' can be put under some title such as 'applied arts,' 'humor,' etc., and then it is recorded that the proportion of fiction is very small as compared with some other library. The report of a neighborhood as to whether a library is doing good work or not is after all the real basis for judging of the good management and the value of a library."

The department for the blind is of increased importance, and 9829 volumes in raised letters were circulated. The department of travelling libraries maintained collections of books in 37 fire stations, 7 police stations, 5 telegraph offices, and 35 other places. The library has 17 branch buildings. The report

is illustrated with a number of photogravures of the branch library buildings.

The cornerstone of the new Carnegie branch library at Chestnut Hill was laid on Sept. 13, with simple ceremony, under the direction of the Christian Hall Library Association and the board of trustees.

Port Jervis (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907.) Added 1062; total 15,102. Issued, home use 33,706. New cards issued 846; total 3000.

The circulation has increased 2899 volumes during the year, the figures showing an average circulation of over three books per capita yearly to every resident of Port Jervis. The number of borrowers' cards in use represents one to every three persons, and the reading generally is of a very high class with a small percentage of fiction. Collections of 100 books have been sent from time to time to the Y. M. C. A. and to scattered centers in order to reach those who were unable to visit the library building. A course of six lectures on evolution in the university extension system were delivered in the library hall and were fully attended.

Quincy (Ill.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907; in local press.) Added 309; total 34,530. Issued, home use 5636 (fict. 3730, juv. 950). New cards issued 89; total 8136. Number teachers' cards 247. Receipts \$8281.65. Expenses \$7360 (salaries \$3000, books \$1600).

Among new features was the purchase and exhibition of a rare collection of stuffed birds of the United States and lectures to children about them.

University of Illinois L. (30th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1907.) Added 8810; total 94,946. Issued, home use 34,774; library use 19,203. Expenses, for books \$18,830.30; periodicals \$3067. Number on staff 17. Periodicals taken 1224.

The report gives a survey of the library work and is issued in typewritten form only. Methods of purchasing books, especially foreign, are considered with the recommendation that an agent in New York be continued for new foreign books and second-hand books, but that a German agent be employed for out-of-print books. Among other things mentioned are the inspection shipments of books forwarded from the library's agents, by which the library and professors might choose new books by seeing them. The departmental libraries are inspected once a week, but four of the sixteen are in charge of special attendants. Access to the stacks has been restricted, but permits were issued to all the faculty, graduate students, and seniors, and all others were only allowed to enter the stack room upon request of the instructor. It is pointed out that the library needs \$90,000 at once, to place it on a par

with institutions of similar rank. The library is outclassed by 17 university libraries, but the university itself ranks fourth in number of instructors and sixth in students. \$35,000 annually was needed for books because of the wide range of instruction, the small number of additions until recently and the distance from other libraries making it necessary for it to be more complete in itself. More room is needed for all departments of the library, and especially for the library school, because the quarters are now temporary and inadequate, although it is said to rank second among the library schools of the world.

Vinalhaven, Me. Carnegie L. The new Carnegie library building was dedicated Aug. 13 with fitting ceremony. Mr. Carnegie gave \$5200 and the remainder was subscribed locally. The building will be constructed of Vinalhaven granite and is of attractive design.

Washington, D. C. Columbus Memorial L. The plans for the new building of the International Bureau of American Republics, in which will be included the Columbus Memorial Library, have been approved by Secretary of State Root, and the successful competitors were Kelsey & Cref, of Philadelphia. The building will be erected at the corner of 17th and B streets, S. W., north of Potomac Park, and will be 160 feet square, constructed of steel and concrete and white marble trimmings. The library reading room will be 100 by 60 feet, and the stack room will provide for 250,000 volumes.

The cost of this Pan-American structure will be nearly \$1,000,000, of which Mr. Carnegie generously contributed \$750,000 and the different American nations approximately \$250,000.

Watervliet (N. Y.) P. L. The city of Watervliet has decided not to accept the offer of Mr. Carnegie of \$15,000, because there is no method by which to raise, legally, the 10 per cent., or \$1500, for maintenance, and it was not deemed advisable to raise the money by extra taxation.

FOREIGN

British Museum L. (Return — year ending March 31, 1907.) The total number of visits to the museum were 691,950, a falling off of nearly 122,000 since the last return. There were 212,997 visits to the reading room and 55,513 to the special departments. The newspaper room received 2000 less, and only 800 more in the manuscript room. The return states: "It is a matter for regret that a further decline in the number of visits has to be recorded . . . at the same time it is an indication of a steady growth of intelligent interest in the collections that, while the number of visits decrease, the sale of guide books generally tends to increase." Plans are proposed for an extension to the building to occupy the site of present houses on the

north, east and west sides of the museum. The accessions number 28,498 volumes, 64,977 parts of volumes, 1793 maps, 7483 musical publications, and 3300 newspapers. The newspapers comprise 216,650 single numbers, of which 1148 were published in London and its suburbs, 1626 in other parts of England, 285 in Scotland, and 241 in Ireland, besides 35,886 numbers of colonial and foreign newspapers. The library added 246 incunabula of special interest and value. The department of manuscripts added 193 mss., 5 Egerton mss., 73 charters and rolls, 40 detached seals and casts, and 235 papyri. The department of Oriental books and manuscripts added 2204, of which 218 were mss. The total number of prints acquired were 4176 of the Italian, French and German school.

British Museum. THOMPSON, Sir E. Maunde. (In *Cornhill Magazine*, September, 1907. p. 312-324.)

An historical account of the development of the present reading room in the British Museum, beginning with the reading room of 20 chairs which satisfied the demands of 1759.

City of Mexico, Mex. The new Workman's Library was opened in August and is the first of its kind in the Republic, besides being the first public library on so extensive a scale. It is designed for the use of workmen and the poorer classes and the selection of books has been made with this end in view. The governors of several states have made liberal donations of books, periodicals and daily papers, and it promises to be popular and successful.

German libraries. JAHRBUCH DER DEUTSCHEN BIBLIOTHEKEN. Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1907. 4+147 p. 8°.

Glasgow, Scotl. Baillie's Institution F. R. L. (20th rpt. — year 1906-1907.) Added 731; total 22,289. Issued 41,745 (fact. 1974, or 47 per cent.). Issued to ladies 2914. No. of readers 47,885.

In view of the fact that this library has for its object "To aid the self-culture of the operative classes in Glasgow" it is interesting to note above that only 4.7 per cent of fiction was issued, while "History, voyages and travel" came to 16.98 per cent., "Theology, philosophy, etc." 12.59, and "Science" 13.78. An unaccountable decrease in volumes issued to ladies is mentioned, of which a separate record is kept, and shows a loss of 905 lady readers, though the percentage of "Poetry and drama" issued was 13.50.

Leeds (Eng.) P. Ls. (10th rpt. — year ending March 31, 1907.) Added 7279; total 266,624. Issued, home use 1,430,719 (fact. 754,613, juv. 322,332). Number of borrowers' tickets issued 33,447. Number of visitors 2,649,612.

There has been a decrease in books issued, explained by the fact that there has been a considerable improvement in trade and industry, and consequently time for reading has been greatly lessened. A collection of books relating to the history of Leeds and Yorkshire has been purchased and placed on exhibition.

The various news rooms maintained by the library have been well patronized, especially by those seeking employment, who read the advertisements in the many newspapers. Five new branch buildings are to be opened at Bramley, Harehills, Hunslet, Burley, and the west Ward. The juvenile departments continue to increase in usefulness, and the aim is to create a desire for good reading on the part of the children.

Manchester, Eng. The John Rylands L. The library issued in August *Bulletin* number 5 of volume 1, and among the most important additions noted is the gift of a collection of examples of 15th century printing, numbering about 2500 pieces. In the purchases were 27 works printed before the year 1500, and a collection of 734 volumes consisting of grammars, texts and dictionaries, in the various Italian dialects. The library has printed a "Catalogue of an exhibition of Bibles illustrating the history of the English version from Wiclif to the present time," which was arranged in response to a very generally expressed desire to see a revival of the exhibition of English Bibles, including the personal copies of Queen Elizabeth, King James I., Elizabeth Fry, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. A catalog of the books and broadsides illustrating the early history of printing, is also issued in connection with the visit of the Federation of Master Printers and allied trades. A brochure printed for private circulation gives a brief historical description of the library and its contents, with notes on the early printed book room, the Aldine room, the Bible room, the Greek and Latin classics and the Italian and English classics; it contains illustrations of the several rooms, the statue of John Rylands, the main staircase and East cloister, and provides visitors with a brief narrative of the institution, the most conspicuous of its literary treasures, and a short description of the building.

Scotch libraries. Mr. James Coats, the Paisley manufacturer, has recently established a number of free public libraries in the villages throughout the highlands, providing the books as well as the buildings, and at the same time employing a skilled oculist to travel from town to town and test the eyes of readers, and if found necessary supplying spectacles free of charge, which latter philanthropy, it is said, contributes no little towards making the libraries useful to a larger majority of the people.

Librarians

BAILEY, Louis J., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed to a position in the Copyright division of the Library of Congress.

BARNETT, Miss Claribel R., New York State Library School, class of 1895, has been promoted to succeed Miss Josephine A. Clark as librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture.

BISHOP, William Warner, has been appointed by Librarian Putnam to succeed David Hutcheson as superintendent of the reading room in the Library of Congress. The arrangement is provisional on both sides for a year by understanding with the Princeton authorities, but it is hoped that Mr. Bishop's health and his success at the new post will permit his permanent continuance in it. Mr. Bishop comes to this important position equipped by his experience as reference librarian of Princeton University Library and previously as librarian of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

BLANDY, Miss Julia W., of New York, has been appointed an assistant at the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library.

BUYNITZKY, Miss Eleanor, formerly in the District of Columbia Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Dallas (Texas) Public Library.

COFFIN, Miss Helen, New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

COLE, Miss Bertha, formerly of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian at the Ballard Carnegie Library at Chester, Pa.

COULTER, Miss Edith Margaret, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed head cataloger in the Public Library, Berkeley, Cal.

DRURY, F. K. W., is acting librarian of the University of Illinois. He received his A.B. degree in 1898 from Rutgers and in 1905 was granted the master's degree. In June, 1905, he was graduated from the University of Illinois with the degree of B.L.S., and was promoted to the head of the order department in the library with the title of order librarian.

FIFIELD, Miss Winnifred F., New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed assistant at Pomona College Library, Claremont, Cal.

HASSE, Miss Adelaide R. The *Literary Digest* for Aug. 3, in quoting the article on Miss Hasse's work and career from the New York *Evening Post*, gives a portrait by Hilda Hasse.

HAWKS, Miss Emma B., New York State Library School, 1893-94, has been appointed assistant librarian at the United States Department of Agriculture.

HEAD, Miss Idress, has been appointed librarian of the Missouri Historical Society, succeeding the late Miss Mary Louise Dalton. Miss Head was formerly a history teacher in the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

HEDRICK, Miss Ellen A., of the New York State Library School, 1903, and cataloger in the Library of Congress, has been appointed on the staff of the Yale University Library.

HISS, Miss Sophie K., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1906, has resigned her position in the Catalog Section of the New York State Library to become assistant librarian at Smith College.

HOLT, Miss Alice Mackinnon, assistant librarian in the Ferguson Library, at Stamford, Conn., has resigned to accept a position with a publishing house in New York.

HUMPHREY, Miss Gertrude P., librarian of the Lansing (Mich.) P. L., has resigned that position, in which she is succeeded by Miss M. Louise Hunt, of the Drexel Institute Library, Philadelphia.

HOOKER, David Ashley, New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed assistant in the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

HYDE, Miss Sara Gardner, New York State Library School 1901, and chief cataloger of the U. S. Geological Survey Library, has been appointed on the Yale University library staff.

JENNINGS, Judson T., assistant to the director of the New York State Library at Albany, has been elected librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, to succeed C. W. Smith, the present librarian, whose resignation took effect on Sept. 1, but who will remain until Mr. Jennings' arrival. Mr. Jennings' library training has been had in the New York State Library, where he began as a page eighteen years ago. His education was received in the Albany schools, in Union College, at Schenectady, and in the New York State Library. He was an assistant in the Union College Library while there, and was superintendent of the Carnegie Free Library and the Carnegie Club, at Duquesne, Pa., from 1903 to 1906. He organized the work of the latter institution. Last October he returned to New York to be assistant to Mr. Anderson, and it is from that position that he comes to the Seattle Library. His work in the New York State Library has included also some supervision of travelling and public libraries throughout the state.

JOHN, Miss Edith H., formerly children's librarian of the Greenpoint Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa.

JOSLYN, Miss Rosamond, New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed

children's assistant at the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

KELLER, Miss Helen Rex, New York State Library School, 1901, has been appointed assistant librarian and instructor in the Library School, Drexel Institute. Miss Keller goes to her new position from the library of Colgate University.

KILDAL, Arne, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed assistant in the Library of Yale University.

KINSLEY, Miss Lydia, of the Wisconsin Library School, 1907, has been appointed assistant librarian of the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo.

KNOWLTON, Miss Julia C., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1906, has resigned her position as assistant in the Milton (Mass.) Public Library to become assistant in Syracuse University Library and instructor in the Department of Library Economy.

MARQUAND, Miss Fanny E., New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed cataloger in the Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Public Library.

MATTHEWS, Miss M. Alice, librarian of the University of South Dakota, has been appointed assistant librarian of the George Washington University Library, in Washington, D. C.

MCCURDY, Robert Morrill, New York State Library School, 1903, has resigned the position of cataloger in the Gardner A. Sage Library, New Brunswick, N. J., to become head of the order department in the University of Illinois Library.

MCKEE, Miss Alice D., New York State Library School, 1905, has resigned the librarianship of the Beatrice (Neb.) Public Library to become assistant in the Ohio State Library.

NERNEY, Miss May Childs, B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed head of the Order Section of the New York State Library to succeed Mr. Nathaniel L. Goodrich. Since January, 1906, Miss Nerney has acted as assistant in the office of the director.

PUCHNO. The body of Miss Fannie Puchno, a member of the staff of the Astor branch of the New York Public Library, was found floating in the East River off the foot of Second street, Williamsburg, on Sept. 17. The young woman committed suicide by jumping from a ferryboat.

PRATHER, Miss Grace, B.A., '05, and member of the University of Texas library training class, '05-'06, has been appointed assistant in the University of Texas Library.

REEVES, Miss Bertha Butler, New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been ap-

pointed as assistant in cataloging and classification at Colgate University Library.

ROBINSON, Miss Elizabeth P., New York State Library Summer School, 1907, has been elected librarian of the Bronxville (N. Y.) Public Library.

RAUCH, Miss Louise, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Logansport (Ind.) Public Library. Miss Rauch had previously been connected with this library but had been absent on leave for some months.

SMITH, Miss Fannie M., New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed children's assistant at the Saratoga Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

SMITH, Miss Faith Edith, New York State Library School, 1900, has resigned her position as librarian of the Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library to become assistant in the Training School for Children's Librarians at Pittsburg, Pa.

STEFFA, Miss Julia, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has been organizing the Public Library at San Mateo, Cal., during the summer, and at the opening of the school year will become acting librarian of Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.

STEVENS, Miss Alice, has been appointed librarian in the Logansport (Ind.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Elizabeth McCullough, resigned.

SWEET, Miss Louise, New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed assistant in the Flower Memorial Library, Watertown, New York.

SWEM, Earl G., was appointed August 20 assistant librarian of the Virginia State Library, to succeed Edward S. Evans, resigned, and assumes his new duties this month. Mr. Swem was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is 36 years old. He received his school training in his native city, and then entered Lafayette College, graduating in 1898. He began his library training as an assistant in the college library, then taking a course in library methods at Madison, Wis., under the direction of the State Library Commission. For the summer of 1899 he was assistant in the John Crerar Library, Chicago, and was then appointed cataloger and indexer in the library of the Superintendent of Documents in Washington. In September, 1901, he was appointed librarian of the Armour Institute, Chicago, returning in 1902 to the Library of Congress, as chief of the Catalog Division of the Copyright Office, from which position he is now resigning.

WATSON, William R., has been appointed librarian of the San Francisco Free Public Library to succeed George T. Clark, who resigned to become librarian of Stanford University. Mr. Watson is a graduate of the New York State Library School and entered

the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh in its early days, remaining nine years; he became assistant librarian of the California State Library two years ago, whence he comes to San Francisco. His present work calls for large responsibility and executive training, for in the next few years a central library must be created and a suitable building erected.

WILSON, Albert S. On the resignation of Miss Sharp from the dual position of head librarian of the University of Illinois and director of the state library school, it was decided by the authorities to separate the two offices, and accordingly during the summer President James appointed to the vacant directorship Albert S. Wilson, librarian of the Colorado State Normal School, at Greeley. Mr. Wilson is a University of Toronto A.B. of 1900. For six years he was connected with the University of Chicago, where he pursued graduate work and was also in charge of the Haskell Hall Library.

WRIGHT, Purd B., librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, has been elected president of the Missouri State Library Commission.

Cataloging and Classification

DANA, John Cotton. Paragraphs and library book-lists. (*In The Printing Art*, September, 1907. 10:26-31.)

The gist of Mr. Dana's contention is summed up in the following paragraph:

"If I have not wasted words, then I have made plain my opinion that that book-list is best which follows most closely the style of plain reading matter; uses a clear type of a size proper to the size of the page, length of line, and character of paper adopted; prints things in the way in which the average reader expects to find them; uses white spaces to show breaks instead of boldface type, and clings closely to simplicity and legibility."

Six examples of library and publishers' book-lists are given.

JAMES, A. B. More about filing systems. (*In American Machinist*, Aug. 22, 1907. 30:253-254.) il.

The writer maintains that the greatest defect in most methods proposed for filing papers is that "they have been patterned after some library cataloging system. The requirements of the average working-reading mechanic are essentially different."

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Monthly catalogue United States public documents. No. 151, July, 1907. Issued by the Superintendent of Documents. Washington, Gov. Printing Office, 1907. 40 p. O.
This issue, published within August, marks

a new departure in the "Monthly catalog," to which Superintendent Post calls attention in a prefatory note and on which he invites library criticism. The first issue of the "Monthly catalog" was that for January, 1905, and its form of entry by department as author was continued till in January, 1906 (no. 133), the issuing office was entered as author. In December, 1897 (no. 36) an index was included, and from February, 1900 (no. 62) semi-yearly cumulations, in June and November, and a yearly index, in December, became features. Also, the catalog came to include all government publications, including those unavailable to libraries. Mr. Post now points out that this inclusive and cumulative scheme goes beyond legislative authority and the staff possibilities of his office, necessitating serious delay, and the present number is therefore restricted to publications within the month of July which can be had from the Superintendent of Documents or else from the issuing office. This makes promptness possible. Mr. Post has also adopted subject in place of office entry, applying the scheme of the "Consolidated index" to the "Monthly catalog." While this has very great advantages, it results in considerable waste of space in the cross-references required. There is, of course, a crude classification in the character of the issuing office, as is recognized in many entries in this catalog. The "Consolidated index" will still include all government publications, whether obtainable or not. A new and useful feature in the "Monthly catalog" is the descriptive notes calling the attention of libraries to important government publications of the month.

UNITED STATES, War Department. Index-catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. Army. Authors and subjects. 2d ser. v. 12, O-Periodicals. Washington, [Office of Superintendent of Documents,] 1907. 3+978 p. O.

Bibliography

AMERICAN PAINTERS. McSpadden, Jos. Walker. Famous painters of America. N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., [1907.] c. 15+362 p. il, pors. pls. O.
Bibliography (6 p.).

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. Shakespeare, W: [Complete works.] New variorum ed.; ed. by Horace Howard Furness. v. 15, Tragedie of Anthonie and Cleopatra. Phil., Lipincott, 1907. c. 20+614 p. O. cl.
List of books (6 p.).

BEST BOOKS. Library Association of the United Kingdom. Class list of best books

and annual of bibliography, 1906-1907. Published for the Library Association by the Library Supply Co. London, 1907. (4), 80 p. O.

The second separate issue of the annual list of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, containing close upon 1800 entries and provided with a full index. It is based on the Dewey classification and 19 divisions are treated by as many library authorities. The typography is excellent, except that advertisements are unpleasantly sandwiched in. The pamphlet is issued at the low price of 1s. 6d.

BOURGEOIS, The. Peirce, Walter Thompson. The bourgeois from Molière to Beaumarchais: the study of a dramatic type; a dissertation for degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Johns Hopkins University, 1906. Columbus, O., [Walter Thompson Peirce,] 1907. c. 88 p. O.
Bibliography (3 p.).

ENGLISH DRAMA. Chapman, George. All fools and The gentleman usher; ed. by T. Marc Parrott. Bost., Heath, 1907. c. 48+4-308 p. por. 16°, (Belles-lettres ser., Section 3, English drama.)
Bibliography (4 p.). Sources (2 p.).

ENGLISH DRAMA. Rowe, N. The fair penitent and Jane Shore; ed. by Sophie Chantal Hart. Bost., Heath, 1907. c. 3-255 p. por. 16°, (Belles-lettres ser., Section 3, English drama.)
Bibliography (8 p.).

FRENCH HISTORY. Stein, Henri (*ie.*, Frédéric Alexandre Henri). Bibliographie générale des cartulaires français ou relatifs à l'histoire de France. Paris, A. Picard et fils, 1907. xv, 627 p. 23cm. (Manuels de bibliographie historique. iv.)

GERMAN LOVE SONGS. Nicholson, Frank C., *tr.* Old German love songs; *tr.* from Minnesingers of the 12th to 14th centuries. Chic., University of Chicago Press, 1907. 60+196 p. O.
Bibliographical notes (5 p.).

GREEK LITERATURE. Legrand, E. Bibliographie hellénique ou Description raisonnée des ouvrages publiés par des Grecs aux xv et xvi siècles. iv., by E. Legrand. Paris, Guilmoto, 1906. 42+397 p. 8°.

GYMNOSPERMS, North American. Penhallow, David Pearce. A manual of the North

American gymnosperms, exclusive of cycadales, but together with certain exotic specials. Bost., Ginn, 1907. c. 8+374 p. il. tables, diagrs., 8°. Bibliography (4 p.).

HEBREW INCUNABULA. Cohen, A. "Hebrew incunabula in Cambridge." (*In Jewish Quarterly Review*, July, 1907. 19:744-750.)

A bibliographical account of 35 Hebrew incunabula in the various libraries of Cambridge, 13 of them, however, being duplicates. The largest number of them are in the University Library, 19.

HOMERIC AGE. Seymour, T: Day. Life in the Homeric age. N. Y., Macmillan, 1907. 16+704 p. il. pls. map, O. Bibliography (4 p.).

JEWES. American-Jewish year-book, 5668; ed. by Henrietta Szold. [*Also*] Report of 19th year of Jewish Publication Society of America, 1907. c. 11+557+80 p. D. American-Jewish bibliography (17 p.).

KANSAS. Spring, Leverett Wilson. Kansas: the prelude to the war for the Union. Rev. ed. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., [1907.] c. 8+340 p. fold. map, 12°, (American commonwealth ser.) Bibliography (5 p.).

LAFAYETTE, M^{me}. de, [Arienne de Noailles.] Crawford, M. MacDermot. M^{me}. de Lafayette and her family. N. Y., Ja. Pott & Co., 1907. c. 9+358 p. il. pors. pls. facsim., O. List of works consulted (3 p.).

LEE, Robert E. Bruce, Philip Alexander. Robert E. Lee. Phil., George W. Jacobs & Co., [1907.] c. 380 p. por. D. (American crisis biographies.) Bibliography (2 p.).

LIGHT AND ELECTRICITY. The Croydon (*Eng.*) P. Ls. *Readers' Index* for September-October contains reading list no. 43, devoted to "Recent discoveries in light and electricity."

MEDIAEVAL SCHOOLS. Anderson, L. F. A study of mediæval schools and school work. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, June, 1907. 14: 223-282.)

This article is followed by a bibliography of 74 titles.

N RAYS. Stradling, George Flowers. A resumé of the literature of the N Rays, the Physiological Ray, and the heavy emission, with a bibliography. (*In Journal of the*

Franklin Institute, Sept. 1, 1907. 164:177-199.)

This article is a concluding article of this resumé. The bibliography which is given with this includes 278 titles.

NAUTICAL AND NAVAL ART. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to nautical and naval art and science, navigation and seamanship, shipbuilding, etc. Part 4. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, September, 1907. p. 420-436.)

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. Die literatur über das Zeitungs- und Zeitschriftenwesen. Ein bibliographischer Versuch von Tony Kellen. Leipzig, Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel, Aug. 9, Aug. 10, Aug. 14, 1907.

NORWAY. Emery, Mabel Sarah. Norway through the stereoscope: notes on a journey through the land of Vikings; ed. by Julius E. Olson; introd. by Knute Nelson. N. Y., Underwood & Underwood, [1907.] c. 369 p. fold. maps, 12°. Books to read (9 p.).

PLAYS AND GAMES IN EDUCATION. Johnson, G: Ellsworth. Education by plays and games; introd. by G. Stanley Hall. Bost., Ginn, [1907.] c. 14+234 p. il. diagrs., D. Bibliography, classed under subjects (6 p.).

RABELAIS, François. Tilley, Arthur. François Rabelais. Phil., Lippincott, 1907. c. 388 p. por. D. Bibliography (6 p.).

RAILROADS. Library of Congress. A list of books, with references to periodicals, relating to railroads in their relation to the government and the public; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. 2d issue, with select list of recent works relating to government regulation and government ownership of railroads. Wash., D. C., Gov. Printing Office, 1907. 131 p. Q.

A reprint of the 1904 list, with the addition of recent works relating to government regulation and government ownership and the continuation of periodical articles down to 1907.

SOCIALISM. Olin, Charles H. Socialism: presents in simple and interesting manner a complete idea of the doctrines taught by the best socialists. Phil., Penn Publishing Co., 1908, [1907.] c. '07. 168 p. sq. T. (Popular handbooks.)

List of socialistic works (10 p.).

Notes and Queries

THE CODES OF ALABAMA. — The Association Public Library of Mobile, Ala., is anxious to complete its collection of the codes of Alabama, and will be very grateful to any one having duplicates of the following, if they would give them to the library: Code of 1886; also H. Toulmin's Digest of 1807 and 1823; C. C. Clay's Digest, 1843; and G. W. Stone's Penal code, 1866.

EXAMINATION FOR CATALOGERS. — Under date of Sept. 30 Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, acting librarian of the Bureau of Education, announces that the United States Civil Service Commission will presently hold an examination for catalogers, with a view to the selection of individuals to fill two vacancies in the staff of the library of the Bureau of Education. The positions to be filled are those of catalogers of serials, and the salaries attached to the two offices are \$900 and \$1000 respectively. Fuller particulars regarding places, time, and character of examination may be had upon application to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SEVERANCE'S "GUIDE TO PERIODICALS." — The compiler wishes to express his appreciation of the favorable review and kindly criticism of his "Guide to periodicals," in the July number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. He wishes also to call the reviewer's attention to the fact that the "Guide" is designed to include "serials" also, which was not quoted as being in the title of the book. I understand that the "New York Tribune index" is an annual publication like the *World* almanac. If "Girls Friendly calendar" is published annually, it would make no difference, in my opinion, whether it was hung on the wall or laid away in a box. It would be a serial, although I did not intend to include wall calendars. Under the omissions, the reviewer cites *Four Track News*. This was purposely omitted, as the name has been changed to *Travel Magazine*. Other omissions, with one or two exceptions, are explained on the ground that the periodicals have not come to my attention. In the list of periodicals which the reviewer affirms have "been discontinued for some time" is the *Bookbuyer*, a copy of the June number of which is on my desk. It must have been "current" when the name was included in January, 1907. The *Literary Life* is given in Ayer & Son's American newspaper annual for 1907. "America" sans capital was an oversight, "Baptist," "Methodist," etc., were intentional. My authority is the latest L. C. printed cards. It is difficult to be accurate and easy to be mistaken, as the cases cited above readily show. There are many other defects not noted by the reviewer.

The compiler would appreciate the favor if every library which publishes a periodical or serial would send him a sample copy. He

would also be grateful to any one who would send him the names and addresses of new magazines or changes in the title, publisher, subscription price, etc., of those already in the "Guide." The aim is to make a better guide, for the accomplishment of which co-operation is desirable. H. O. SEVERANCE.

[It was not clear to the reviewer that Mr. Severance intended to include in his index such serials as annuals, almanacs, etc., and wall calendars, and the latter still seem rather outside the natural limits of such a work. The *Bookbuyer* in its present form is simply an advertising leaflet, the magazine having been discontinued, as stated, some time ago. The various omissions noted were mentioned with the purpose of calling them to the compiler's attention for possible inclusion in a revised edition. — THE REVIEWER.]

Humors and Blunders

THE SHAKESPEARE PRESS.—The following letter is self-explanatory:

WESTFIELD, UNION COUNTY, N. J., Sept. 3, 1907.
Editor *Library Journal* or *R. R. Bowker*.

We note editorial in your July issue, but are unable to accept your apology, though we don't wonder that you are ashamed of yourselves.

The matter has been for some weeks in the hands of our lawyers, and we don't even know whether the summons have been served.

If your publication was of the slightest use to libraries you would have long since stated that this whole business is started by Koch in revenge for having failed to bully us into giving him under the name of "George Wühr" (or Wahr) an alleged news agent in Ann Arbor a commission on periodicals subscribed for directly by the Library of Michigan University (which Koch disgraces, though that is none of our business).

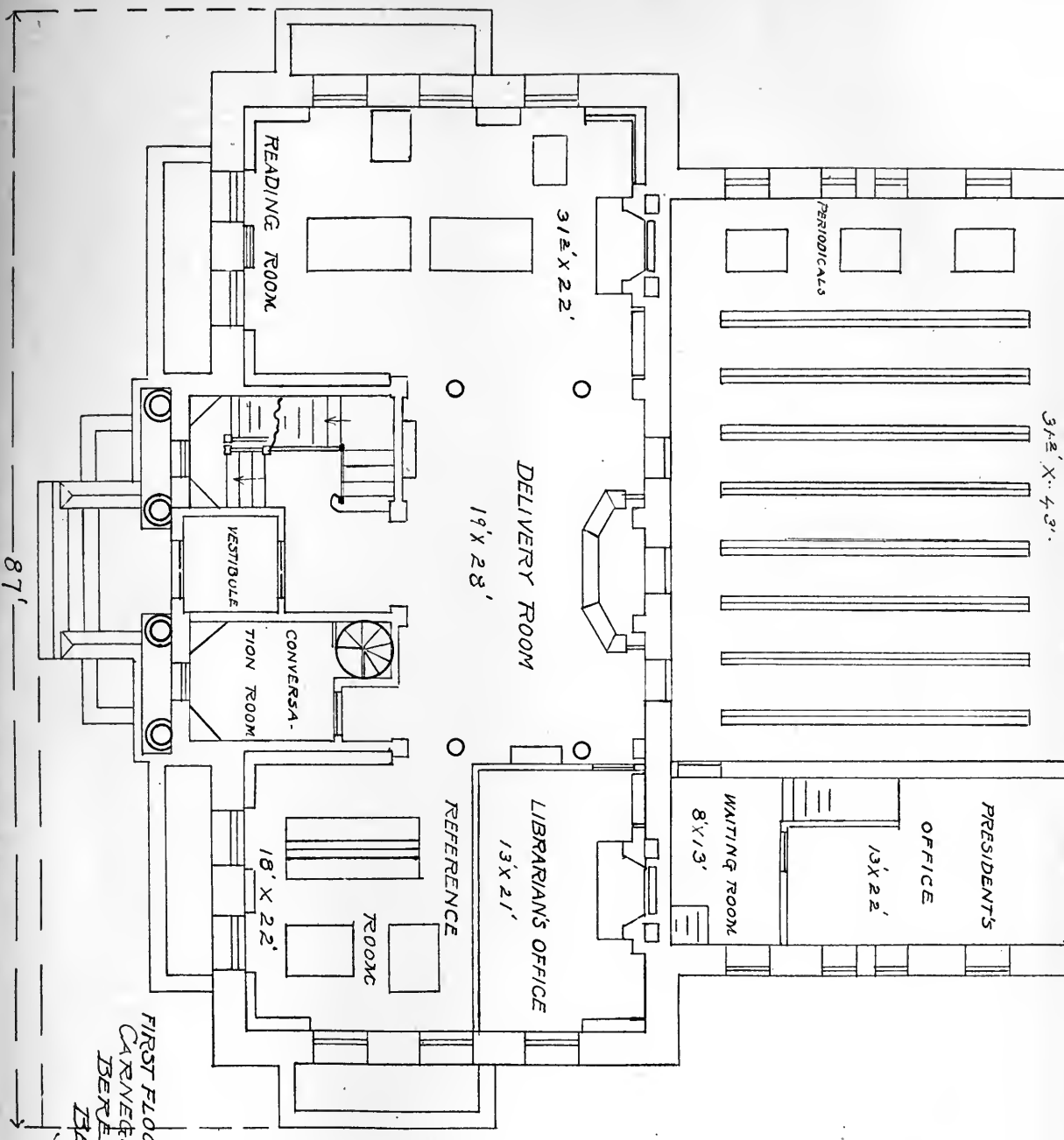
If you yourselves in any of your several capacities or incapacities — as editors of the *Publishers' Weekly* or otherwise — are also trying to run our business, why God be with you! you won't succeed and your movements are of complete indifference to us.

Yours respectfully,

THE SHAKESPEARE PRESS.

THE Indianapolis, Ind., *Star* states that "young women applicants for positions in the state library should be required to state in their qualifications that they have no matrimonial prospects."

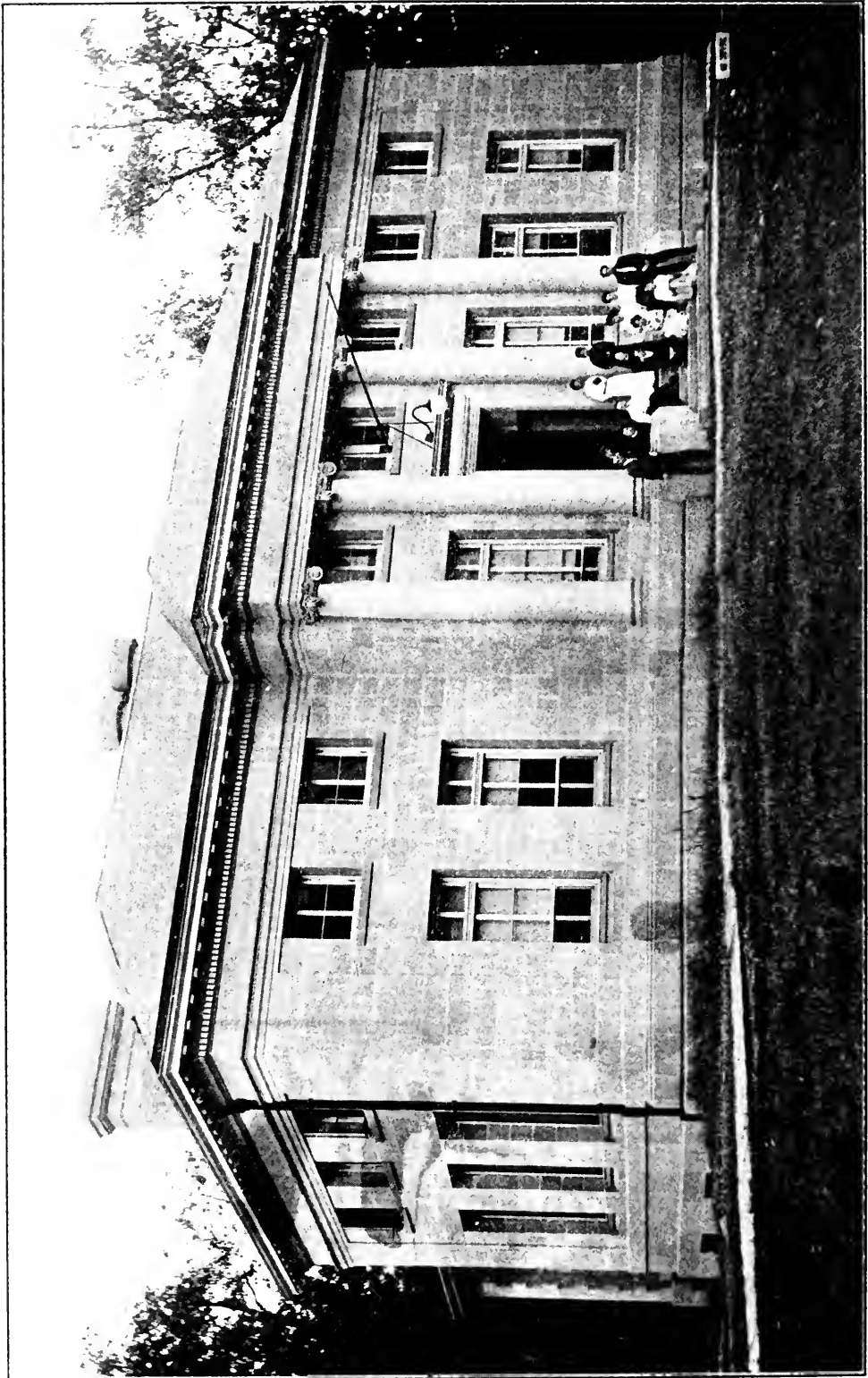
THERE was a knock at the front door and the wagon from the public library delivered the daily quota of books. "You kids don't know what hardships are," declared the elderly uncle. "When I was a boy, back in 1907, I used to get up at nine o'clock in the morning and walk six blocks to get a book from a Carnegie library." — *Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal*.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 CARNEGIE LIBRARY
 BEREA COLLEGE
 BEREA, W. VA.
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

82'

87'



BEREA COLLEGE LIBRARY

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 32

NOVEMBER, 1907

No. 11

It is a far cry indeed to the college library of half a century ago—of the days when the librarian of Harvard, crossing the Yard on the way to a professor's house, mentioned gleefully that there were but two books out of the library and he was just stepping across to get those. The book-keeping of the early days was in striking contrast to the out-giving of to-day, and nowhere is this more true than in college libraries. The college library now fulfills the triple purpose of supplying three great needs: as a reference library for students and professors, as a place for seminar work, and as a literary home for the students where they may cultivate a love for literature by browsing. In the first function the college library should be on the same lines as the reference departments of the great public libraries, with their information desks and library aids, and it has here the added advantages of a trained corps of specialists, the faculty, in the selection of books and in counsel as to their use. It is pleasant to note that at a recent meeting of the Connecticut Library Association one of the Yale professors indicated to Connecticut librarians the willingness of the Yale faculty to widen this helpfulness for the benefit of other libraries in the state. The seminar work has grown apace of late years, so that the modern college library building must be equipped with rooms for this purpose as the college halls provide for lectures and recitations. But perhaps the most important feature of all is the opportunity given to the youth in his formative period to know literature at first hand. Many of the university libraries nowadays are so large that this function is apt to be minimized, and the precedent of Dr. Canfield at Columbia, in providing a "college study" in which students have the advantage of a well-equipped private library, is worthy of wide following. There can, indeed, be no higher function for the college library than to make part of the student's equipment an intimate love for books.

THE Athenæum in Boston has just rounded out a century of library history in which a like thought has been throughout the guiding principle. Free access to the shelves has been there a matter of course from the beginning, as was natural in a proprietary library where so many of the proprietors have been scholars and writers. This type of library, on which the mercantile libraries were somewhat patterned, is of lessening importance because the public libraries, with the advent of the open shelf are themselves assuming this function, despite the mechanical methods, of turnstile and registration, which are necessary in their larger machinery. It should not be forgotten that all such machinery, like that for heating and ventilation, should be kept subservient to the reader's comfort and never be allowed to interfere with it. The use of a "spotter," or library detective, or the presence of a policeman in uniform, used for many years in the Boston Public Library, to warn trembling readers of the approach of the closing hour, are not exactly invitations to readers; and our libraries should take a lesson from the department stores, which make any detective work absolutely unobtrusive, and dread nothing so much as a notion by the innocent public that arrests are likely to be made there. The greatest public library, as well as the library of the smallest college, should press upon its public the free use of books within its walls for reference and for reading purposes, and what may be called the public private library, should be made an important feature, as in the old Brooklyn Library, in the Providence Library and in the "college study" at Columbia. That "instant intimacy" with books, both of literature and of knowledge, for which, in Professor Barrett Wendell's happy phrase, the Athenæum has been noted for a century, cannot otherwise be gained. The volume in which the Athenæum centenary is fittingly commemorated is worthy of study by other librarians with this thought in mind.

SEVERAL hundred college and incorporated libraries take advantage of the duty-free provision for the importation of books which has been for many years a part of the free list in our tariff laws and which the Treasury Department itself has said should be administered "in a liberal spirit." Of course, it is the duty of the Treasury Department to make sure that books imported duty-free for such institutions are not used for other purposes, and this safeguard is found in the oath of the importing institution and the oath of the importer, both of which are required. Unfortunately there has been added, of late years, to those adequate requirements a third protection which seems as unnecessary as it is vexatious, a certificate from the receiving institution that the specified book, under stated entry number, has been received and made part of the permanent collection. When it is considered that the order of an institution may cover a hundred or more books, and that an importation may include many books on which a hundred or more orders from as many institutions may be represented, the complication involved in filling these certificates seems evident. The librarian must identify each book with the particular importation of the date specified, and is presumably ignorant of the entry number to which he is required to certify. The importer must deal with thousands of these certificates, and the liquidating officers must tally all these up in complicated records. All this means cost and vexation without and within the custom house—and it really adds almost nothing to the safety already provided for in the preliminary oath of the importing institution and the entry oath of the importing agent. It is unfortunate that in our government relations we are becoming affidavit-mad, and that in contradiction the general practice of law, that a citizen is entitled to be considered innocent until he is adjudged guilty, the government suspects every citizen and requires him to present cumulative evidence as to the honesty of his intentions and performance. Certainly as a class librarians are honest citizens, and their agents as a class are honest agents, and it is a pity, indeed, that the Treasury Depart-

ment should continue to enforce this vexatious provision. _____

It is to be regretted that the Association authorities find it impracticable to continue the arrangements for the present headquarters and for a salaried executive officer through the ensuing year; but the "great expectations" as to added financial support have not materialized, and the Executive Board have been confronted with figures which show the impossibility of going forward on the present basis. Those who have known Mr. Hovey longest and most intimately have best appreciated his devotion to the Association and his willingness to do much work for little money in furtherance of its ideals; and the architectural collection which he has organized will remain a permanent memorial of his good service. It seems inevitable that the headquarters should be removed from Boston, traditionally the library city but too much in the corner of the country to suit Western libraries, to some city which will volunteer accommodation for its work and place for its collections. "Carnegie Center," as Pittsburgh may be called from the library point of view, has offered such facilities, and presents the best "claims" outside of New York, Washington, and Chicago. All people, soon or late, come to New York, from South as well as West; most people come to Chicago; and the national capital presents increasing attractiveness and facilities as an association center. Pittsburgh, with its superb library equipment, is conveniently situated between two great cities, but at present few people stop over at Pittsburgh. There is much question whether it could be made the permanent headquarters to the satisfaction of the entire Association, and the Publishing Board is naturally hesitant to make temporary change of its office and imprint. The Council is not likely to give a unanimous vote in favor of a change to Pittsburgh, and it is doubtful if enough members could come to a general A. L. A. meeting, which has been suggested, to justify a special meeting. As the present lease runs into next fall, it may be wiser not to attempt any change until there can be full consideration in council and perhaps at the next conference.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY

BY W. N. CHATTIN CARLTON, *Librarian Trinity College Library, Hartford, Conn.*

"It pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard (a godly Gentleman, and a lover of Learning there living amongst us) to give the one halfe of his Estate (it being in all about 1700 l.) towards the erecting of a Colledge, and all his Library."*

"I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony," said each of the little group of Connecticut clergymen as he laid his treasured folios upon the table in Mr. Russell's study.

In this manner were founded those "twin seats of learning" the two great New England universities, the origin of their present splendid libraries being coincident with their establishment as institutions of learning. And from that day to this the college and university libraries of the United States have largely followed the fortunes of their respective institutions, sharing in their poverty and their prosperity, and reflecting in varying degrees the character and tendencies of their instruction. Their history in full would in many respects be a repetition of much that belongs to the history of higher education in America—a subject already treated in general surveys and special monographs. The present sketch aims only at giving a summary view of library conditions in the colleges between the years 1850 and 1876. With present day conditions freshly in mind, it will serve to show what far reaching changes have occurred in the last thirty years.

Size and extent

In 1850 there were in the United States only five collections whose contents numbered over 50,000 volumes each, viz.: the Library of Congress, the Boston Athenæum, the Philadelphia Library and the libraries of Harvard and Yale. Yale's aggregate of 50,000 was only attained by including the separate students' libraries and those of the law and medical schools. The number of volumes in the college library proper was about 20,000. One hundred and twenty-six

college libraries in thirty-two states possessed a total of 586,912 volumes, or 155,000 less than are now contained in the Harvard collection alone.

In New England only Harvard, Yale and Brown contained 20,000 or more volumes; Bowdoin had 13,000, but remained almost stationary during the next twenty years, having only 17,238 in 1872; Amherst, Colby, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Trinity, the University of Vermont, Wesleyan and Williams each had less than 7500 volumes in their respective libraries.

Columbia, the largest college library in New York state, possessed 12,740 volumes; Union and Hobart each had about 7000; Colgate, Hamilton and the University of the City of New York less than 5000 volumes each. Princeton had 9000, and the University of Pennsylvania 5000. Seven other Pennsylvania institutions averaged 2839, ranging from the 5050 volumes at Dickinson to Lafayette's meager 402. Georgetown College had 25,000 volumes, and St. Mary's College, Baltimore, 12,000; but these were exceptionally large collections; the 2500 volumes at Delaware College, Newark, Del., and at St. James College, Hagerstown, Maryland, were more typical of this section of the country.

In the South, the library of the University of Virginia was the largest, having 18,378 volumes. Six sister institutions in Virginia averaged 2270 volumes. South Carolina College had at that time one of the best selected and most generously supported libraries in the country, and numbered 17,000 volumes. Eighteen college libraries in the states of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee averaged 3140 volumes. Five Kentucky institutions had an average of 5100 volumes each; and seven in Ohio 2957. Transylvania University had 12,000, Kenyon and Western Reserve 4500, Indiana University 5000, and the University of Missouri 675. In 1856 the latter institution had increased to 2300 volumes.

*New England's First Fruits. London, 1643.

Housing

The small extent of the collections rendered a special library building in most cases unnecessary. Such structures as Gore Hall at Harvard, which cost \$75,000, the Yale library building, which cost \$40,000, or Lawrence Hall at Williams, were rare phenomena prior to 1860. At South Carolina College the library building was a brick structure which had cost \$22,000. In 1825 a circular brick building was built for the library of the University of Virginia; but as late as 1850 only the third story and dome were used for library purposes, the other parts of the building being devoted to lecture rooms, laboratory and museum.

At Brown University the library was housed in "an apartment in University Hall, crowded to excess, unsightly, and wholly unsuited for the purpose to which, from necessity, it was devoted," until in 1835 the Hon. Nicholas Brown erected Manning Hall for a library and chapel. The library and the chapel in those days were very frequently found under the same roof. This was the case at Amherst, Bowdoin, Colby, Hamilton, Middlebury, Oakland College, Miss., the University of Alabama and Western Reserve. Often, too, the library and the natural history or mineralogical cabinets were united, as at Middlebury for a time, and at Franklin College, now the University of Georgia. But most often the little collection was placed in one or more rooms of the main college building. When these in the natural order of things became filled or congested the college sometimes, as at the University of North Carolina, ceased all purchases until better accommodations could be afforded or provided. In 1850 Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pa., reported that "the college library is distributed among the professors—each professor having charge of those books pertaining to his department."

Character and contents

Jewett's description of college libraries as a class at the date of his report (1850) was true to the facts. "Our colleges," he wrote, "are mostly eleemosynary institutions. Their libraries are frequently the chance aggregation of the gifts of charity; too many of them discarded, as well-nigh worthless, from

the shelves of the donors. [But] among them are some very important collections, chosen with care and competent learning, purchased with economy and guarded with prudence."

Harvard already possessed one or two of those special collections in which she is so notably rich to-day. In 1834 the University of Vermont sent Professor Joseph Torrey abroad to purchase books, and as a result of his visit 7000 volumes were acquired at an average price of \$1.25 per volume. This acquisition made the library one which "for the uses of a collegiate institution, was excelled by no library in the United States except, perhaps, that of Harvard." Colgate reported that "few books in the library are ephemeral. They have been selected with especial reference to the wants of the officers of instruction, and of the students, in all departments of study and investigation." The library of South Carolina College was rich in works on Egypt; among them were the great "Description de l'Egypte," 22 vols., folio, and Rossellini's "Monumenti del' Egitto e della Nubia," 10 vols., octavo, the copy of the last named being the first one imported into this country. The individual works contained in this collection in 1850 would do credit to a modern university library. It is likewise almost the only library of the period whose bindings are especially mentioned: "as the great majority of the books are of the best editions, in durable and elegant English and French binding, they present a very handsome appearance." Professor Francis Lieber's long connection with South Carolina College undoubtedly had much to do with the excellence and high character of its library. The Haverford College Library contained "the valuable mathematical collection of the late John Gummeré, the most approved lexicons, and many of the best German commentaries on the Greek and Latin authors." At Marietta College there was "a valuable collection of philological works, procured in Europe." The preface to the catalog of the library of Alleghany College (1828) gives the following description: "In the catalog the intelligent will perceive that there is an extensive range of the best editions of the Greek and Roman classics, and of the ancient fathers of the Christian Church; that there are books in thirty different lan-

guages, with lexicons and grammars, and elementary books for studying most of them; and that in history, ancient and modern, in *belles lettres*, and other branches of literature and science, there is a most excellent collection." Such institutions, however, represented the more fortunate of their class, and were by no means typical of the time.

Dartmouth had some older works of value but was sadly deficient in modern ones. The library of the University of Pennsylvania grew very slowly and mainly through the gifts of authors and friends. The president of Hampden Sidney described their collection as "a miserable excuse for the library of a literary institution." At Amherst in 1850 the library was reported as "deficient in even the standard works of science."

One feature of the statistics of the period under review seems strange and odd to-day, viz., the frequent tables showing the number of volumes in the various languages in which they were printed. Thus, St. Louis University was said to possess "the largest collection of books printed in French—4000 volumes." Union Theological Seminary had the largest in German, and Georgetown the largest total "in all modern languages other than English." The Smithsonian Institution was strongest in proceedings and transactions of learned societies, this being due, of course, to its system of exchanges. Princeton statistics illustrate this method of indicating the general character of the library. In 1856 it reported a total of 10,144 volumes, divided linguistically as follows: In English, 6474; French, 1443; German, 399; Spanish, 27; other modern languages, 155; Latin, 1180; Greek, 353; Hebrew, 62; Oriental, 51. Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut, had at the same date: In English, 3500; French, 500; other modern languages, 100; Latin, 1600; Greek, 250; Oriental, 50. The number of volumes in a given subject or class was rarely recorded unless they formed a special collection.

The predominance of theological works in college collections has long been a matter that has called forth apology, smiles and deprecation. But their presence was the most natural thing in the world. The majority of our colleges were instituted primarily for the purpose of providing an educated ministry,

and a very large proportion of their graduates down to very recent times were, naturally, clergymen. Natural theology, Christian evidences, etc., were required subjects in nearly every institution. Thus it could not help but be the case that among the literary bequests made to the colleges the libraries of their clerical graduates should form by far the greater part. Baldwin described the Yale library in 1831 as "a very valuable collection of ecclesiastical works, and the other books are, in general, well selected, rare and valuable." In 1849 the catalog of Shelby College in Kentucky announced that "an extensive theological and classical library is attached to the college which will be accessible to such students as may choose to enjoy its advantages."

Increase and finances

Slowness of growth was a general characteristic. A chief reason for this was the fixed character of the curriculum and the snail-like pace which marked changes in the methods of instruction. "For almost two hundred years after the foundation of Harvard College its course of study remained, in essential elements, unchanged." During the first half of the nineteenth century all college students pursued practically the same course of study. Latin, Greek and mathematics were the chief pursuits of the freshmen, sophomore and junior years. In the senior year philosophy, evidences and a stray elective or two formed the staple courses. The inclusion of history, the sciences, modern languages and economics was slow and gradual. Only with them came the pressing need of many books, both new and old, for current work. Most of the instruction and study did not require the regular use of large numbers of books. Book donations were casual and of a miscellaneous nature.

Library endowment funds were as rare in the colleges as millionaires in the business world. Appropriations from the general income were made irregularly, and usually only when conditions compelled them. In 1850 South Carolina College library enjoyed the largest income among the higher institutions of learning in the country; it received from the state an annual appropriation of \$2000. The library of the University of Virginia received \$1000 annually from the state. Yale

and Brown were practically alone in possessing endowment funds; they had \$27,000 and \$25,000 respectively. Harvard's only library fund was the Hollis-Shapleigh, \$6000 in amount, and yielding \$450 annually. Trinity College, Hartford, received \$13,000 in library endowments between 1854 and 1858, but such good fortune was most unusual for the period. For nearly seventy years the sole revenue of the Princeton library was derived from a tax of one dollar a term on each student. At Bowdoin the average annual expenditure for eighty years never exceeded \$200. Between 1850 and 1856 the annual income, appropriation, or expenditures for books at various institutions was: Franklin College, Ga., \$600; Princeton, \$400; Amherst, \$300; University of Alabama, Williams College and Columbia, \$200; Bowdoin (1854), \$401; Colby (1854), \$220; Union College (1854), receipts \$486, expenditures \$215,49; St. Joseph's College, Ky., \$250. At Washington College, Va., and at William and Mary the libraries received respectively \$125 and \$400 from the matriculation fees. At other places there was a term or annual charge upon all students; but it does not appear that all the income thus secured was always expended upon the library. Previous to 1850 some institutions—Dartmouth and Amherst for example—charged the students "according to their use of the library." At St. John's College, Annapolis, there was "an occasional appropriation by the trustees;" Hobart "depended chiefly upon donations;" and affairs at Colgate are luminously described in the following extract from its history: "During thirty-six years there have been four librarians, who, in the absence of funds, have served gratuitously and made their personal efforts in the collection of money and books a good substitute for an income fund, and mainly through their efforts the library has been enlarged."

Classification and catalogs

Wherever the libraries received regular care and attention some effort was made to classify them in orderly fashion. It does not appear that any one system was widely used. Brunet's is the one perhaps most frequently mentioned; this was followed at Amherst and at Dickinson College. At South Carolina College the books were described

as being arranged "in three great classes—of memory, of judgment and of imagination; or history, philosophy and poetry." Occasionally an arrangement is described which is well calculated to shock the sensibilities of the more scientific librarian of to-day. Thus at Wake Forest, North Carolina, the books were arranged "according to appearance;" and at Oakland College, Mississippi, "according to donors."

Printed catalogs were rather frequent, but as a rule they were brief, title-a-line compilations. The largest and best were those of Harvard (4 v., 1830-31, 8°), Brown (1843, 560 p. 8°), University of Alabama (1848, 257 p. 8°), Bowdoin (1863, 8°). In 1819 Bowdoin printed one containing 120 p. 8°; Trinity, 1832, 24 p. 8°; Wesleyan, 1837, 50 p. 8°; Delaware College, 1843, 52 p.; Williams, 1845, 51 p. 8°; Franklin College, Ga., 1850, 146 p. 8°; University of Vermont, 1854, 160 p. 8°. The first issue was often the last, little effort being made to prepare supplements. With the introduction of the slip and card system all idea of making a printed catalog was usually abandoned.

Hours of opening

In no respect has recent progress been more marked than in the matter of making the libraries accessible at reasonable hours and in removing unnecessary barriers in the way of actually handling and using the books. Dr. W. A. P. Martin tells us that the Chinese characters for "library" mean "a place for hiding books," and this definition would have well suited many of our collections sixty years ago.

The hours of opening were chiefly for the taking and return of books, and the contemporary regulations seem to indicate that so simple a procedure as this was invested with elaborate ceremony in many institutions. Consultation and use of the books within the library, as nearly as we can judge from the data under consideration, was at a minimum, if not actually discouraged, though perhaps unconsciously.

In 1850 the times at which the libraries of various New England colleges were open were as follows: Bowdoin, one hour three times a week; Colby and Wesleyan, one-half hour twice a week; Middlebury, one hour a week; Amherst and Trinity, once a week,

hours not given. At Brown the hours were 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily; at Yale, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 to 5 p.m., daily; at Harvard, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Friday. Similar conditions prevailed in the Middle States. The Columbia library was open twice a week from 1 to 3 p.m.; Hamilton, one hour twice a week; Colgate, daily from 1.30 to 4 p.m., except Saturday. Princeton was open one hour twice a week; in 1868-9 this had increased to one hour five times a week, and in 1875-6 to two hours on five days of the week. In the South the situation was much the same except, as usual, at the progressive South Carolina College, which opened its library daily from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Westward the hours were even less. The library of Central College, Ky., was accessible on two afternoons in each month; that of the University of Missouri one hour every two weeks in 1850, and two hours on Fridays in 1856. Ohio State University, Ohio Wesleyan University and Kenyon were open one hour each week.

Hobart College had "no regular time of opening," but at Maryville College, Tenn., the library was "opened whenever application was made for books."

It must be remembered, in this connection, that in most cases the hours had to be such as did not conflict with the class-room work of the member of the faculty who was also custodian of the books.

Regulations

Although the part the library played in the work of the institution was small, it was nevertheless often regarded as one of the chief assets of the college, and the regulations ordained for its care and government were numerous and minute. In the "Statutes and Laws of Harvard College," edition of 1854, 73 of 208 numbered paragraphs relate to the library; and an examination of the statutes of some other institutions shows that this proportion was not uncommon. When the use of the collections was so slight compared with that of to-day, it is difficult to understand fully the reasons for such elaborate codes of rules. They would be neither necessary nor tolerable to-day.

Of the Amherst College library it is stated

that "up to 1852 comparatively little time or attention was devoted to its care. It was opened only once a week for drawing books, and no facilities were furnished for reference or reading in the room." During this period the following rule was in force: "The library cases are not to be opened except by the librarian or his assistant; nor is any student at liberty to take a book from the shelves without special permission." As late as 1870 the rule read: "No person shall take books from the shelves or tables without permission of the librarian;" and in 1874: "No person shall have access to the shelves, or take books or periodicals from the tables, without permission of the librarian." The Brown University library laws of 1843 provided that "no undergraduate, while receiving books, shall take down any book from the shelves without special permission from the librarian." At Wesleyan University, Connecticut, in 1837, the following procedure was observed: "At the regular hours of opening the library, those wishing to take books will not be permitted to enter the room within the counter; but will hand to the librarian a strip of paper containing his own name, together with the *number* and *letters* of the work wanted, and the book will be handed him at the counter." "No unregistered book, folios or quartos, and no translation of a classical textbook can be taken from the library without special permission." At Yale, in 1856, seniors and juniors only of the undergraduates were allowed to draw or consult books. "The college library," the Yale catalog of 1854-5 states, "is designed for the use of the several faculties of the college, students connected with the theological, medical and philosophical departments." At Harvard in 1854 it was the rule that "no person, except the librarian and his assistants shall go into the alcoves of the general library, or take any book from the shelves therein, except under such special regulations as may hereafter be established." Another Harvard regulation was that "no academical exercises shall be allowed in the library. It shall never be lighted or illuminated; nor shall an open lighted candle or lamp be carried or used in it; excepting only when the librarian is obliged to seal official letters with wax he

may with proper precautions use a lighted taper for that purpose." A Maryland college reported at this time that "books are sometimes lent out to read; but the practice is discountenanced at present on account of former abuse of the privilege." At Washington College, in the same state, strangers were "sometimes, by courtesy, permitted to use the library." In 1848, at the University of Alabama, it was ordained that "the books shall ordinarily be received at the door, without admitting the applicant into the library room." The students were forbidden to take down or displace any book, and were "particularly required to observe order and decorum, while receiving books from the librarian, under penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty cents, and such other punishment as the case may require." Another Harvard regulation of 1854 illustrates vividly the difference between old and new conditions. "The books most suitable for the use of undergraduates shall be separated from the rest, and kept in the librarian's room, where they shall be accessible to the students and may be borrowed by them." This indicates how few the books were that were needed or considered "suitable for the undergraduates."

The number of volumes permitted to be drawn varied greatly. In 1850 at Amherst the professors were allowed an unlimited number; the students paid four or five cents a week for each book drawn. By 1870 professors were limited to having "not more than fifty volumes at any one time." At Brown in 1843 the rule was that "no person except officers of instruction shall borrow more than one folio, which he may keep four weeks; or one quarto which he may keep three weeks; or two octavos or two duodecimos, which he may keep two weeks." Instructors were allowed ten volumes at a time. In most places, however, the payment of the library term fee entitled the students to the privilege of drawing books.

The reference use of the libraries was but slight. At Columbia in 1850 "the yearly number of persons consulting the library without taking out books" was about one hundred and ten. At East Tennessee University the number was given as two hundred and forty.

The librarian

The smallness of the libraries and the slight required use of them in connection with undergraduate instruction, combined to render unnecessary in all but a few instances a librarian devoting his whole time to the care and administration of the collection. Hence there arose very naturally the custom of an instructor uniting his teaching work with the duties of librarian. It was both an obvious and an economical arrangement, and does not altogether deserve the reproaches that have been in later days bestowed upon it. It was no more incongruous in its time than the variety of subjects often taught by one professor. Where the dual office has been maintained long after both library and educational conditions called loudly for the whole service of a special official, a certain amount of censure is perhaps legitimate. But again it must be remembered that our colleges throughout the greater portion of their history have led a hand to mouth existence, and the need of a special officer was possibly often fully realized, but the means to fill it absolutely wanting. Public libraries felt the need sooner than academic institutions, the means to supply it were more readily found, and the municipal librarian became a reality and a power a whole generation before his collegiate brother. His position and its possibilities were fully recognized as early as 1850, as may be seen from the following regarding Mr. Charles Folsom of the Boston Athenæum, the nearest approach to a public institution then in Boston: "It is highly creditable to the wisdom of the trustees that they have chosen for this important post so ripe a scholar and so accomplished a gentleman. The influence of such an officer is incalculable, not only in forming far-seeing plans for the increase and arrangement of the collection, but in aiding the researches of learned men, in guiding the studies of youth, and in leading the intellectual pursuits of an educated community."

The New England college libraries prescribed the duties of the librarian in great detail. The Harvard regulations were especially minute and seem to have served as a model for several other institutions. The following may be cited:

"On his [the librarian's] election, he shall be furnished with an exact account of the state of the library by his predecessor, or by a committee appointed by the corporation to examine the library and draw up a written statement respecting it, wherein shall be specified the titles of all the missing books.

"He shall be held accountable for the safe keeping and good care of the books committed to his charge; and if any damage come to the library by his neglect or by his non-observance of the laws and regulations of the library, it shall be made good by him out of his salary or otherwise.

"[He] shall have the library put in order for examination, and shall require all the books to be returned and have them cleaned and arranged in their proper places."

At Amherst and at Williams the rule holding the librarian to strict accountability for loss or damage to the books was almost identical with the Harvard one just quoted, and was in force as late as 1873-4. At Williams the arrangements for supervising the librarian were particularly detailed. In 1873 one of the library statutes read: "In the month of June, annually, the books shall be taken down, and they and the shelves carefully dusted. It shall be the duty of the president and secretary to visit the library to see in what state it is, and whether the librarian has faithfully performed his duty. There shall be the same visitation and inspection by the president and secretary previous to the resignation of the librarian should it take place at any other time of the year."

At the University of Alabama he was required "to keep the library neat and clean, register all books, whether donations or purchased, record all books lent and returned, charge and collect all fines for violation of the library laws, and call in all books, without exception, in the week preceding vacation and commencement;" and, further, "in all things pertaining to his office, not expressly provided for in these laws, he shall be subject to the direction and control of the faculty."

This personal responsibility of the librarian for the collection committed to his care, may in part explain his reluctance to see its contents withdrawn too far from his control and supervision.

A few instances will suffice to illustrate the practice of combining the office of libra-

rian with that of instructor. At Amherst the bibliothecal post was held through fifty years by the following succession: the professor of Latin and Greek; the professor of rhetoric, oratory and English literature; the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; the professor of mental and moral philosophy, and the professor of romance languages. At Colby, "the office of librarian was attached to that of the professor of modern languages from 1873 to 1891-2, when the entire time of the librarian was assigned to library and registrar work with a professor's salary." At Bowdoin, the post was for many years associated with the professorship of modern languages. In 1881-2 the catalog description was "College professor of modern languages, librarian and curator of the art collections."

Students' libraries

The libraries of the students' societies were an interesting and important feature of American college history. From the foregoing account it is obvious that the general library made small provision for contemporary literature and reading of a popular character; and the difficulties attending the use of the libraries were a discouragement and handicap to many who would otherwise have availed themselves of such resources as the institution possessed. These deficiencies and difficulties were met and overcome by the students themselves through the formation of libraries in connection with their literary and debating societies. Other and natural reasons were the need of material for the essays and debates which formed the serious part of the societies' activity, and the members' desire for the means of intellectual recreation ordinarily afforded by a gentleman's private library. Oftener than is the case nowadays the students had been accustomed to such facilities in their homes and felt the lack of them at college. The students' libraries usually comprised sets of the standard authors, the leading literary reviews, English and American, together with contemporary essays, fiction, travel, biography and history. They frequently became large, well-selected and carefully arranged collections, and one has only to glance over the portions of them still preserved in the main college libraries to see that the books were used and thumbed to an extent to which only the class

text-books of that day afford a parallel. In some instances creditable catalogs were prepared and printed, and it is well known how the work done by W. F. Poole, in connection with his society library at Yale, laid the foundations of the "Index to periodicals." Baldwin, one of the historians of Yale, says of these libraries: "The society libraries are composed of works of a less scientific, but, perhaps, more practical character than the general library. They embrace all the leading publications in polite English literature. . . . In the cultivation of a just taste for composition, in aiding the students in investigations relating to subjects of academic disputation and in supplying their hours of leisure with the best means of gratification, these societies and libraries have proved highly important, and have uniformly received the encouragement of the faculty." An account of the Loganian society at Haverford says, "debates, essays, declamations, readings, fostered a desire for good books and an affection for the intellectual life. There was gathered a library of essays, poetry and travels, together with such entertaining books as were permitted by the rigid censorship of the manager. Fiction was altogether excluded." It often happened that the society libraries excelled or exceeded in size the college library. This was the case about 1850 at Amherst, Dartmouth, Hobart, Hamilton and Union. In 1849 the Lafayette College Library had 402 volumes, and the libraries of the literary societies were reported as being much "larger and valuable."

Conclusion.

The change from the conditions thus passed in review to those now prevailing in our foremost universities and colleges did not take place all at once. The improvement in library conditions usually came after the spirit of progress, new educational ideals, and new methods of instruction had made their appearance in a particular institution. And these things came to an institution only when it had the right men and sufficient means to accomplish them. If a convenient date is desired by which to mark off the old *regime* from the new, 1876 may fitly be chosen for two reasons: first, that year saw the formation of the American Library Association,

and the inauguration through its leading members of a national movement for the improvement of library conditions in general; and secondly, 1876 is the date of D. C. Gilman's first report as president of the Johns Hopkins University, an institution whose spirit, purpose and methods have had a far reaching influence upon higher education in this country. In that report President Gilman said, amongst other things: "But the idea is not lost sight of that the power of the university will depend upon the character of its resident staff of permanent professors. It is their researches *in the library and the laboratory*; . . . their examples as students and investigators, and as champions of the truth; their publications through the journals and the scientific treatises which will make the university in Baltimore an attraction to the best students and serviceable to the intellectual growth of the land."

This passage is quoted, not because Johns Hopkins was the only institution where a new note was being sounded, but because it describes so well the new ideal of the American University, and by implication indicated the part the library was in future to play in the work of education and the furtherance of research. Most college libraries are still in the early stages of progress toward the realization of this ideal; but the path to it is fairly clear.

NOTE. In so brief a sketch as the foregoing it has not been thought necessary to burden the pages with references to all the authorities for the statements made. The following is a brief list of the more important, although many more were examined:

Baldwin, E. *Annals of Yale College*. 2d ed. 1838, 8°.

Bureau of Education, *Contributions to American educational history*, 36 vols. v.d.

Harvard College. *Statutes and laws*. 2d ed. Cambridge, 1854, 8°.

Jewett, C. C. *Notices of public libraries in the United States of America*, Wash., 1851, 8°.

Public libraries in the United States of America, their history, condition, and management. Wash., 1876. 8°. (Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Education, Special Report, Pt. 1.)

Rhees, W. J. *Manual of public libraries, institutions, and societies, in the United States, and British Provinces of North America*. Phila., 1859. 8°.

The publications of the various colleges; catalogs, registers, statutes, library reports and catalogs, and the published histories of the several institutions.

THE INDETERMINATE FUNCTIONS OF A COLLEGE LIBRARY*

By JOSEPH F. DANIELS, *Librarian State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.*

WHEN a person is young, or very young, time stretches out like an ocean—everything seems possible, life's enthusiasms are poetized, the fires of infatuation burn with electric brilliancy, worlds are tossed about, romance, with perfume and with color, makes spice islands of the desert places, and the only errors regretted are those of conservatism and dotage.

During the period of youth, Indirection is at the helm, Purpose runs riot through the day's work, and Progress wends its way over the back trail of digression in its search for the main thoroughfare of Life's procession.

In such manner do most of us reach the mark of forty years and find ourselves unknown and the task untouched.

At this point we look back and try to see the future in the past, which is, perhaps, to commit ourselves to folly with less excuse than that of youth. The future is not in the past at all, else any man may be a prophet of more or less honor at home and abroad.

Conditions change even as we pass. Even in physical rhythm and cadence it is doubtful that things recur. Not any two waves beat alike and never were two blows of a hammer identical.

So, then, it is our case that we have had great purpose and that we have weighed and considered and postponed until youth has given us no credentials that carry far into the future, and we have scarcely any great authority for having lived our insignificant span of the past.

But, if it appear to any of us that we are back in the highway—the main thoroughfare of life, we may speak with some modesty, though our modesty may seem oddly dressed—we may measure the projections of institutional efficiency, and ink in the dull pencilings of the future as we vaguely trace them.

At this station point let us measure things, make our projections of the efficiency of that institution we call the college library, and plot the whole as if in a note book.

The college or university president resembles a clerk at a delivery desk (also the librarian). The world steps up to the counter, and, with a brutal display of bad manners, an insistent demand and an unbecoming lack of proper respect, asks for things—many unheard-of things.

The institution official feels that the stamp of authority and long test is upon his wares. He thinks that the world does not know, treats him like a child who asks for tarts or candy. The world is busy and goes to some other shop. The institution is not responsive. The world makes little fuss about the failure in service and straightway establishes attempts at service nearer the purpose of his inquiries. Whether this is right or wrong has nothing to do with the case as it is.

I have a friend with whom I sit and chat occasionally. We have settled nearly all of the human problems a hundred times, and he says that all the functions of a college are indeterminate and that the library does not escape. To claim general culture for the college is but a confession and a concession, as he puts it. He says that general culture frequently means the dead level of standardized mediocrity and that no amount of rah-rah cheers or who's-who statistics can do more than to show that the student is merely ahead of his college in efficiency. He has a parody on Emerson's "Compensation" and declaims it thus:

"Ever since I was a boy I have wished to write an essay on Education; for it seemed to me that on this subject life was ahead of the college and pedagogy and that the people knew more than the teachers taught."

Then, for the sake of argument, I tell my friend that he does not know what he is talking about.

That's the way we settle the affairs that seem to need our attention.

Of course we shall always differ as to values. It is just possible that the most intangible things are the most real, potent and everlasting in race efficiency and that the

*Read before A. L. A. College and Reference Section, Asheville Conference.

subjective within the individual is doing the world's work; but all of that can be relegated to another time and place—to a monograph on the genius of a people in terms of education.

Higher education is in a period of transition from the classical and cultural viewpoint to meet a vocational demand. Pressed on all sides by a world of industrial and commercial activity and influenced by the spectacle of a series of rapid readjustments such as the world has never seen and which makes nearly every institutional function indeterminate, education is revising its creed and contemplating a complete overhauling of its machinery.

While a special class of colleges and technical schools profess to be essentially practical and vocational in purpose, nearly all the other schools, also, exhibit this methodical and scientific turn of affairs in curricula and administration.

The change of conditions has been a comparatively rapid process, and whether for better or for worse is not the immediate concern of this paper. It is merely mentioned as a fact needing no proof.

The disturbance may be in response to the commercialism of our time, to specialization, to industrial necessity or to some other unnamed social force which stirs, rubs its eyes, stretches itself and prepares to stalk abroad.

The flexibility of elective courses, the proposal to shorten the college career, the introduction of undergraduate, technical courses in which the word "technical" has a new meaning not associated with engineering, science or commerce—all these things point to new and indeterminate functions of higher education and imply an increased and varied service by which the demands of a nation are met by its institutions.

A survey of the educational field will show that no school is so isolated that it has escaped this tendency toward indeterminate functions, and that is a most hopeful sign of the probable efficiency of higher education and of its re-establishment in the confidence of the people.

This idea of projected and indeterminate functions of an institution is fundamental and should not be confused with mere enterprise and advertisement. It is a force which will

exhibit itself through human response to environment. Just as fine art is the human response to beauty within and without, so the solution and statements of new functions depend upon the responsive, sympathetic human within the institution. In the case of the college library, that must mean the organism, the brain and the service in library affairs adjusted to the educational environment.

The library of a college is an educational institution within an institution and its functions are usually determined by the response of its environment to the library service. A college library should be prepared to assume new duties and functions as soon as the college shows a willingness to accept and support new service.

Let us eliminate from all thought of discussion those college libraries that are merely perfunctory because of inanition, anæmic conditions or incurable disease, and confine ourselves to normal libraries subject to the ordinary accidents of environment and parentage which are above the hopelessly defective and delinquent classes.

A great many libraries are doing only what has to be done. A library may be very busy in the performance of definite functions as determinate as a nail-making machine and find itself somewhat nearer the scrap heap of civilization at the end of a ten-year or twenty-year period of work, worry, wear and tear. And are not nails and nail making useful and worthy things in life, as we be nail makers and mongers?

Yes, of course. And so are stage coaches and taverns and stage drivers and tavern keepers and tapsters, if you will persist for argument's sake.

The pressure brought to bear upon the college library has not been sufficient to disturb a complacency that is its heritage, and its dependent organization within the pale of college administration is the prime cause of its retarded growth. The college library is in leading strings—in babyhood. Its grown-up, adult functions are problematic—indeterminate.

The college library is destined to be greater than any department of instruction—to be the obvious center of college and university scholarship, and the college libra-

rian fifty years hence will be the most important member of a faculty—the dean, as we say.

In character, scholarship and service the present college librarian is deficient when measured with his occupation, and that is also true of his neighbors, all because of the indeterminate phases of things educational.

The deficiency is not apparent with modern standards; but the new generation of librarians will look back upon him with that mingled feeling of pity, wonder and doubt which we now bestow upon "the old-fashioned librarian."

I have intimated that the first problem in the indeterminate category is specialization. Allow me to take the agricultural college library where intensive and particular service has become imperative. Agriculture, engineering, domestic science and public health, with a condensed general collection for current student use, is the plan upon which we are building our modest collection in Colorado. With variations, this is true of others, that they develop towards perfection in special service.

We are to cease accumulating books for the purpose of reading accessions numbers and making a mere bigness.

A large number of books costs too much and takes too much room. The problem of storage can never be solved except by intensive collections. There should be a national clearing and storage house for books we do not need in our libraries. We should keep only the books we need and dispose of the others.

Special service is the only kind that really counts and contributes toward scholarship and research work in a library, and special service is the product of intensive collections. What we are pleased to call reference and research work is drifting out of the hands of librarians into the offices of specialists because we are given to digression in our work and because we are desultory and diffuse with many books and things that are inconsequential. This has been forced upon me in my own work, both in research work and in technical indexing and analysis of testimony and evidence. A specialist in chemistry, engineering, legislation, or any technical subject who finds himself called as

an expert cannot go to the college librarian of to-day and place the matter in the hands of a bibliographical specialist for research assistance. He needs just that sort of help for the study of special cases, and that is one of the crying needs of expert work in all lines.

Transportation facilities will be improved within a few decades so that a man in the West may go to Washington, or Madison, or Topeka in less time than he now spends on a journey to his local library and return; but without considering the transportation, he must take the journey in any event in order to get his material. When engaged upon the historical research for the Kansas-Colorado water suit the Colorado man found it cheaper to go to Topeka or Washington than to maintain a special collection in Colorado.

So, then, it seems to me that libraries will cease indiscriminate collections of nothing in particular as soon as they pass into the hands of the new generation trained to the new demands of service, and that by co-operation and division of responsibility the college library shall become noted for special service. The great mass of books in storage and the details of inconsequent service are sapping library efficiency everywhere. There are not 50,000 books worth a place in any one main college library to-day. There should be a graveyard or tomb for library books no longer useful—a national storehouse of elimination.

While special collections must come to satisfy the demand for special service, the immediate problem concerns the general service for the college and its community. "Longer hours," "Sunday opening" and book-selling are three things which I have selected from a long list of things which are nearly upon us and are probably adopted in part in a few libraries to-day. To increase the time schedule is expensive and breaks into the habits of the librarian; but it with us and will spread to all healthy libraries as the administrative ability appears.

The meanest bibliographical equipment of a college library is better than that of the local bookseller, and the process of auditing and paying publishers' bills, on the average, is more satisfactory than the payments of the shopkeeper who deals in everything from

jewsharps to wall paper and paint in order to carry less than 1000 books in stock.

The bookseller of the bibliophile type is not quite extinct but he is disappearing, usually into the abyss of bankruptcy in spite of the publishers' plans for his rescue and welfare. His only hold upon the community is his willingness to extend credit which, in the end, is really his ruin.

The publisher now understands, or will soon come to see, that the librarian is the best of booksellers and that a library is an excellent book rendezvous and stock display.

It is certain that the whole book trade is unsettled and that it must be reorganized sooner or later, and while there is no space here for details, a study of the subject leads one to that permanent book center, the library, as an inevitable factor in the problem. Many librarians are now ready for the innovation and the new generation will add to the number. By sympathy and training the publisher and the librarian should be good partners, and it is unfortunate that the amenities are not always observed. They are destined to work together very soon, or the publishers must operate a chain of bookstores from Maine to California.

All this means an extensive service beyond students and faculty in every town which does not support a large public library in addition to the college library, or where the remoteness of the public library leaves a large territory adjacent to the college library.

Then it appears that a very important function of the college library is to assume the responsibilities of a public library, and nothing but sheer indifference and a lack of administrative ability deters the performance. Nothing but tradition stands in the way of getting that sort of public service on a business basis. It is a college function without doubt in every town where it is possible. The people are coming who will see to it if we do not.

After this brief indication of the nature of book collections and library service, which is but partial in this paper, let me say a word of other things which may be grouped as miscellaneous for the sake of brevity.

Special displays, fête days, bulletins of educational value, student affairs (intercollegiate sport, for example) and other evidences

of human interest should have their places in the college library as they now have them in public libraries. Fine art, even in the technical schools, should have a place.

The librarian should be a professor of books and reading; but that is trite. He should encourage book design and book binding, and should have a small shop and kit of tools. Library handicraft is very useful; but the good will of students and the enthusiasm for the library is more useful, and a workshop is a social addition just as the bookstore will be.

The library staff must receive better pay for better service than in any other college department, and that will come when we have more men in that service. Any service dependent upon women may be never so good, but it will always be incidental, intermittent and adventitious. Women do some of our best work, and those who will stay with the work are of equal importance with men. I have in mind two or three reference librarians who are women, and I know of no man who is superior in service and devotion to the profession. My point is not a point of adverse criticism, nor has it aught to do with women because they are women. Society is so organized that we cannot depend on the continuous service of women, and in too many cases they lack initiative and administrative ability. I risk something in making a plain statement of my views in this matter, but I know that I shall be forgiven for one reason or another, whether complimentary or not.

The librarian must travel whether he thinks he can afford to do so or not. He must visit other libraries in place of much reading and correspondence. I go on a pilgrimage every year for a month and keep a-going until my money is all gone and I have to go home penniless but happy.

Congress should make a law providing that no library is eligible as a document depository until a special document clerk shall be employed for the document service in that depository. Like many of my plans, this has the air of asking for more money than we now afford for library service. That is true, and it is also true that we are not receiving one-half the money that will come to us without a struggle when the new conditions shall elevate the library to its proper place

in the work of national education. The only fear is that we shall not know what to do with the money and shall waste it as it is now wasted in nearly every library in the United States.

The economics of library management will surely eliminate needless service and storage when it seeks to give intensive service. We shall soon cease to waste money on weak, mediocre duplication and foolish efforts to cover all knowledge in each library. Again I wish to say that a large part of the subject matter in a library should be encyclopædic, meaning condensed, and that the remainder should be intensive and worth while. Libraries will slowly emerge from the commonplace and become notable as they obey this law of service, and, on the other hand, they will sink into uselessness or perfunctory service as they disobey the law of intensity.

In my own library I am a stickler for consistent, technical work in records of all sorts; but I realize that the soul of a library may be lost by worship of machinery. That's what ails our public school system to-day. False gods, then, are a menace to great service, and while cataloging, for example, is a science which I exalt, we should note that there are many amateurs in the library work who have lost themselves in the worship of system. Having learned a few rules, which are very good things for their purpose, they take vain pride in their accomplishments. As a Brahmin enjoys caste so they appreciate the high signs and symbols which seem to separate them from their people. There should be some force a trifle sterner than gentle admonition applied as a deterrent or prophylactic. These good people are dragging us into ill repute. Theodore Munger says that "The kind, wise world has rods in pickle that will take the conceit out of the young. . . ."

The offense does not lie in system, but in the fact that systems are so used as to frighten or freeze the people we should help.

Paolo Uccelli is credited with saying, "Ah, how beautiful a thing is perspective!" A glance at his drawings is the best comment upon the beauty of perspective. He has dragged it into his pictures to the exclusion of anything else. And he was a good soul with the best of intentions and possessed with an enthusiasm for his art not excelled by the

other Italians. He lacked just the thing he thought he had—perspective, or, as we say in the literary sense—proportion.

The saving sense of humor or proportion does not abide with slavery or fanaticism. The sense of humor and proportion is divorced from many otherwise worthy things and the divorce is upon the best grounds and the best reason in the world—incompatibility.

I speak of this because it now stands as a block in the road over which we must travel in determining the functions of the college library.

There are, however, new ideas in cataloging, yet not new, because the public libraries are now doing the very things I have in mind as a part of the college library work. These departures in cataloging and indexing are also along the line of intense service. More special indexing of co-operative or individual nature is needed by specialists, and we should till our small fields as the successful farmer is learning to do if we would get the yield that is possible. No educational institution should be so well equipped for special indexing as the college library, and when the college is opened to the people of all sorts and conditions its library will begin its career of special service which shall be scholarly, eminently respectable and indispensable to its constituency.

While my subject is unfinished and treated briefly, I must conform to the limits of time and space in this paper. Allow me to point out that this is not an argument, nor do I intend to say that any particular change or readjustment is the right thing. It is my purpose only to indicate the tendencies which I feel in my own work and which I have seen in my neighbors' work. Some few of these changes and additions appeal to me as quite reasonable; others force themselves upon me by insistence and recurrence. Most of the writing here is the result of experience with the needs of professional men and the constant demand which they make without regard to the present equipment and service of our libraries. Indeed, I find myself too frequently in the position of an apologist for library service with these hard headed, practical men of affairs whose education is often superior to that of the librarian. They show

me quite clearly that much of our work is silly tating and that it is never of use to any one. With their present spirit it will be a question of a few years only when they will begin to train their own bibliographical experts while we plod on unmindful of the fact that the work of to-day and of our own time is of greater worth to a library than the treasures we may possibly hoard and pass on to a posterity which finds it necessary to revise and edit that which we think done for all time.

The things which are going on all about

us in the world of affairs should be noted with regard to their relation to the special work of the library, and while we need not forget that the college library is not a buffet lunch, we can learn even from him who serves his customers. Let the college librarian take a little journey into the work-a-day world for a month or two, talk with workers in the intellectual fields, note their demands for service, and come back to his literary shop and charging desk and think truly upon the administrative house cleaning his library really needs.

REFERENCE WORK IN PUBLIC AND IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES: A COMPARISON AND A CONTRAST*

By WALTER B. BRIGGS, *Reference Librarian Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library*

THE facts and conclusions presented in this paper are based upon the writer's service in definite reference work, of eight years in a college library and of three years in a public library. It is not a broad survey of reference work in many libraries, but treats chiefly reference work as developed in Harvard University Library and the Brooklyn Public Library. The principles and problems, here noted, are probably common, however, to a greater or smaller extent, to the libraries in these two classes.

Comparison will be made, first, of the reference collections; second, of the readers, and character of the questions asked, and third, of the administration and functions of the reference departments.

First, as to the reference collections. In the college library will be found the usual general reference books, the United States documents, the bound volumes and current issues of periodicals, and the so-called "reserved books," which are the books brought together by the officers of instruction for the use of the students in their various courses. In the Harvard library open reference collection there are, approximately, 5000 general reference books, 5100 United States documents, 3300 bound periodicals, 11,000 reserved books.

In the public library may be found practically the same collection, with the exception of the "reserved books." The Patent Office publications, state and municipal documents,

local history and genealogy are in greater demand in the public library, and form a part of the reference collections of the larger public libraries.

Although the "reserved books" are lacking in most of the public libraries, there is an increasing tendency to co-operate with the local educational institutions, and to advise the teachers to reserve books upon a subject that many pupils are studying. This good practice also obtains in connection with debates, club work, lectures, and topics of popular interest.

Secondly, the readers in the college library are the officers of instruction, the students and persons engaged in literary work. Much of the reading of the largest class, the students, is of an elementary character, and is repeated year by year by the new classes. Although it is true that by the present method of instruction there is not the former narrow holding to one text-book in a subject, and that collateral reading and original investigation is required, it is safe to say that the majority of the readers in the college reference room use books to which more or less definite reference has been made by an instructor. Mr. Koch, in his recent report upon the University of Michigan Library, writes of "The congestion of students at the delivery desk . . . caused by the students coming to the library after a lecture and rushing to the desk with call slips for books to which their professors had just referred them."

The first service of the library to these readers is to furnish enough copies of the books wanted. Suggestions from the reference attendant that some other work covers

* A paper read before the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A., at the Asheville Conference, May 29, 1907.

the subject are not always received with favor by the students, who are not particularly sorry that they do not obtain the books, as it gives an excuse for not preparing the lessons.

The advanced student has the assistance of his instructor in advising as to the literature of his subject, not only when he first takes it up, but continually, and he naturally goes to the specialist rather than to any library assistant. In many of the college courses instructors meet with the students, at the library, to assist and advise about the books to be used. While this is a growing practice in undergraduate courses, it has long been the method in the advanced seminary work, and seminary rooms in the library building constitute one of the present demands of the college professor.

Thus specialists in every subject are available in a college library, and much responsibility is taken from the shoulders of the reference attendant, who can obtain the same help when need arises.

It does not follow that an inexperienced desk attendant is all that is needed in the college reference room. The best educated and most practical person that can be obtained is in place here. He should be one in whose ability the students have confidence, because he can thereby save them and the professors much time. Tactfully to find out what is wanted and give the student help in subjects that yearly come up in college instruction is his province, and sometimes he may even render assistance to the young instructor who, however, is not always as ready to ask and receive it as is the older professor. But in the matter of calling attention to books and articles that come under his eye he can be of great assistance to every department of instruction.

Emphasis, however, has been made upon an important help in college reference work that is not readily available in public library work. That the public library should avail itself of the advice of specialists, and come in touch with those in its community that can best give assistance upon difficult subjects is a lesson that can be learned from the method of the college library. When wisely developed it will certainly make for greater efficiency in public library work. By telephone, letter, and personal interview this invaluable assistance should be obtained.

It is fully as important that the librarian and reference worker should have this corps of professional advisers in his reference work, as that the library should have advisors in book selection in purchasing books. Many expensive and authoritative works are, without question, in our public libraries to-day which are not used as they might be, through the necessary inability of the one or two or three reference workers to be specialists in all subjects.

The bureaus of information carried on in some of the large newspaper offices, with but a handful of books, are doing valuable work by this means, and it is a modern business method that our libraries may well inquire into. In this respect the reference department should be like a telephone switchboard, the center which receives questions and makes connection between the inquirer and the source of information, whether it be a book or a person.

While the college library has a selected constituency "the public library exists for all the people." I quote Mr. Wellman, in his 1903 report of the City Library, Springfield, Mass.: "Its functions may be roughly divided into two general classes. The first of these includes its endeavor to aid the systematic reader, the worker, or the serious student. The second covers its efforts to exert a general educational influence in the community through the promotion of miscellaneous reading." The reference department has to do chiefly with the first of those two classes, although the miscellaneous reader can be influenced, sometimes, to become a systematic reader and student, by wise selections of reserved books upon topics of interest and by reading lists.

It is, however, the great class of workers who are to-day testing the efficiency and value of the reference work in the public library of our cities. The majority of the inquirers are in immediate need of information on their particular subject. Facts, not theories, are the modern demand of the clergymen, lawyers, engineers, artists, newspaper writers, city officials, bank clerks, bookkeepers and artisans in the various trades. The clergyman wants statistics concerning the resources of the country, the value of the recent grain harvest, for his Thanksgiving sermon; or the number of persons killed in railroad accidents during

the past year. The lawyer rushes in during the evening and desires to place and verify a quotation from some article on a western mining district, and when the quotation is found in a government report goes away with the remark that it will help him win his case in court the following morning. The artist wants illustrations of antique lamps, Indian costume, Roman ornament, an Italian peasant of the 16th century, Byzantine designs in art, theatrical scene painting, and ideas for a "Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah" exhibit at Coney Island. These are all actual questions of the last two years. The park commissioner wants material upon boulevards and speedways in various cities, to enable him to prepare an argument for an increased appropriation for such road-building in his own city. The newspaper writer wishes to obtain material for an article upon the prominent citizen, just deceased; the date and route of the first trolley-car in Brooklyn, the bonded indebtedness of New York City, the city debt limit, the debt of Prospect Park, and the names of the persons subscribing toward the erection of forts in New York harbor in the war of 1812. The bank clerk and bookkeeper want books upon the care of estates, corporation accounting and cost keeping. The banker wants the latest mining laws of Mexico and South America, and information about the drainage basin of a certain Tennessee river where it is planned to erect a mill. Material is wanted upon electric motors for organs, paper folding machinery, rope making, silversmithing, electric sparking coils, how to color brick clay, receipts for soda fountain syrups, for shoe blacking, acetic acid formula for a Worcestershire sauce, "the French for lemon ice cream with cherries," a celluloid that will take ink properly, oil-cloth design and manufacture, cash register systems, mushroom culture, Angora goats, etc. Enough questions have been given to show the practical nature of the demand and the fact that the inquirers come with some definite need.

Our civil service system is sending to the library persons whom it is a pleasure to help. Perhaps the greater number of these have had practical experience in some trade or clerical work, and are learning how much they can get from books to prepare themselves for better work and better positions. Firemen, electricians, plumbers, food inspectors,

truant officers, and those in every branch of federal, state and municipal work are coming more and more to use the library.

It is often difficult to know how much help to give an inquirer in the subjects of law and medicine. I am inclined to think that it is better to say more often than we do, that we cannot give any safe advice and refer the person in need to the lawyer or the physician. Here are samples of legal questions, "Does the law require a step-daughter to support her step-mother, or can the step-mother be placed in some state charitable institution?" This inquirer was referred to the legal adviser connected with the Associated Charities. "Can a person who had obtained a divorce in New Jersey remarry in New York?" This question was asked one evening at a branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. The query was telephoned to the main reference department and the answer was wanted at once, as the inquirer was planning to be married that evening.

The questions also show the need of having many statistical reports and annuals, and having them up to date. That this is often impossible we all know. It is difficult to convince a business man that the last report of the government upon mineral resources is 1905, that the latest report of the United States Commissioner of Education is the 1903-04 report, or that the report of the Comptroller of the City of New York for 1904 was only published in separate form, in January, 1907.

Naturally there is more demand for this federal, state, and city statistical material in the public than the college library, and here is another opportunity and need for the public library to become much more efficient than the average library appears, at present, to be. When the public library develops, to some extent at least, the same close relations to the other municipal departments that a college library bears to the departments in a university, and is as anxious to call the attention of the Park Department, the Board of Education, the Board of Health and other city departments to new books and literature upon their particular subjects as is the book agent, then there will be less criticism and less trouble in obtaining proper appropriations for the library. Why should not our city libraries follow the good example of the Library of Congress and the state libraries, notably those of New York, Wisconsin, and California in ren-

dering assistance to the legislators in our city governments? If the library took the initiative and prepared lists of references upon subjects that came before the aldermen and council and sent them to the chairmen of important committees, the ignorance as to the usefulness and practical help of the library would pass away and in its place would come warm support. That there is a demand for such reference work is shown by the recent establishment of the Department of Legislative Reference of the city of Baltimore, a new municipal department. I believe, however, that the public library should be prepared to do this work, to a greater extent even than the statistical departments in the Boston and Chicago libraries. The fact should not be forgotten that the public library is a municipal department. For the business man the public library should also endeavor to do to some extent what is being done by the library of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums.

The more strictly literary work with the schools, clubs and literary workers has purposely been left untreated, for that has been the subject of many papers in the past, and the present need seems to be to prove to business men the practical value of the library. That this is our common feeling may be seen from a reading of the various public library reports. In Mr. W. L. Brown's last report of the Buffalo library we read: "Scarcely a day passes that some busy-looking workman does not come in to look up a formula, to copy a design or a few estimates, or to ascertain which volume helps him in his particular perplexity, and hurry off with it."

It is impossible that one person should have knowledge even of an elementary character of all the many and unexpected subjects that arise in public library reference work. In the few large libraries this is provided for by departments with specialists in charge. The small library is not so fortunate, but it is the writer's opinion that much valuable help is furnished by tactful and ingenious librarians and assistants, under limitations and conditions that do not prevail in the college library and the few large public libraries with their several departments. It is hoped that there may be suggestions in this paper that will enable them even under these limitations to become increasingly efficient.

THE COLLEGE STUDY AT COLUMBIA

In the opening of Hamilton Hall in February as the special home of Columbia College, two early declarations made by President Butler have been substantially realized, viz., that "in the long run the greatest university will be the one which devotes the most care to its undergraduates," and that "too much care and attention cannot be given to the students in Columbia College." A prominent feature of this building is a room more than fifty feet square, occupying the easterly end of the second floor and lighted on three sides by nine large windows, furnished as a library and study. It has ten long tables comfortably accommodating 120 students. Around the walls on open shelves are placed the choice collection of historical works made by the Department of History, numbering 2300 volumes, and also some 3000 additional volumes of new books freshly selected by the professors in other departments of the college expressly for the use of college students. In addition, from 700 to 900 volumes of books in the "required reading" for the several courses of college study are kept on special reserve behind a loan desk. These are mainly works needed for temporary use, borrowed from the general library.

"The establishment of the college study," says Dr. Canfield in his annual report to President Butler, "is an excellent illustration of our desire to help undergraduates to help themselves, our constant effort to develop in the student self-reliance in the selection and use of books. It also enables us to test a theory which is not new, but which thus far has never been put into actual practice. That is, that a collection of not to exceed 6000 volumes, carefully selected and kept fresh and up to date in every sense of the word, is sufficient to meet all ordinary demands of the undergraduates of the average college. This has been given just a half year's trial, and the result is entirely satisfactory. . . . The use of this collection has increased steadily since its opening day, averaging nearly 1100 readers each week; and from officers and students alike come words of commendation and satisfaction."

The books of the college study are loaned out only for use over night or from Saturday until Monday morning. Undergraduates are expected to do their "required reading" here, but they are not forbidden to use the main library and to draw from it books for general reading. They seem to prefer this "undoubtedly the best lighted, best ventilated and most commodious reading room on the campus"—appreciate its many advantages, maintain the best of order with a minimum of supervision, and give to it that scholarly atmosphere befitting a library so well equipped for use as a veritable college study all their own. C. ALEX. NELSON.

THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM CENTENARY*

It is scarcely too much to speak of the Boston Athenæum as *par excellence* the scholars' library of America. The trustees have done well to commemorate its centenary, not with "cakes and ale," but by the publication, from the income of the Robert Charles Billings fund, of a dignified volume, uniform with previous publications, on "The influence and history of the Boston Athenæum, from 1807 to 1907." The first leaf of the volume gives lists of the officers and trustees in 1807 and in 1907; the first is of men whose names were to become famous in Boston and America, and the last includes names that stand for men and families noted in literature and achievement beyond their city and their country. To one of these, Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, was committed the preparation of the opening paper on "The influence of the Athenæum on literature in America," which justifies the rank above indicated for its library. Fifty years ago Josiah Quincy published an exhaustive history of the Athenæum for its first half century, to which this volume is a fitting complement. Apology is made that portraits could not be given of all the distinguished men whose names have in some relation or another been associated with the Athenæum. But the interesting illustrations of the volume include, besides pictures of the successive homes of the Athenæum — Scollay's buildings in Tremont street, 1807; the Amory House in Tremont street, which it purchased in 1809; the Perkins house in Pearl street, 1822; the present Athenæum in Beacon street, in the environment of 1855; and several interior views, including the "Sumner staircase" (1849-89), the Art Room, 1905, and the hall, 1907 — portraits of most of its presidents, the chief benefactors, and the succession of librarians. The frontispiece is a portrait of William Smith Shaw, its chief founder and first secretary and librarian, whose devotion to his idol made him known as "Athenæum Shaw." There follow the dignified portraits of Rev. William Emerson (father of Ralph Waldo Emerson), editor of the *Monthly Anthology* and an original trustee, of Theophilus Parsons, first president, his successors, John Davis, John Lowell, Josiah Quincy, and others; of William Burley Howes, chief benefactor, and other givers of treasure; of Hannah Adams, the first woman reader, and finally, but of first interest to librarians, a complete series of portraits of the librarians, lacking only that of the present librarian, Charles Knowles Bolton, whose regrettable modesty has interfered with the completeness of the series, and including besides that of "Athenæum Shaw," 1807-22; Seth

Bass, 1825-46; Charles Folsom, 1847-56; W. F. Poole, 1856-68; C. A. Cutter, 1869-92, and W. C. Lane, 1893-97. Those of Poole and Cutter are the more interesting because at the time of the founding of the American Library Association they, with Justin Winsor, constituted the trio leading in American librarianship when it became dignified as an organized profession.

Professor Wendell's introductory essay, in reviewing the influence of the Athenæum, recalls the foremost names in New England's contributions to literature. Among the borrowers were Rufus Choate, George B. Emerson, Edward Everett, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, President Quincy, and Daniel Webster. The historians, Bancroft, Palfrey, Prescott, Sparks, Parkman, Young, made extensive use of its collections in compiling their great works. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote of one of his occasional visits to the Athenæum: "The most remarkable sight, however, was Mr. Hildreth, writing his history of the United States. He sits at a table, at the entrance of one of the alcoves, with his books and papers before him, as quiet and absorbed as he would be in the loneliest study. . . . It is very curious thus to have a glimpse of a book in process of creation under one's eye. . . ." Bronson Alcott, William Ellery Channing, James Freeman Clarke, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and George Ripley, who came there frequently, were readers of a wide range of serious literature, while among other visitors representing Boston culture of the mid-nineteenth century were George S. Hillard, Edwin Percy Whipple, Charles Sumner, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hannah Adams, Lydia Maria Child, Elizabeth Peabody, President Felton, of Harvard, and Edmund Quincy.

"Local enough all this may seem to any one disposed to smile at our Boston traditions," says Professor Wendell. "Yet it is hard to believe our memoranda insignificant. It is a real truth that the Boston of the mid-nineteenth century, whatever the positive value of its thoughts and expression, was the most memorable center of intellectual activity yet developed in English-speaking America. It is a real truth that the names we have hastily repeated were among those which helped make Boston memorable. It is a real truth that, in the Boston of their time, the Athenæum was already such a center of humane influence as we who know it to-day know it still to be. It is a real truth that, time and again, they visited it as a shrine of learning, confident that here they should find awaiting them something of what they sought. It is a real truth that each and all of them were happily and never ignobly productive. And thus considering them, we may grow to feel that our sentimental love for the Athenæum has a double consecration. It is not only consecrated by our reverent acknowledgment of all it has done for ourselves; it is consecrated more deeply still by our growing and

* The Athenæum centenary: the influence and history of the Boston Athenæum from 1807 to 1907, with a record of its officers and benefactors and a complete list of proprietors. . . . The Boston Athenæum, 1907. xiii, 236 p. O. il.

enduring conviction that just such significance, in elder time, made it a force for righteousness and for inspiration amid that generation to which we point, and to which our children shall point, if any one dare to question whether our pride in New England be justified."

Professor Wendell's paper, in pleasantly intimate fashion, suggests the characteristics which have always distinguished the Athenæum from the customary public library. "The influence of the Boston Athenæum," he says, "is a fact not so much in history as in the memories and in the lives of those who have had the happy fortune to know and to feel it. At least hereabouts . . . there has never been anything else quite like this truly social library, now grown to its hundredth year. It is in no sense a private place, yet it has qualities of privacy as fine as those of houses where the very fact of your reception is in itself a subtle pleasure. It is not a public place, where the whole world may jostle you . . . yet it has the impersonal generosity of such publicity as makes your presence in its halls and alcoves a cordial matter of course. It is not a haunt of solemn scholarship, dedicated to the almost religious pursuit of learning, as if in erudition lay salvation, yet it is no mere play-room, where you go to free yourself from the benumbing habit of responsible duties. . . . Instant intimacy with literature is what the Athenæum has come to mean to us above all things else. In other libraries you may find greater wealth of learning, and far more completeness of special authority; but this is the only one hereabouts where you may stray at will, and lay your hand on any volume; on any shelf, just as you may in your own house or in the house of a trusty friend. In every other such treasury of letters you find inevitably that you are not free to roam, but must avail yourself of the service of some licensed guide. Here, for once, the whole paraphernalia of catalogs and of skilled and kind attendants—who grow to be your friends—are not obstacles in your way, but only helps, to whom you may turn if you find yourself at fault. Unless you seek them you need never be reminded that they are here. If you seek, you shall find with a certainty beyond the general hope of this perplexing earth."

The chief contribution to the volume is the work of the seventh and present librarian, Charles Knowles Bolton, who in less than 50 well-filled pages runs the gamut of the hundred years' history, and whose paper is pleasantly summarized by the *Boston Transcript* as follows:

"The publication of the *Monthly Anthology, or Magazine of Polite Literature*, brought together a group of congenial literary spirits who in 1805 formed a society. The Boston Athenæum had its origin in the Anthology Society. At a meeting in Franklin Place,

Oct. 23, 1805, it was voted 'on motion of Mr. Emerson, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that a library of periodical publications be instituted for the use of the society.' In May the project was again urged by Mr. Shaw, who prepared a prospectus bearing the title, 'Proposal for the establishing of a reading-room in Boston, to be called The Anthology Reading-Room.' The room was to be open from nine to nine, and the dues were fixed at \$10.

"An eight-page circular, dated Jan. 1, 1807, heralded the new enterprise, stating that it already had 160 subscribers, rooms in Joy's Buildings, Congress street, and several hundred books received from the society or acquired by gift and purchase. It was to be an institution 'similar to that of the Athenæum and Lyceum of Liverpool in Great Britain.' The final plan permitted the rooms to be open from eight in the morning until nine at night, but no books or papers could be taken out. Newspapers from Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina and nearer states were to be on file, with English and French reviews and periodicals.

"In October, 1806, the Anthology Society had transferred the library to five trustees, William Emerson, John Thornton Kirkland, Peter Oxenbridge Thacher, William Smith Shaw, and Arthur Maynard Walter. The library was incorporated as the Boston Athenæum on Feb. 13, 1807, and the corporation organized April 7th. One hundred and fifty shares at \$300 each were authorized, to provide adequate funds, and the library was established in the early spring of 1807 in Scollay's Buildings, Tremont street, now the site of Scollay square. The library in the new rooms grew rapidly, both by purchase of books and by frequent gifts. In October, 1807, the Athenæum received from a number of citizens who had associated themselves together under the title of 'The gentlemen adventurers in Bowyer's historic lottery,' a set of Hume's 'History of England,' and these handsome folio volumes may still be seen upon the shelves.

"In 1809 the proprietors purchased the residence of Rufus G. Amory, north of King's Chapel Burying Ground, and used three rooms. Mr. Shaw, who was so active that people called him 'Athenæum Shaw,' was librarian and kept the institution alive through the War of 1812. In 1821 and 1822 Mr. Shaw kept a notebook, recording the duties of the janitor, which Mr. Bolton characterizes as a 'delightful compound of rules, precepts and soliloquies.' Under 1. he gives the duties 'not to be omitted,' thus:

I

"Every morning—Sweep the News-rooms, dust the tables, chairs, &c., and the Library-room. After breakfast clean the Lamps, & Lamp-room; see that all the books are in their places and even with the shelves.

"Monday and Thursday mornings sweep the Library-room & clean everything thoroughly; put clean sand into the spitboxes, and paper and pens into the desks.

"Saturdays sweep the first alcove and stairs. Clean the stoves and hearth every other Monday.

"Every day clean some of the Books and wax them.

"A place for everything & everything in its place."

Under II are duties "to be performed as opportunity may offer":

II

"A box of snuff is wanted.

"If you could have a Binder in the house it would be a great advantage.

"The books in the 12th room are very much exposed, as every person can have the key, & boys and girls spend hours in the room. Should not this be stopped & no person allowed to enter but with a proprietor?"

"The Athenæum was more than a library. As early as 1807 it purchased the apparatus of the Society for Cultivating Philosophical Knowledge. It absorbed other libraries. It outgrew its quarters and moved in June, 1822, from Tremont street to Pearl street, where a room was devoted to casts and other works of art. Its art gallery and annual exhibitions became famous.

"But as years went on the library grew, and on April 27, 1847, the corner-stone of the present building on Beacon street was laid. In July, 1849, the library of nearly 50,000 books was moved into the present quarters. It was not without much discussion that women generally were allowed to use the Athenæum library, but the doors were finally opened to them, in spite of Mr. Folsom's protest that the proposed concession to women 'would occasion frequent embarrassment to modest men.' It was not without a struggle, too, that the Athenæum resisted the proposed 'merger' with the Boston Public Library and happily preserved its own identity. Under Poole and Cutter, two pioneers in library sciences, the usefulness of the Athenæum was largely increased."

Mr. Bolton concludes:

"Visitors from other cities where Athenæums, founded during the lifetime of William S. Shaw, have failed to succeed, ask why the forerunner of them all retains its vigor. One might answer that it lives because, like a wise statesman, it serves its generation. When there was no art gallery it provided one. After the Museum of Fine Arts was founded, the Athenæum withdrew from the field. So it was with law, theology, and medicine. When contemporary special libraries languished, the Athenæum absorbed their collections. As new special libraries became firmly established, it again restricted

its field. When women, as a rule, read little beyond light literature, it was a scholar's retreat. To-day it is a family library. One might add, also, that it has been fortunate in its body of proprietors. More than a thousand families devoted to letters have held its shares from generation to generation, keeping the ranks complete—an achievement that Bostonians may view with pride.

"Through all its various changes, the Athenæum has represented what was best in Boston. The 'golden age' of New England literature grew with it and even within its walls. Its traditions are a part of its life, and are passed on from father to son. Because its ideals have been high the Athenæum has appealed to men who lead as well as to those who follow. And with their continued support success in the future seems assured."

To this succeeds a third chapter, on the special collections in the Athenæum: the Washingtoniana, of which the nucleus was the 384 volumes from President Washington's library, purchased in 1855 from Henry Stevens "of Vermont" and of London, cataloged in one of the most notable publications of the Athenæum; of Byroniana; the remarkable art collection, including the Stuart Washington portraits; the views of old houses, originating in the Thwing collection of 5600 views; the remarkably full collection of Confederate literature, begun by librarian Poole; the first editions of American authors; the collection of early Boston newspapers; the King's Chapel collection, being the library given to it by William III. in 1698; the set of early United States documents; the collection of gypsy literature, including the Groome library, purchased in 1901; the large number of broadsides and manuscripts; the nearly full series of Roxburghe Club publications; the recent collection of publications on the Dreyfus affair; and the still more recent purchases in Dutch history.

The succeeding features are an account of the permanent funds of the Athenæum, now approximating \$600,000, the full list of bequests with names of donors, a bibliography of publications issued by the Athenæum, the list of founders, the roster of officers throughout the hundred years, the full list of proprietors, and finally and deservedly, the names of members of the staff, past and present. The index, though not including the names of proprietors, contains so many references to men distinguished in literature and art that no future historian of American literature can avoid consulting it. Nine members of the Appleton family, nine Lowells, and so on, are to be found in this roll of honor.

The volume is a contribution to American literature, as well as to the literature of libraries, and forms an excellent precedent for the commemoration of the birthdays of our great libraries.

BEREA COLLEGE AND ITS LIBRARY

"Good old Berea,
Kind old Berea,
There's no spot in Kentucky
Quite so deah."

sing the students of Berea College, and the longer one stays in this region of sentiment and beauty, the more heartily one joins in the song. Situated on the last ridge of the mountain country which John Fox and Craddock have made familiar territory, Berea College sees the sun rise beyond Narrow Gap, the most western gateway to those gentle hills, and at the close of day may look out upon the bluegrass country, as Daniel Boone did, and watch the short southern twilight abruptly close in flames and shafts of gold.

Near the center of the campus and just in front of the most wooded part, where the squirrels frisk and the birds make melody, stands the Carnegie library building, into which we moved in December, 1906. The moving was accomplished by about 50 students, who, under direction of the staff, carried over from the next building about 23,000 volumes in three and a half hours. At the end of that time the books were standing on the new shelves in the same order in which they had stood on the shelves of the old library. A picturesque feature was the "umbrella brigade" which the students themselves suggested as the drops began to fall on the Saturday morning which had been appointed for the moving. A squad of about 10 young men held umbrellas over the students who were carrying the books, joining each man as he came from the recitation building in which the library had occupied rooms, holding the umbrella over the books, whether it protected the student or not, and leaving him at the door of the new building to go back and protect the next armful of books.

The new building was formally opened on the evening before commencement, June 4, 1907, at which time we were privileged in having Dr. Canfield, of Columbia University, with us. Standing by the loan desk, with the reading room and the delivery room filled by the faculty, students of the college department and invited guests, Dr. Canfield gave us, in his happiest vein, an impressive and stimulating address. A short trip to the nearest "knob" by some of the staff in the afternoon had given the rooms a wealth of maiden-hair fern decoration for this delightful occasion.

The library was classified according to the D. C. about 1895, by Professor Todd, who was filling the position of librarian as ably as he taught the sciences. This noble scholar and gentleman not only classified the library, but taught his student staff cataloging, and finally laid down his life in his self-sacrificing labors for the institution.

With the exception of a few clerical offices, the work of the institution is performed by students, and thus is earned the title which President Frost most values, the "poor man's

college." The library staff consists at present of 12 students and one permanent cataloger, who graduated in the class of 1904, having been on the staff in her senior year.

At the beginning of each term the staff schedule has to be reconstructed more or less to meet the three necessary and sometimes conflicting conditions, the student's classwork, his need to work enough to earn a certain sum of money, and the administration of the library. This present term the conditions are all met in a more satisfactory way than has been the case since my coming to Berea. Two members of the staff spend a certain period each day cataloging under the direction of the head cataloger, one of them being the children's librarian, who has been on the staff four years. She opens the children's room at 3 p.m., when the grade schools are dismissed—for Berea College, in common with many Southern institutions, begins with the primary department—takes charge of this room for an hour or two, the length of time varying with the season of the year. During this past summer the children's books were cataloged by this same student, who has, I am glad to say, two more years before she will leave college and deprive us of her increasing efficiency. The loan desk work is under the charge of one who has been on the staff more than a year and who is able to come when the library opens and remain during two lesson periods, an hour and a half. She records circulation, makes out fine-cards and straightens out what may have gone amiss on the preceding day and directs the loan desk work for the rest of that day. Staff meeting is held once a week, at which time instruction is given to the staff in groups of three or four, according to the length of time they have been on the staff, and the subjects in which they need regular instruction. Twice during my administration I have remained in Berea through the summer vacation. The library is open only in the p.m. during vacations, and during that time can easily be managed by one assistant. Each summer six or seven assistants have remained and we have constituted a sort of summer school. With a blackboard shaped to the proper proportions of a catalog card, ruled in white paint, a daily lecture in cataloging has been given. Reference work, classification, shelf-listing, accessioning, care of periodicals, have all received the attention needed to secure the results desired in this library, and in these two summers the students have been trained who have been able to be "student foremen" and take responsibility ever since. The enthusiasm and faithfulness of the student staff of Berea College Library is a constant joy to their chief.

A recent visitor, whose home is in New York City, after spending a fortnight or more in Berea, remarked that it was the most American place she had ever seen. Much has been written about the sturdy American stock still existing in these highlands of America,

and my own experience has verified all I have read. These young mountaineers *are* different from any young people I ever knew in the East; there is a simplicity, a freshness in their mental attitude, a reverence for ideals and a gentleness of manner that makes them most attractive. Most of them have had but little association with books before coming to us. In our fifth grade, a recent test gave 27 out of 40 who had never read one book in their lives, and many of these students were well along in their teens, some even past 20. Of those who had read some books, the titles they gave were in many cases those of books which are sent out in our travelling libraries. But their nearness to nature's heart and the isolation of their mountain homes has fostered and ministered to their poetic, imaginative natures, and they have a love for poetry and a feeling for good literature that are quite remarkable. When they begin to read Shakespeare they seem to have come to their own; upon questioning a student once as to his liking for Shakespeare I was told "he used the words we hear at home." Holpen for helped, gorm for muss, feisty for impertinent and many other survivals of Elizabethan English still echo among these hills.

During the last school year the percentage of fiction read was 38 per cent. of the whole circulation.

Berea College has about 60 travelling libraries; and each library contains about 25 books, and is put up in a wooden box made by students in our woodwork department. Our normal pupils take them when they leave us in June and use them in their schools until they return to Berea at the close of their six months' teaching, for the rural schools in eastern Kentucky are open from July 1 to Jan. 1, the roads in the mountains being well nigh impassable during the spring months. These libraries are fixed collections; each volume is numbered as such and such a volume in library so and so, and we do not make up travelling libraries, but we make up many a box of books, and send it where it is desired, to be kept as a permanent collection. Often a student who has had a travelling library with him during the six months' term of teaching writes for a box of books which he can leave with the community during the spring months and it is gladly sent. The use of our travelling libraries is not limited to the teachers, but they are the best medium by which to reach the people. The means of transportation are limited. Our extension workers cannot be loaded down by such heavy weights as books and magazines when they take their long trips through the mountains, unless they should take another team and wagon especially for that purpose. The railroads go through regions where such reading as we could supply would be appreciated, but unless there is some person to receive and distribute it, it would not be feasible to send literature by the railroads, except upon request, as we do now.

So that, at present, our chief channels are our normal pupils, though we gladly serve any one who requests anything from us. Quite frequently an extension of time for the travelling libraries is asked and usually given. Sometimes two teachers ask if they may exchange libraries as it will be easier for them than to get them back to Berea and have them charged again. Occasionally a person who is shut in by illness asks for something to read, and once the startling request came to me to donate a few volumes of my "own authorship and any others I might choose."

Our material for supplying these needs comes to us in many a box and barrel from the generous friends in the North, who have by their donations so nobly carried on the work of Berea College for many years. The sorting and disposing of the contents of these boxes and barrels form no inconsiderable part of the librarian's work. As the college library grows, more and more of the donated material can be used for the mountain work, and it is a great satisfaction to open something which contains just the sort of reading some teacher of a mountain school may have asked for shortly before. Of juvenile reading there is never enough; the constant request is for children's stories, and there is nothing which comes that is quite so acceptable all around as the *Youth's Companion*. The gift of 62 "brand" new, attractive children's books, sent not long ago by some members of the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library through the kindness of Miss Clara Hunt, brought us such richness as can scarcely be conceived by those who live where books are numerous. They have been given out with care and received with undisguised joy. EUPHEMIA K. CORWIN.

A. L. A. SUBJECT HEADINGS—II

THE points brought up in the following article should not be decided upon without having read the principles and suggestions offered in the previous article (L. J., October, p. 435). In considering them, do not be troubled by what other libraries have done, what library schools have taught, or what rules and codes have recommended. Give your own experiences with your own constituency as it is—not as you would like it to be.

1. The catalog which is much used by the scholar or the specialist will undoubtedly need to distinguish between those books treating of a given science as a science purely and those books which discuss the objects with which the science is concerned, e.g., Man (the object) and Anthropology (the science); Christianity—Evidences and Apologetics; Coins and medals and Numismatics; Language, Literature, and Philology; Insects and Entomology; Fossils and Paleontology; and similar subjects.

In the foregoing illustrations, the first term would cover all descriptive material whether popular or scientific, while the second term would cover those works dealing with the

History, Study and teaching, etc., of the science, or its methods, results, scope, philosophy and systematic treatises, etc. For example, the history of Entomology is quite a different thing from the history of Insects, and would be carefully differentiated by the majority of readers in the specialists' or the scholars' reference library. I am not sure, however, that the public library's constituency would make such clear distinctions; and that it may not be better to stretch the point of strict accuracy for the sake of keeping all the material together under the best-known term — Insects.

Or, would it be better to use both distinguishing terms for certain subjects more or less familiar, like Botany (Plants), Zoology (Animals), Anthropology (Man), etc.; while for subjects less familiar and scarcely apt to be wanted as a science, refer the scientific name to the descriptive name, e.g., Paleontology *see* Fossils; Philology *see* Language, Literature? In replying, give a list of those which are more useful for your constituency under the descriptive name only, and those which are more useful under both descriptive and scientific names.

2. Combined headings have been suggested as more useful for the small library than separated headings, e.g., Banks and banking; Actors and acting; Booksellers and bookselling, etc. This is undoubtedly true for slightly growing subjects, but the principle is to be followed with great caution for those libraries that are certain to increase rapidly within the next ten years, otherwise the growing subject soon gets overloaded with gradually diverging material wanted for widely different purposes, as Labor and laboring classes, Flowers and floriculture, Mines and mining, etc. Kindly submit a list of those combined headings which your constituency almost invariably needs kept together.

3. In the foregoing combinations, which word expresses the *chief* occasion for call — the person, institution, etc., or the business? For example, are the majority of your calls for something on the business of banking or something on the actual banks in existence, their history, statistics, etc.? If the former, then the heading should read "Banking and banks;" if the latter, it should read "Banks and banking," and similarly for other combined headings. "Mines and mining" works better if separated. The investor and citizen or student looking up the statistics and history want information on "Mines and mineral resources" together, while the engineer, the practical miner and the teacher or student of industrial arts want "Mining." Neither class of inquirers likes to be bothered with the material for the other class, as a rule. Please send in other subject headings now generally combined which your experience with readers proves to be better if separated.

4. How closely do your readers mentally classify the following subjects: Secondary education, Ancient history, Historical geog-

raphy, Gothic architecture, Domestic architecture? Do they, as a rule, think in a hazy, general way of the large subject Education, History, Geography, Architecture, not using the specific term Secondary, Ancient, Historical, Gothic or Domestic; or, if they do use it, not thinking of it as setting the specific phase apart from the general subject? If so, then the subjects would read: Education, Secondary; Geography, Historical, etc. On the other hand, do the readers sharply differentiate the particular phase from the general subject as being of such independent meaning and use that it ceases to be primarily a phase of the larger subject, but rather a subject unto itself? If so, the forms given originally above would be best. Again, do your readers think hazily and generally for certain phases and very specifically for certain other phases? If so, may the large subject profit by being subdivided for the less well-known phases, but given separate entries for the phases which are highly specialized or so familiar as to seem single expressions, e.g., "Architecture, Domestic;" but "Gothic architecture?" Moreover, even if many of your inquirers do think the general subject first, as "Education, Secondary," does the difficulty of finding the special phase in the mass of cards forming the huge bulk under Education bother him more than the separation under different letters of the alphabet would do?

5. In close relation to the above, which form will best serve the needs of your constituency — both teachers and mothers: "Primary education," "Education of children," or "Children — Education?"

6. Do your readers call for material on Farm labor, Mining labor, Railroad labor, etc., chiefly because of their interest in the subject as part of the whole labor question or because of its relationship to the farm, the mines or the railroad?

7. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is doubtless best known under that form, but are treaties differentiated by city names better known under the city's name or under the word "Treaty," e.g., Treaty of Washington, 1871; or, Washington, Treaty of, 1871? Likewise, which form best fits your readers' ways of thinking: Treaties — England; or, England — Treaties? ESTHER CRAWFORD,

Editor A. L. A. Subject Headings,
34 Newbury st., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

OWING to the absence of Dr. J. H. Canfield, local chairman of the meeting called for Dec. 10, 1907, the meeting has been postponed until about the middle of January, 1908. Dr. Canfield was compelled to go to Europe unexpectedly and will not return before the time first set for the meeting. Definite notice of the exact date of the meeting will be sent to all members of the institute in due time.

MELVIL DEWEY, *President.*

DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION BY COLLEGE AND INCORPORATED LIBRARIES

THE Dingley tariff act of July 24, 1897, still in force, continued as paragraph 503 in the free list the provision of previous laws as to the free importation of books, etc., in the language following:

"Books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any state or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

Paragraph 638 of the same law, as to philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments, and preparations, including boxes and bottles containing the same, and paragraph 649, as to "regalia and gems, statuary, and specimens or casts of sculpture," make like provision for duty-free entry.

Under this law, as under previous laws, the Secretary of the Treasury has made "regulations and rulings," the current circular being Department Circular of 1903, no. 85, Division of Customs, issued July 1, 1903, as modified April 11, 1904. The main regulation is usually referred to as Article 567, Customs Regulations of 1899.

A circular of the department dated May 13, 1895, under the provisions of the previous law had required an oath from the librarian or executive officer in ordering the books, an oath from the importer through whom they were ordered, the filing by the importer of the original order, and a certificate of receipt at the library or institution. By a circular of June 8, 1895, the last two requirements were rescinded, but the requirement of the certificate of receipt was again made part of the customs regulations in Article 567 of 1899. This complicated and difficult requirement was not, however, enforced as to books, etc., until the attention of collectors of customs was especially called to it in Department Circular no. 85 of 1903, although it had apparently been enforced in the case of regalia and gems. Nevertheless, in Department Circular no. 93, of 1903, dated Aug. 11, collectors were directed to treat importations under these provisions "in a liberal spirit." The certificate of receipt to be executed by the librarian or executive officer within 90 days of entry contained the statement that said articles were not taken from a stock on hand, which of course no one but the bookseller could know and which was provided for in his oath, and librarians either crossed out this clause or swore to it carelessly as a matter of routine.

In the department letter to the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia of Sept. 21, 1903, this absurd provision was eliminated, and later the time limit was extended to six months from date of entry, in view of the protest that 90 days were not sufficient to cover correction of imperfect copies.

When articles are imported through a dealer the following preliminary oath must be furnished by the librarian or executive officer of the institution:

I, do solemnly swear that I am of the located at in the state of, and that the following articles hereinafter described and enumerated in the annexed entry were ordered by me....., 190....., to be imported for the sole use of the said..... as its permanent property, and not for sale or distribution, and that said articles are imported for the sole use and by order of the said..... as its permanent property.

And I do further swear that none of the said articles have been furnished to said..... in anticipation or in exchange for smaller articles to be imported, nor will any articles from any stock on hand or otherwise be received in exchange for or in lieu of the articles above mentioned.

The importing dealer must furnish, on arrival of the articles, the following oath:

I, of the firm of of State of, do solemnly swear that the articles mentioned in the above affidavit and covered by the annexed entry were specially ordered for and are to be delivered to and that they were imported by in the..... from which arrived and are covered by a consular invoice date and are contained in case and that no articles previously imported free of duty under section of the act of 1897 are to be received in exchange or in lieu of said articles, nor are the same to be subsequently returned or exchanged for articles to be hereafter imported.

Under the present practice, when articles are imported directly and not by any dealer as agent or attorney, the authorized executive officer of an institution must make and file at the time of entry the following oath:

"I, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that I am of the located at in the state of and that the following articles, viz., imported by in the..... from..... imported by the order and for the sole use of said as its permanent property, and not for sale or distribution."

This simple oath replaced the longer form required with the importer's oath in the case of books imported through an American importer and was furnished separately as a custom house blank. In the case of importations through an American agent the librarian's oath and the agent's oath were furnished from the custom house printed together on one sheet. Apparently from a motive of economy in the use of stationery, the librarian's oath

and the importer's oath, in case of importation through an American agent, are printed as separate blanks and the blank for direct importation has been discontinued, so that the librarian who imports directly is now expected to swear to the longer form, presumably crossing out the latter portion, which has no bearing in the case of direct importation. This new practice of the department has made confusion worse confounded, and an endeavor is being made to obtain a return to the former practice, in which a single oath for direct importation is furnished as one blank and the two oaths required in the case of importation through an American agent are furnished together on one sheet.

Within the six months after the entry the following certificate (form no. 38) must be supplied by an authorized officer of the institution, in default of the filing of which within six months the Collector of Customs must collect duty thereon:

"I do hereby certify that I am of the located at in the state of and that the following articles, viz., specially imported by for the sole use of said as per order attached to entry no., dated on file in the custom house at were delivered to the said on the day of; and that the same are intended to be retained, as the permanent property of said"

This form 38, involving what librarians consider an unnecessary formality, requiring much additional labor on the part of librarians, importing agents, and liquidating officers, without corresponding value as a safeguard to the government, has been the subject of much protest to the Treasury Department, as it is not a part of the law and can be modified by a stroke of the pen on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, should the Customs Division so recommend. On Dec. 22, 1906, a memorial was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by all the members of the Executive Board of the American Library Association asking for the elimination of this requirement:

WASHINGTON, D. C.
December 22.

The Honorable, The Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: The Executive Board of the American Library Association, acting for the Association which represents 2000 American librarians, respectfully requests that article 567 of the Customs Regulations of 1899, relating to the free entry of books for institutions under paragraph 503 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, be so amended as to eliminate the execution of Form no. 38, being the "Certificate showing right to free entry of articles delivered to institutions" now required to be signed by an authorized officer of every importing institution and filed with the collector of the port of entry within six months after the date of entry, to

the effect that the articles named in the order for special importation have been delivered to said institution and are to be retained as its permanent property.

In support of this request it is respectfully submitted:

1. Most of the several hundred American libraries which avail themselves of paragraph 503 of the act of July 24, 1897, import through a business house in some Atlantic seaport and for this purpose every importing institution executes under oath (Catalog no. 612) a very strict and comprehensive certificate which is supplemented by the oath of the importer, which document for some years has been by the Treasury Department considered sufficient to prevent fraud and illegal importation. The libraries which import books are invariably institutions of sufficient character and public prominence to be safely assumed honest in business dealings. Their oaths should be sufficient to assure the government fully as to the genuineness of the importation.

2. The execution and forwarding of thousands of these receipts (Form 38) from which we ask relief, entails a great and unnecessary labor and expense upon American libraries (a) in ascertaining exact date of receipt of every imported book (for the required receipt never accompanies the book); (b) in the actual filling out and execution of the receipt; (c) in the considerable item of postage necessary to return these receipts to port of entry.

3. The requiring of this receipt (Form 38) has made the importation of books slower, presumably by adding to the formalities required from the importer in handling each year thousands of these receipts and in passing them on to his principals all over the country.

4. The American Library Association for several years has been trying to inform its members as to privileges and advantages of paragraph 503 of the act of July 24, 1897, by securing in British and European markets a wide field for book purchases, resulting in completer and more diversified collections in this country. Every additional formality in connection with the routine of importation tends to restrict its use by the very institutions that can most profit by it and in the present instance operates directly against intelligent upbuilding of American libraries.

5. Form no. 38 when it reaches the librarian for execution always lacks entry number and date, and American librarians very much object to signing an incomplete document to be filled in later by some one else, somewhere else. Even if the receipt could bear entry number and date when signed, the librarian has no way of verifying these data, and it seems superfluous and unfair to require him to sign blindly or in blank.

6. We further urge that Form 38 seems to the librarians of the United States a gratuitous and entirely unnecessary formality designed to prevent collusion between librarian

and importer, something which from the standing of the institutions and individuals concerned we must believe to be excessively rare if indeed it has ever occurred.

In the hope that your department may see fit to grant us the relief prayed for in this memorial, we beg leave to remain with assurances of the greatest respect.

This was answered on Jan. 28, 1907, by a letter from J. B. Reynolds, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, saying that "this question has previously been given careful consideration by the department, which cannot recede from its position that the regulation is essential to the protection of the revenue."

CONFISCATED PERIODICALS

ANOTHER difficulty which besets libraries in their relations with the government is a curious misapplication of the postal laws which results in the breaking up of the files of foreign periodicals, some of which the libraries desire to bind into permanent volumes. The laws forbid the circulation of lottery advertisements, and this rule is sometimes applied to foreign periodicals which accept lottery advertisements innocently and as a matter of course. The following memorandum from a well-known New York importing house states some recent applications which suggest immediate protest to the post office department from the libraries interested:

"We have been notified by the N. Y. post office that the German periodical *Die Jugend* has been confiscated on account of a small advertisement to which objection has been made, and we have been informed that all copies sent directly from abroad are held up by the post office and will be destroyed, not returned to Europe.

"We have recently received various claims from libraries receiving the important daily newspapers from abroad that the numbers have not regularly reached them, and we suspect that these newspapers, most of which contain lottery advertisements, have also been held up by the post office. Through this proceeding the libraries that bind the newspapers will of course be greatly inconvenienced, and if they wish to stop the destruction of their mail they ought to take immediate action. G. E. STECHERT & Co."

READING ROOM STATISTICS

ONE of the fallacies in some library reports is the statement that so many readers or visitors, say 200,000, used the reading rooms during the year. We have all heard of and no doubt many of us have read "The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," who were one and the same person, but with two personalities which could be changed according to circumstances. But what shall we think of the statement which implies that a person every time he visits a reading room changes his individuality and enters the portals of the

library a new man? Of course it sounds much finer to say 200,000 readers, but it would be more correct to say 200,000 visits were paid, or 200,000 attendances were recorded, for as many of the attendances would be made by the same persons, who come regularly to the library, each visit should not be counted as an individual reader.

Alfred Lancaster, in *Library Association Record*

WOMEN IN LIBRARIES

"*The Librarian*," in *Boston Transcript*, Sept. 11, 1907

THE recent publication of the Census Bureau entitled "Statistics of women at work," states that there were in 1900 no less than 3122 women employed in the United States as "librarians and assistants." The statistics of the work are "based on unpublished information derived from the schedules of the Twelfth Census." The reports of that census gave the total number of librarians and assistants of both sexes as 4184. It is therefore apparent that seven years ago there were employed in library work very nearly three women to each man.

Figures, however, according to their usual custom, fail to give the disproportion accurately. Of the more than three thousand women so employed it is probable that nearly all perform work which really affects the service of the library. Either they direct its affairs as chief librarians, or they classify and catalog its books, or they appear in the public rooms of the building and to the greater part of its patrons, establish the reputation of its management for intelligence, literary information and courtesy, or their opposites.

Of the one thousand persons of the male sex enumerated by the census, many are chief librarians, a comparative few are principal assistants, or heads of departments, while no inconsiderable number are pages, so the real disproportion is doubtless greater.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* has made the subject one for special investigation and report. The two schools in Berlin for training women in library work differ somewhat in their nature. One gives courses which appear the equivalent of university studies, while attainment of a certificate from the other is dependent more on practical experience in library work. The report believes women suited for popular rather than for scholarly or scientific libraries, and thinks that in a large city library the chief librarianship should be in the hands of a man, with, perhaps, women as heads of the branches.

Probably, however, as in so many subjects, general conclusions are rendered impossible by personal characteristics. Moreover, not a few persons will consider that the weight of feminine influence in American libraries is largely that of numbers alone — that the ratio of three to one is more numerical than real, and that ability and achievement are and have been the basis of authority without regard to questions of sex.

American Library Association

TRANSACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA., OCT. 19, 1907

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, with the following members present: A. E. Bostwick, president; C. H. Gould, first vice-president; J. I. Wyer, Jr., secretary; A. H. Hopkins, treasurer; C. W. Andrews, ex-president; and the following gentlemen present by invitation: G. A. Macbeth and W. H. Brett, of the finance committee, and H. E. Legler, chairman of the Publishing Board.

The minutes of the three meetings at Stamford, N. Y., Sept. 26-27, 1907, were read, and after corrections adding the exact date "June 26-July 1" to the vote regarding the 1908 conference, and the words "plus postage" after the sums fixed for the sale of Proceedings to members and others, they were approved.

REPORT ON LEASE OF HEADQUARTERS

Messrs. Bostwick and Wyer, a committee appointed to ascertain upon what terms it would be possible to terminate occupancy of quarters at 34 Newbury street, Boston, prior to expiration of lease on Sept. 1, 1908, reported that they had secured copy of the lease and found that it contained no provision forbidding subletting. Report was received, and discussion developed the sense of the Board that should action be taken providing for the removal of headquarters from Boston the subletting of present quarters should be promptly placed with a rental agency.

REPORT FROM EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In accordance with the request of the Executive Board at its meeting Sept. 27, the executive officer submitted, through the president, a report indicating that it was impossible for him from data at his command to furnish a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of headquarters; that the sum of \$1300, in addition to the rent paid by the Publishing Board, would be sufficient to maintain headquarters from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1907, and that of contributions towards support of headquarters there still remain unpaid \$500, one-half of which is good and will be paid before Dec. 31, the other half doubtful.

PUBLISHING BOARD

A communication from the Publishing Board touching various topics referred to it by the Executive Board at Stamford was submitted in person by the chairman, Mr. Legler:

"The A. L. A. Publishing Board, acting upon recommendations and transactions of the Executive Board at Stamford, Sept. 26-27, and communicated to it through its chairman, submits the following extracts from minutes of its Proceedings on Oct. 1-2, 1907.

"Voted, That the treasurer be authorized to pay such portion of the \$500 guarantee for the salary of the executive officer as may seem to be necessary.

"Voted, That the treasurer pay to the A. L. A. the net proceeds of the sale of Proceedings up to date as recorded on the accounts of the Publishing Board, and that he continue to make similar payments in future.

"The Executive Board having allowed \$100 to the Publishing Board for editorial work on the Proceedings of 1907, it was voted to accept that amount.

"Voted, That the Board undertake the printing of the rules in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Board. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Hanson, the chairman of the catalog rules committee, and to get from him in writing confirmation of the conditions indicated by the Executive Board, and to ask that copy be submitted as early as possible. It was suggested that it might be feasible to issue the sample card in card form rather than in book form.

"The question of discounts to A. L. A. members received consideration, and the chairman was directed to reply to the Executive Board that serious doubt having arisen in the minds of the members whether the Board is justified in making a discount under the terms of the Carnegie gift, the Board must defer action till further light can be obtained."

REPORT FROM FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. George A. Macbeth, chairman of the finance committee, reported the great difficulty experienced by his committee in preparing a budget covering any annual period:

1. Because there is no constitutional or other provision designating a fiscal year.

2. Because of the exceedingly unsatisfactory and uncertain condition in which his committee finds the association finances due to the prevalent custom of permitting more than one person to pay bills, the uncertainty as to the fiscal year and the difficulty of being sure that payments against appropriations for any given year are paid out of monies actually received for the same year.

The finance committee recommended:

1. That it seems desirable that the terms of office of the treasurer and the members of the finance committee should coincide with the fiscal year, and that the end of the fiscal year might well be fixed at a time shortly before the earliest date at which the annual conference is likely to be held, say, April 1. (Referred to committee on constitutional revision).

2. That the laws of Massachusetts, under which the A. L. A. is incorporated, be examined to see if there may not be provisions, affecting time of annual meeting. (Referred to committee on constitutional revision.)

3. That in future all bills be paid by and through the treasurer of the association and not through executive officers.

These recommendations were adopted and the finance committee submitted the following report relating to budget:

The books of the treasurer and the assur-

ance of the secretary appearing to indicate that there are funds enough in the treasury or to be paid into it before Jan. 1, 1908, to provide for the running expenses of the association, according to appropriations totaling \$1250, adopted at Stamford, the finance committee reports to the Executive Board a budget of \$4000 for the calendar year 1908 based upon the following estimate of receipts for that year:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Dues from 1571 individual members.. | \$3142 |
| Dues from 170 library members..... | 850 |
| Initiation fees, new..... | 300 |
| Income from endowment fund..... | 300 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$4592 |

COMMUNICATION FROM TRUSTEES OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

Mr. George A. Macbeth, chairman of the library committee of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and on behalf of the members of that board, tendered to the association without expense and for an indefinite length of time space approximating 2200 square feet, heated and lighted, in the building of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

It was then *Voted*, That the Executive Board of the American Library Association hereby tenders to the chairman of the library committee of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and to every member of his board most hearty thanks for the very generous and most opportune offer to supply space in the library for the accommodation of A. L. A. headquarters.

After an inspection by the Board of the proffered quarters, which established the fact that satisfactory facilities for storage and shipping for the work of the Publishing Board were available, a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Legler presented the following statement from the Publishing Board relative to possible removal of A. L. A. headquarters to Pittsburgh:

"*Voted*, That Messrs. Legler and Lane be asked to represent the Publishing Board at the meeting of the Executive Board in Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1907.

"*Resolved*, That the Publishing Board feels it desirable that the office of the Publishing Board should be in conjunction with the headquarters of the A. L. A., if the latter are in New York or Chicago; and would favor the removal of the Publishing Board office to either of these places, if A. L. A. headquarters were established there with reasonable prospect of remaining there for a number of years; but it considers that for many reasons Pittsburgh would be an undesirable place for the Publishing Board office, and the Board would be reluctant to remove its office thither in any event, until the A. L. A. headquarters should be so organized as to make the co-operation clearly advantageous.

"In order that the representatives might be prepared to answer questions as to the undesirability of Pittsburgh as a place for the Publishing Board, the following reasons were noted:

"1. It would necessitate the appointment of a new secretary.

"2. It would require a change in the personnel of the Board, since the present members are all too far removed from that place.

"3. A publishing concern should not change its location as a temporary expedient.

"4. The Board's office should be located in a library center, where a large enough number of librarians are available for consultation and for members of the Board, so that there may be two or three resident members."

After extended consideration of the views of the Publishing Board and much discussion it was *Voted*,

Whereas, The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has kindly offered to the A. L. A. ample and suitable space for the business of its headquarters and Publishing Board; and

Whereas, The financial condition of the association renders it impossible further to maintain headquarters under present arrangements, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board recommend to the Council the acceptance of this offer to take effect as soon as possible. Although many members of the council at Asheville expressed the desire that interim meetings be called sparingly, the Executive Board feels so strongly that the best interests of the association are so affected by the very important proposition now before it as to suggest a meeting of the Council at Pittsburgh on Dec. 9, unless the correspondence vote sent out herewith shall be unanimous.

If a majority of the Council shall deem a special meeting unnecessary and shall so express themselves, the Executive Board will accept the responsibility of acting in the matter.

ANNUAL BUDGET

The Executive Board then adopted the following schedule of appropriations for the calendar year 1908, covering the budget of \$4000 reported by the finance committee:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Bulletin 1908..... | \$1750 |
| Secretary's office | |
| Salary | 250 |
| Office expenses..... | 125 |
| Conference 1908..... | 400 |
| Treasurer's office..... | 150 |
| Committees | |
| Book buying, \$75 | |
| Book binding, \$50 | |
| Travel, \$50 | |
| | 175 |
| Headquarters | 1150 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$4000 |

Board adjourned.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING, 1908

The executive committee has accepted the invitation of the trustees of the San José Public Library, and will hold the next annual meeting in San José, February, 1908. The exact date will be given later.

The plans for the meeting are being made with the sole object of making it of vital interest to all the libraries in the state, large and small alike. To this end suggestions concerning the program will be welcomed.

It is proposed to hold a library institute devoted to a course of instruction in the elements of library science for three days preceding the regular sessions. This institute will be conducted by the library organizers of the State Library, Miss Kumli and Miss Prentiss. The subjects suggested for consideration are "Cataloging with Library of Congress printed cards," "How to get the most out of books," "Classifying for a small library," "Librarians' reports and business methods," and "Book repairing." The work will be arranged especially for librarians in small libraries who find it impossible to attend the Summer School of Library Methods at Berkeley. If desired, special instruction will be given to librarians having individual problems. The president will be glad to receive suggestions as to subjects to be taken up.

The regular sessions of the annual meeting will follow the institute and will cover about a day and a half. Besides the regular program there will be the illustrative exhibit of library methods which proved so successful a feature at the last annual meeting at Redlands.

SECOND DISTRICT MEETING

The meeting of the Second District of the California Library Association was held at Napa, in connection with the Napa County Teachers' Institute, on Oct. 15. Eighteen persons, representing 10 libraries, were present.

The morning session was chiefly devoted to a paper by Miss Stella Huntington, of San Francisco, on "The school library." At noon a luncheon at Napa Soda Springs was enjoyed by about 25 persons.

In the afternoon the following program was carried out:

Library situation in Hawaii, Work in a small college library, Anna L. Sawyer, Mills College Library.

Work with the schools, Mrs. M. H. Krauth, Alameda Public Library.

The summer school library course at the University of California, Reference work in a small library, Cornelia D. Provines, Healdsburg Public Library.

THIRD DISTRICT MEETING

A meeting of the third district of the California Library Association was held at Selma, Oct. 4. District President Miss Dold presiding. Mr. J. W. Hudson gave the address of welcome, to which Miss Dold responded.

Mrs. Babcock gave a talk on "What shall we do with our library books when they are too worn to circulate?"

The next topic for discussion was "Shall we take more pride in a large circulation or in the quality of the reading?"

Under "Everyday problems in library work" Miss Dold discussed the plan of giving teachers the privilege of drawing a number of books at a time for classroom use and of allowing patrons to have several books for vacation reading, subject to recall at any time. Other problems considered were the preservation of current magazines, the circulation of reference books and the substitution of the term "charge" for "fine" as used for overdue books.

In the afternoon the trustees' section held a meeting, Trustee Julian W. Hudson, of Selma, presiding.

FOURTH DISTRICT MEETING

The midsummer meeting of the Fourth District of the California Library Association was held on Friday, Aug. 23, at San Diego.

The Woman's Club House, which was kindly loaned for the occasion, was charmingly decorated with ferns and carnations. The delegates were presented on arrival with a handsome spray of the same flowers, "with the greetings of the San Diego Floral Association," and were further decorated with a dainty badge of pale green satin bearing the inscription "The ever welcome company of books," with the date of the meeting. Another souvenir given to the visitors, and a very happy idea, was an envelope containing samples of the principal blanks in use at the San Diego Public Library.

Mr. Sam Ferry Smith, president of the board of library trustees, of San Diego, gave the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Charles F. Schwan, district president, responded. The principal address of the meeting was made by T. S. Knoles, head of the Department of History in the University of Southern California, on "What do we mean by culture?"

Miss Marilla D. Blanchard, of the Los Angeles Public Library, gave a paper on "What do our boys and girls read?" This was followed by Miss Jane L. Shepard's paper, read in the writer's absence by Miss A. M. Humphreys, of Redlands, on "How shall we guide their reading?" Both these papers were supplemented by excellent lists of books suitable in the first case for high school students, and in the second for children in the

grammar grades. A very interesting talk on "How teachers can help the librarian" was then given by Miss Sarah M. Jacobus, of Pomona. Discussion of the three papers followed.

The roll call showed 36 librarians and trustees present. Eighteen libraries were represented. In addition there were some 30 visitors.

An invitation from Miss Nellie M. Russ, on behalf of the library board of Pasadena, for the next meeting of the Fourth District during the week beginning Nov. 10, at which time the League of California Municipalities will be in session, was cordially accepted.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fall meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the Fairfield Memorial Library, October 23, 1907, Mr. C. L. Wooding presiding. Dr. Frank S. Child gave an instructive and cordial address of welcome.

Fairfield, he said, was congenial to books, its atmosphere friendly to book-lovers. Its authors had given to the public 121 volumes during 260 years, and during 100 years 10 libraries had been founded within its limits. Record was made of the recent decease of three librarians—E. P. Upham, of Union, who gave up library work at the age of 99, Alanson H. Fox, of Columbia, and Levi S. Wooster, of Northfield. An invitation to hold the next meeting of the association at Yalesville was read, and one from Bristol extended by Mr. Wooding. It was voted to leave the place of the next meeting to the executive committee. Mrs. Belle H. Johnson put before the association the matter of indexing the *Connecticut Magazine*. She said that the Hartford Public Library has a card-index which could be borrowed for printing. It was voted to refer the question to the officers.

The first topic of the morning, "Book selection and buying," was opened by Miss Louise M. Carrington, of Winsted. She emphasized noting suggestions by readers and talking with mechanics and others interested in special subjects. Miss Helen Sperry, of Waterbury, mentioned some of the helps to the selection of older books. Miss Emma Lewis, of Wallingford, said that in her library they tried to keep the proportion of money spent for fiction at 25 per cent. of the whole, juvenile books at 25, and non-fiction for adults at 50. She recommended printing a catalog of the library at least once in 10 years, especially for the sake of invalids, mothers, and others unable to come to the library. Miss Fanny P. Brown, of Danbury, said that all their recent novels were put into a loan-collection, for which they charged 5 cents a week.

Miss Mary L. Scranton spoke of local methods in Madison. Miss Caroline M.

Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, then touched on points in the foregoing papers and added valuable suggestions. She said that it pays for even the small library to import books, or even one book. Referring to the treatment of recent fiction in the Danbury Library, she said: "If all of us had courage to put new novels into a pay collection we should have more money for other things."

After luncheon, provided by the trustees of the Fairfield Library, the visitors were invited by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, one of the trustees, to inspect the beautiful grounds and enjoy the garden made familiar as the "Garden of a commuter's wife."

At the afternoon session Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference-librarian at Yale University, gave facts about book reviewing, which it is important that librarians should know. He showed how most of the reviews of books are written to-day. Publishers send to newspapers notices of books in pamphlet form; these are often copied without credit. Thus notices in different newspapers are often the same. A criticism of a book is often written by the author. Publishers say that prepared notices are one of the necessary evils of the day. A large proportion of book reviewing to-day is not honest. Publishers' notices are not what they are supposed to be—disinterested. They are the work of craftsmen, who know how to talk about a book without passing judgment. Notices of a half-dozen kinds of books are written by the same reviewer, who cannot be expert in as many fields. Reviews for as many different journals are written by the same man and worded a little differently. Reviews written at a distance from the place of publication of a book are most likely to be fair. Signed reviews are the most useful. A literary journal usually pays attention only to books sent to it to review and makes a selection from those. Criticisms of books are influenced by the advertising of their publishers. When an advertisement is sent with a book the book is reviewed quickly. The fear of losing advertisements restrains a journal from giving adverse notices. A review ought to contain the exact title of a book, name of publisher, name of series, if it is a series. It should mention illustrations and whether good or not and note maps; should give the author, his training for writing the book, what the book is about, what the author has tried to do, for what class of readers written, what yet remains to be done, name of reviewer. Professor Henry Crosby Emery, of the department of political economy of Yale University, spoke on the "Choice of books in economics." As to the book reviews in this field, the ordinary ones as those appearing in the *Nation* or *North American Review* are of little value. For reliable ones we should go to the technical journals, like

the *Political Science Quarterly*, *Yale Review*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. The faculty of political economy at Yale would be glad to co-operate in this line with librarians. They might send lists of book which they had under question for comment by the faculty, indicating amount to be used. He advised buying books on economic history rather than economic theory. Those on theory go out of date quickly. Make sure of the classics or epoch-making books first, such as Sir Henry Maine's on law, Sir John Seelye's "Expansion of England," David G. Rich's "Natural rights." He then indicated what a librarian can do for political economy. For the sake of future investigation and writers, keep every document, which will throw light on economic history; files of local papers, town reports, financial reports, memorial volumes, printed addresses, reports of corporations, advertising publications. Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Professor of English Literature at Yale, followed with a brilliant and entertaining talk on "Novels and other books." After speaking of the great opportunities which librarians have of doing good by suggesting the best books to readers, he went on to say that a public library should be extremely catholic in its tastes. Avoid bad books, of course. If the final pull of a book is down, it is bad, if up, good. Of books for children the best are the Bible, because so well-written, simple, interesting; Bunyan's *Pilgrim's progress*, a wonderful book; Bunyan's *Holy war*; *Robinson Crusoe*; plays of Shakespeare, ideal because profound and simple. A child who had read these would be furnished with an armory of quotations. He said: "Get people to read history with imagination." In biography Froude's *Julius Cæsar* is a good one to begin on, is artistic, delightful, entertaining. In poetry begin with narrative. A good order to observe would be Scott, Macaulay, Longfellow, Tennyson, Keats, Browning. The great thing is to have children get a taste for reading even if they are given Alger and Oliver Optic, which are not bad but interesting. He spoke of the novel as the great modern educator, the best general thought of the day goes into it. The popular taste on the whole is pretty good. When a book is enormously popular it always has something good in it.

GRACE A. CHILD, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 101st regular meeting of the association was held in the lecture room of the Public Library on October 23. The president announced the election of thirteen new members. Willard O. Waters, of the Library of Congress, was chosen secretary and treasurer to fill the unexpired terms of Earl G. Swem and Harold T. Dougherty, both of whom have removed from the city.

The first address of the evening was by Mr. Edwin Wiley, of the Library of Congress, who spoke briefly on "Library conditions in the South." The backwardness of the Southern states in library development before the war was traced to the spirit of individualism inherited from a non-communal and agrarian life. Yet the progress was greater than is commonly supposed, one evidence of it being the fact that libraries in the South, during the decade from 1850 to 1860, increased their collections from 10 per cent. of the total in the United States to 30 per cent. This development was, of course, paralyzed by the Civil War, and recovery after the war was far from rapid. The spirit of co-operation, to which the public library movement owes its being, has been very slow to assume form in the South, outside the domain of politics. The last decade, however, has seen a decided change. Owing to the growth of the communal spirit, consequent on the greater centralization of the population in cities, and because of the desire to preserve and bring to light their historical treasures, the Southern states are rapidly taking their place with other sections in educational and library activities. Mr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library, followed with a paper on "The municipal popular libraries of Paris," which is reserved for later publication in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. After the reading of this paper the members of the association adjourned to the new children's room, which had been prettily decorated with autumn leaves. Here refreshments were served and a social hour was enjoyed.

WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 16th annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at Indianapolis, Oct. 17 and 18. The attendance was larger than it has been for many years, and it was generally agreed that the meetings were among the best ever held by the association. The association was favored with the presence of several distinguished librarians, among them being Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, president of the American Library Association; Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago, editor *Public Libraries*, and Miss Harriet B. Gooch, head of the Catalog Department of the Free Public Library, Louisville. The visitors helped considerably to make the meetings a success.

Miss Virginia Tutt, of South Bend, president of the association, gave the opening address, after which a cordial welcome was extended to the librarians by Governor J. Frank Hanly.

The work of the newly-created department of archives in the Indiana State Library was spoken of by Professor Harlow Lindley, of Earlham College, head of this department. Professor Lindley recently took two trips through Indiana to locate valuable historical

material, and the results of his investigation were most interesting. He succeeded in finding much of value, and said that many of the most interesting papers which would throw light on early Indiana history had been burned or sold to junk dealers. He made a strong plea that librarians keep awake to the value of current material which may be of historical interest in the future.

Mr. Bostwick was a guest of the Indiana Library Association for a day and a half, during which time he led a strenuous life. Following a short address to the students of the Winona Technical Institute Library School, Mr. Bostwick spoke to the student body at the Technical Institute School. His first address before the Indiana Library Association was on "Library associations and other associations." The value of co-operation and combination of library forces were emphasized, and a strong plea was made for increased membership and greater interest in the American Library Association. Mr. Bostwick's second address, which took place in the evening, was on branch libraries, and the work of the branch libraries in New York City was explained in a most entertaining way.

One of the enjoyable treats of the meetings was the address on "Detective stories," by Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission. The methods and merits of such writers as Edgar Allan Poe, Gaborian, Anna Katharine Green, and Sir Conan Doyle were compared and contrasted. He expressed a strong opinion that there was a decided place for good detective stories on the shelves of the public library.

The evening of Oct. 17 was given up to an informal reception held in the rooms of the Public Library Commission. A collection of 300 photographs and plans of library buildings was displayed, also an exhibit of library supplies borrowed from the Free Public Library of Louisville.

The second day's session was given up largely to round table discussions on every day library problems.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the Public Library Commission, gave a summary of library development in Indiana, and said that since the establishment of the commission, the number of public libraries in Indiana had increased from 57 to 115, and with the 175 institutional libraries, made a total of 290. In 1904 there were 47 county seats without public libraries. At present there are but 31. In 1899 there were but 7 public libraries in specially erected buildings. To-day there are 65 public library buildings in Indiana, with half a dozen additional ones in course of erection. In 1899 there was but one Indiana librarian who had attended an accredited library school. At present there are 32 graduates of such schools and 120 Indiana librarians have had instruction in the summer courses conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana.

The round table discussion on children's rooms was led by Miss Eliza G. Browning, of the Indianapolis Public Library. The following topics were discussed: Advertising the children's room, Laura M. Sikes, Ft. Wayne; Artna Chapin, Muncie; Miss Hassler's lectures at the Winona Institute Library School, Ella Saltmarsh, Indianapolis; Cataloging the books in the children's room, Mrs. S. C. Hughes, Terre Haute; Carrie E. Scott, Public Library Commission; Reference work with schools, Florence L. Jones, Indianapolis; Selection of books, Anna R. Phelps, Winona Institute Library School.

At the final session Mr. D. C. Brown, state librarian, spoke of the need of a state library building. The present library quarters are greatly overcrowded, and a resolution to the state legislature was passed by the association, calling attention to the need of more ample library quarters.

The second round table on smaller libraries, their function, was led by Miss Ella F. Corwin, of the Elkhart Public Library.

The special committee on library salaries in Indiana presented through Miss Artna Chapin, of the Muncie Public Library, chairman, an exhaustive report on library incomes, rates of taxation and expenditures for salaries. The average monthly salary of librarians with some college or normal school education was \$54.06. The average salary of those with no education beyond that of the public schools was \$44.09. The average salary of librarians with training in a library school was \$56. The average salary of untrained librarians was \$55.89. It was shown that in Indiana the average salary of librarians received was less than that of bakers, bookbinders, stonecutters and compositors in print. Much interest was shown in the proposition to hold a bi-state Indiana-Kentucky meeting at Louisville next year. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, Harlow Lindley, Earlham College; vice-president, Miss Katherine Chipman, librarian, Public Library, Anderson; secretary, Miss Ella F. Corwin, librarian, Public Library, Elkhart; treasurer, Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana State Library.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS—JOINT MEETING

The state library associations of Iowa and Nebraska held a joint convention during the four days, Oct. 8-11, at Council Bluffs, Ia., Omaha and South Omaha, Neb. This was the first joint meeting of the two associations, and it proved thoroughly successful in attendance, in interest of the program, and in the hospitality extended to the visitors by the three cities chosen as meeting places.

The convention opened on the afternoon of Oct. 8, when separate business sessions of the two associations were held.

The opening session of the 13th annual

meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in the lecture room of the Omaha Public Library, President George H. Thomas, of McCook, presiding. In addition to the transaction of the necessary business, reports of progress of several libraries were made by their librarians, an exhibit of library supplies was shown and explained by Miss Hagey, of Lincoln, and charts showing the increase of libraries in Nebraska, from 15 to 56 since 1895, were exhibited and examined with interest, as were also two posters made up of picture postals of all Nebraska public library buildings.

The 18th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association convened in the audience room of the Council Bluffs Public Library, and was called to order by the president, Miss Ella McLoney, of Des Moines. The address of welcome was given by Mr. John M. Galvin, president of the library board. Mr. F. Rohrer, library trustee and ex-president of the Council Bluffs library board also welcomed the association and gave some practical advice to library workers. After responding to the address of welcome the president delivered her annual address, which took the form of practical suggestions and recommendations. Miss McLoney recommended that Des Moines be made the permanent place of meeting of the organization. She also urged the building up of a membership among libraries as institutions, as well as among librarians and trustees, and advised members and librarians to join the American Library Association so that they may receive all its reports and publications. In order that the plan of having district meetings may be tried to better advantage the president urged that the state be divided into smaller districts, eight being in her opinion an advisable number.

In the absence of Miss Duren, chairman of the Northeast district, Miss Wood was called on to report the meeting held in Mason City. Mrs. Loomis, of Cedar Rapids, gave a report of the meeting from a trustee's standpoint, Miss Wheelock, chairman of the Southeast district, gave a report of the district meeting held in Iowa City. Mrs. Dailey, of the Southwest district, reported that owing to the fact that the annual meeting was to be held in Council Bluffs, it did not seem advisable to hold a district meeting in this part of the state.

The report of the treasurer, Miss Kate Thompson, of Nevada, was then accepted and placed on file.

The annual report of the Iowa Library Commission was given by the secretary, Miss Alice Tyler. She spoke of the new and commodious quarters now occupied by the commission in the Historical Building, and gave an exhaustive report of the progress of library work over the state and of changes in library positions. Miss Tyler urged the librarians to get the country people interested in their libraries

and impress upon them the fact that the books there are for their use as well as for the city people, a result of the library law amended by the last General Assembly. Senator C. J. A. Ericson, of Boone, chairman of the legislative committee, reported the library legislation of the 32d General Assembly. The law was so amended as to allow townships to levy a tax not to exceed one mill, this tax to secure the circulation of books from the city library in the townships voting the tax. Senator Ericson also reported a law passed which will permit library boards and local historical societies to work together in the expenditure of public funds for the establishment and care of historical collections.

Miss Tyler, chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, at the Southeast district library meeting held at Iowa City, July 17, the discussion of the non-attendance of library trustees at board meetings led to the adoption of a resolution that a committee be appointed to present recommendations to this meeting of the Iowa Library Association, therefore: This committee recommends that the legislative committee be instructed to consider an amendment to the code providing that absence from regular library board meetings for three consecutive meetings without excuse shall create a vacancy, and that the legislative committee report to the next annual meeting of this association."

A motion prevailed to refer the matter to the legislative committee.

The following amendment to the constitution to be acted upon at the next meeting was presented by Miss Tyler: the constitution shall be amended by creating a section to be known as Section 3, which shall read: "The officers of this association shall consist of a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and registrar. An amendment to the by-laws was also presented as follows: sec. 3 to be amended by dropping the first four words in the first line and inserting in place thereof the words "not later than the second session"; the second line by striking out the word "session" and inserting the word "meeting." It was voted that the amendment to the by-laws be adopted, and then the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the members of the Iowa and Nebraska associations were together entertained at a reception at the Lininger art gallery, by invitation of Mr. F. L. Haller, president of the Nebraska Public Library Commission.

The first joint session of the Iowa and Nebraska associations was held at the Omaha Public Library Wednesday morning, President Thomas, of the Nebraska association, presiding. Dr. Jewett, librarian of the University of Nebraska, read a paper upon "Libraries of Washington, D. C.," in which he discussed the different governmental department libraries, telling of their administration, the especial value of the material in each, the valuable reference work that is done in many of them,

and the facilities for borrowing books or securing reference lists or reference material from them. Mr. Bostwick, president of the American Library Association, gave an address upon "Association and library associations," in which he brought out the strength of union and urged upon those present the duty and privilege of membership in the A. L. A. At the close of his address there was a general discussion of book buying and selection. This concluded the morning program, and cars were taken for a "Seeing Omaha" trip, by courtesy of the Omaha Commercial Club. The trip ended at one o'clock at the South Omaha Public Library, where the members of the library board with the librarian, Miss Abbott, and her assistants, welcomed the visitors and directed them to the basement rooms of the library building, where a delicious luncheon was served to all.

The afternoon session, held in the auditorium of the South Omaha Library, was opened by a talk on "Books among farmers," by Mrs. O. J. Wortman, of South Bend, Nebraska. She told in most interesting fashion of the organization of a rural library association among the farmers' families of a Nebraska community, the chicken pie supper which served to arouse interest and raise funds, the circulation of books and magazines among the members for periods suited to the distance and difficulties of rural travel, bringing out too the real breadth of the farmer's interests and how extensively books and magazines must serve to keep him in touch with men and the world.

Purd B. Wright, of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, spoke upon "The library and the mechanic." He urged the purchase by public libraries of larger numbers of technical books and magazines, arguing that the carpenter or mechanic has as much right to expect books for his special use in the library as the mere fiction reader, the latest popular novel.

The session ended with a paper by Miss Edna Lyman, of Oak Park, Ill., entitled "The listening child," which she closed by reading two stories in most delightful fashion. She urged story telling to children for the sake of training in imagination and in literary taste, for broadening of ideas and knowledge. Her paper was listened to by many teachers from the schools of the three cities, who came especially for the purpose.

The College and Reference Section held a round table in the office of the Omaha Public Library previous to the evening session. At eight o'clock a stereopticon lecture was given in the auditorium by E. P. Fitch, of Council Bluffs and Mr. Martin, of Omaha, on "Spain yesterday and to-day," and the address was enjoyed by a large and enthusiastic audience.

The second joint session of the two associations was held in the Council Bluffs Public Library on Thursday, Miss Ella McLoney pre-

siding. The morning session opened with a paper by Miss Alice Marple, assistant librarian in the Des Moines Public Library, on the reference and use of public documents. Much of the paper was devoted to a description of the different public documents. Among these especially mentioned as being valuable to the general public were a number of letter bulletins out of the 296 issued by the 15 bureaus under the Secretary of Agriculture. Note was also made of the agricultural year book, the farmers' bulletins, bulletins of the bureaus of animal industry, chemistry, forestry, plant industry, etc. Miss Marple's paper was discussed by Miss Margaret O'Brien, of the Omaha Public Library, and others.

Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago, followed with a forceful paper on "Some demands of librarianship." This emphasized the importance of such knowledge of library technique that the machinery of the library might be kept in perfect order, relieving the administration as far as possible of care in regard to routine. There must be also a wide knowledge of books on the part of the successful librarian, in order that the right book may reach the right person at the right time.

One of the most interesting papers of the morning was read by Miss Harriet A. Wood, librarian of the Cedar Rapids Public Library. She took for her subject "The book side of things," and emphasized the duty of the librarian in stimulating intellectual curiosity and in furnishing the means of satisfying it.

At one o'clock a sight-seeing trip was made about Council Bluffs, by courtesy of the Council Bluffs library board. Returning at 2.30 the afternoon session opened with an address by Supt. F. E. Lark, of Onawa, president of the Iowa Teachers' Association, on "The library and the school." Miss Anna V. Jennings, librarian in the normal school, Carney, Neb., followed with a paper on "Library instruction in the normal school," in which she told of what is being done in the different states along the lines of systematic instruction by normal schools in the use of libraries and librarianship.

Miss Ahern made announcement of the American Library Association conference, which is to be held at Lake Minnetonka the coming summer, and appealed to the members present to attend this meeting. After announcements for the evening and morning sessions the meeting adjourned.

In the evening at 6.30 the members of the Society of the Iowa Library School enjoyed their annual reunion and dinner at the Grand Hotel. Mr. M. G. Wyer, of Iowa City, and retiring president, presided as toastmaster. President George E. McLean, of the state university, Miss Alice Tyler and Miss Edith Tobitt, public librarian at Omaha, responded to toasts.

At 8 o'clock, in the beautiful audience room

of the Council Bluffs Public Library, the two associations enjoyed an able address by Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction of Harrisburg, Pa. At the close of Dr. Schaeffer's address a reception was held, in which the members of the board of library trustees, the mayor, city officials, and their wives were hosts and hostesses.

The final session of the meeting was held Friday morning for the transaction of business. The matters considered by the Iowa Library Association were mainly reports of committees and routine business. The resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution presented at the first meeting was adopted. The committee on nominations reported as follows: for president Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Boone; 1st vice-president, Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids; 2d vice-president, Miss Anna H. Ware, Sioux City; secretary, Miss Mary Wheelock, Grinnell; registrar, Miss Lorena Webber, Iowa City, member of executive board, Miss Harriet Wood, Cedar Rapids. The report was adopted by unanimous vote and the officers recommended were declared elected. As the treasurer is elected only every alternate year, Miss Kate E. Thompson, of Nevada, will hold over until 1908. The reports of the committee on resolutions and the necrology committee were also accepted. Mrs. Loomis, member of the library board in Cedar Rapids, extended an invitation for the Iowa association to hold its next annual meeting in Cedar Rapids; and it was voted that the executive board, which under the by-laws has power to select a meeting place, be instructed to choose Cedar Rapids. The treasurer reported a balance of \$93, with the expense of the meeting still unpaid. The 18th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was then adjourned.

At the final business session of the Nebraska Library Association officers elected for the ensuing year were: president, Dr. Walter K. Jewett, University of Nebraska Library; 1st vice-president, Miss Charlotte Templeton, Public Library Commission; 2d vice-president, Miss Mary H. Ames, Grand Island Public Library; secretary, Miss Nellie Jane Compton, University of Nebraska Library; treasurer, Miss Margaret A. O'Brien, Omaha Public Library.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Ligonier, Pa., Oct. 18-19. There was an attendance of about 75, from nearly all parts of the state, but it was noted with regret that some cities were unrepresented. This year's meeting was especially characterized by an atmosphere of pleasant informality, with a resultant free discussion of the various topics considered, making an informal round table.

The Friday morning session was opened by an address of welcome by Dr. Elmer E. McAdoo, followed by an address from the president, Mr. Charles E. Wright. The morning was chiefly devoted to papers on "Book selection." Miss Alice B. Kroeger spoke in regard to "Reference books;" Mr. Herbert L. Cowing, of McKeesport, to "Technical books," and Miss Mabel Shryock, of Mount Washington Branch, Pittsburgh, to "History."

In the afternoon Miss M. L. Titcomb, of Hagerstown, Md., gave a talk on "Library organization" — classification, arrangement, methods, etc., and Miss Helen M. Bunting, of the Lehigh Avenue Branch, Philadelphia, spoke on "Co-operation."

Friday evening Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, gave an address on "The library and the school," after which there was a pleasant reception.

The Saturday morning session was presided over by Vice-President H. F. Stevens. The election of officers resulted in the choice of president, Mr. Henry J. Carr; vice-president, Miss E. M. Willard; secretary, Miss Florence A. Watts.

Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, of Pittsburgh, spoke on "Second-hand book buying," and was followed by a continuation of the subject "Library and public schools," Miss Elizabeth Knapp, of Pittsburgh, speaking on "Books for advanced grades," and Miss Katherine McAlarney, of Philadelphia, on "Reading for girls."

Saturday afternoon was devoted to resting, and to walking or driving in various directions through the beautiful Ligonier valley, and along the banks of the Loyalhanna, and the members who remained until Sunday spent Saturday evening in dancing, story telling, and singing in the parlor of the Ligonier Springs Hotel.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 14th meeting of the Maine Library Association opened at Portland on Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, Oct. 17, 1907, with President Roberts in the chair.

The meeting was held at the Portland Public Library, and Hon. James P. Baxter, one of the trustees of the library, welcomed the association to the city of Portland. Rev. W. F. Livingston, assistant state librarian, responded for the association.

The principal theme of the afternoon session was the relation of the public library and the public school, and this was opened by State Superintendent of Schools Payson Smith, whose subject was "Co-operation of the public library and the public school." Miss Augusta Prescott, of the Edward Little High School, Auburn, then read one of two related papers, "What the teacher has a right

to expect from the librarian." She was followed by Miss Mary G. Gilman, librarian of the Curtis Memorial Library, Brunswick, whose subject was "What the librarian has a right to expect from the teacher." The discussion of this topic was continued by W. H. Brownson, superintendent of schools of Portland; James Otis Kaler, better known as "James Otis," superintendent of schools of South Portland; Miss Alice C. Furbish, librarian Portland Public Library; and Francis R. North, principal of Portland High School. Over 200 were present at this session, including a good number of the Portland teachers.

The hall was again crowded for the evening session, which was opened by a musical program. This session was devoted to the Concord group of writers—Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau, Channing and the Alcotts—and the speaker of the evening, Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., who knew all these writers, gave many personal and interesting touches to his address.

The Friday morning session was opened by Professor George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College, who told what he would do if he were librarian of a small country library and had but a hundred a year to spend for books. Mrs. Mary I. Wood, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Portsmouth, N. H., next spoke of the "Possibilities of co-operation between the woman's club and the free public library." At this point an informal question box was conducted by Professor Edward W. Hall, librarian of Colby College. During the question box it was brought out that only two Maine libraries were kept open Sundays—Portland and Waterville; that school children were using the libraries freely, Auburn estimating about 65 per cent.

The program was resumed, and Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine, spoke on "What our college libraries are doing and what they may do for the other libraries and the public." Mr. Jones told how public libraries and the schools borrowed from the college libraries, and how individuals, preferably through the medium of a public library, were supplied with books by express. Miss Laura M. Bragg, of the Orr's Island Library, a graduate of Simmons College, told how a little library has been started on Orr's Island and how it has become the literary, social and educational center of the community. A change was here made from the ever-present problems of library life, and the assembled members listened to a scholarly and inspiring paper by Mrs. Carver, widow of the Hon. Leonard D. Carver, late state librarian of Maine, who under the title "The librarian's call," brought out many of the ideals which librarians always have before them and which make their work pos-

sible. The closing paper was by State Librarian Ernest W. Emery, and described the work of the Maine Library Commission.

The reports of the officers were then read and the following officers elected: president, Professor Arthur J. Roberts, Colby College; vice-presidents, Ernest W. Emery, state librarian, and Miss Nancy I. Burbank, Rockland Public Library; secretary, Gerald G. Wilder, Bowdoin College Library; treasurer, Miss Alice C. Furbish, Portland Public Library.

At the close of this session about 60 members went to Riverton Park by special cars to a dinner given by the Portland Public Library. After returning to Portland, the Longfellow House and the Library of the Maine Historical Society were visited. These later features were not the least valuable part of the conference, and the heartiest thanks of the association is due the people of Portland for bringing them all about in so perfect a way.

The proceedings of the association were printed as usual in a Saturday edition of the *Bangor Commercial*, and later they will be reprinted in pamphlet form for preservation.

GERALD G. WILDER, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 66th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Melrose, Oct. 17. The general subjects of the meeting were "Work with children" and "Library work with schools."

After a brief address of welcome by Mr. Charles G. Barry, chairman of the board of trustees, Mrs. Laura E. Richards read a paper on "Home reading for children." Mrs. Richards said the first question which we have to answer is, What shall the children read? The first appeal to the little child is through the ear, through his dawning sense of rhythm; and the nursery rhyme is the first door to his world of letters.

Some one has said nursery rhymes are all alike. This is not true. You shall find in nursery rhymes a range as wide as from Shakespeare to Tupper. Mrs. Richards then quoted:

"When good King Arthur ruled the land,
He was a goodly king;
He stole three pecks of barley-meal
To make a bag-pudding.

"A bag-pudding the king did make,
And stuffed it well with plums;
And in it put great lumps of fat,
As big as my two thumbs.

"The king and queen did eat thereof,
And noblemen beside;
And what they could not eat that night
The queen next morning fried."

saying, the English is undeniable and the fine Saxon flavor irresistible. A child will get

more good from one brave deed told in ringing verse than from any number of moral tales.

Mrs. Richards appealed to teachers and to librarians to be sure that every child knew his alphabet, citing as proof of the need of this knowledge the story told by a Harvard professor who wanted some papers tabulated and arranged. He engaged two students for the work. One of them got on very well, but the other didn't get on at all. The professor said, "What's the matter?" "Well, sir, I'm not very clear about the alphabet—down in the middle I don't know how it goes after that."

The speaker said that there are three books which should be in the hands of every child: Whittier's "Child life in verse," Coventry Patmore's "Children's garland," and Samuel Eliot's "Poetry for children." Among other suggestive remarks were the following:

"I imagine librarians to be delightful despots. You ought to be able to burn a book when you think it isn't fit, and I wish you would burn a good many of the books of so-called school poetry. Give the boys when they reach the declamation period Henley's 'Lyra heroica,' and see what they say.

"I have no time to argue with those who do not approve of fairy tales. Give the children fairy tales and, above all, that immortal work of Hans Christian Andersen.

"So far we have been writing of the little child; but the growing boy and the girl with her dawning womanhood have no less need of food than the little child. Now is the time to have Scott and Dickens and Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins. Give a boy "The moonstone," and it will keep him out of mischief for some time. Boys and girls must also have poetry. Give them Scott's poems and plenty of them. Give them also dear Dr. Kane, Stanley, and Nansen. I read Dr. Kane to a class of boys some years ago, and it was pleasant to see their interest in that noble man.

"History should be given during the ages from 12 to 16. 'Gulliver's travels' should be familiar to every child; so should the 'Arabian nights,' but every child should also read 'Pilgrim's progress.' But the two most important books of all are the Bible and Shakespeare. Begin with six years for Shakespeare by reading the fairy parts of 'A midsummer night's dream.' Let the great master become a habit to the growing child, but in nine cases out of ten the child should have the original."

Mrs. Richards deplored the lack of knowledge of the Bible, and made a strong plea that merely as a matter of literature the Bible should be made familiar to every child. It was a Harvard student who informed his astonished professor that Shibboleth was the wife of Samson.

Mrs. Richards was followed by Miss Alice M. Jordan, who read by request the paper on "Books for children," which she read at Asheville and which was printed in full in

the Papers and proceedings of the 29th annual meeting of the A. L. A.

Miss Harriet H. Stanley, of Brookline, then read a paper on "Discipline in a children's room." Miss Stanley said that unnatural restraint was to be avoided, but the restraint required for the common good was wholesome, and that children were more, rather than less, comfortable under it, when it was exercised with judgment and in a kindly spirit.

"Judgment comes with experience. . . . As far as you are able, be just. If your watchfulness fails sometimes to detect the single offender in a group of children, and you must send out the group to put an end to some mischief, say so simply, and they will see that they suffer not from your hard-heartedness, but from the culprit's lack of generosity or from the insufficiency of their devices for concealing him. Be philosophical. Most disturbance is only mischief, and properly treated will be outgrown. Stop it promptly, but don't lose your temper, and don't get worked up. To the juvenile mind 'getting a rise' out of you is no less exhilarating than the performance which occasions it. Habitually deny this gratification and mischief loses its savor.

"When children are intentionally troublesome, the simplest means of discipline is exclusion from the room; when necessary, formal exclusion for a definite period with a written notice to parents. The authority of the library should be exercised in the occasional cases where it is needed, both for the wrong-doer's own good and for the sake of the example to others.

"Provided you are just and sensible and good-tempered your patrons will respect the library more and like you none the less for exacting from them suitable behavior. We talk a good deal about the library as a place of refuge for boys and girls from careless homes, and they do deserve consideration from us; but to learn a proper regard for public law and order is as valuable as any casual benefit from books. The children of conscientious patients, whether poor or well-to-do, also deserve something at our hands, and we owe it to them to maintain a respectable standard of conduct for them to share. Let us be hospitable and reasonable, but let us be courageous enough to insist that the young citizen treat the library with the respect due to a municipal institution."

At the afternoon session Miss Caroline Matthews read a paper in which she discussed "The library and the child." From the standpoint of the orthodox librarian, and especially of the orthodox children's librarian, Miss Matthews' paper was radical. The three points which she emphasized were that the library was doing altogether too much for the child; that in her experience there was no true affiliation between the library and the schools; that fully 50 per cent.—if she were to consult her personal tastes 90 per cent.—of the books

now on the shelves of the children's room should be stricken out, and the equivalent 90 per cent. should be added to the books for adults. It is to be hoped that Miss Matthews' paper may later be printed in full in the JOURNAL.

Mr. Adelbert L. Safford, superintendent of public schools in Beverly, read a paper on "The library and the school," in which he pointed out that "although schools and libraries are obviously intimately related in their functions, there is not always a close co-operation and correlation in their management. This is doubtless due in part to the fact that the public library has aimed primarily to serve the adult members of the community and in part due to a narrow, memoriter method of teaching in many public schools that did not demand or admit even for their pupils a wide acquaintance with books." He dealt upon the various methods by which schools and libraries may be brought into closer relations.

A Round Table conducted by Miss Alice M. Jordan followed the reading of the papers. Miss Jordan asked whether it were practicable to do work for the very small children.

Mrs. Root, of Providence, thought that young people would not enjoy Dickens and Scott and Thackeray unless you had led them up to it; consequently that no little child who wanted Red Riding Hood should be denied that privilege; and for this reason there was no time when even the smallest library should not have a children's room. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the very small child should not be encouraged to frequent the library because he was restless, because he naturally disturbed the older children who wished to read, and because the library could not at present, at least, attempt to supplement the work of the kindergarten. Several other questions were also discussed.

Outside of the regular program there were two items of interest. Mr. Ayer, of Cambridge, called attention to "Little journeys to historic shrines," in which had been found over one hundred mistakes in facts.

Mr. Wilson asked if anyone who knew of a complete list of books on children's reading would send the name of same to Miss Baker, Clark University Library, Worcester. Such a list was wanted by Count Tolstoi's son, who was much interested in library work for children as carried on in this country.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Warren Upham, State Historical Society, St. Paul.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Katherine Patton, Minneapolis Athenæum, Minneapolis.

The 15th annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in the senate committee rooms of the New Capitol, St. Paul, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1907. The register showed 114 names, including about 60 librarians, and others representing various profes-

sions, lawyers, teachers, clergymen, journalists, besides a number of trustees.

Owing to the temporary absence of the Governor, whose welcome was postponed until Thursday morning, Miss Crafts, president of the association, opened the first session on Wednesday evening with her address. Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, of Madison, Wis., then spoke on "The enlarging field of the small library." He called attention to the educational value of the library, but in order to extend the work reforms are necessary. Library boards should find out the needs of the patrons, and attract young people with lectures and books pertaining to their particular interests. The evening was closed with an informal reception and an opportunity to inspect the capitol.

Thursday morning the convention was favored with an address of welcome from Governor Johnson, to which Mrs. Flora C. Conner, of Austin, vice-president of the association, responded.

The Trustees' Section was then opened by W. D. Willard, chairman. "Duties of directors" were explained by W. H. Putnam, Red Wing, and "The reading of the trustee" was handled by W. L. Lamb, of Fairmont.

At the same time the Travelling Library Section was conducted by Mrs. K. M. Jacobson, chairman. Mrs. F. C. Conner was chosen to act as secretary. After extending a cordial welcome, Mrs. Jacobson spoke of the work of the 550 travelling libraries in Minnesota during the past year, of the efforts of the librarians to come into personal relations with the people for whom they work, and of the difficulties to be overcome, caused by the red-tape methods made necessary by the distance existing between the central library and its patrons.

Miss Margaret J. Evans, of Northfield, spoke on "The most valuable contribution of the small library," in which she said that the librarian's mission should be to raise the standard of reading, which might easily be accomplished through wise selection, casting out much of the cheap fiction, which has a demoralizing tendency.

Judge J. C. Nethaway presented a paper on "Why library extension pays Washington county." He explained the growth of the system, its usefulness and a plan to secure a larger appropriation, whereby the travelling library might serve as a great factor in the education of the more remote settlers.

A committee consisting of Miss Fernald of Rochester, Mrs. Thayer of Wayzata, and Miss Bird of Fairmont was appointed to consider the advantages of a permanent travelling library organization in order that its officers might act with the central librarian, Mrs. K. M. Jacobson, of the Minnesota Library Commission, as an advisory board for the betterment of the travelling library system in Minnesota.

At two o'clock the visitors were entertained by a drive through Como Park, returning by way of Summit avenue, where they stopped at the residence of Mr. James J. Hill to admire his beautiful private art gallery.

Thursday evening was devoted to the relation and usefulness of the public library to the laboring, business and professional men. J. P. Buckley, of St. Paul, spoke for the laboring man, describing the library as the greatest boon the workingman possessed; it was in reality the workingman's school, and books should be purchased with a view to his special needs as his own library is naturally very limited. M. O. Nelson, of Minneapolis, represented the business man, claiming that he is a firm supporter of the public library, and finds it very convenient when looking for information on important subjects. The professional man's use of the public library was explained by F. G. Ingersoll. He thought special privileges should be granted this class of workers, as they use the library more than others. The subject of Mr. Ingersoll's paper was further discussed by Rev. Alexander McGregor, of St. Paul. Mr. J. G. Pyle spoke of the close relation between the newspaper and the public library and of their great value as educators. He cited several instances where the library had proved to be of great assistance to the journalists in disclosing important information.

Friday morning was devoted to topics of special interest to librarians. Miss Maud van Buren, in her paper on "What's it about?" urged that it was not the duty of a librarian to fill her mind with trash by reading all the new and popular novels of the day, but rather to divert the attention of the applicant for poor literature to some of the standard novels, giving them a conspicuous place on the shelves.

"The reading of the young person" was discussed by Miss Nelle A. Olson, of Moorhead. Mrs. Alice A. Lamb read an interesting paper on "The reading of the child," and Richard A. Lavell, librarian of the Pillsbury Branch Library in Minneapolis, gave a paper on "The reading of the librarian." He stated that first of all the newspapers should be read in order to keep up with present-day problems; magazines should receive attention, also the book reviews, library journals, and the *A. L. A. Booklist* should form the business reading.

Friday afternoon the delegates were conducted to Minneapolis by Mr. H. W. Wilson, of the local committee. They were given an opportunity to visit the university and other points of interest, and later were taken to the Walker Art Gallery, where Mr. Walker explained many of his most valuable paintings. At four o'clock they were met at the Minneapolis Public Library with automobiles and driven to the surrounding lakes. Through the kindness of the Commercial Club dinner was

served in the club rooms at 6.30. President Cyrus Northrop acted as toastmaster. Dr. Folwell spoke on the library for the scholar, advising the necessity of preserving local history, particularly original documents, manuscripts, etc. Miss Lydia M. Poirier, librarian, Duluth, discussed "The library for the people;" Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Library Commission, spoke of "The library for the isolated," explaining how the people in obscure places are kept in touch with the world through the travelling library system; Judge Daniel Fish, of Minneapolis, spoke encouragingly of "The librarian," and Mr. James T. Gerould, librarian of the University of Minnesota, responded to the toast "The A. L. A. in 1908." The national association will meet at Lake Minnetonka next summer, and suggestions were outlined for entertainment.

On Saturday morning an instructive paper was read by Miss Miriam Carey, librarian of the Iowa Board of Control, on "Institution libraries," describing the work of organizing and perfecting libraries in Iowa state institutions.

The Educational Section was opened with an address by J. T. Gerould, chairman. A paper by Miss Jennie M. Beckley on "The organization of the school library," was read by Miss Brooks. Miss Ruth Ely, librarian of the Duluth Normal School, followed with a discussion on "Reference work in the school library." The last paper of this session was read by Miss Isabel Lawrence, of the St. Cloud Normal School, on "Culture reading for children." She said that children must be entertained first, instructed afterward; that there should be a literary food inspector, whose duty should be to condemn the doggerel and trash which is put into the hands of children. Many Sunday-school books were condemned.

The committee on resolutions then made its report.

The nominating committee proposed the following names for officers for next year: president, Warren Upham, St. Paul; vice-president, James T. Gerould, Minneapolis; secretary-treasurer, Miss Katherine Patten, Minneapolis. For executive committee, Miss Clara Baldwin, Miss Elizabeth Clute, St. Paul. These officers were duly elected.

Officers for the Travelling Library Section are: president, Mrs. G. B. McPherson, Stillwater; vice-president, Mrs. C. L. Bates, Benson; secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Huntley, Grand Rapids. Executive committee: Mrs. T. C. Collins, Windom, and Mrs. B. F. Tenney, Ada. Officers for the Trustees Section are: chairman, Mr. J. N. Nicholson, Blue Earth; vice-president, Mr. W. H. Putnam, Red Wing; secretary, Mrs. G. B. McPherson, Stillwater.

The meeting, which was formally adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 28, was considered

the most successful in the history of the association; many new members were added, and the branching out into different sections seems to insure rapid growth and increased usefulness.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association was held Oct. 15 and 16, at Warrensburg.

The session on binding included the paper by Mr. George Stoskopf, of Chicago, which proved the most interesting and distinctive feature of the meeting. Other topics on the program were "Public documents" and "Schools and libraries."

Mr. Bostwick, as speaker at the evening session, called out a good-sized audience of students and townspeople at the auditorium of the State Normal School.

Selection of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the election of Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, of Jefferson City, president; Mr. H. O. Severance, of Columbia, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Bessie Lee, of Moberly, 2d vice-president; Miss Flora B. Roberts, of Warrensburg, secretary; and Mr. Clarence E. Miller, of St. Louis, treasurer.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at the State House, Trenton, on Wednesday, Oct. 30. Present, 110.

The afternoon session opened at 2.30. Mr. W. C. Kimball, first vice-president of the association, in the chair.

Mr. Kimball spoke of the loss to the association caused by Mr. Bishop's removal to the Library of Congress, and read a telegram from him conveying hearty greetings and good wishes to the association.

In introducing the first speaker, Miss Sarah B. Askew, Organizer for the Public Library Commission, the chairman spoke of the propriety of a report of the Commission's work being made to the New Jersey Library Association, inasmuch as the Commission itself owed its origin to the desire and effort of the association.*

Then followed an interesting and very practical paper by Miss Helen Peters Dodd, of the Newark Library, on "Undistinguished authors—their use in a children's room." Miss Dodd advocated only the best in fiction for the little ones, but in all other classes such books as gave desired information in form possible for juvenile absorption, irrespective of treatment and style. A list of such serviceable books had been prepared by Miss Dodd, copies of which were distributed at the meeting.

*Miss Askew's report will be given under State Library Commissions in the next issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Miss Hitchler, whose paper on "The successful desk attendant" followed, prefaced it by an expression of gratitude at having been deemed capable of discussing some subject other than cataloging, and also congratulated herself on the freedom she might use in its treatment, as, being only a cataloger, the qualities she was about to enumerate could never be required of herself.†

Discussion on this theme followed by Miss Rathbone, of East Orange, who brought forward the duty of wise limitation of desk hours by librarians in order to insure unfatigued service in the attendant, and also the wisdom of scheduling such attendants in all the library departments in order to fit them with at least superficial knowledge of whatever demand they may be called upon to satisfy or to direct to its satisfaction at the proper place; by Miss Hilson, of Trenton, who dwelt on the needs for sympathy and interest both of the personal and intellectual sort; and by Miss Baldwin, of Brooklyn, who particularly emphasized the requirements previously mentioned by Miss Rathbone, as a general knowledge of all branches of the work.

Closing this discussion, the chairman suggested that it might be both instructive and interesting if some one would visit and give account of his reception in 100 libraries, in form similar to that of the *Ladies' Home Journal* canvass of the churches.

The nominating committee then reported, and after slight discussion, ballot was cast by the secretary for the following: president, Miss Beatrice Winser; first vice-president, Mr. W. C. Kimball; second vice-president, Miss Esther Burdick; secretary, Mr. John M. Rogers; treasurer, Mr. Adam Strohm.

The question as to the advisability of continuing the bi-state meetings at Atlantic City was then raised, and discussion evinced the mind of the association to be in favor of such continuance.

Adjourned.

The evening session opened at 8.15. Mr. Kimball presenting as chairman Mr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Free Public Library.

Mr. Hill began his remarks by saying that it had been a relief to him to be warned that no "presidential address" would be required of him, because the time was short and a stampede for the 9.30 express was to be expected. He contented himself, therefore, with a few words on the growth and work of the association, recalling the meeting at the Y. W. C. A.'s rooms at Trenton in 1890, when the association with 37 consenting and 26 present members had been organized, and adding that of those original members 13 were still enrolled, and five were present at this meeting.

†Miss Hitchler's paper will be printed in full in a succeeding issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

As notable achievements of the association during these 17 years, he mentioned:

First, the institution of the second most important library meeting in the United States, that of the annual one with the Pennsylvania Library Club at Atlantic City.

Second, the institution of the New Jersey Public Library Commission.

Third, the work of that commission indirectly attributable to the association, and which, while having already accomplished so much, has still great opportunity for future activities.

The chairman then presented Mr. Wyer, whose well-written paper on "What Americans read" showed conclusively that the greater part of such matter is without the influence, and frequently without the knowledge of the library, lying as it does in daily papers, in the cheaper and cheapest magazines with their four, six, and eight million circulations, and in such fiction as is not generally admitted to library shelves. For the good achieved through such papers as the *Springfield Republican* and the *Boston Transcript*, and such periodicals as the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Nation* Mr. Wyer had the warmest gratitude; for the mass of mediocre and poor productions, but slight esteem, and for sensation literature, and particularly for "yellow" journalism, only scathing denunciation. In spite, however, of his criticisms, Mr. Wyer feels a healthy undercurrent in the stream of American literary taste, a slow but marked rising tendency in all classes, and he counselled librarians, for the welfare of the cause, to face and study conditions outside of their own purlieus, and to learn therefrom. With apologies for a possible (though not probable) "anticipating of the accredited anticipator of the evening," he concluded with an optimistic sketch of the coming day when library appropriation would be \$1 per capita per annum, when postal and express service merged in governmental control would carry library matter free and deliver it by postmen in automobiles and when, in the flood of its increased wealth and power, the library would indeed guide and supply the reading of the American public.

Before reading his paper on "Anticipations," Mr. Dana took occasion to give expression to an opinion on "yellow" literature, contrary to that expressed by Mr. Wyer, and one founded, he said, on considerable experience with human nature in the rough. He holds that such matter, however worthless and low intrinsically, is a step in the right direction to those who, having as yet no capacity for better, use it; that the time spent in such reading is almost invariably saved from far worse occupation; and that any taste for reading once formed may be capable of elevation.

In his paper, while giving food for thought in various directions, and notably in the attention he called to the importance—or rather the non-existence of "small things" in this

latter day life of ours—Mr. Dana's fancy took untrammelled flights into the future, and hesitated not to promise the fulfilment of the wonders that it saw. Automatic book machines answering to the borrower's metal strip as the pepsin gum one does to the nickel coin by ejecting the book desired (or a neatly printed card, "Not in at present!"); and the aeroplane leaving the station on the library roof every 15 (or 20) minutes on its second-story delivery round of books just ordered by telephone and wire, are only two of the many tidings of comfort and joy that space prevents enumerating in full, but which were quietly voiced by Mr. Dana to an appreciative audience.

The chairman then introduced the mayor of Trenton, who apologized for not being the governor, as some, judging from the program, had possibly thought him to be, and gave a none less cordial though somewhat belated welcome to the association. He spoke of pride in Trenton's "bookish" reputation and its beautiful and well administered library; of his own more frequent approach to library affairs from the financial rather than the administrative end, and of his own opinion that the present fixed rate of appropriation was unwise.

Mr. Cleary, of the board of trustees of the Trenton Free Public Library, then said a few words to show that having been properly trained as a trustee he knew his business was to listen and agree rather than to speak.

Dr. Green, head of the state normal school, gave expression to a few thoughts on reading, telling of early interest in library work, and saying that at times he was almost tempted to institute a crusade against reading in excess—the "opiate of reading," as it had been called, since little well chosen and well digested material was of incalculably more value than a great mass of unassimilated matter. Scholars, he said, are made by much thought and little reading. Of the good that may be sometimes extracted from even poor books, Dr. Green recalled the only dime novel he had ever read, and that during his boyhood, in the midst of whose ludicrously impossible adventure he had found certain bits of description that remained a pleasure in his memory to the present day. In conclusion, and in expression of his feeling toward library workers, Dr. Green said: "I want to say God bless you—you are doing a good work. May you live long and prosper."

Motion was then made and carried that a message be sent to the retiring president, Mr. W. W. Bishop, conveying the regret of the association at his necessitated withdrawal from its membership after so long and valued a connection.

Pamphlets on travelling libraries, published by the commission, were distributed.

Adjourned.

MARIE LOUISE PREVOST, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The first session of the 13th annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association, on Oct. 15, was an informal and delightful reception to the visiting members of the association by the board of trustees of the Columbus Public Library. They were assisted in receiving by Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, president of the association, and the staffs of the Public Library, the State Library, the Public School Library, and the Ohio State University Library.

On Wednesday morning the president, Mr. Stevenson, called the meeting to order. The registration showed an attendance of 186. Mr. Galbreath, speaking for the state in place of Governor Harris, and Mr. F. J. Heer for the board of trustees, made short addresses of welcome, which were responded to by the presiding officer.

Following this the ensuing reports were read, accepted, and placed on file without discussion:

- Report of secretary, Miss Mary Parker.
- Report of treasurer, Miss Grace Prince.
- Report of committee on library extension, Miss Anna Hubbard.
- Report of committee on auditing, Miss L. Schoenweiss.
- Report of committee on necrology, Miss Martha Mercer.
- Report of committee on publicity, Miss Anna L. Morse.
- Report of committee on inter-relation of libraries, Mr. C. B. Galbreath.
- Report of committee on relation of library and school, Mr. M. Hensel.
- Report of committee on library training, Miss Laura Smith.

The last-named committee made the following recommendations:

We recommend a resolution from the Ohio Library Association to the governing boards or officers of each library in Ohio that the librarian be sent at library expense to the meetings of the Ohio Library Association.

We recommend that the training committee circularize the women's club of the state, urging them to interest themselves in the libraries of their respective towns.

We recommend that the distribution of the travelling libraries on library economy be continued for the coming year.

The committee would also recommend that the association endorse the course of reading in public libraries.

Voted, That the information in Miss Smith's report be sent in circular form by secretary to every individual trustee and every college president in state, in time for the board to take action.

Voted, That president appoint a special committee to discover ways and means for interesting the women's clubs in the libraries of

their respective towns. Committee to report at the executive meeting in December. (To be appointed by the incoming president.)

Voted, That the library association endorse the course of reading for librarians appearing in *Public Libraries*.

Voted, That committee on library training be continued for the year, and that they confer with state librarian to see if leaflet can be sent.

Voted, That the committee on publicity be made permanent, to be appointed from year to year.

Invitations to the Ohio Library Association, to meet with them next year, were read by the secretary, from the Cleveland Public Library and the Dayton Library.

The president appointed the following special committees to report to the business session Friday afternoon:

Committee on place of meeting—Miss Anna L. Morse, Miss Alice Boardman, Dr. J. W. Perrin.

Committee on resolutions—Mr. Azariah S. Root, Miss Willia Cotton, Mr. Charles Orr.

Committee on nominations—Mr. S. L. Wicoff, Miss Ella McSurely, Mr. Fred J. Heer.

Adjourned.

After a pleasant trolley ride the members of the association convened at Otterbein University, Westerville. Mr. James M. Butler, vice-president of the board of trustees of the Columbus Public Library, responded to the welcome of Mr. Snavely, mayor of Westerville, and Professor Sanders, of the university. The afternoon was devoted to the "Work of the library," the large library being represented by Mr. Brett, of Cleveland, the small library by Miss Kelly, of Steubenville, the college library by Mr. Root, of Oberlin, the state library by Mr. Galbreath, of Columbus. The discussion was to have been led by Miss Clatworthy, but she spoke briefly of the work of the state library with the smaller libraries instead. The session adjourned to meet in the town hall for a chicken supper served by the ladies of Westerville.

The evening session proceeded according to the program with one exception. The Hon. Albert Douglas, of Chillicothe, delivered an address on the topic "Can we afford to learn the truth about Washington" instead of on "Robert Burns," as the program indicated.

Thursday morning was given up to the various sections, the Small Library Section being held first, the College and Trustees following simultaneously. Miss Newton, of Portsmouth, chairman, presided over the Small Library Section, Miss Parker acting as secretary in the absence of Miss Pratt, of Delaware.

Thursday afternoon the association were the guests of the Columbus Federation of Women's Clubs at the federation headquarters. The topic of the afternoon was "Library aids

to club work." The meeting reconvened immediately in the reception room above, where light refreshments were served and an informal reception held.

Thursday evening Miss Sutherland, principal of the Columbus Normal School, gave a talk upon the "Teacher and the library;" Miss Griffin, of the Cleveland Public Library, read a paper on "Preliminary binding and special editions for libraries," which had been carried over from the morning session. Following these came the address of the evening by the Hon. E. O. Randall, his topic being the "Young idea." Short talks followed on the "Care the Toledo Library takes of her schools," by Mr. Sewall; the work of the Public School Library of Columbus, by Miss Toler.

Adjourned.

The Friday morning session opened with the report of the committee on county library by Mr. N. D. C. Hodges. This was followed by a talk on "Another year's experience in a county library," by Miss Brotherton, of Van Wert. The discussion was most informal.

The report of the special committee on cataloging was read by Miss Clatworthy.

Voted, That the report be accepted, recommendations carried out and the same committee continued.

Voted, That a committee be appointed to consider the subject of special editions for libraries, to confer with Miss Griffin, and to report either at the executive committee meeting in December or at the next annual meeting.

Mrs. Murdock, of Akron, vice-president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, gave greeting for the state federation.

Mr. Porter, on behalf of the trustee of the Cincinnati Public Library, extended an invitation to the association to meet with them next year.

The report of the committee on legislature was verbal. This report was accepted.

Miss Farr, of Zanesville, gave a short talk on the work of an individual library organizer, and Miss Bullock, of Medina, on the work of a state organizer.

The question box was conducted by Miss Morse, of Youngstown.

Miss Norton, state secretary of the committee of one hundred on public health, presented an outline of her work and requested co-operation. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions to consider and take action.

Meeting adjourned.

The committee on place of meeting reported that they preferred to postpone the announcement of their decision until the meeting of the executive board in December, as they wish to look up the matter of hotels, etc., which will affect their decision quite vitally.

Mr. Wicoff read the report of the nominating committee as follows: president, Mr. C. B.

Galbreath, Columbus; 1st vice-president, Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; 2d vice-president, Miss Blanche Roberts, Columbus; 3d vice-president, Mr. Charles J. Matthews, Athens; secretary, Miss Anna L. Morse, Youngstown; treasurer, Miss Grace Prince, Springfield.

Mr. Galbreath felt that he could do much more for the association out of office than in. For this reason the secretary was empowered to cast a unanimous vote for all officers, except for president. The presiding officer requested Mr. Root, Mr. Sewall and Miss Newton to form a special committee to select another president. Dr. J. W. Perrin, of Cleveland, was chosen to take Mr. Galbreath's place.

The officers for the various sections were reported as follows:

Small Library Section: chairman, Miss Beatrice Kelly, Steubenville; secretary, Miss Pauline Edgerton, Akron. College Section: chairman, Mr. Charles A. Read, Cincinnati University, Cincinnati; secretary, Miss Minnie Orr, Marietta College, Marietta. Trustees Section (same officers continued): chairman, Mr. W. T. Porter, Cincinnati; secretary, Mr. S. L. Wicoff, Sidney.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read, accepted and filed.

An address by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, president of the American Library Association, brought to a successful finish the 13th annual meeting.

MARY TUCKER, *Secretary*.

COLLEGE SECTION

Chairman: Miss McSurely, Miami University, Oxford.

Secretary: Miss Jeffrey, Ohio State University Library, Columbus.

The College Section was called to order on Thursday morning, at 10.30 o'clock, by Miss McSurely. A roll-call showed 22 persons present, representing 16 colleges.

A paper on "Harvard Library" was read by Mr. Read, of the University of Cincinnati. Discussion on "Student helps and fines" followed, led by Miss Jeffrey and Miss McSurely.

Miss McSurely appointed a nominating committee to name officers for the next year to report at the business session Friday. The officers elected are noted above.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

Chairman: Mr. Porter, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Secretary: Mr. Wicoff, Public Library, Sidney.

There were very few trustees present, and the time was devoted to short addresses by Dr. Hodges, Mr. Porter and Mr. Wicoff.

After the section meeting had adjourned the members formed at the entrance to the Public Library and were photographed.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the season of the Chicago Library Club was held on the evening of Oct. 10, at the Chicago Public Library.

The president, Miss Irene Warren, opened the meeting with a cordial welcome to about 40 members and their friends, who were gathered around the tables set for a picnic supper. The resignation of Miss Ellen Garfield Smith as secretary was then read and accepted, with expression of the good wishes that follow her in her new field of work in the State of Washington.

Mr. Larson read the "Open letter to Illinois librarians," by Miss Ahern, president of the Illinois Library Association.

This was followed by "echoes" from those who attended the A. L. A. Conference at Asheville, N. C., given by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Roden, Mr. Gould, Miss Forstall and Miss Dickinson. After election of 15 members the meeting adjourned.

MARY L. WATSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the Long Island Library Club for the season, 1907-1908, was held October 17, at the Young Women's Christian Association, Brooklyn. Nine new names were proposed for membership and unanimously elected.

After the transaction of routine business, Mr. Briggs, the president, introduced the speaker, Professor Frank Wadleigh Chandler, who spoke on "The rogue in English literature." Professor Chandler gave a most interesting account of the hero, anti-hero as he put it, from his first appearance in the early jest-book, through the following years. He pointed out that it is to the rogue we owe the beginning of romance, the novels produced by De Foe, Smollett and Fielding, and lastly the detective stories of our own day.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Young Women's Christian Association, and a social hour followed.

MARY Z. CRUICE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first regular meeting for the year of the New York Library Club was held in the assembly room of the Hudson Park branch of the New York Public Library on the afternoon of Oct. 10. It was called to order by the president. After the reading of the minutes and reports by the treasurer and committees, the president made some appropriate remarks on the opening of the year and the plans for the work. Thirty-one new members were elected, 23 being from the Queens Borough Public Library. A roll by libraries represented was called, showing an attendance of nearly 200 from the three large

library systems, New York, Brooklyn and Queens Borough and a total attendance of about 300.

The address of the afternoon was made by Mr. Sam Walter Foss, of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library. The subject was "The cardinal principles of a librarian's work in a circulating library." Mr. Foss treated his subject in his usual happy manner, drawing a vivid sketch of the ideal librarian who embraces all possible virtues, allied and opposed. "A narrow man in the library is a curse to the town that hires him. It would pay to double his salary to get him to resign." In order to induce the city fathers to furnish adequate support to the public library, the librarian himself should be a public man and cultivate the acquaintance of the city officials. "He should never pester the city fathers with reiterated requests for more funds, but he should happen about at critical times and look anxious." In his relations to his trustees, he should be ready to yield on minor points for the sake of carrying out his broader plans.

After the address there followed a Round Table, opened by Miss Frances Rathbone and Mrs. A. B. Maltby on the subject of "Relations between librarian and staff." Miss Rathbone made the following points: the attitude should be that of mutual confidence; the librarian and staff should be friends; the librarian should make it clear that all are working for the good of the institution; the librarian should study the individuality of the staff and fit their work to them; give each assistant a responsibility in some line in which the assistant can take the initiative and make suggestions; ask each to watch the work in order to improve every detail; give each her chance of advancement; in small libraries there should be staff meetings in which every member of the staff can be present; everything should be talked over and the general idea and opinion of the librarian imparted to assistants; in a large library, heads of departments can meet with the librarian and assistants; with the heads of departments in another meeting; schedules should be changed frequently for a rest and variety of experience; librarians need feel no loss of dignity or of respect or of credit from friendly relations.

Mrs. Maltby said that occasionally, even between co-workers and friends, a frank expression of ideas on both sides does not end in agreement, and spoke for the soldierly side of the assistants' relations. The librarian would not command, but if her judgment is clear and concise, the assistants will loyally follow it. The quality of the work and not personal relations are the standard for grading and this should be distinctly understood. The assistant should be in harmony with the library as a whole, with her librarian, her associates, her duties and the public. Libra-

rians should realize that failure in one kind of work does not mean that the assistant is not fitted for other work.

Mrs. Fairchild spoke on the importance of the librarian's spirit existing in every assistant. In fifteen minutes it is possible for an assistant to entirely destroy the librarian's influence in certain quarters.

By request, Mr. Foss read his "Song of the library staff," and also "The house by the side of the road," after which the meeting adjourned for the regular social hour which has become so pleasant a figure in all the club's meetings.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The club met on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 2.30 p.m., at Bellingham, Mass., in the Free Public Library. The home of this library is in a large room of one of the school buildings. Broad windows that looked out over the hills and valleys of the surrounding country, and decorations of berries and flowers of the fall made the little library an unusually pleasant place in which to hold a meeting.

Miss Sornborger introduced as the first speaker Miss Jessie Cameron, children's librarian of the Worcester Public Library. She talked about repairing books, and illustrated with sample material some of the points made: Book covering, labeling, shellacing and replacing in covers were among the processes explained. Miss Cameron considered it an extravagance for a library of limited means to buy especially prepared articles for mending. Ordinary crinoline was used instead of gummed strips of cloth; parchment paper took the place of the rolls designed for repairing torn pages; linen bought by the yard formed new backs. The fact was emphasized that labels shrink so that they should be wet all over before applying. It was suggested that the librarians would find it helpful to visit a bindery and see how the books were made, and also that they should carefully notice how different parts are joined together on the books that they take apart.

Miss Putnam next spoke briefly on "Desk work in a small library."

Miss Franklin, the librarian of the Bellingham library, served refreshments to her guests before they left. More librarians were present than had previously attended one of the club's meetings, an encouraging sign of the interest that has been aroused among the towns of the region.

BEATRICE PUTNAM, *Secretary.*

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Western Massachusetts Library Club held its fall meeting in the chapel of the Massachusetts Agricultural College on Oct. 4, as a section meeting of the Amherst conference on rural progress, to which the club has

lent its hearty co-operation. The attendance was not as large as would have been the case with better weather conditions, but representatives were present from as far south as Hartford and as far west as Williamstown.

At the morning session Mr. William I. Fletcher, president of the association, presided. The address of welcome was made by President Kenyon L. Butterfield, followed by a paper on "The village library as a social center," by Miss M. Anna Tarbell, librarian of the Brimfield Public Library.

Mr. Fletcher then led a brief discussion on "The mission of the village library." His thought in regard to its mission was "adaptation." Rural libraries had suffered by copying urban ones where the conditions differ much from those in the country. Miss Alice Shepard, of Springfield, said that much had been made of the village library as a social center, that many county librarians thought their problem had been to make it less of a center of sociability and that in visits to country libraries to help solve the problem she wondered sometimes how they could be social centers at all, they were housed so unattractively. She pleaded for simple pictures, for exhibits of school work, anything to make the place cheerful and interesting. Miss Abbie T. Montague, of Sunderland, told of the success she had had in arousing interest among young people by exhibiting an illustration of current history and telling them about it. Mrs. Hills, librarian at Bernardston, told of the work done there and of the help she had derived from the Western Massachusetts Library Club, the Women's Education Association, and the State Library Commission. F. G. Wilcox, librarian at Holyoke, said that it would seem that public libraries should have a new name to fit the new ideal, which now was much more than a collection of books.

The afternoon session, at which W. I. Fletcher presided, was held as a section of the conference on rural progress. The chief speaker, Mr. William R. Eastman, of Albany, spoke on "The public library as a means of rural betterment." His address was in substance as follows: In cities and villages the people live in intimate association with one another and join hands for every purpose of business or pleasure. In contrast with this, the people on the farms are scattered and lonesome. The products of the farm are not what they have been. There is an undercurrent of conviction that better things are possible, if one only knew how to conquer success, but the most are left with a sense of limitation and discontent. Can we deal with this sort of thing with books? The right books if they come into the right hands and are rightly understood can face almost any human problem, because a true book is the utterance of a master mind and imparts a new intelligence. Betterment comes from knowledge

opening the door to success. Betterment comes from association bringing minds and hearts together, creating oneness, companionship, and strength. Betterment comes with the happy hours of entertainment and with the quickening of suggestion which lights up the path and reveals the possibilities of the future. And these are the purposes for which books are made.

The fundamental problems of the library are to be sure that the books are right and that they reach the right persons. There must be a living, active personality behind the books and there must also be a considerable opportunity for choice on the part of the reader. This can be managed with reasonable success in the village, but it is hard to extend the library atmosphere out to the farm.

The speaker then outlined a plan by which in every town the local library might offer a small collection of books to any neighborhood where five families might unite to ask for this service. The fittest person among them, perhaps a teacher or a farmer's wife, who would be glad to have the books in the house for her children's sake, would be put in charge. The librarian of the town would visit such a deposit station at monthly intervals, bringing a few new books, and taking others away. If the plan proved popular, the library would become a social center and other neighborhoods would want the same.

Rev. Wilbert L. Anderson, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Amherst, author of "The country town," spoke from an optimistic viewpoint on "The new rural life."

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The seventh year's course has opened under most favorable conditions. The school is now in its permanent quarters, including a study room and a lecture room which have been equipped to meet the requirements of both students and instructors. Last, but by no means least, it is the recipient of a substantial endowment, the generosity of Mr. Carnegie.

Eighteen juniors, five special students, and three seniors have registered. The daughter of Dr. Andreas Steenberg, professor and librarian of the Royal College, Horsens, Denmark, is among the students, and Miss Selæg, from Hammerfest, Norway, has also come to this country to enter the school. There are six students from New York state, four from Connecticut, four from Pennsylvania, three from Massachusetts, two from Michigan, and one each from Virginia, Maryland, California, Wisconsin and Illinois. Vas-

sar College has six representatives, Woman's College of Baltimore three, University of Michigan, Mt. Holyoke, Wells, Wellesley, Washington College, Northwestern University, Kristiania University, University of Copenhagen, each have one representative.

The school opened Oct. 7 with registration and a tour of the building under the guidance of Mr. Hopkins. The important feature of the first week was the series of five lectures by Miss Lutie E. Stearns, chief of the travelling library department of the Wisconsin Library Commission, on "Library ideals," "The problem of the girl," "The problem of the boy," "The library beautiful" and "Some western phases of library work."

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

PERSONAL NOTES

Frances Feind and Edith Spray, graduates of last year, are loan desk assistants at the University of Illinois.

Agnes Nichol, B.L.S., 1907, is assistant in the Ohio State Library, Columbus.

Myra O'Brien, B.L.S., 1907, is in the Leland Stanford University Library as assistant.

Mabel K. Richardson, B.L.S., 1907, was appointed assistant in the catalog department, University of Washington, Seattle, but resigned after two months of service, to accept the librarianship of South Dakota University, Vermillion.

Nina B. Shaffer, B.L.S., 1907, on July 1 became librarian of Vinton (Iowa) Public Library.

Hilda K. White, B. L. S., 1907, is organizer at William Jewell College Library, Liberty, Mo.

Litta C. Banschbach, B.L.S., 1907, is librarian at Galena (Ill.) Public Library.

Bess Wilson, B.L.S., 1907, is librarian of South Dakota Normal School, Spearfish.

Ada Barter, A.B. in library science, 1907, is organizer and librarian at Kentucky State Normal School, Eastern Division, Richmond.

Ellen G. Smith, B.L.S., 1902, resigned from the John Crerar Library, Chicago, to accept the librarianship at Walla Walla, Wash.

Willia K. Garver, B.L.S., 1903, has gone to South Bend, Washington, as librarian.

Olive Davis, B.L.S., 1906, is organizing the Birmingham (Mich.) Public Library.

Alice S. Johnson, B.L.S., 1907, is assistant in the catalog department, University of Minnesota.

Eva McMahan, B.L.S., 1907, is librarian at the Southern Illinois Normal School, Carbondale.

Elizabeth McKnight, B.L.S., 1907, after substituting during the summer as librarian at Sears, Roebuck & Company, Chicago, is now librarian of Joliet Township High School.

ALBERT S. WILSON, *Director.*

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

Bogsamlingsbladet, the Danish quarterly, for July-September opens with a reprint of Prof. Chr. Collin's excellent article, "Bøkernes verden," first published in the new Norwegian library magazine. Prof. Steenberg makes a plea for the assistance of the press in the library movement, while J. Grönborg advocates a plan for the mounting of authors' portraits in books belonging to public libraries. The rest of the number is given to reviews and booklists.

Folkbiblioteksbladet (Swedish) for July-September contains a criticism of the ambiguous wording of the law authorizing government support of public and school libraries to the extent of 75 kr. each annually, under certain conditions. The editor follows with a lucid exposition of the needs and aims of the public library movement in Sweden. He advocates an increase of the government support of libraries, citing Norway with 200 kr. and Finland with 350 to each library—the latter according to the proposal of a recent committee, which stands a chance of being adopted. Another instructive paper is W. Sappolas' "The public libraries of Sweden examined through Finnish spectacles."

The "Jahrbuch der Hamburgischen Gesellschaft zur Beförderung der Künste und nützlichen Gewerbe," 1907, contains three chapters on libraries, to wit: (1) Berichte über die bisherige entwicklung der öffentlichen bücherhalle in Hamburg, 1899-1905. (Dr. Ed. Hallier.) (2) Bericht über die öffentl. bücherhalle in 1906. (Dr. Reinmüller.) (3) Die Hamburgische Hausbibliothek. (Dr. O. Zittel.)

Library Assistant, for October, has a condensed outline of "The organization of a library service," by John Barr, estimating the building and branch equipment desirable in a county borough of 100,000 inhabitants, with a library appropriation of £6000. There is also a short report of the L. A. U. K. conference.

Medical Library and Historical Journal, for June, which makes belated appearance, contains papers on "Early medical libraries in America" (Pennsylvania Hospital, and College of Physicians of Philadelphia), by Francis R. Packard; "How much is the library appreciated?" by Charles Perry Fisher; and "The Association of Medical Librarians," by Albert T. Huntington. These were all read at the last meeting of the Association of Medical Librarians. The proceedings of this meeting are also fully reported.

MOSES, Montrose J. The children's library and the home. (*In Outlook*, Sept. 28. p. 177-185. il.)

Reviews broadly children's work as carried on by the public libraries of the country, urg-

ing the need of high standards of book selection and of keeping the work itself free from self-consciousness. It is important that the home should assume some of the responsibilities taken by children's librarians.

TILTON, Edward L. The small public library, cont. (*In Inland Architect and News Record*, September, 1907. 50:26-27.) il.

This instalment of this series of articles describes the library building of the State College at Lexington, Ky., and the new library building for Swarthmore College. Full plans are given.

—The modern small library, continued. (*In Inland Architect and News Record*, October, 1907. 50:42-43.) il.

This number is devoted to plans, illustrations, and descriptions of the Public Library at Ludington, Michigan, and the Miles Park Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, at Cleveland, Ohio.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP; by the committee on training of the American Library Association, Mary W. Plummer, chairman. (A. L. A. Publishing Board, Library tract, no. 9.) Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1907. 8 p. D.

A brief summary of the reasons for library training, various means of training (schools, apprentice classes, etc.), chief characteristics and attractions of library work. Useful as a concise general presentation of the subject, without details.

LOCAL

Alabama Polytechnic Institute. At a meeting of the building committee of the Institute, on Sept. 17, it was decided to take steps at once toward the erection of a modern and up-to-date college library building, to cost about \$30,000. The task of preparing the drawings and the preparation of specifications and details was committed to Prof. N. C. Curtis, who has the chair of architecture in the Institute.

Alameda (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt., year ending June 27, 1907; in local press.) Added 1933; total 30,981. Issued, home use 117,116 (fict. 68,616; juv. 19,517). New cards issued 1496; cards in force 7737. Receipts \$12,881.02; expenses \$9027.13.

From the collection, mainly novels, rented from the Bodley Library, there were issued 8495 v.; these books are issued for one week only and a fine of five cents a week is charged for overtime.

Atlanta, Carnegie L. (8th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 5165; total 32,447. Issued, home use 117,056 (fict. 68 per cent.); visitors to ref. and magazine rooms 56,217. Active cardholders 16,023. In the children's department 3818 borrowers are registered, and the circulation for the year was 27,399 vol-

umes, from a collection of less than 2000 v. Receipts \$16,878.69; expenses \$16,745.77 (salaries \$7,891.29, books \$4434.03, binding \$426.93, periodicals \$335.81, light \$928.38, heat \$66.67).

In the circulating department an important change was the opening of an "intermediate department" for half-grown boys and girls, known as the "borderland" books. Here also an attractive Christmas display of juvenile books was made, for the inspection of parents and others, the books afterwards being placed in the children's department for circulation. The children's department has proved an effective means of inducing mothers to attend the library. Miss Wallace says: "This seems a reversion of the natural order of things, but it has proven very efficacious. Mothers were brought to see the bulletin board, mothers were invited to see the Christmas decorations, mothers came by the score to see the children march and drill before the story hour, so when the library invited the mothers to inspect the books on exhibition for Christmas purposes we found we had a large per cent. of mothers who were already conversant with the work of the children's department."

Atlanta, Ga. Georgia School of Technology L. The new building for the library of the School of Technology has been opened for the use of the students. The building cost \$20,000 and was the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The library is very attractive and the equipment of the best technical make. The librarian is Miss Laura Hammond, Pratt, '01. An assistant librarian has been recently appointed.

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt F. L. On Oct. 1 the library trustees entered upon preparations for expending the \$500,000 given by Andrew Carnegie for branch buildings. Mr. Carnegie's gift has only recently been placed at the disposal of the library authorities, owing to difficulties in the way of its acceptance. The offer, in its original form, was made a year ago, on the usual conditions that the city should provide sites and a yearly maintenance fund of 10 per cent. of the amount of the gift. It was found impossible to legally accept these specific conditions, but finally an ordinance was passed accepting the offer on condition that the Legislature would authorize the expenditures required. This met Mr. Carnegie's approval, and he has notified the trustees that the money is at their disposal. The amounts wanted by the trustees in the next ordinance of estimates are as follows:

\$7500 for equipment and maintenance of three branch libraries whose buildings are to be erected with Carnegie funds; \$2500 for equipment and maintenance of a branch library at the corner of 11th street and Clifton avenue, Walbrook, in the building presented to the city for the use of a library by Mr. Francis A. White; \$1000 for equipment and maintenance of a library station on Columbia

avenue; \$1500 for the purchase of books for the seven branch libraries already established.

Bessemer, Ala., Carnegie L. The library was formally opened on the evening of Sept. 12, the exercises being held in the library building. The chief address was made by Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of the public schools of Birmingham. The keys of the building were accepted by the mayor, who pledged both himself and the city administration to do everything necessary for the support and maintenance of the library. After the speeches there was an informal reception.

This library is the 11th Carnegie library to be built in Alabama. It cost approximately \$10,000, and occupies a beautiful and centrally located site. The building of the library is a tribute to the zeal and persistence of the women of Bessemer. At the opening, the book committee, consisting of Mrs. Lee Moody, Mrs. J. H. Martin, Mrs. J. Fred Robertson, Mrs. E. H. Lopaz, and Mrs. R. F. Smith, were able to show several hundred books on the shelves. The librarian is Miss Lena Minge.

Boston P. L. An editorial in the *Boston Advertiser* of Sept. 28 deals with a recent rumor "that because of the congested condition of business at Copley square the city would be obliged to build a new library building in the Fenway district in the very near future." This report is contradicted so far as refers to the present library trustees. The editorial continues "It is beyond question that the Copley square building is now so taxed that it is insufficient for the needs of the business transacted there. Yet the fact remains that so long as the present trustees hold office they are likely to set their faces firmly against any proposition to make any other structure but the present one the central and administrative office of the Boston Public Library. A branch building, connected with the Public Library, may later be built in the Fenway, for the purposes and needs of research work; something on the plan of certain outside storage buildings of the British Museum, say, and containing old files of newspapers and magazines, medical and scientific works, old or rare prints, and all the other rich store of the library. These works are invaluable for purposes of special research, but they are rarely consulted by the general public.

"It has been said by many that, as about all the other great public buildings are gradually being banished from the Back Bay, it must be inevitable that the public library should follow; but this ignores the striking difference between the library and the other buildings. The central library building should always be within the reach of the multitude. It is not maintained, as the other structures are, for merely an educated class of the public, but for all the public. It is true that the congested condition of the central

library should be remedied soon; but that can best be done by increasing the number of branches and by specializing some of those branches, as in the case of the proposed reference library. The administrative building of the library should never be pushed out far from the center of population. The very conditions which make it wise to remove the educational institutions to the new district, then, make it advisable to keep the public library just where it now is."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The Carnegie building of the Fort Hamilton branch, at Fourth ave. and 95th st., was formally opened on the evening of Oct. 16.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. An interesting chart has been prepared by the librarian, Clarence W. Ayer, showing the growth in circulation of the library since 1858, when it became the property of the city, to the present day. Previous to that time the library had been owned privately. In the former year a little more than 5000 volumes were taken out, and in the last full year, 1906, the circulation was, in round numbers, 243,000. The chart shows notable variations in circulation during this period of 49 years; first in 1874, when the library, after having exacted a small annual fee from users, became free to the public; in 1889, when the present building was first occupied; and again in 1905, during the first full year of the present librarian's service.

The statistics for the third quarter of 1907 show a total circulation of 56,875, as against 52,530 for the corresponding quarter, a year ago. This again, which is due to the use of books in the East Cambridge branch and in the new North Cambridge branch, has been enough to more than offset the loss at the local stations and in the schools. Beginning July 1, the service of the Booklovers' Library and the Tabard Inn Library, which was found to be unsatisfactory, was discontinued.

Chicago Art Institute L. (Rpt.; in 228th rpt. of Institute.) Added 407; total 4540; lost 21, "almost all small and unimportant." The photograph collection now numbers 4411; and the collection of stereopticon slides amounts to 2834 numbers; all these slides are at the disposal of the various lectures at the Art Institute, and relate to many branches of art. The total attendance in the library for the year was 50,340 persons, of whom 33,419 were students consulting books.

"During the last year a system of installation and cataloging of the miscellaneous photographs has been adopted. The photographs are mounted on uniform stiff gray cards, 11 by 14 inches, which are set on edge in drawers, in the manner of a card catalog. They are cataloged by the initial letter of the subject, then by the number representing the country, and finally by artists' names, alphabetically. When issued to students or lent to clubs, each photograph is slipped into a stout paper envelope, which

serves the purpose of a frame and protects it from injury.

"The library class room, situated under the library proper, is a valuable accessory to the library in accommodating art classes with their teachers who wish not only to inspect, but to discuss the photographs and books. 921 photographs have been taken out in this way; 102 have been lent to clubs outside the building; 260 persons have registered during the year to consult the photographs in the library proper, and 214 of the miscellaneous collection have been lent to art classes."

Chicago P. L. C. B. Roden contributed to a recent number of the *Educational Bi-Monthly* an article on "The public library and the child, with special reference to the Chicago Public Library," which has also been issued as a "separate." It is a clear and cogent statement of the reasons that have long operated to prevent children's work being specifically taken up by the Chicago Public Library, with a brief outline of the value and growing importance of this work. It is pointed out that for its first 25 years the library's activities were restricted by unfit quarters and an unstable budget. Then when the beautiful new building made expansion possible its location was detrimental to this special work, for it is "hedged about on all sides by Chicago's enormous and ever-growing business district, with all its attendant evils and dangers, and sits entrenched behind a network of trolley wires, street-car tracks and traffic-laden streets which might well halt the advance of an invading army. Largely on this account all efforts to draw children from the residential districts to the library building, in the seething mass of 'down-town' have hitherto been officially discountenanced and set aside." It was hoped that a series of independent branch libraries might be established to take up this work, but for this the library revenues have proved inadequate. "Except for some feeble hopes, based on the accumulation of the proceeds of an early legacy recently liberated, the day of a branch library system in Chicago seems, therefore, as remote as it was 10 years ago. Thus it has come to pass that the Public Library, forced by circumstances into the position of seeming, for many years, to ignore the claims of the children, at length resolved, though still with many misgivings, to provide accommodations for young people in the central building, and, on the first day of April of the current year, opened the doors of the Thomas Hughes Reading Room for Young People." The use of this room is chiefly by pupils of the grammar and higher school grades, and by young people employed in the city; it contains a carefully chosen collection of 1500 volumes, has accommodations for from 50 to 100 readers, and is artistic and attractive in its equipment. Mr. Roden also describes, as "the one instance of the employment of private wealth

in the cause of library extension of which Chicago has to boast," the Blackstone Memorial Branch Library, where extensive children's work is carried on under favorable conditions. He adds: "Of direct work with the public schools there is none in Chicago. An effort made years ago to arrange for the circulation of books in quantities in the schools desiring them, failed because of disagreement as to which board—library or school—ought to assume the expense of transportation. The years since this difficulty first arose have failed to disclose the means of solving it. More recently a proposal from the library board to equip and operate branch reading rooms in a number of public school buildings, if the school board would consent to supply suitable space, with light and heat, and allow access to residents of the neighborhood after school hours, was declined by the latter board, acting under legal advice, on the ground that the law did not permit the employment of the school funds in any but strictly defined school activities. There remains nothing more to be said."

Columbus (Ga.) P. L. The new Public Library was opened formally on Oct. 15. There were appropriate exercises, including short addresses by Mayor L. H. Chappell, Mr. G. Gunby Jordan and Mr. C. B. Gibson of the library board. Registrations followed and a large number of citizens applied for membership. There are at present 500 adults and about the same number of children members of the library, and the number is daily increasing.

The building was erected at a cost of \$36,000—\$30,000 being a gift from Mr. Carnegie. The stack room capacity is 12,000 volumes.

Since the 21st of August there have been 1800 volumes cataloged and made ready for use, and the daily issue during the first two weeks has been 66 volumes.

Columbus being eminently a manufacturing city, offers a large field for work among children of the mill operatives, and a special feature of this work is the story hour on Friday afternoons. To this is being added an every-day story hour for the little "dinner carriers," as they are called—children who carry the noonday meal to their parents or brothers and sisters who work in the factories.

The librarian is Mrs. Nina Holstead, of Columbus, who has been given one assistant. The library was organized by Miss Eva Wrigley, Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 1907.

Darby (Pa.) P. L. The Darby Home Protection Society has decided to expend \$6000 for the purchase of a lot on Main st. and the erection thereon of a library building. For years the old building used for a reading room and library has been unfit for its purpose. Although the Home Protection Society was organized 20 years ago for charitable purposes and almost lost sight of, it has been

revived to undertake the work of providing a suitable building.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. (34th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 2246; total 40,548. Issued, home use 109,666 (fict. 78,920), of which 23,890 were issued to children; lib. use (estimated) 35,360. New registration 2734; cards in force 5444.

The trustees report quite fully upon the new building, in course of construction and expected to be ready for occupancy in the fall. Of the \$130,000, which is its estimated cost, Mr. Carnegie has contributed \$50,000 and the city \$65,000, while citizens have subscribed \$12,000.

New by-laws and rules were adopted in November, among them being the removal of the guarantor requirements, cards being issued to householders without such restriction. A slight decrease in home circulation from the figures of the year preceding is explained by the closing of the circulating department in the winter during an epidemic of scarlet fever. Miss Lindsay closes her report with a brief preliminary description of the handsome new building.

Hamline (Minn.) University. The Carnegie library building of the university was dedicated on Oct. 9, the chief address being delivered by Bishop D. A. Goodsell. The building cost \$30,000, given by Mr. Carnegie, and a like sum for endowment purposes was raised by friends of the university. It is of light red brick, with stone trimmings, and a red tile roof.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. (32d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 4222; total (estimated) 85,000. Total circulation, including reference use 164,295; fict. 65 per cent. New cards issued 1373; total no. cardholders 5670. Receipts \$21,038.32; expenses \$20,335.20.

A compact, businesslike report. It is stated that Haverhill ranks ninth in circulation of books among Massachusetts free city libraries, with an average issue of 43 for each inhabitant—but it should be noted that the circulation statistics include in one total both home and reference use, which is not according to usual library practice. Persistent effort is made to extend the activities of the library in every way; "outside the main library there are 89 centers to which books are sent for circulation. Even with this large number of circulating centers there are naturally many people in a city covering 32 square miles whom the library does not reach. The exact number who became cardholders in six months after a new registration was begun in July was 5670, or 15 per cent. of the whole population. The open shelf scheme at the branches, children's room and reference room, and the open shelf room at the main library are most important factors in making the library a living organism." No new fiction can be reserved until it has been in circulation for eight weeks, and this rule has materially

reduced the reserve requests. On open shelves in the delivery room is kept a collection of from 1200 to 1500 volumes—all new books—and a constantly changing selection of old ones. "This new scheme and the duplicate pay collection have been the most appreciated changes at the main library in recent years.

"To gain more room for new books, many old ones, seldom used, were weeded out from all classes in the library and sent to the attic. They included many long sets of old classics and out-of-date reference, scientific, and religious books. Dummies took their places on the regular shelves, thus indicating their location, if they were asked for. The whole library was then rearranged, the older books were crowded closer together, and much room gained for new books and re-classified old ones."

The most important event of the year was the opening of the Washington square branch, near the center of the factory district. Sunday opening of all departments of the main library continues to be extremely popular; many visitors come there to see the exhibitions of pictures, and the reference room usually has the largest attendance of the week. The use of the picture collection has greatly increased, particularly by the schools. The use of books in the schools has been extended, and in the children's room a beginning was made of a small museum collection devoted to industries. In the classifying and recataloging of the old part of the library the L. C. printed cards are largely used; "if it were not for these cards it is doubtful if any material progress could be made in classifying and cataloging the older part of the library, consisting of about 60,000 volumes." The report as a whole gives many suggestions for progressive and useful work.

Kennebunk (Me.) P. L. The handsome library building, the gift of Hon. George Parsons, of New York, was dedicated on Aug. 2, the exercises coming as the crowning feature of "old home week." The building, which is of marble and brick, cost \$20,000, and has been in course of construction since last autumn. At the time of the dedication the shelving was not yet installed, and the equipment not quite completed. It stands on Main street, opposite the old library building; and no pains were spared by the giver to make it adequate in accommodations and complete in every way.

Le Roy (N. Y.) P. L. The library was opened on the afternoon of Sept. 15 in new and attractive quarters in a house bequeathed for the purpose by the late Mrs. M. W. Heal. This is its first permanent home since it was incorporated, 33 years ago. It now contains 3000 v.

Lebanon, Conn. The *Journal of American History*, New Haven, Conn., vol. 1, no. 1, page 184-185, transcribes a list of books from the original records of the Philogrammatican

Library at Lebanon, Conn., which gives some idea of the literary tastes of that community in 1738. The Rev. Solomon Williams, well known as a book lover, made several trips on horseback from Lebanon to Boston, and, after learning the latest literary news, sent to England orders for these volumes. Theology and medicine figured quite largely in the list.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. On recommendation of the librarian the board of trustees have authorized that the guarantee system be modified and made less stringent. Henceforth any person over 21 years of age whose name appears in the current city directory may secure a library card upon application, and any person whose name is not in the city directory may secure such card by bringing the signature of a guarantor whose name is in said directory. Heretofore borrowers have been required to be taxpayers duly listed on the last assessment roll of the city or to furnish a guarantor similarly registered on said assessment roll.

Madison (N. J.) P. L. The library has sustained a great loss in the death of D. Willis James, honorary president of the board of trustees, who about eight years ago built the library as a gift to the town and liberally endowed it.

Manistee (Mich.) P. L. The library has been given by the city council an increase on its income of \$3500, an additional amount of \$1000, and has also received a gift of \$1000 for book purchase from Mrs. W. R. Thorsen.

Marion, Ala. Judson College. On Oct. 14 ground was broken for the new Judson-Carnegie library building. The gift for the purpose was \$15,000, a similar amount being raised by the school. It is hoped that the building may be finished by March.

Medina, O. Franklin Sylvester L. The attractive little library building given to Medina by the late Franklin Sylvester, was dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 29. Mr. Sylvester's gift consisted of \$11,000 for a building and \$4000 as endowment for a public library. The village established the library and furnished the site, and the Medina Circulating Library gave its books and other property to the new board. The donor, who was a farmer living in Medina County, did not live to see the building dedicated, but died last spring. The little building is of red pressed brick, furnished inside in weathered oak and walls tinted in shades of cream, buff, and pale brown. The books have been installed according to approved methods, and Miss Evangeline Johnson is librarian.

Milton (Mass.) P. L. The library issues a "Manual for the trustees," as a neat little 32-page pamphlet, which contains, besides by-laws, regulations and general library information, a brief history of the library movement in Milton, from the organization of a local library society in June, 1792.

Milwaukee, Wis. An ordinance to establish a city reference library, similar to the legislative reference library maintained at the capital, is under consideration by the city authorities. The ordinance provides that a commission be appointed in charge of the library, to consist of the mayor, city attorney, president of the school board, public librarian and secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Arguments in favor of the measure were presented before the common council by Charles McCarthy, head of the legislative reference library at Madison, and Dr. George W. Peckham, librarian of the Public Library.

Montezuma (Ga.) P. L. The \$10,000 Carnegie building was formally opened Aug. 23 with appropriate ceremonies. The librarian is Mrs. Nettie Williams; organizer, Miss Susan Simonton, Library School Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 1907.

Mt. Airy, Pa., Lutheran Theological Seminary. The new Krauth Memorial Library was opened on Sept. 26, in connection with the "seminary day" exercises; the formal dedication will take place in January. It was announced that the donor of the library building had also given an endowment fund, and that from another donor a gift of \$10,000 for purchase of books had been made.

New Jersey library class. "The New Jersey library class, 1904-1907," is the title of a neatly printed pamphlet, devoted to a record of the work of the class during the three years of its existence and printed for the class at Woodstock, Vt. This class, as already noted in these columns, has been maintained through the aid and interest of the Newark Free Public Library, where it was established in the autumn of 1904. It is intended to furnish each winter a course of technical instruction for library assistants and librarians of small libraries in New Jersey. So far 22 libraries have been represented at these courses, a fee of 25 cents having been usually charged for each lesson; the work has been carried on informally, the correspondence having been handled from the Newark library. At the close of the season of 1906-7 the class was more fully organized by the election of a president, vice-president and secretary, to serve for a year, and to plan future work, engage teachers and call meetings. Officers for the present year are: president, Miss Kate Louise Roberts, Newark Free Public Library; secretary, Miss Jessie G. Smith, East Orange; treasurer Miss Lilla M. D. Trask, Orange. The pamphlet includes an outline of the lessons so far held and list of members.

New York City. Library training in high school. With the opening of the school year the board of education has installed a course in library training at the Washington Irving High School for Girls, in East 12th

street. This is the only high school in the city with technical courses for girls. It already has classes in millinery, bookkeeping, stenography, art and designing. The general plan and work of the class is under the direction of the New York Public Library and under the personal supervision of Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, instructor of the training class in that library. By agreement the expense of conducting the class will be borne by the board of education and the New York Public Library will give precedence to its graduates over all other applicants for places in class E in the library service, and will also admit the graduates to a shorter course than the regular one of one year in the library training class. The instructor for the course is Miss Esther B. Davis, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1901. Among recent speakers before the class was Miss Palmgren, of Stockholm, Sweden, who greatly interested the students by her account of Swedish libraries.

New York P. L. At a meeting of the Municipal Art Commission on Oct. 8, designs were approved for the approaches and courts of the new library building. John M. Carrère, of Carrère & Hastings, the architects of the library, explained the plans to the commission. On the Fifth avenue side of the library it is purposed to have a wide plot of green in two terraces, one above the other, and around the building will be a marble balustrade. Designs were approved for the sculptural decorations of the façades at the entrances in Fifth avenue and 42d street. Two large couchant lions in marble will be a distinguishing feature at the Fifth avenue entrance. An entrance of the library in 40th street will lead to a large court, in the background of which will be an ornamental fountain. Facing on the court will be a statue of William Cullen Bryant.

The training class of the library was organized October 1 with 30 members. Of the 30 who graduated from the classes last year all but 10 have been appointed on the staff.

The library early in October installed a collection of about 300 v. in the Detective Bureau of Police Headquarters for the use of the members of the detective force assigned there. The collection is largely made up of "practical literature," with a small provision of fiction; encyclopedias, atlases, geographies of America and Europe, and condensed histories of the important countries make up the bulk of the volumes. If the use of the books justifies it, the collection will be materially enlarged in time. While there is no "criminal fiction" included, there are official histories of celebrated criminal cases and court decisions bearing upon subjects such as the men may have to deal with in the pursuit of their calling. Books other than reference volumes may be drawn by the men for home use.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library plans to hold another exhibition of printing the last week in November. It has been suggested that at this exhibition there be offered prizes for the best examples submitted of certain specific things, the competition to be confined to individual employees in Newark shops. There would be three or four competitions, for example: 1, a title page; 2, a pamphlet cover; 3, a letter head, and 4, a business card, and for each one there would be, say, a first prize of \$15 and a second prize of \$10, or \$25 in all. It is hoped such a competition would arouse great interest in fine printing among local printers.

Another exhibition planned for the winter is designed to illustrate the use and abuse of signs, posters and advertising matter in general. The plan is to show modern examples of advertising signs and posters, and by means of pictures to show what has been done in this and other countries to improve city streets and squares. Large photographs of ideal streets, squares and groups of buildings will be a special feature of the exhibition. The library has just sent out a circular letter asking for suggestions as to where to find material, and for posters, pictures and good signs in art metal or other material, to exhibit. As much as possible of the material collected will be kept together in a permanent exhibition and loaned on request. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the women's clubs, and several municipal bodies will co-operate.

Last year the library made lists of books to be distributed at a few of the public lectures given under the auspices of the board of education. This year the library secured from the supervisor of lectures a list of all lectures to be given up to Jan. 1, together with the names and addresses of the lecturers. Annotated lists, 65 in all, of books and magazine articles good to read in connection with these lectures were prepared and sent to the supervisor to be printed on the lecture bulletins. They were printed in condensed form. Copies of the lists were also mailed to the lecturers, with the suggestion that they call the attention of their audiences to the books. This most have agreed to do. New copies of most of the books listed have been bought and made ready for circulation.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. DANA, John Cotton.

The Newark Public Library's forestry exhibition. (*In Forestry and Irrigation*, October, 1907. 13:540-542.)

This is an account of the methods of preparation and administration of the Forestry Exhibition held in the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., April 12 to May 12, 1907. The article is of interest to librarians as well as to foresters.

Oakland (Cal.) F. P. L. (29th rpt.; in local press.) Added 4276; total 47,170. Issued,

home use 239,498; reading room use 29,656. New cards issued 4635; total cards in force 20,580. Receipts \$40,642.59; expenses \$37,898.09.

The use of books was the largest in the library's history—the circulation showing an increase of 15.64 per cent. over the previous year, and the reading room use an increase of 5341 v. over the year preceding. The trustees ask that a bond election be held, to ensure money for branch sites and buildings.

Philadelphia F. L. Bulletin no. 7 of the library (June, 1907) is devoted to "Descriptive account of the Lower Dublin Academy and of the Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, by John Thomson, with address delivered May 23, 1906, by Col. William Bender Wilson." (18 p. O.)

Pittsburgh Carnegie L. A "Tech" branch of the library has been established in two large rooms in the Carnegie technical schools. There are over 5000 volumes on the shelves and more will be added, while messenger service twice a day between the branch and the main building facilitates the use of books. Herbert S. Hirschberg is in temporary charge of the branch.

A home and dormitory for the young women students in the Training School for Children's Librarians has been established in the old Bowman Institute building, about three short blocks from the library. Miss Frances J. Olcott, head of the school, has general charge of the home, and there is a matron to attend to the household management.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. (17th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907.) Added 1937; total 13,486. Issued, home use 40,367, of which 22,528 were juvenile (adult fict. 59.1 per cent., juv. fict. 46.4 per cent.). New registration 938; total active card holders 4680; "about 55 per cent. of the residents of Pomona are active members of the library."

In the year's accessions the largest increase in any one class was 479 v. added to the reference periodicals, an increase of 52 per cent.

"The library contains 9909 circulating books. The average number of times each book has been drawn out is 6.3. Estimating the population of Pomona as 8500, the average number of books issued each resident is 7.5. By comparing accessions with circulation some significant correspondences will be found. The number of bound periodicals for circulation has been doubled. At the same time their circulation has leaped from 208 last year to 481, more than twice that number. We have added 33 per cent. to our collection of books in foreign languages. The circulation of foreign books this year is 105 as against 58 for 1905-06. Each book added creates its own demand."

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. (25th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 8187; total

86,198. Issued, home use 304,626 (fict. 53.17 per cent., juv. 22.96 per cent.). New registration 10,068; total 21,513. Receipts \$82,604.21. Expenses \$51,603.21 (salaries \$20,082.09, books \$15,098.84).

The total circulation has increased 41,575 over the previous year, with a daily average of 1013. All the two-year cards have been cancelled, as since Jan. 1, 1905, all the cards have been issued for five years. Two additional delivery stations were opened during the year and a special collection of 600 books were purchased for the exclusive use of the members of the fire department. The work of changing the classification to the Decimal system is going on favorably, and the 60,000 volumes in the library at the time the change was adopted are nearly rewritten. In the juvenile department an effort to stimulate the output of non-fiction has been made by allowing two books to be drawn on one card provided one was not fiction, and the result is satisfactory. When the guarantor was done away with the cardholders increased rapidly, and under the new rules there has not been such a large accumulation of cards held for fines, and the holders have been practically driven from the library through their inability to meet these charges. The librarian states that the fine system is a serious detriment to the work.

Salt Lake, Utah. A movement to establish free libraries and gymnasiums in all the smaller cities and towns of the state was initiated on Oct. 4, at a public meeting called by Governor Cutler, and attended by educational workers throughout the state. The meeting was presided over by A. C. Nelson, state superintendent of schools, and Governor Cutler spoke at length on the efforts being made to place opportunity for study and recreation within reach of all citizens, young and old. He said that the present law providing for and empowering the establishment of free public libraries in cities and towns of the state was in large measure a dead letter, probably owing to the lack of any concerted movement to carry it into effect. This law was amended by the recent legislature, so far as it applied to the smaller cities and towns, so as to allow gymnasiums to be included. Reference was made to the many men and boys in every town who needed wholesome recreation and occupation, and to the importance of the libraries and gymnasiums as a means of meeting this need. The speaker said: "I do not wish to give out the impression that there are no libraries in these towns. On the contrary, thanks to certain organizations which operate them, scarcely a city, town, or village in the state is without its library. But these libraries are mostly small, and in nearly every case without the reading room and gymnasium features, in which the chief attractiveness of the library consists. Where one young man

will be attracted by a book or a magazine, many will feel the magnetic force of a good set of gymnasium appliances. There is a magnetism in properly conducted athletic sports, which draws to them every healthy boy. And it is a well-known fact that no matter how hard the young man may work in his regular employment, whether mentally or physically, the right kind of gymnastics will always afford a rest. In addition, these gymnasiums will attract to the libraries in connection with which they are operated a large number of boys to whom the purely literary features will not appeal. And these boys will gradually cultivate the valuable habit of spending their leisure time in the company of good books."

On motion of President J. T. Kingsbury, of the University of Utah, it was voted that the chairman appoint a committee of five to investigate the probable cost of establishing libraries and gymnasiums in the cities and towns of the state, and to report by Oct. 15. It is hoped that the project may be in shape to be formally submitted to the voters at the November election.

It was also decided at the meeting to take steps for the organization of a state library league. Professor W. H. Driggs, of the state university, advocated such a league, with a state central committee of from three to five members and a representative from every city of the third class in the state. His ideas were favorably received and embodied in a motion, which passed, that the first committee be also authorized to organize a state library league.

Savannah (Ga.) P. L. (4th rpt., 1906.) Added 1879; total not stated. Issued, home use 65,821 (fict. 59,223). New cards issued 1292; total cards issued 7433. Receipts \$4967.79; expenses \$4658.87 (salaries \$1908, books \$1069.17, periodicals \$215.48).

It is planned to establish a system of school libraries, in sets of from 100 to 200 volumes each, to be sent to the various schools and circulated among the pupils. Work on the card catalog is well advanced, and it should be completed during the year. Much attention has been given to calling public attention to books on subjects of current interest, by articles in the newspapers and by special lists of new accessions.

Smith College L., Northampton, Mass. It is stated that more than \$50,000 has been pledged by graduates toward the erection of a new library building for the college. This fund has been raised in less than a year. \$12,000 yet remains to be made up, when a gift of \$62,500 which has been conditionally offered toward the building will be assured. Plans for the building are already being considered.

Springfield, Mass. City Library Assoc.

(50th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1907.) Added 11,954; total 152,345. Issued, home use, 425,063 (fict. 129,085, juv. 78,924). New registration 3632; total not given. Receipts \$51,651.43. Expenses \$44,502.57 (salaries \$16,992.06, books \$8412.81).

Tentative plans for the new library building have been accepted, the dominating feature of which is a large reference room on the first floor to contain most of the active books, around which will be grouped all the public rooms of importance. The book stacks are designed to hold 350,000 volumes. The rapid growth of the library in recent years is shown by the 11 per cent. increase in home use over last year. The nucleus of an Armenian collection was started and it is hoped to add to the Russian and modern Greek. Advertising has been continued both by circulars, book marks, etc., and in the daily press. Various lists of books on special subjects have been printed, such as "Poultry," which was sent by mail to farmers, and "Turkey," which was distributed at the Y. M. C. A., and others on gardening and agriculture. The assistant children's librarian has continued the work of visiting the 80 primary schools to learn the teachers' point of view of promoting library usefulness, and increased the school use of books 43 per cent.

Swarthmore (Pa.) College L. The "opening number" (September) of the college *Bulletin* contains excellent exterior and interior views of the handsome new Carnegie library building. It also gives the addresses of President Swain and the librarian, John Russell Hayes, in connection with the opening of the new library. Mr. Hayes states that when recent gifts are added to the collection the "college library and the departmental libraries will together form an excellent nucleus of some 30,000 volumes towards the 100,000 which the new library building will hold when filled to its capacity. Add to these the Friends' Historical Library of 5000 books and pamphlets, precious old folios by George Fox and his fellows, and Quaker works covering the whole history and life of the society, and you have a special collection which should invite serious study."

University of California, Bancroft L. The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Sept. 18 states that vellum manuscripts, for which the Library of Congress has been searching for 10 years past, have been found among the material in the Bancroft Library, by Professor Henry Morse Stephens. The documents are valued at \$50,000 and are wanted by the government historians because they supply the only authoritative account extant of the early history of the states of the Southwest. They are parchment volumes, compiled by Governor Carondelet, the last French governor of the territory of Louisiana. They were known to be in existence and were eagerly sought, as they

would be invaluable for research work into the history of the Louisiana Purchase. When last heard of the manuscripts were in Havana, whither Governor Carondelet had taken them on his way back to France. There they disappeared and their existence had become little more than a tradition, when the official search for them began. The manuscripts were discovered by Professor Stephens quite by chance, for he had no intimation that they were in the collection and was not looking for them when they came to light in the process of arranging and cataloging the books. They have been put on exhibition at the university.

University of Texas L., Austin. University *Bulletin* no. 91 gives brief information regarding the work of the library. There is also a record of the names and present positions of the members of the library training class since its organization in 1901, and note of important accessions and gifts. "The fund given annually by Mr. H. P. Hilliard, of St. Louis, for the purchase of books by Southern writers, has been allowed to accumulate till it should be sufficient to purchase a complete set of *The Southern Literary Messenger*. The set, consisting of 38 volumes bound in 30, is now on the shelves. The scarcity of sets of the *Messenger*, both among the large libraries and on the book market; the unique position it held in the literary life of the South from 1834 to 1864, and the ever-present interest in the literature and affairs of the Old South, make this the most noteworthy addition to our resources that has been made for years."

The library of the Texas Academy of Sciences has been transferred to the university library, by action of the academy and the regents of the university, taken in June. The terms of the transfer provide that the university shall carry on regular exchange of the academy's transactions, "care for, bind, catalog and make available for convenient use" the library of the academy, use a special bookplate for the volumes of the academy collection, and permit all members of the academy to make use of the university library. "The library of the academy consists chiefly of periodicals, transactions, journals, and other publications received from scientific societies and institutions in exchange for the transactions of the academy. Most of this material has been received during the past 10 years, and enough has accumulated to require nearly 200 linear feet of shelving. Unfortunately nearly all of the material has remained unbound and uncataloged. The principal immediate gain to the members of the academy under the agreement will be the binding and proper care of this accumulation of valuable scientific publications. Then, too, the merger means that the scientific worker will have one card catalog to consult instead of a possible two, one alcove to go to for, say, geological publications, instead of two, and will be ben-

edited by other similar though minor conveniences resulting from a single library administration."

Washington, D. C. District of Columbia P. L. The large new children's room in the west wing of the basement was opened on Sept. 16. Many new books have been added to the collection, and plans for closer cooperation with the schools are under way, mainly through the issue of small selected collections of books to teachers for use in class work. A duplicate of each book in this collection will be kept permanently in the office of the children's librarian in the children's room, as a help to teachers in making their selection of books to be loaned. A catalog of the books with full descriptive notes and indication of the grade for which they are suitable is also provided.

Yale University L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907.) This report, which appears in university *Bulletin* no. 10, ser. 3, for August, 1907, is a full and interesting review of many changes and improvements now under way. Among these the matter of first importance is the completion of Linsly Hall, in which a large part of the library's collection will be housed. The new six story stack in this building will have a maximum capacity of 400,000 volumes, but not more than 100,000 will be placed in it at first. "The various classes of books will be distributed through the stack so as to be readily accessible to the various rooms where they will be most used. A welcome opportunity is now given to bring together all the books in particular departments which heretofore have been scattered in various parts of the library buildings."

A special appropriation has been made for the completion and improvement of the catalog, and in the fall the staff will be considerably increased for this purpose and the work pushed forward. The library has been made a depository of the L. C. printed catalog cards, and this will materially facilitate the work of cataloging. An important change in the catalog will be the consolidation of the present author and subject catalogs into one dictionary catalog. Mr. Schwab points out that the subject catalog, built on the lines established in 1861 by Dr. Ezra Abbot, has grown unwieldy and cumbersome, as divisions and subdivisions have multiplied, to correspond with the increase of books in the library during successive years, so that now "its effective use is limited to the specialists familiar with the system of classes and sub-classes which has been worked out with great scientific accuracy. The average students, however, find great difficulty in using the subject catalog, and call for much help from the library staff in ferreting out the material they are after." Also, as the books are now arranged in classified order on the shelves, the subject catalog has become less essential. "As long as the

library was unclassified, it was necessary for the subject catalog to be arranged systematically; but when a user of the library, interested in a group of allied subjects, can go directly to the shelves or can see the classified shelf list, he has far less use for a classified catalog than was formerly the case." Another radical change is the adoption of the broad standard catalog card, in place of the narrow "index size" card heretofore used. "The chief advantage of the change lies in our thereby being in conformity with the general practice throughout the country. We shall be able to use the Library of Congress cards without cutting them down to our size (our present practice), and can share in all the co-operative movements involving this common standard." A codification of the library's cataloging rules and practices will also be necessary, in view of the enlarged cataloging work to be undertaken, and in working out this it is expected that the revised A. L. A. rules will be used as a basis, with such modifications as individual requirements make necessary.

Important accessions are noted, among them the purchase of a large amount of Japanese historical material by Dr. Asakawa, of the university corps, who spent 18 months gathering the collection. Inter-library loan relations have been maintained with 31 libraries, 52 books having been borrowed and 142 lent. "The small figures are far from indicating the advantages accruing to us, and presumably to them, from this arrangement to borrow rare books from each other."

FOREIGN

Berlin, Royal Library. On April 25, 1906, Dr. Adolf Harnack was appointed general director of the library, Dr. Paul Schwenke being named first director. Dr. Harnack's report of the institution for 1906-7 begins with several pages on the staff, which numbers 154 persons in all, and notes that more women have been appointed, who have distinguished themselves by "industry and punctuality." An extra grant of 350,000 marks, for the purchase of books, is recorded with special gratification. There has been a growth of 32,979 volumes (12,892 by purchase, 10,206 by gift, 9791 by compulsory deposit, which is enforced with difficulty), of which number 6307 related to history and auxiliary sciences, and 5383 to languages and literature. Particularly noteworthy acquisitions are 25 incunabula, over 1600 works in drama and poetry of recent years (from the library of Joseph Kürschner), a copy of the Fust-Schaeffer Psalter of 1459 (purchased for 86,000 marks, over half of which was raised by private subscription, the rest being paid by the state), and literature of the 16th century. The department of manuscripts has been enriched by 265 items, one being the letters addressed to the late Theodor Mommsen by nearly 1600 correspondents. The collection of maps has also received a

number of additions, and the music collection has grown to the extent of 1414 volumes. The collection of German music, founded by large donations from German music publishers, came into being in April, 1906, and 33,000 works have already been shelved and made available. The hope is expressed that this special collection will eventually contain the works of every German composer.

As to the use of the library: circulation 367,300 volumes; use of reading room 135,380 readers (of whom 7516 were women) and 247,145 volumes; use of periodical room 41,711 visitors. The director deprecates the "inconsiderateness" of a portion of the users of the library, shown by the fact that of the 11,000 volumes on the open reference shelves 186 were found to be missing, and further by the "favorite practice" of tearing articles out of bound volumes of periodicals. Dr. Harnack evidently has his troubles with open access. F. W.

Glasgow, Scotl. Baillie's Institution F. P. Ref. L. The library issues a "handbook" for 1907, containing exterior and interior views, brief descriptive account, and lists of serials taken regularly. The institution, which was founded by George Baillie, was opened Sept. 29, 1887, and now contains 22,500 v.

Göttingen, University L. Dr. Pietschmann in his report for 1906 records 15,349 accessions, of which 2629 were by gift, 7932 by exchange, 721 by compulsory deposit, 4067 by purchase. This brings the total of volumes in the library to 536,018. Circulation 43,325 volumes. Visitors to the reading room 36,294; to the periodical room 7235. Over 8000 volumes were sent out of the city, and the system of inter-library loans is well developed.

Manchester (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (54th and 55th rpts.—period from Sept. 6, 1905-March 31, 1907.) The extended period covered by this report is due to the change of the library's official year to correspond with the financial year of the city council. Additions for the period were 27,146 v. (lending libs. 19,695, ref. libs. 7451); total 369,018, exclusive of the Greenwood Library, Watson Music Library, and Lord Mayor's Library; lost 33 v. Issued from branch libs. for home use 1,991,551; v. used in ref. lib. 711,264. At the branches 1,095,803 v. were used in the juvenile reading rooms, and 71,608 were read in the news-rooms. The total use in all departments during 12 months was 3,870,226, a daily average of 6960. There are 63,203 cardholders, and the total number of visits made by readers and borrowers is estimated at 11,051,342. The total no. of Sunday visitors was 570,698.

The library system consists of the reference library, and a lending department composed of 14 branches and five sub-branches or delivery stations; a newsroom is attached to each lend-

ing library. It is desired to soon erect a new reference library and branch libraries for the Withington district.

The Thomas Greenwood Library for Librarians now contains about 10,000 v.; it is in process of cataloging and is not yet available for public use.

The library maintains close relations with the Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, to which it grants £60 a year. The society's library, which constitutes a branch of the public library, contains 2280 v.

Various interesting exhibitions have been held at the reference library, in connection with the centenaries of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the Dickens Fellowship Conference, and a conference of master printers.

Victoria P. L., Museums and National Gallery, Melbourne. (Rpt., 1906.) Added to ref. lib., 6331 v., 958 pm., 321 maps, 42,487 newspapers; total 168,286 v. Visits to lib. and newspaper room 350,851.

"The jubilee of the opening of the library was celebrated on the 21st of April. The actual date of the 50th anniversary of the opening was Feb. 11, but it was decided to celebrate the jubilee of the library and the university conjointly between the 21st and the 28th of April. The trustees, therefore, invited some hundreds of representative citizens to the library on Saturday, April 21, when the president delivered a brief address on the history and progress of the institution, and His Excellency the Governor formally opened the new buildings forming the central block of the Russell street front of the National Museum, and an exhibition of rare and curious books and manuscripts. On Saturday, April 28, a conversazione was held in the art galleries and museums at the joint invitation of the trustees and the university council."

Sunday opening has been discontinued, as after an experience of two years the use was considered insufficient to justify the expense incurred.

Of the travelling libraries system the report says: "The attention that has been given to this branch is meeting with the approval of country libraries. Seventy-five institutions borrowed during the year, and although the trustees adhere to their policy of issuing no modern fiction, and only a very small percentage of even the classic writers in this section, 8500 books were circulated amongst libraries in all parts of the state."

Gifts and Bequests

Belchertown, Mass. The Clapp Memorial Library has received a bequest of \$1000 in the will of Mrs. Harriette Dwight Longley.

Bethel (Me.) P. L. The library has received a gift of \$500 from W. H. Hastings, of Bethel.

Columbia University, New York. An edition de luxe of the life and letters of Frederick the Great, given to Columbia University by Emperor William, has been received at the university. In addition to this gift the Prussian Minister of Spiritual, Educational and Medicinal Affairs contributes the works of Adolph von Henzels, the illustrated catalog of the German Centennial Exposition of 1906 and three parts of the work entitled "The army of Frederick the Great in its uniforms," drawn and described by Von Henzels.

Coronado, Cal. John D. Spreckels has given a new library building to Coronado and work will commence at once. The building will be constructed of reinforced concrete, 45 x 46 feet, with stacks for 5000 books, and a reading room 22 x 25 feet, with alcoves on either side for reference use.

Harvard, Ill. In the will of Delon F. Diggins a bequest of \$40,000 is made to the city for the erection and maintenance of a free public library.

Lock Haven, Penn. By the will of the late Mrs. Annie A. Halenbake-Ross, of Lock Haven, her residuary estate, including her house and grounds, is left to the city for library purposes, the library to be known as the Annie Halenbake-Ross Library.

Newark Valley, N. Y. The executor of the LeRoy Tappan estate has turned over to the officers of this village the property given for a library. The personal property amounted to nearly \$5000. When the real estate is sold it is thought the village will receive about \$14,000 for the library and building. According to the terms of the will one-half of the property shall be used for a library building. Of the balance, \$500 is to be used for the purchase of books and the remainder to be invested, the interest to be used to maintain the library.

Norcross, Ga. Mr. E. G. Buchanan, of New York, formerly of Norcross, has presented to the city, through Mrs. H. V. Jones, \$2500 to be used for public library purposes. A mass meeting was held on the evening of Oct. 18 to accept the gift and to raise additional funds.

Pontiac, R. I. Robert Knight, senior member of the firm of B. B. & R. Knight, proposes to present the village a memorial library.

Remsen, N. Y. The library association has received by the will of Miss Lydia Francis the sum of \$70,000 for library purposes. It is proposed to expend \$15,000 on buildings and about \$5000 on books and equipment, leaving about \$40,000 for maintenance of the library when established.

University of Chicago. On Oct. 11 it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had given the university \$600,000 for the erection of the memorial library building, which the univer-

sity will dedicate to its first president, the late William Rainey Harper. Work on the library building will begin next spring.

University of Iowa. The library has received a bequest of 3000 volumes from the late Mrs. Ranney, of Iowa City, as a memorial to her husband, Dr. M. W. Ranney, who was at one time a lecturer in the medical college of the university. The most striking work in the collection is the set of Sloane's "Napoleon," specially bound and extra illustrated and which was awarded a gold medal at the binding exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The collection also contains a set of Stevens's "Facsimiles of manuscript in European archives relating to America," and a rare edition of Shakespeare, bound in an autumn leaf binding. The greater part of it, however, is made up of sets of standard English and American authors and translations of classical and modern European authors, all in handsome and expensive bindings which were for the most part specially done for this library. Many of the volumes are first editions, among them the first English edition of "Uncle Tom's cabin," with the Cruikshank illustrations. Mrs. Ranney also left the university property valued at \$75,000, and the interest on a part of this will be used to add to her library.

Westwood (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Howard Colburn, of Dedham, the library receives a bequest of \$2000.

Carnegie library gifts

San Mateo, Cal. \$2500 additional.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. October. \$50,000 for branch libraries.

Practical Notes

BOOK BINDING. Described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, July 9, 1907. 129:761.

This patent is issued to Cedric Chivers for a method of rebinding a book. Ten claims are allowed.

FRANK, Peter. Practical bookbinding, no. 2. (*In American Printer*, November, 1907, pp. 288, 289.)

Treats of "tipping," gathering and collating.

KING, Morris Lee. Practical bookbinding. (*In International Studio*, October, 1907, 32:120-134.) il.

This is the first of a series of articles on this subject. Librarians will find a number of valuable suggestions with reference to mending and repairing books, as well as binding books.

KING, Morris Lee. Practical bookbinding,

no. 2. (*In International Studio*, November, 1907. 33:xxi-xxxiv.)

Among the phases of bookbinding described and illustrated in this article are the following: Sewing, Various kinds of stitches, End papers, Backing, Cutting the head, Head banding, etc.

KOOPMAN, Harry Lyman. Certain favored book sizes. (*In Printing Art*, July, 1907. 9:289-296.)

A historical account of popular book sizes from the days of Aldus to Everyman. A number of facsimile pages of popular sizes are reproduced.

RECENT PATENTS.—Dummy book for library shelves.

An indicating device to show the location of absent books. Three claims are allowed for it.

Book leaf holder.

These are described in the *Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office*. (July 23, 1907. 129:1368, 1475-1476.)

Librarians

ALEXANDER-SPENCER. Miss Irma M. Spencer, New York State Library School, class of 1907, and Mr. William Hall Alexander, class of 1906, were married Sept. 14, 1907, at Utica, N. Y.

ARMENTROUT, Miss Nellie, has resigned her position as secretary of the Kansas State Library Commission.

BILL, Mrs. Mary E., former librarian of the Waltham (Mass.) Public Library, was recently presented by the directors of the library with an engraved testimonial in appreciation of her 25 years of efficient service. After a trip to Southern California in search of better health Mrs. Bill will return to live in Waltham.

BOND, Miss Bertha J., has resigned from the library of the University of Illinois, and has accepted a position as assistant in the library of the University of Missouri, at Columbia.

CALHOUN, Miss Helen V. (Illinois, 1905), has been appointed order assistant in the library of University of Illinois, to succeed Miss Johnson.

DERBY, Miss Grace F., has left the library staff of University of Illinois, to become librarian of the Woman's College of Oxford, O.

DIGBY, Percival G., librarian of the Allegheny County Law Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., disappeared from his home on Sept. 27, and was later found to have died by drowning during mental aberration. Mr. Digby had been librarian for many years, and his intimate and detailed knowledge of the books

and records under his care had made his services indispensable to the users of the library. At the time of his disappearance the press dispatches stated that eleven county courts were practically placed out of commission and hundreds of lawyers seriously inconvenienced by his absence. The law library, of about 20,000 volumes, had never been cataloged, and Mr. Digby was the only guide to its contents and arrangements. His own familiarity with the books was considered sufficient, and it is said he had always refused to allow a catalog to be made and had declined an offer of \$5000, to be devoted to the purpose. He had suffered recently from mental exhaustion and had shown signs of aberration before his disappearance.

DINSMOOR, Miss Kate E., B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed cataloger at the library of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

GORGAS, Mrs. Amelia Gayle, long time librarian of the University of Alabama, has been granted a retiring allowance from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. She has been succeeded by Miss M. Alice Matthews, of the University of South Dakota.

GREENE, Mrs. A. L., widow of the late Justice Greene, has been appointed secretary of the Kansas State Library Commission to succeed Miss Nellie Armentrout, and in that capacity will have special charge of the travelling libraries.

HOWEY, Mrs. Laura E., formerly librarian of the Montana State Historical Society, was recently appointed librarian of Montana Wesleyan University, Helena.

JACKSON, Miss Fanny R., periodical assistant in library of University of Illinois, has resigned to become assistant librarian in the State Normal School at Macomb, Ill.

JONES, Miss Mary L., B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1892, has been appointed acting librarian at Bryn Mawr College during the temporary absence of the librarian, Miss Isadore G. Mudge.

MCCOLLOUGH, Miss Ethel F., B.L.S. New York State Library School, class of 1904, has resigned her position as librarian of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library to become librarian of the Public Library of Superior, Wis.

MELLEN, Miss Helen, librarian of Tufts College since 1869, has retired under an allowance from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

MITCHELL, Miss S. Louise, New York State Library School, 1903-4, has been appointed first assistant at the Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Mitchell goes to her new position from the Cleveland Central High School Library.

MYERS, Joseph S., of Fort Worth, was recently appointed state librarian of Texas, succeeding E. W. Winkler, who has been transferred to another state department.

PETERS, Miss Orpha M., of the New York State Library School, 1902-3, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library at Alexandria, Ind., to succeed Miss Ethel F. McCollough at the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library.

WATKINS, Slean D., Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, librarian of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., was appointed Nov. 1 on the staff of the Library of Congress, Smithsonian Division.

WHITTEN, Robert H., Ph.D., has been appointed librarian and statistician of the First Division of the New York State Public Service Commission with headquarters in New York City, at a salary of \$3000 a year. For the past nine years Dr. Whitten has been on the staff of the New York State Library in the capacity of sociology or legislative reference librarian. In this work he has met with marked success, and as editor of the series of legislative bulletins has established a national reputation. His associates of the State Library staff deeply regret his departure from Albany. He assumed his new duties Sept. 15.

Cataloging and Classification

AUTHOR HEADINGS FOR UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, as used in the official catalogues of the Superintendent of Documents. 2d ed. July 1, 1907. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 3+32 p. 23 cm.

PIZZI, Francesco. Dov'è un libro? (*In Rivista delle biblioteche*. Feb.-Apr., 1907.)

This article proposes a plan for a great central catalog of all the books in the Italian government libraries. It is to be formed as follows: the central library (to be chosen) shall make a complete copy of its card catalog, arranging the cards alphabetically in bunches of 500 and sending it to the next library. Here it will be compared, card by card, with the catalog, an initial or other agreed designation added for the books in the second library, and cards intercalated for all books not in the central library, but in the second one. So it is to go to the other libraries, at each receiving additions. By sending sections as fast as they are ready the work can be expedited. After checking the catalog each other library is to send to the central library a monthly list of additions to be added to the catalog. The plan, carefully worked out in detail, was submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction in 1904, but no steps have as yet been taken to carry it out.

U. S. BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY. Bulletin 306. List of publications of the bureau, with index to authors and titles. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 31 p. 23 cm.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY. Bulletin 64: Accessions to the department library, April-June, 1907. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 75 p. O.

WALLASEY (*Eng.*) PUBLIC LIBRARIES *Bulletin* for September-October is a special issue, devoted to a class list of books on subjects taught in the local technical schools.

Bibliography

BIBLE. OLD TESTAMENT. Smith, John Berlin Powis. Books for Old Testament study. Interpretation. (*In Biblical World*, October, 1907. 30:302-320.)

This bibliography is classified and annotated. Among the headings under which the titles are arranged are the following:

Commentaries on the entire Old Testament; Commentaries on separate books of the Old Testament arranged by groups and by books.

Bulletin of Bibliography (Boston Book Co.) for October contains, in addition to its usual magazine subject-index, the second part of Miss Mulliken's "Reading list on modern dramatists" (Maeterlinck, Phillips, Rostand, Shaw) and further instalments of Goodrich's bibliography of "Prose fiction" and McCurdy's revised "Bibliography of holidays."

CHILD STUDY. Smith, Theodate L. A bibliography of articles relating to the study of childhood and adolescence which has been published in the *Pedagogical Seminary*, an American journal of psychology. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1907. 14: 355-365.)

This bibliography, which is followed by a subject index, contains 203 titles. There is also a brief list of books on childhood and adolescence published by those connected with Clark's University. There are 10 titles in this latter list.

— Wilson, Louis W. Bibliography of child study for the year 1906. (Clark Univ. Library publications, v. 2, no. 5, August, 1907.) Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Press, [1907.] 26 p. O.

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS. Catalogue of early printed books in the Library of the Society of Writers of His Majesty's Signet, by J. P.

Edmond. Edinburgh, Constable, 1906. 10+27 p. 4°.

EDUCATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. Wyer, J. I. Recent educational bibliography. (*In School Review*, October, 1907. 15:608-614.)

This is the tenth annual summary that has appeared in the *School Review* since 1898. The bibliography is classified and annotated as heretofore.

HOLOTHURIANS. Edwards, Charles Lincoln.

The holothurians (see cucumbers, sea slugs, etc.) of north Pacific coast of North America, collected by the "Albatross" in 1903; from the Proceedings of U. S. National Musum. Wash., D. C., [U. S. Office of Superintendent of Documents,] 1907. 49-68 p. diags., O.

Literature (3 p.).

HYGIENE OF DRAWING. Burnham, William H.

The hygiene of drawing. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1907. 14:289-304.)

This article is followed by a bibliography of 59 titles.

PARIS. *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires*, October, contains a descriptive bibliographical article by M. Barroux, noting works relating to the history of Paris. It is in three brief divisions: 1, Ancient Paris, general history; 2, Ancient Paris, monographs; 3, Actual Paris, descriptions and guide.

QUESTIONNAIRE METHOD. Gault, Robert H. A history of the questionnaire method of research in psychology. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1907. 14:366-383.)

A bibliography of 48 titles follows this article.

SAINT ELIZABETH. Szent Erzsébet irodalma.

(Bibliographia Sanctae Elisabethae.) Kézrebecsátja Barcza Imre. Budapest, 1907. 14 p. D.

A list of nearly 200 references to books and periodical articles upon Saint Elizabeth of Hungary.

SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRATION. Flom, G. Tobias. Chapters on Scandinavian immigration to Iowa. Iowa City, Ia., State Historical Society of Iowa, [1906-1907.] 4+150 p. maps, 4°.

Reprinted from *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for 1905-1906. Bibliography (4 p.).

STATE PUBLICATIONS. Hasse, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in documents of

the states of the United States. Vermont, 1789-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, September, 1907. 71 p. Q.

SWEDISH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE. Almqvist, J. Ax. Sveriges bibliografiska litteratur, förtecknad. 2. delen: Arkiv-och biblioteksväsen. Pt. 2. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1907. 123-258 p. 12°.

A review of the literature, *i.e.*, catalogs, of the libraries of Sweden from the Middle Ages to recent times.

SWINBURNE: a reading list. (*In St. Louis Public Library Bulletin*, October, p. 139-141.)

TASSO. Boulting, W. Tasso and his times; with 24 il. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 15+314 p. pors. O.

List of authorities (2 p.).

TRUSTS. Library of Congress. List of books, with references to periodicals, relating to trusts; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. 3d ed., with supplementary select list to 1906. Wash., D. C., Gov. Print. Office, 1907. viii, 93 p. Q.

This third edition contains supplementary lists of books and periodical articles, 1902-07, and is provided with an author and a subject index.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES [reading list.] (*In St. Louis Public Library Bulletin*, October, p. 141-143.)

TURKEY AND THE TURKS. Monroe, Will Seymour. Turkey and the Turks: an account of the lands, the peoples and the institutions of the Ottoman Empire. Bost., L. C. Page & Co., 1907. c. 16+340 p. pors. pls. O.

Annotated bibliography (4 p.).

WATERLOO. Chesney, Col. Charles C. Waterloo lectures: a study of the campaign of 1815. 4th ed. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 16+251 p. map, O.

List of works used as marginal references (1 p.).

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY. Bibliography of West Virginia University, its faculty and graduates, 1867-1907. [comp. by Mrs. P. W. Leonard]. Morgantown, the University, 1907. 5+62 p. 23 cm.

Notes and Queries

BOOK THIEVES.—Mrs. Whitney, librarian at the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, is looking for a thief who has been making a practice of drawing expensive books and returning a cheap substitute for the volume on the day it is due. All the markings are cleverly repasted in the substitute volume and it is a difficult thing to apprehend the person who is doing the stealing, because of the many books which are daily taken out and returned.

The officers of the Queens Borough (New York City) library system recently traced the loss of seven or eight books from the Astoria Library to Nicholas Salerno, of Astoria, in whose room at Springfield, Mass., where he was a student at the American International College, the books were found. These books had formerly borne the stamp of the Astoria library, but the stamp had been removed and in some cases acids had been used to erase the ink. When put on trial Salerno claimed that some of the books had been left with him by a friend for safe-keeping and others he had purchased at second-hand stores. In response to pleas for leniency both by counsel and by district attorney the judge sentenced him to only ten days in the county jail.

INFORMATION ON PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Massachusetts Library Club has published a 24-page pamphlet of much usefulness to librarians, entitled "List of photograph dealers, with index by countries and descriptive notes on collections of photographs in some Massachusetts libraries and museums." The "List" is compiled by Miss Etheldred Abbot, and it conveys concisely information of value to every library containing a photograph collection. The brief preface gives useful hints on buying and mounting photographs; then comes the list of dealers, noting the class and character of photographs handled by each, with sizes, styles and prices; an "index by countries" follows, indicating from which dealers photographs of special countries may be obtained; and then come brief notes on Massachusetts collections, arranged alphabetically by name of library. Copies of this list may be had at 15 c. each, or 10 c. each for 25 or more copies, on application to Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

THE LIBRARIAN IN FICTION.—We have frequently had cause to complain of the treatment of librarians by novelists and playwrights. The persecution continues. Dr. Weir Mitchell in his story of "The mind-reader" in the *Century*, turns his hero from the medical profession into the position of assistant librarian in a curious kind of library, and intimates that the position is what is sometimes (regrettably) termed a "cinch."

The hero seems to have nothing to do except engage in pursuits of criminals—one of whom comes into the library, by the way, to learn how to dispose of stolen wills. As this assistant librarian hires private detectives and distributes five-dollar tips, the inference is plain that he has some illegitimate doings with the fines-drawer. As for the chief librarian, both author and illustrator have employed their powers of satire to the fullest on him. There he is, with moth-eaten whiskers and horn spectacles, baggy as to the knees of his trousers, and fussy as to his manners. His name, which he tries to conceal, is Duodecimo Quarton, because his father, also a librarian, thought him very small as a baby. In the general distribution of wealth that takes place at the close of the story the doctor gets a fortune and turns his back on library work immediately. Every one gets something except poor old Duodecimo, who in return for years of obsequiousness to an eccentric millionaire finds himself and his library turned off without a cent.—"*The Librarian*," in *Boston Transcript*.

TO LIBRARIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, OWNING SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC AND ITS LITERATURE.—The undersigned requests librarians and others having substantial collections of music in their care to send him a detailed statement of the size of such collections (by classes, if convenient), with notes of any rarities, and some information concerning their policies in purchasing. Any statistics of the use of music departments will be welcomed. This material will be used for a report, and will be followed by a symposium on the classifying and cataloging of music and music literature. Therefore, the same librarians are invited to include a digest of the systems in use, or weighed in the balance and found wanting; catalog entries, with special attention to that troublesome point in music-cataloging—*title* entries; fulness of detail and kind of information brought out by the catalog.

EDWIN M. JENKS, *Librarian Institute of Musical Art, 53 Fifth Avenue, New York City.*

THE OLD ORDER AND THE NEW.—The following sign was used by Isidore, the seventh century Bishop of Seville, in his library:

Ad inventorem

Non patitur quemquam coram se scriba loquentem;
Non est hic quod agas, garrule, perge foras.

which may be roughly rendered:

To the writer

The Scribe suffers nobody to talk in his presence;
There's nothing here for you, chatterbox, clear out!

Present public library usage:

"Please refrain from loud conversation."

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THE staff meeting serves, at its best, the double purpose of bringing to the aid of the librarian and the service of the public the best thought and suggestion of all the workers in a great library and of developing among those workers the higher usefulness that comes from the inspiration of a real participation in library work outside of its mere routine. In the smaller libraries, where there are but one, two or three assistants, if any, a staff meeting is held every day; but the symposium which we print this month will, nevertheless, afford many suggestions to "small librarians" as well as in great libraries. As a small library grows large and its workers are separated by distinct hours or by differentiation of work, the staff meeting proper should promptly be made a feature of the administration. There are now scores of libraries in which this feature has been developed, in many cases independently one of the other, and on different lines. It may be said in general that four lines of development are discernible — the general semi-social, semi-literary meeting, as in the New York Public Library; the definitely instructive meeting, as at Louisville; the restricted "cabinet" or council meeting, as in the John Crerar Library, and the general advisory and consultation meeting, as at Grand Rapids, Atlanta and elsewhere. The sectional staff meetings like those in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, constitute perhaps a fifth variety. Each of these has its usefulness, and doubtless its distinctive aptitude in its place; and by consideration of the methods elsewhere in use each library may perhaps strengthen its present method to meet all the better its own needs. But as we have said, there is no library, however small, which cannot gain some suggestion and inspiration from the description of these meetings.

IN preparing a revision of the A. L. A. list of subject headings, every endeavor has been made by Miss Crawford to obtain in-

formation and suggestion from every point of view before the final compilation of the work. Her requests for information and suggestion in the article printed in the library periodicals at the beginning of the year were addressed especially to catalogers, who responded quite generally with helpful cooperation. Her later articles have been intended to obtain like information and suggestion from those who meet the public, that is, from reference librarians, from the information desk, and from the loan counter. The aim is now to make the card catalog as effective from the point of view of the reader as from the point of view of the cataloger. Of course, theoretically, both aims are the same, for the cataloger catalogs that the reader may find; but the work can be best accomplished only when those who are in contact with the public speak for the public, as the public cannot well speak for itself. It is important that response be made to these articles from small libraries all over the country as well as from the large libraries of the cities, and we are authorized to say that Miss Crawford invites an avalanche of letters from which she is quite willing to make her way out as the little girl did from the hasty pudding in the fairy tale.

WHEN the public, and especially the working public, come to appreciate the devotion of librarians as a class to their work, their enthusiasm for usefulness, there will certainly be a better understanding all round. As Mr. Pollard, in *The Library*, recently pointed out, "the history of the (English) Association may be searched for a whole generation and hardly a trace will be found in it of the urging of any personal pecuniary claim." This is quite as true in the American Library Association. Librarians seek increase of money support chronically for their libraries, rarely for themselves; and no class of professional men and women is more unselfish. A Western librarian sometime

since pointed out that there is little incentive to learn library work on the part of young women who might do well as teachers, clerks, or in other occupations, because the pay of library assistants is not large and because the apprentice system requires a considerable period of service with little pay and without surety of permanent position. The pay of library assistants, as well as of librarians, is becoming more and more adequate. But the higher incentive of the results of good work really seem to offset any pecuniary disadvantages. As a matter of fact, the increasing number of library schools enroll an increasing number of library students for whom place is usually found promptly on graduation, in the increasing number of libraries. The profession is growing apace, because year by year its attractiveness to young women of character and ambition, as well as to men of executive ability, seems steadily growing. —

THE lists of "best books," not to speak of "big sellers," are becoming so many as to be almost perplexing—yet no better service is done to libraries and readers than in such careful selection as is made in America by the publication of the New York State Library and in England by the publication of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. Lists from less authoritative sources are somewhat open to suspicion, and it is more than hinted that the returns on "big sellers" are more or less manufactured by clever manipulation on the part of the booktrade. This does not mean that the returns are falsified, but that special endeavor is made to push certain books for the sake of the statistics, and that the statistics are collected from quarters where the results are more or less foreordained. So many of these are *ephemeridae* that libraries should be most cautious in duplicating them largely. The system of pay loans developed at the St. Louis Public Library, by which a borrower is called upon to pay as in a subscription library, for recent novels of which the one or two copies normally purchased are in exceptional demand, has been adopted in many libraries, and often with good results. To meet "the demand of the hour" in respect to fiction is not a library policy to be commended without reserve.

THE Postmaster-General's report furnishes some encouragement to the advocates of a "library post." He had previously announced that he would not countenance any steps backward in the direction of increasing any postal rate whatever, and his recommendations to Congress are generally in the line of increased public facilities and decreased postal rates. Representative Lawrence has promptly reintroduced the original "library post" bill, extending to public libraries the privilege of transmitting books by post to readers or other libraries and of their return at the rate of one cent for each pound, the present "bulk rate" for periodicals. It is scarcely to be expected in the face of the opposition to the one-cent-a-pound bulk rate for newspapers which has from time to time shown itself within the Department and in Congress, that a library post can be established on that basis; but the extension of the rural delivery as suggested by the Postmaster-General will benefit rural libraries in their relations with their outlying constituency. The recommendation is for a rate of five cents for the first pound and two cents for each pound thereafter up to eleven pounds, for delivery from any rural post-office on its own delivery routes. This would enable rural libraries to send out a single book for five cents, or an eleven-pound package for twenty-five cents to an outlying farmhouse, for instance, and be a considerable boon to such libraries and their patrons. It would be well when any of these measures comes to consideration in Congress if librarians would write promptly in its support. The Postmaster-General is pressing for a parcels post in this country, which would also be to the benefit of libraries, so far as it goes, but the difficulty is that there is much opposition in Congress to anything which would interfere with the business of the express companies or of country stores.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE. — The Index to the current volume of the LIBRARY JOURNAL cannot be sent out with the December number, but will be included in as early a number in 1908 as is practicable. Apology is offered that it is not possible to send the title-page and index sheets so as to enable the volume to be bound promptly with the close of 1907.

STAFF MEETINGS: THEIR ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND RESULTS

CONTRIBUTED FROM VARIOUS LIBRARIES

WITHIN recent years the staff meeting has come to be, in an increasing number of libraries, an important feature of the internal administration—a means of developing *esprit de corps*, mutual acquaintance, and more efficient service among the members of the library staff. The subject has, however, received little general attention, either at library conferences or in the library periodicals, and the meetings themselves have, as a rule, been planned to meet the conditions of individual libraries rather than according to any uniform general scheme. The following brief statements, contributed from eleven libraries, are intended to give a many-sided view of this important subject. Contributors were asked to give as concisely as possible the experience of their libraries in this field, stating when the staff meetings were established; how often they are held; whether attendance is obligatory or voluntary, and whether it counts as part of library time; what lines of subjects are discussed; whether the administration and internal affairs of the library are particularly considered, so that the meeting serves as a sort of council for the executive; and what influence such meetings have had upon the members of the staff and in relation with the librarian and the public.

ATLANTA, CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Meetings held monthly; established, 1902; attendance, obligatory.

Program: monthly report of statistics; matters of interest to staff and public acted upon by the board; regular reports from each member of the staff on some item of interest or detail of routine; informal discussion of any trouble that arises and suggestions invited.

The meeting becomes a council for the executive rather than for the improvement of the staff.

Results: co-operation, and an intelligent interpretation of the rules of the library by an interested staff.

At frequent intervals during the month the librarian calls heads of departments to the office for consultation. This is extended to

the junior assistants immediately after. As these impromptu meetings are held during library hours it is impossible to have the whole staff present. It makes a little more work for the librarian to have to repeat, but the results are worth the effort.

Beginning in 1902 with a staff composed of seven assistants the librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta organized regular staff meetings to be held the first Thursday after the first Tuesday of the month at 8.30 a.m. This time was selected because the monthly board meeting was held on the first Tuesday of the month, when statistical reports for the month were rendered. The meeting was opened with the reading of the librarian's report, which had previously been submitted to the trustees at the meeting of the board, and matters of interest to the staff and to the general welfare of the library, which had been acted upon by the board, were freely discussed by the librarian. Then, beginning with the senior assistant each member of the staff was called upon in turn to discuss any problem or detail which she thought of sufficient interest to present to the meeting. To get the best results from co-operative work each assistant was made to feel that she was a part of the machinery of the library.

Any new policy introduced by the librarian was discussed in staff meeting before put into operation. This enabled the librarian to see many sides of the question and often prevented a new rule from being irksome because of the fact that each assistant was informed of the purpose of the librarian in formulating the new rule. Co-operation is often effective in this manner because of the hearty support of the assistants in carrying out intelligently the purpose of the librarian.

ANNE WALLACE.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

In a library system which includes many branches situated in widely separated localities, frequent meetings of the staff, or at least those members in charge of the different departments and branches, are a necessity.

In the Brooklyn Public Library there are five kinds of staff meetings:

1. Meetings of the superintendents of the various departments with the chief librarian.
2. Meetings of the branch librarians, superintendents of departments and chief librarian.
3. Meetings of as large a number of the general assistants of the library as can be gathered together at any one time.
4. Meetings of the assistants in the children's department.
5. Meetings of the staffs of individual branches conducted by the branch librarians.

Inasmuch as these meetings are devoted to a discussion of problems directly or indirectly connected with the work of the library, attendance is obligatory and the necessary time is included in the working hours of those who attend. Attendance at social meetings is voluntary and library time is not allowed for this purpose.

1. *Superintendents' meetings.*—Conducted by the chief librarian, and held weekly since January, 1903.

The chief librarian and superintendents of the various departments form a sort of cabinet, which meets on Saturday mornings during the winter months for the purpose of considering the broader questions connected with the administration of the library. The librarian or a superintendent may present any problem relative to the work as a whole or to his or her individual department in the solution of which all departments may be interested, such as "examinations," "promotions," "grading of the staff," "instruction to the apprentice class," "plans for the extension of the system," "changes of policy," etc.

These meetings have resulted in more concerted action among the heads of the various departments than would have been possible had each worked more independently.

Many of the topics first discussed in these meetings are brought up at the larger meetings of branch librarians so that any objections to proposed plans which might be detected by those in whose hands the practical application of the suggestions would rest may be brought to light.

2. *Branch librarians' meetings.*—Conducted by the chief librarian and held on the first Tuesday morning in each month.

These meetings afford an opportunity for the explanation and consideration of the policies adopted by the board of trustees and the librarian, and are an important factor in the unification of the work of the library as a whole, binding all of the workers closer together, and making each realize how much the success of the institution depends upon the individual assistants.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the desirability of having the policies and rulings of the board of trustees and librarian clearly understood by all of the workers in the library, for a misunderstanding or misconception of them may hinder or frustrate the accomplishment of the most carefully prepared plan.

Nine of the 26 branches composing the Brooklyn Public Library were independent libraries before their consolidation into one system. Each had its own peculiar methods. To secure greater efficiency throughout the system and equal privileges to the residents of all sections of the city, the necessity for uniformity of methods was clearly appreciated. An economical administration of the library demanded also that in many ways the work should be simplified and expedited by being done for all the branches at one time.

The desired uniformity and centralization have been secured after many conferences. The practices at the various branches were fully considered and the numerous ways of doing the same piece of work were often surprising, and the best methods or the ones in most general use were adopted for all.

The necessity for such a consideration of the detailed work of the library has occupied the time of very many of our staff meetings and, while such topics may not be "inspiring themes," the result of these conferences has been of much practical value to the library. The methods decided upon at these meetings have been printed—the first edition of the "Rules for the guidance of the staff" being published in 1902 and the second in 1906. By having the rules of the library in this convenient form assistants can be transferred from one branch to another without the necessity of unlearning much of what they had been taught at other branches, and new assistants may become familiar with our methods easily and quickly, and in emergen-

cies do not have to appeal to someone for instructions.

Aside from the discussion of methods, topics such as "Work with the schools," "Relation of the work with children to the work of the library as a whole," and others similar to those considered at the usual meetings of librarians have been taken up.

Questions which require investigation and a more careful consideration than is possible in a general meeting, are referred to special committees. For example, our present methods of distributing foreign books among our branches, of preventing borrowers black-listed at one branch from obtaining books from neighboring branches, are based upon the recommendation of two of these special committees, and the order list of text books and of scientific and technical books for all branches represent the work of other committees.

3. *Children's librarians' meetings.*—Conducted by the superintendent of the children's department and held once or twice a month.

In February, 1903, the superintendent of the children's department inaugurated a class for the discussion of children's books and instruction in that branch of the work. At that time there were no specially trained children's librarians on the staff. As a result of the organization of this class a number of assistants definitely chose this branch of the work, and several subsequently obtained leaves of absence for the purpose of attending the training school at Pittsburgh.

The assistants in this department have continued to meet once or twice a month and the topics discussed have covered every possible problem which may come up in the children's rooms. Many of the branch librarians and assistants in general work have also attended these meetings.

The programs for the coming winter are a departure from those of former years. Several men and women of Brooklyn who are active in promoting the welfare of the children of the city have been asked to address the meetings in order that our library workers may become familiar with the efforts of other agencies than the libraries and the schools working with children, and to give us ideas of how we can co-operate in their work.

4. *General staff meetings.*—Several meetings of as many of the general assistants in the library as can be gathered together at any one time have been held. Sometimes these have been purely social occasions, while at others there have been discussions and a consideration of topics similar to those at the branch librarians' meetings, which apply to a branch.

While these conferences are unquestionably helpful, it has not been feasible to arrange to hold them often. Courses of instruction in reference work, cataloging, etc., have been given the general assistants at various times and it is often arranged so that they may attend lectures of general interest which are given the apprentice class.

5. *Branch staff meetings.*—Conducted by the branch librarian, and held at such times as he or she may select.

As there is not the same need for formal meetings in a library with but few assistants, who are daily brought in contact with every phase of the work, as in the large library with its various departments, so there is not the equal necessity for regular meetings of the assistants at the different branches, the staffs of which vary in size from two to 20 members.

The desirability of meetings of the staffs at the branches having been discussed in a general staff meeting, it has been left to the branch librarians to decide when such meetings shall be held. It is customary to hold such meetings at most of the branches shortly after the monthly conference of the branch librarians, so that the action taken at that time may be reported to the rest of the staff.

The object of all these meetings, no matter what topic is discussed, is the same—to unify more completely the work of all of the branches of the system and to broaden the interest and sense of responsibility of each individual worker.

In addition to the staff meetings conducted by the library the board of trustees has been very generous in permitting the assistants in the library to attend in library time the local, state and national conferences of librarians, and the number of those who avail themselves of this privilege has been gratifying.

As an additional means of developing

esprit de corps among our assistants we have this fall undertaken a fortnightly publication by mimeograph of items of staff interest. The branches take turns in editing *Staff Notes*, the members of the staff collecting the material and the branch librarian acting as editor. The assistants are encouraged to visit other branches for the purpose of discovering interesting facts which a branch librarian with a feeling of modesty might hesitate to report. All the workers in the library are in this way informed of progress made in any part of the field, a natural interest in what is going on is gratified, and they are not dependent upon newspaper reports or vague rumors as to what is being done in other parts of the library system.

EMMA V. BALDWIN,
Librarian's Secretary.

BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Buffalo Public Library has but one regularly appointed general meeting of the full staff, which is held at the close of the year. At this meeting, reports of the year's work and suggestions for the future are made by the heads of the different departments. This is known as the annual meeting, and all the members of the staff are expected to be present for the purpose of hearing the record of the year, and to receive fresh knowledge of the work as a whole—its condition, its aims and prospects, which gives individuals a better understanding of their own part in it. The reports submitted at this meeting form the basis of the librarian's annual report.

There are so few free evenings to hold staff meetings, and to attend them requires such long journeys for many that they have been found burdensome, while to have general meetings during the day is, of course, impossible. We recognize the desirability of such meetings and still hope to find some compromise which will make them possible.

During the year, many meetings or round tables are held by groups of the staff in the different departments. A round table for the desk assistants is held monthly—except during the vacation season—on two successive days, one half of the force being present each day. These meetings last one hour, and the vice-librarian, the superintendent of circulation, and the head of the desk force, are present on both days. About half of these

periods is devoted to criticism and appreciation of the work of the assistants, to discussion of methods and suggestions for improvement. Questions are always in order and the discussion is extremely informal. The other half of the time is given to the discussion of books, in order that all may profit by the knowledge of each.

The staff of the school department, together with the branch assistants, hold round tables twice a month at noon, when a lunch is served, in the rooms of the school department in the main building. The object of these meetings is to bring all members of the staff engaged in outside work in close contact, so each may learn what the others are doing. Their problems and needs are brought out and many suggestions for more effective work are received. Discussion of books—children's books especially—occupies much of the time, each member of the group giving a criticism of a book previously assigned for that purpose. In this way—as an illustration—the books of various voluminous and uneven authors have been read and talked over, giving all a knowledge of which are the best, and why they are considered so. The result of this kind of evaluation is placed upon cards and kept for reference. Inspiration is gained by the reading and considering at these meetings of such articles as:

J. N. Larned's "The test of quality in books." *In his* "Books, culture and character."

W. D. Hyde's "The personality of the teacher." *In his* "The college man and the college woman."

C. W. Eliot's "The function of education in democratic society." *In his* "Educational reform."

H. G. Pearson's "Poetry and the school-boy." *From Harper's Weekly*, September, 1907.

J. C. Dana's "Some of the extra-artistic elements of esthetic emotion." *From Popular Science Monthly*, September, 1903.

The members of the staff of the children's room meet for an hour or more each week to discuss their books and their work, the subjects for discussion being prompted by the need of the time or season. For example, after vacation the subject of several meetings was the story hour; its purpose and benefit; what stories are tellable, and why; the best authors of such stories; how to tell them; the old stories were compared and their influ-

ence and ideas considered (the Greeks for beauty, the North for strength, etc.). Books of Bible stories were read, as well as the Iliad, Odyssey, Nibelungenlied, and stories of chivalry both for children and adults. In addition to this Pestalozzi, Froebel and other writers on the education of the child are read and discussed. Stories are told and criticised, bulletins are planned. The head of the department brings to these meetings any plan for special work she may have in mind, where it is explained and the interest of her assistants excited.

The effect of these meetings on the staff is to stimulate a spirit of mutual helpfulness and sympathetic fellowship, resulting in happier and more efficient service. The discussion of matters of detail tends to greater carefulness and accuracy, while the discussion of the principles and aims of library work gives the assistants not only the broader view, but an enthusiasm which adds to their pleasure in doing their part and dignity to their service. WALTER L. BROWN.

CHICAGO. JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

The John Crerar Library does not have staff meetings within the usual meaning of the term; that is, meetings of the whole staff or a large portion of it. The value of such meetings is recognized, and at one time it was decided to provide for them. It was found, however, that attendance would have to be obligatory, and not only count as library time, but be taken within the hours of the day staff, and that time would have to be allowed for preparation. Unfortunately the force is too closely proportioned to the needs of the library to make it easy to meet these conditions. The loss is less than might be thought, because some of the advantages resulting from these meetings are secured in other ways. For instance, the fellow-feeling and mutual good-will of the staff have always been very strong, because almost all the day staff are college graduates and graduates of library schools, and almost all the evening staff are college students, many from the same institution. Then again, the provision by which at least two different lines of work are assigned to each assistant tends to prevent the ruts from becoming too deep and gives to each a broader view of the work of the library.

Still more important is the maintenance of the *Library Council*, a somewhat peculiar and very effective method of consultation and mutual criticism among the heads of the staff. It would be hard to say just when this was established. Like Topsy, it was not born, it just grew, developing naturally from the informal consultations at the period of organization. The first formally recorded decision is dated September, 1899, only three years after the real beginning of the work of the library. The membership has been enlarged from time to time until at present it includes the librarian, assistant librarian, cataloger, reference librarian, medical reference librarian, and classifier. When the routine of a particular line of work is under consideration the senior assistant in charge of it is consulted, and if the matter proves to be debatable, is invited to be present and join in the discussion.

Except during the summer the meetings are held regularly once a week. The subjects considered cover nearly all the routine and most of the larger affairs of the library, but not personal matters affecting individual members of the staff. Specifically, no changes in the routine, in the scheme of classification, and in the cataloging rules are made without the approval of the council. It determines the order of work on arrears, considers plans for library publications, criticises the architects' plans for the extension of the rooms, discusses and proposes improvements in the library service and remedies for faults, etc.

Most matters are not brought before it until they have been submitted to the members individually in the form of typewritten statements of what is proposed. If all are in favor, the statement is read at the next meeting and formally adopted. Usually, however, someone reserves his decision. The discussion which then follows is quite informal, except that the proposer first gives his reasons and then each member his opinion in the inverse order of seniority. Quite frequently points are brought out which modify the views of the proposer and the statement is returned to him for amendment, or is amended by agreement at the time. The decisions of the council are numbered and printed on cards of standard size. The edition is small, but sufficient to provide each

member with a complete file and to furnish copies to the assistants whose work is affected.

While the council has no legal status in the administration of the library, which by the by-laws of the corporation is in the hands of the librarian, under the supervision of the committee on administration, yet it has the approval of that committee and it is well understood that the librarian values its advice so highly as to make its opinions practically decisive. He cannot close this brief account better than with this testimony to the services which his associates have rendered to the library, whose good name is truly in the keeping of every member of the staff.

C. W. ANDREWS.

GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY

Staff meetings at the Grand Rapids Public Library have been held at more or less regular intervals during the past three years. They are not held at any fixed time, but on the average there are eight or ten each year, all of them in library time. The membership of the staff is somewhat in the nature of a council or cabinet, for those who attend the meetings include only the librarian and the heads of the departments. There are also special meetings with the librarian and all those who are engaged in the same kind of work to discuss in detail the problems of these special departments, for example, branch librarians, story tellers, etc. Irregular meetings of the members of the staff of a character somewhat different from the above have been held for eight or ten years.

The subjects discussed relate almost entirely to the internal affairs of the library. All new matters which it is proposed to take up before the board of library commissioners are first thoroughly discussed and worked out at these meetings, and definite conclusions arrived at. No new matter of any importance, or change of old matters, is brought to the attention of the board until the staff has acted upon it. This involves every detail in the administration of the library, such as the detailing of persons for different kinds of work, appointments, promotions, etc., and also includes a large number of things that do not come before the board.

The purpose of these meetings is twofold. One is to get the best possible light

on every subject and to have those who are responsible for carrying out any new plans or changes have a thorough understanding of its relation to every department of the library. The advantages of such meetings to the librarian are that they give him all the different points of view of those who carry out the details of the work, and it also shares with them the responsibility for the success of any new thing which may be undertaken. The advantage to the members of the staff is that it helps them better to appreciate and to understand what the library is trying to do, and as a result they feel a greater personal responsibility in making the work a success. This idea, as expressed by the superintendent of circulation, is that staff meetings make the difference of feeling that one is an intelligent being instead of a machine.

The size and organization of this library is such that it is impossible to get all the workers together at any one time, desirable as such a meeting would be. The opinions of each assistant, however, on all matters relating to the library is gained through an annual written report, which is presented to the librarian. In these reports, in addition to reviewing their own work, the assistants offer any suggestions which they believe would improve the service of the institution. The comprehensiveness, grasp and spirit of these reports are a valuable index of the powers, abilities and the attitude of mind of those making them.

S. H. RANCK.

LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The meetings held in this library should be called *Staff Instruction Meetings*. During the year 1905 there were on the staff 21 members who had not had any previous library experience or any special training for library work. There was no lack, however, of fine enthusiasm and in some cases of marked ability. The problem was to train these new members so that they should be able in the shortest time to render a tolerable degree of service and to give those with some experience an opportunity for study and improvement.

The first course, 1905-06, began with a lecture by the librarian on the organization of the library and on book selecting and buying. This was followed by nine weekly meet-

ings on cataloging conducted by Miss Harriet B. Gooch, head cataloger, and 18 on reference work by Miss Marilla W. Freeman, reference librarian. At each meeting there was an informal talk on which notes were taken and problems assigned. After the work had been done it was carefully corrected and opportunity given for discussion. The meetings were thus made thoroughly practical.

The cataloging series treated briefly the Decimal classification system, with modifications used in this library, subject heading from the user's standpoint, book numbers, forms of catalogs, especially of our own, the kinds of cards made and how they are alphabeted. Emphasis was laid on how to use the catalog rather than how to make it.

The reference series began with the scope and method of reference work and then took up in order dictionaries, cyclopedias, general hand-books, periodical indexes, book indexes and bibliographies and leading reference books in various departments of knowledge. At the end of the course each member prepared a list of the first 35 reference books for a small library and a list of ten questions for examination. The latter were used at the last meeting in an oral test. In these meetings the object was to familiarize assistants with reference books and methods in order that they might know how to help themselves and others.

The second course, 1906-07, was introduced with a lecture by the librarian on principle and systems of classification with special attention to the Dewey system. Then followed 12 weekly lectures by the head of the catalog department, one meeting being devoted to each of the ten divisions of the decimal system. Each member classified ten books per week, which were revised by the instructor and discussed with the class at the next meeting. At the final test the class was divided into two sides and a classification contest conducted after the fashion of an old-time spelling match. This exercise aroused much enthusiasm and helped to familiarize the class with the notation and fix it in the memory. The winners entertained the losers at luncheon in the librarian's office. The invitations and menu were written in D. C. numbers.

The last series of nine meetings conducted

by the head of the reference department dealt entirely with periodical literature. The nature, extent and usefulness of this class of reference material was outlined and practice given in the use of indexes. A classified list was made of periodicals in the library, which served as a basis of study. One week attention was called to distinctive features of certain magazines. During the following week the magazines were examined by the class and reported on at the next meeting. As a final exercise each member prepared a list of 40 periodicals for a small public library and submitted a set of questions which were used in an informal examination.

All of these meetings were held from 8.30 to 9.30 in the morning, or one-half on staff time. The attendance was entirely voluntary and ranged from 15 to 20. All preparation by the class was made outside of library hours, all preparation by the instructors inside of library hours. Our purpose is to continue this plan of work. The first part of the next course will probably take up the physical side of books, including binding; in the second part some of the best books for general purposes in each of the leading classes will be considered.

The first course of meetings is more fully reported in our second annual report, pages 21-22, 41, 49-50 and in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 31:C257-58. These courses have been of great value: 1, in giving assistants a better insight into the organization of the library and the importance and interdependence of the various departments; 2, in bringing them into closer touch and sympathy with one another; 3, in acquainting them with the general resources of the library; 4, in familiarizing them with the tools of their occupation. The result is increased interest and efficiency in their own special work and a broader view and more intelligent grasp of the purpose and methods of the library as a whole.

W. F. YUST.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

In the New York Public Library staff meetings have been held since 1897. The first one was called by the director in June of that year, and since the October following they have gone on at monthly intervals until June, 1907, except for the period July-September of each year. In 1907-08 as an ex-

periment they are to be held every other month, alternating with the New York Library Club meetings. Eight o'clock in the evening has generally been the hour, and the day of the meeting has at one time or another been fixed for every day of the week except Saturday and Sunday. Nearly every branch in Manhattan that owns a room fit for evening use has had at least one meeting; naturally, we try to choose branches most accessible to the greatest number and try not to choose the same branch for two successive meetings.

Organization for the purpose is of the slightest character possible to secure the two necessary objects, a presiding officer and a speaker. Methods of choosing these officers have been changed as often as we wished, that is to say very often. At present the director is asked, in June, to name a steering committee of about five to select chairmen, speakers, topics, places, and hours for the meetings of the next year, and a social committee of about the same size to make whatever arrangements may be necessary to promote sociability.

Attendance is voluntary and does not count as part of library time. The meetings do not serve as a cabinet gathering for discussion of administrative policies, but it is understood that suggestions and criticisms are always welcome so long as they are confined to methods and practices and impersonal features of the work and are free from the airing of personal grievances. The meetings do serve as an opportunity for the staff—there are 450 of us—to meet one another on a non-official basis and to talk over subjects of common interest.

Topics discussed have been of wide range. We have talked over problems of cataloging and classification as applied to our reference and to our circulation collections; we have had gentle readers take an evening to tell us of our faults and errors; sometimes travelled fellow workers have given us the story of their adventures; some of us who possess hobbies have ridden them to the edification of the others; friends from outside have given us kinematograph views and have rendered Hebrew and Yiddish songs; we had a talk on engraved gems with magic lantern slides to illustrate it, a talk on scarabs with

specimens to handle and examine, exhibits of some of our rare or curious books or maps or manuscripts or prints; discussions of "cross references" in our own and other catalogs, of which historical novels we liked best, of how to prevent losses of books by theft, of how to improve our relations with other local libraries and with the public schools, talks on methods of making and engraving maps and prints, and so on and on and on.

Three typical programs, selected almost at random, follow:

At the meeting held December 18, 1899, Mr. Hermann Rosenthal, of our Russian department, read a paper on "Literary life in Russia," reminiscences of various nineteenth century authors he had known; and Miss Mary L. Avery followed with a paper on "Some diversions of a music cataloger." Five members of the staff made comments on some of the latest books.

The meeting held April 11, 1902, belonged to the apprentice class just finishing its work. Papers were read by Miss O'Rourke on the "Desk attendant: the personal element," by Miss Nichols on "Scrap-books and bulletins," by Miss Griffin on "Fiction in the circulation branches," by Miss Trenholm on "Shelf arrangement and numbers for fiction and bibliography," by Miss Middleton on "Children's work," and by Miss Bolton on "Only an apprentice."

At the meeting on October 15, 1907, held at the Webster branch, where is located most of the Bohemian literature in our circulation department, Mrs. John Mokrejs spoke on the need of real librarianship in the foreign departments, and Mr. Thomas Capek followed with a talk on the possibilities of foreign language collections, with suggestions for future development. Mr. Mokrejs accompanied Mr. Kovarik, who rendered several Bohemian songs on the violin. Coffee, cake, and fruit were then served in Bohemian fashion, the social committee being aided in serving by three young women dressed in their national Bohemian costume.

Attendance varies from a score or so to several hundred, dependent upon the attractions of the program, the weather, the place and time of meeting, etc., and is almost entirely confined to our own library staff or to

library circles. Doubtless it would be good for both sides if our readers would choose to attend—they are certainly welcome—and show us directly and inferentially where and why we meet or fail to meet their needs and desires. But common ground is not easy to find.

If you were to talk to us one by one about these meetings you would discover as many opinions on their value and interest as persons you spoke to; without exception, however, you would find agreement that the best feature, or—some would say—the only good feature of the evening, is the talk by the director, who here gives us whatever library news he may have and comments on such topics as the evening suggests.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *Director's Assistant.*

PITTSBURGH, CARNEGIE LIBRARY

In the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh it has not been the custom to hold regular meetings of the entire staff of the central and branch libraries, though meetings of the sort have been held on special occasions. The value of such meetings as a means of keeping the scattered members of a branch library system in touch with the aims, ideals, policy and movements of the main library is fully appreciated, however, and it is planned to hold them more frequently in the near future. The heads of departments are regarded by the librarian as a "council for the executive" and they are called together whenever there is any question to be placed before them. There are also various regular meetings of certain members of the staff, which are of the greatest interest and value, but which can only be briefly touched upon here.

Each Wednesday morning the book committee, consisting of the librarian and heads of departments of the Central Library, meets for the selection of books. For a number of years the periodicals which contain book reviews have been assigned to various members of the staff, who examine each number as it appears and make out index cards for the reviews, in the general style of the *Cumulative Book Review Digest*. At the weekly meeting of the book committee these cards are gone over carefully, as well as the *Publishers' Weekly* and any requests that may have been made by borrowers, and adult

books for the central library are selected for purchase. Children's books are selected by the chief of the children's department. When the library was smaller it was the custom for the branch librarians to attend this meeting of the book committee. For the past few years, however, they have had a separate meeting with the superintendent of circulation. This is held Thursday mornings, each branch librarian having gone over the review cards beforehand. The first part of the conference is devoted to the selection of books for the adult branch collections and the latter part to the discussion of all sorts of topics connected with the adult branch work, such as the revision of printed forms, regulations for borrowers, training and management of the staff, ways of interesting the public. This part of the meeting is attended by the head of the central loan department.

Several of the departments hold regular staff meetings for the discussion of problems connected with the work of the department. The catalog department holds these often, but not at regular intervals, the central loan department and central children's room weekly, while the central and branch children's librarians meet once in two weeks with the supervisor of children's rooms. A special subject is assigned for each conference and the children's librarians take turns in conducting. Some of the topics discussed the past year were: work with and through the mothers, school visiting, reference work, use of magazines, how to prevent superficial reading in the children's room, what standard to be guided by in separating books for the little children from the general collection, best new books of the year for children.

In connection with staff meetings might be mentioned the work of the Training School for Children's Librarians and the apprentice class, as well as two special classes which meet weekly for the discussion and study of the new books added to the library that week. These are conducted by the heads of the reference and central loan departments and are attended by the staffs of those departments.

All such meetings and classes are considered part of the regular work of the staff and are held in library hours. We feel that they are of the greatest possible use in raising

the standard of service and in promoting *esprit de corps*. MABEL A. FROTHINGHAM,
Librarian's Secretary.

PORTLAND (ORE.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

When this library became a free institution some five or six years ago it opened its doors with a staff of twelve, all more or less inexperienced and untrained. During the first year a staff meeting was held every other Monday morning for a half hour before the opening of the library; at this meeting daily problems were settled, methods came up for discussion, reproof and encouragement were both frankly given. The meetings were led by the librarian of course, but each head of department was given opportunity to speak, and suggestion and criticism asked for from the entire staff. Attendance upon these meetings was obligatory and they were not included in library time.

During the second year this morning meeting was held once a month and a more informal evening meeting established.

The morning meeting has been omitted entirely the last two years with the exception of one the first of October, a general "round up," according to our western parlance, after the summer vacations. With a staff of constantly increasing numbers department meetings for discussion of the technique of the work are more practical, these are held by each department weekly for fifteen or twenty minutes during the early morning hours when there are fewer interruptions; the heads of departments come together once a month, the branch librarians weekly. These meetings are indispensable to the well being of the library and the service of the public. The freest question and discussion always prevail, it is the opportunity for explanation, for understanding, for consideration of methods, and some of the most fruitful suggestions leading to the improvement of the library service have been offered at these times.

The evening staff meeting is held once a month outside of library time; perhaps it is obligatory, certainly no one stays away except with good excuse unless on duty. It is an informal meeting always, held in the staff room and occasionally concluding with light refreshments. Following its unwritten program, the librarian opens the meeting with a brief talk upon library matters that the staff

should know about, outlining any change in policy, telling of new work projected or begun, sometimes calling upon a head of department if anything of importance is under way under her particular supervision. The last hour is given to the consideration of some special subject and that has been a matter of experiment. One year a series of talks was given on the history of the book, and a reading list distributed with each paper. This was not required work, but many of the assistants took up the subject with interest. Another year the staff meetings were conducted by the heads of departments in turn. The subject was "The modern library movement, its development and the methods in use in different libraries"; this was chosen looking toward the coming of the A. L. A. conference to Portland.

For the past two years the review of the weekly book list has proved profitable. The new books ready for the public every Monday morning are shelved in the cataloging room by the preceding Thursday. Each member of the staff was held responsible for certain classes in rotation. The books could be charged at the cataloger's desk and taken home for examination. This plan worked very well indeed, it was interesting and brought the new books added to the library to the knowledge of every assistant who might handle them.

This year the plan followed originated, I think, in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, but was suggested to us by Miss Gardner of the Seattle Public Library. The reviews are studied instead of the books; each assistant is scheduled an hour a week in the periodical room to read reviews and is expected to report upon specified magazines. A printed card is filled out with author, title, publisher, price, date and estimate, filed alphabetically in the periodical room and later brought to the staff meeting for discussion. After the meeting these cards are stamped "ordered" or "not ordered" and kept on file in the circulating room. This plan has been on trial but a short time, but it promises to be more practical than any other work that has been undertaken, it familiarizes the staff with reviews good and bad, it gives them an outlook over the library field broader than their own library affords, it estimates books

for library purchase and it inspires every member with a keener interest in the new book shelf.

But after all, the value of the evening staff meeting is not in the work accomplished, that is necessarily desultory; but it is in the pleasant meeting together of the various departments, in the personal sympathy established and in the clearer understanding of the aims and purposes of each department by every other. In a large or growing library where many people are working together there is danger of the horizon being limited by the department line. Such a limited horizon must eventually cripple the library's usefulness, there must be constant sturdy pulling together, good team work. When one hears "my department" instead of "our library" it is the danger signal, there are breakers ahead. Staff meetings, I am convinced, when all take part and when in consequence the interest of each one is solicited and held, are one of the means of welding the staff together. MARY F. ISOM.

ST. JOSEPH FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Since November, 1896, this library has been addicted to the "cabinet" meeting habit. These meetings have not been held at stated intervals, but rather as matters of interest were requiring consideration. Formal papers are not required, but every person present (which includes every one in the library capable of an opinion) is expected to give an opinion on the subject under consideration. Not only are matters discussed which are submitted by the librarian, but any question of conduct of the library coming within the province of the staff is freely discussed, commented upon and suggestions offered. The so-called "cabinet" proper consists of the heads of departments (for fear this sounds as though this was a large institution, with innumerable employees, it is proper to state that it means the larger portion of the staff; in fact, the head of the department is frequently the entire department). This simplifies matters greatly so far as meetings are concerned. Some, to us, most important matters have thus been settled, and time has proven the wisdom of the decision arrived at. The manner and means of reorganizing the card catalog, of renumbering fiction, the

question of the card shelf-list, opening of the children's room, enlargement thereof and plan of shelving books, besides hosts of other important matters, have been decided upon at these meetings.

This "cabinet" has the making of the daily schedule of hours under its control, at first not without some misgivings on the part of the responsible power. The only restriction is the stated number of hours a week. It works successfully, as do all other decisions.

Such time as is required for these meetings is in library hours.

For a larger force I can understand the value of stated meetings, with regular programs; but for a small force, where each member is in close touch with the work of the others, I do not see where greater value can be obtained than by our present plan.

PURD B. WRIGHT.

UTICA PUBLIC LIBRARY

For long it has been a custom in the Utica Public Library to hold staff meetings, more or less frequently under varying conditions and with differing purposes.

The time used has always been library time, attendance is voluntary and no outside work is required.

Instruction in the use of the card catalog has been given, a series of questions having been prepared to illuminate certain points. One by one these questions were taken up by the assistants, in turn—and followed out in all its detail. The ways of the catalogers were discussed, the reasons why were given, these consultations often resulting in practical suggestions as to guides, cross references and other aids. The same method was employed for the study of classification and book numbers.

The use of reference books has proved to be one of our most necessary series, a subject which will bear repetition from season to season—with the addition of new reference books and the advent of new assistants. Questions actually asked at the reference desk were propounded and then followed the search, each one later telling why she selected her authority and wherein it offered the solution or how it failed. Strong points of the authority were emphasized and weaknesses made manifest.

At other times a subject would be selected

and a series of meetings spent in examining the books as they are on the shelves, both good and bad. For example, during several weeks an hour was devoted each Wednesday morning to the history alcove, following along with the classification, using all available bibliographical helps, comparing editions, emphasizing the author's point of view—always trying to discover for what class of readers various writers are adapted. Again, questions of administration, of details at the delivery desk and of meeting the public have been discussed.

Not only is time allowed for the meeting, but certain times are arranged for the desired reading.

Care is taken that this work in no way interferes with the regular routine of the library, while the added interest and en-

larged horizon makes that work go faster and more pleasantly.

The most serious difficulty has been to find a convenient season to hold these meetings. With a library open daily from nine in the morning until nine in the evening, with different departments to care for, there seems no time when all can assemble. With us the only way is that turns must be taken for the staff meeting and those on duty must be willing to work a little harder. This has proved possible because we have an interested and earnest staff—in fact it, more than anything else, increases this enthusiasm that is so necessary in good work—the *esprit de corps* which permeates, reflecting itself on the faces behind the desk and coming back in words of commendation from the public.

CAROLINE M. UNDERHILL.

THE SUCCESSFUL LOAN-DESK ASSISTANT*

By THERESA HITCHLER, *Superintendent of Cataloging, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library*

IN the first place I should like to change the *title* here given from "loan-desk assistant" to "loan-desk attendant," thus putting that most important person more on a level with those of higher rank, since it is she, after all, on whom the success, certainly the popularity, of the library in great measure depends. The time is long since past when it was considered meet, if it ever really was, to permit "any one" to attend the desk, in other words the public, and to reserve for the more important work of the library—the cataloging and clerical work, and the reference work in its more limited sense of that term—those possessed of more learning and knowledge and ability. The loan-desk attendant, if she would be successful in that "in the eye of the public" position, must first of all be able to see and realize its great possibilities and responsibilities.

The picture of the ideal I am about to draw has been drawn so frequently and realized so seldom that the question arose in my mind "Why is this so"? The saying, "there is always room at the top" is a very true one—there are so few people, comparatively speaking, who are competent to rise to the top in any profession. Take our

own calling, for example, and consider all the people whom you know and of whose work you are competent to judge, how many are fit, in your estimation, to become able leaders? Few you will find, I am certain. And it must be remembered that those who are able to go to the top in library work, possess in all probability the qualities and qualifications which would take them up the ladder in other situations in life. It is this fact, this problem, which confronts us to-day and which we are called upon to consider and to solve. While in our calling of librarianship there are to be found more workers than in other fields (possibly because there are more women) who are willing to sacrifice salary to the love of work, yet as years go on and woman becomes more and more imbued with the business spirit, the spirit of competition and commerce of the age, so much more difficult will it be found to keep the kind of loan-desk attendant most desired and most needed. There are too many temptations outside librarianship, too many calls to the business world for the capable worker for us to shut our eyes to this unwelcome fact. The woman worker of to-day has a family to take care of or someone dependent on her for support almost as frequently as has the man who

*Read at the 17th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, Trenton, Oct. 30, 1907.

works. So the money remuneration must enter largely into her calculations, even though against her inclination. It would seem, therefore, before we seek or demand the almost impossibly perfect person we should like to place in command of the desk, that we must offer her a salary commensurate with our requirements, *if* she fulfils them. Perhaps now it would be well to state those requirements more in detail.

Maturity is a qualification I shall place first, since to answer to all the other requirements I am about to mention a woman must have had experience, and must consequently have passed the age of the high school graduate, whose years have been too few to enable her to absorb the necessary knowledge, to assimilate it and give it forth again. This is but too frequently forgotten or not taken into account as of sufficient importance and yet we wonder why affairs at the desk do not run as smoothly as we will they should. Let us blame ourselves, not the young girl, in this instance. She may be doing her best, even though her best is not good enough for our requirements. After all it is only knowledge and wisdom that make wise action, and though she may have native wisdom, she yet lacks the necessary knowledge. She may need nothing but time to fulfil the promise she shows. Give her time, and your help and encouragement while it is passing, and you will find your reward in a few years.

Good health is another of the main requisites for the desk attendant, since the lack of it brings in its train discouragement, inability to keep up and consequent inability to serve the public without apparent effort, something which the public is sure to resent—and I may say is entitled to resent in a measure. We do not any of us like to go into a store and feel we are adding to the cares and the work of one who seems already bending under the heavy strain. Our very sympathy makes us irritable and cross and sometimes disagreeable, mainly because we can't help it—or her. Good health brings with it the ability and the strength for hard and prolonged work, without which the willingness to do is of practically little value. Thus the value of an otherwise excellent desk attendant is ma-

terially lessened if owing to lack of health and strength she cannot be depended upon at all times and at any time, and the higher and more responsible the position she fills the greater is the loss from ill-health and the lack of endurance.

Intuition becomes an almost invaluable asset when possessed by any individual, and particularly by the desk attendant. It presupposes so much. It means that the owner of it has the real gift, that of much knowledge, knowledge of men, of human nature, which no other knowledge equals in importance. The value of possessing keen intuition, combined with delicacy and tact—to know what to say and do and when, and what to leave unsaid and undone—cannot be overestimated. It is almost a synonym for tact (though intuition is pronouncedly broader and more far reaching in its results), that gift accorded to so few, that illusive, almost undefinable something, so almost impossible to cultivate when not God-given, though capable of development if the germ be present. It is not learning that is needed here, learning in the narrow sense of the term, which usually means much painfully acquired book knowledge. On the contrary, the learned desk attendant is handicapped from the start. Little information but much knowledge is what is wanted. Information is full of traps, as I read somewhere recently, but knowledge avoids them; it reads men. Learned and scholarly men and women are also apt to be obscure, to live in a little corner of their own, in a little world by themselves, but the man or woman with intuition, with knowledge of men and of human nature, is out in the great world, breasting the tide of humanity and accomplishing momentous results on the way.

The desk attendant more than any other worker in the library field, more so even than the so-called reference assistant (for is not the desk attendant doing reference work on the largest, broadest scale?) must be a "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles" if she would best serve her public. She must know a little of everything and everything of some one thing, if she would increase or even maintain her efficiency. But above all things she must be a standing invitation to

the library's hospitality. She must realize that no amount of knowledge will make up for an indifferent spirit and no amount of training for the least discourtesy of manner, however trying the circumstances. Her principal object must be to first win, then accommodate and lastly keep her patrons, alike the timid and the self-assured, the haughty and the meek, the ignorant and the learned, the poor and the rich, mechanics and laborers and scholars and those of assured social position.

Tactfulness may step in where all other measures seem to fail, though it should not be confounded with policy, which to my mind is something on a lower plane. Tactfulness, the product or result of intuition, is not a form of insincerity, as is policy, rather may it be considered the highest outward expression of self-control in an individual.

Before I name another specific qualification which should be required of the desk attendant, let me say that it were well for her if she possess negative qualities in abundance. By this I do not want to be understood to mean a mediocre or indifferent personality, rather a personality so broad and so strong that it is capable of keeping its strength of will and of purpose in proper abeyance. But too often does the comfort or safety of her position and value to the institution she serves lie in the possession of these negative qualities. If she possess that great requisite, intuition, she will also possess the latter, or what amounts to the same thing, will know how to keep her more positive qualities in proper subjection.

I shall now pass on to the group of qualifications which are so closely related that one rarely exists without the others—courtesy, dignity and a pleasant manner, the cheerfulness and the enthusiasm expected of the desk attendant and exacted from her by the librarian. To be without these tends to greatly diminish her usefulness at the desk, her popularity with the public, for popular she must be with every one, though in varying degrees, according to the difference in the natures with which she comes in contact. These are qualifications that may be cultivated by anyone of average intelligence, and proper and willing spirit. Those who cannot or do not succeed may be considered beyond the pale.

There is a happy mean, however, here as in everything else, to be attained in the exercise of these qualities. The existence of courtesy is based on the intuition of the moment, and that courtesy and dignity which is so stiff that it will not unbend or so indifferent that it seems to slight, is as detrimental to the effective presentation of personality as the cheerfulness that is gushing and officious and the enthusiasm that is over-effusive and therefore obtrusive and embarrassing to others. An even, easy and tranquil (though not placid) manner, which cannot be ruffled, impartially practiced towards all, whether they be friends or strangers, with perhaps a little *empressement* where it seems to be expected, and a slight subduing of outward expression, a more reserved manner, when that seems to gain better acceptance, is perhaps the most satisfactory. But here again intuition and tact will man the wheel and steer the attendant safely into harbor. Courtesy is an ennobling trait rarely to be found in small natures, and a courteous manner, a manner of absolute and unfailing good temper and self-control, it should be remembered, is alike a weapon and a protection, a shield which cannot be pierced to the undoing of its possessor, and which like a mirror reflects a like courtesy in others, even though they seem at first disinclined to accord it.

Shall we say next, *need* we say, that unlimited patience must clothe the desk attendant as with a garment of velvet and steel? Patience, which is not subservience, that will give when need be, yet which will be able to bear the greatest strain without showing a flaw or break upon its surface? It is Thomas A. Edison who tells us, I believe, that "Patience and hard work will overcome any obstacle," and certainly patience combined with the qualities I have already mentioned will move mountains. I do not suppose Edison had in mind, any more than have I, the martyr-like exhibition of patience which draws a long suspiration, exhales a longer sigh and says in every way but words, "Well, what is it you wish?" and perhaps does not stop at words.

A sense of humor in woman, it is often said, is mainly conspicuous by its absence. But I hold that that view is erroneous, though it applies to many, of course. Hu-

mor is one of those gifts, like intuition or tact, which is rarely a hot-house plant. It must grow and develop naturally or not at all. A sense of humor which is kindly, a wit which is not caustic, will make many things seem trifling which might otherwise cloud the day's outlook and paralyze the energies. Test your sense of humor sometimes and see if you can laugh at yourself as well as at others. Therein lies the proof of a true sense of humor. Too frequently, however, the ability to say smart things, to ridicule or deride some timid member of the public (alas, sometimes even in his presence) is likened to the possession of a sense of humor. Let us disabuse our minds of that idea at once. It is nothing more than ill-breeding, a lack of tact and delicacy and a decided want of consideration for the feelings of others. Derision is usually the refuge of the ignorant. We were better without such humor. The desk attendant is obliged to meet all kinds and classes of people, to gain the respect and confidence of all, to respect reticence when she meets it, to meet effusiveness and expansiveness halfway, and in all things to put herself in harmonious relations to persons and situations, in short to "put herself in his place," the place of the man outside the rail. If she observes this rule and adds but the golden rule "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," she will not go far astray, she combines all the main requisites—so let us hold on to her.

The library schools can give technical training in methods, and experience, and can aid greatly by cultivating many of the qualifications I have mentioned, which lie latent in so many of our neophytes, yet they cannot do all. Common sense or "gumption," which is really common sense in a more or less active state, common sense applied in emergencies, is at the bottom of much of the success of those at the top. Gumption, someone defines it, is independence united with proper subordination and good judgment. Common sense and gumption, with intuition and tact, will prevent (oh, would it did oftener!) the patronizing attitude too frequently adopted toward our public, the instructive attitude of endeavoring to lift them up, to lead them to higher things and a higher plane. If the desk attendant but

stopped to consider how much more so many of the people outside the rail knew than did she, if she but cast back her mind to the time (so short a time ago, after all) when she herself did not "know it all," or think she did, if she but saw herself as others see her, and put herself in the other man's place now and then, how often would she be deterred from officious, patronizing assistance. There is this one comfort which we may hug to ourselves. It is usually the too youthful desk attendant, the one fresh from school or apprentice class, full of a little dangerous knowledge, who is so cocksure of herself and so imbued with the active "missionary" microbe, that with the best intentions in the world she may do harm.

A knowledge of books and a liking for reading, a catholic taste, with the desire and the ability to reflect to some extent on what she reads will prove a support and consolation to the desk attendant in times of discouragement and weariness. Her efficiency will gradually be increased and the treasures of her own mind will be a solace and a refuge for her in times of need; no longer will she be obliged to depend on outside things and happenings alone for distraction or contentment. For the spirit of contentment and peace comes from within, not from without.

A sense of responsibility in the desk attendant, which develops the latent executive ability, if it exists in ever so slight a degree, is one of the most broadening of all influences, and one of the surest indications of the maturity of an individual. When aroused it usually results in promoting in the one possessing it a greater degree of consideration for others and a greater degree of care in her own every action. It arouses ambition which may be boundless, but which should never be ruthless, and tends to make for the increased efficiency of the institution if properly directed, rather than for self aggrandizement and self advancement.

This brings me almost to the end of my list, and though I have kept certain items for the last, I do not consider them of least importance.

A neat, clean and pleasing personal appearance is, of course, essential to any attendant who serves the public, and though not so necessary from a purely practical

point of view in the cataloger or other hidden deliver, yet would be of material advantage even to her. A business sense of punctuality and accuracy and a realization of the importance of so-called small things will do much to make the desk attendant not only popular with her public but popular with and useful to her librarian.

Nothing should be considered too trifling to be given care and thought. A small inaccuracy here leads not only to serious consequence there, is apt not only to lessen the confidence of the librarian in his assistant, but lead the assistant herself into careless and slovenly habits. There are no small things. To quote from a friend of mine—

"While it takes every one of the 360 degrees to complete a circle; while 99 cents won't make a dollar; while a wheel is made up of many spokes; there *are* no small things.

"While a cent will buy the news of the world; while a minute will catch an important train; while a finger mark will discover a criminal; while a two-cent postage stamp will take a letter five thousand miles; there are *no* small things.

"While a battle may be lost for a moment's delay; while a man may starve for a morsel of food, or famish for a glass of water; there are *no small* things.

"While a smile may brighten a whole lifetime; while a single kind word may avert despair; *there are no small things*.

"It takes only a small percentage of imports to pay the federal expense. It takes only a fraction of one per cent. to educate the world. It takes only a little time and effort to improve the mind. So how *can* there be any small things?"—particularly in the work of the once perhaps underrated but now no longer unimportant desk attendant.

We cannot hope as yet for the highest development of all these qualifications in any one desk attendant, but it were better that she possess all in some degree than that she lack even one entirely.

So much for the desk assistant as we would like and as we hope to see her; so much for what we think she ought to be and to do. Now for a few words on the duty of the librarian toward his desk assist-

ant, that these qualifications we have mentioned may be well-watered and sunned, and encouraged and coaxed to develop and grow. What the librarian is and as he acts so will in great measure the desk assistant become and act. We all have to work for something outside of ourselves. What we ourselves do not or cannot give we must not expect in great measure, if at all, from others.

Esprit de corps does not begin at the foot, among the assistants, but rather at the top, with the librarian, whose example, good or bad, is instinctively followed. It is in his power to arouse and encourage enthusiasm and interest in the work among his staff, as it is also in his power to crush all ambition and loyalty. He must be possessed of the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove, a sense of fairness and justice combined with leniency and mercy; a manner that may be personal but not ever partial. He can so easily oil the wheels of the machinery so that the desk assistant and her public will run smoothly and agreeably; he can put a brake or drag on her spirits until her human machine runs down and her efforts avail nothing. He should tell her of any fault or any error in a spirit of helpfulness, not of carping and destructive criticism, which has no remedy to suggest. He should encourage her to feel free to come to him at any time with any trouble or question, and weigh his answer or advice carefully and speak advisedly. It is almost needless to say that correction or reproof given in public fails to accomplish that for which it aims, and but tends to hurt the feelings and harden the sensibilities of the one so reproved.

Some people, librarians among others, they being still human, like best to have working under them those whom they may patronize. In other words they prefer people to work for them rather than with them, they would select their inferiors rather than their equals or their superiors (in all but position) with whom to labor. Such will have results as different as between those produced by slave labor and by co-operative labor. In the latter case, though the profits shared may not have a monetary value, yet how immeasurably better is the result, the

outcome of a harmonious working together and striving for the same end, the welfare of the institution.

If it does not make much difference to the librarian, seemingly, whether the work is done well or ill, it will soon cease to make much to the desk attendant, since the final responsibility, after all, does not rest on her. Emerson says "Our chief want in life is some one who shall make us do what we can," and to the librarian or other head, is given the privilege of making the desk attendant do what she can. He could not do better than emulate the wisdom of Julius Cæsar, of whom it was said "He was extremely assiduous and strict in the administration of justice" . . . that "he neither noticed all the transgressions of his soldiers, nor punished them according to strict rule" . . . "that he never addressed them by the title of soldiers, but by the kinder phrase of 'Fellow-soldiers'" . . . and that "he never yielded to them when they were insubordinate."

To sum up, the qualifications that go to produce the Ideal Loan-desk attendant, would be, according to my reckoning,

The tactful subordination of her too positive qualities

Maturity

Intuition and tact

Good health and strength and ability for hard work

Courtesy, cheerfulness, good temper and self-control

Enthusiasm and hopefulness

Unlimited patience

Knowledge of books and a liking for reading

Sense of humor

Common sense, gumption and resourcefulness

Accuracy, punctuality and a good memory

Pleasing personality

Industry and energy

Sense of responsibility

And the cheerful backing and earnest cooperation of her librarian.

Finally I would thankfully express my relief that as cataloger it is not necessary for me to possess all of these qualifications — which is perhaps the reason I am still a cataloger.

STAFF CONFERENCES.

P. F. Farrow, in Library World

It is obvious that a library having a well-informed staff must be of much greater value to the public than one where the people are attended to by a collection of automatic book-fetching-stamping machines. Nothing is more annoying to a borrower, when asking a question, than to be met with an expression of blankness. It is therefore to the benefit of the librarian, of the staff, and of everybody concerned, that something shall be done to create a little enthusiasm in the breasts of those who have got into the state of acting by routine, and who take no personal interest in the work. If our public libraries are to be efficient institutions, it is imperative that the staffs shall be composed of smart assistants.

One way in which there is a possibility of creating some ambition in the minds of the juniors and obtaining a certain amount of proficiency is by organizing a staff-debating society, or a series of conferences. So far as the writer's knowledge goes, very few libraries have in connection with their staffs any institution whereby the assistants are encouraged to look up matters relative to their profession, or to air their views on any points in which they are especially interested.

It is submitted that a series of meetings of this kind, which could be organized by one member of the staff concerned, would have good results. Papers might be given on various subjects connected with public library work, to be followed by discussions. Where the staff is large enough, English literature might be taken in the various periods or a series of papers could be given on connected subjects. If the librarian were sufficiently interested an occasional lecture from him would be greatly appreciated. He would thus have the opportunity of assisting in the education of his staff as regards public library work, and also of impressing upon them his own ideas, which after all are the main things an assistant has to study.

The meetings of the various associations are very helpful but they are not sufficient. At these meetings those who "orate" are usually persons who have some years' experience of the work, and naturally the majority of the younger members of the profession feel reluctant to take part in the discussions. To many of these the meetings eventually become a bore and they stay away.

It is suggested, however, that by taking part in staff conferences they would become accustomed to state their opinions and to digest those of others. This would have the effect of heightening the whole tone of the profession. The meetings of the associations would be better attended and the results of the meetings would be more valuable. The more encouragement the assistants receive in making themselves proficient, the more popular will public libraries become.

A. L. A. SUBJECT HEADINGS. III

THE purpose of these three articles may be summed up in this: What catalog headings, either in general classes or in particular instances, compel you who meet the public always to translate from the reader's phraseology into the terminology of the catalog? These are what we wish to revise, bringing into line with intelligent public usage. But we catalogers are not able to do this except as you give us the information. May I ask you (reference librarian) and you (loan librarian) and you (librarian who is also cataloger) each to send me your experiences on the questions set forth in these three articles by Jan. 5, 1908, if possible. Do not think, as did one capable librarian: "I did not suppose you would care for my opinion — my library is so small." Give me rather the encouragement of her who writes in faith: "you really care for our 7x9 experiences." How may I give you to understand my helpless dependence upon just you who are meeting the plain people! My knowledge of what these people need cannot be gained through books nor catalogs nor office study, but only vicariously through *your* everyday contact with their questions. I beseech you, therefore, not to turn back upon me, barren of results, this rare opportunity for shaping the coming catalog of the public library by the public needs rather than by cataloging rules and theories.

1. As stated in the October number of this series, the readers' thought seems to tend toward subject first and particular place second. A few librarians have declared their wish for everything under subject rather than under country or state, except in History and Travel. In order to ascertain the extent of this feeling, I will ask you to report experiences with the majority of your inquirers (being sure it is the public's and not merely your own mental habit) upon the following most doubtful subjects: Army of Germany — do they think first (and therefore look first in the catalog) for Army or for Germany?

Using in each case some country other than the United States or some state other than your own, apply this question in like manner to: Antiquities (would Archeology be better); Census; Church history; Civilization; Climate; Commerce; Constitution; Diplomatic and consular service (and are these two better separate, or if together would they be better as Consular and diplomatic service?); Finance; Fortifications; Gazetteers; Government; Government publications (or is this better as Public documents?); Guidebooks; Land question; Law (history and criticism); Laws, statutes, etc.; National characteristics; Physical geography; Police; Politics; Population; Race questions; Religion; Sanitary affairs (and would Hygiene, Public be better?); Statistics, Vital (and would Vital statistics be better?); Surveys.

2. Is there any considerable tendency to wish the catalog of authors, of subjects, and of titles each separate?

3. Dictionaries, Directories: As your calls come, would these be most useful under Dictionaries and Directories; or under, *e.g.*, Technical dictionaries, Artists — Directories, New York — Directories; or entered under both forms?

4. Pronunciation of French: Do your patrons want this under Pronunciation or under French?

5. Do your readers distinguish in their requests between Domestic animals and Live stock? If so, on what basis; and is the line of demarcation sufficiently clear to warrant both headings?

6. Would "Domestic animals — Diseases" serve best for those popular books intended for the plain citizen who owns a sick dog or cow or horse; and "Veterinary medicine" in addition for those technical books useful to the D. V. M.?

7. Is "Household science" or "Home economics" better now than "Domestic economy"?

8. Is Sanitation for houses, camps, school buildings, etc., thought of first under Sanitation or under House, Camp, School, etc.?

9. Newspaper men look with contempt upon the word Journalism, preferring instead "Newspaper work." The amateur is still likely to call for Journalism. Which prevails in your library?

10. A few workers have reported the need of some term beginning with "Writing" which shall replace the little-known term "Authorship." Will "Writing for publication" answer? Is "Magazine writing" needed in addition?

11. Do your patrons use "Currency question" in a clearly different sense from "Money"? If so, is the former confined to present-day questions of quantity, circulation, elasticity, etc., and the latter to material, history, general theories, etc.? Does your library need both?

12. Do your patrons prefer "Government" rather than "Political science"?

13. Do present-day usages justify the following distinctions: "Theater" for building and equipment; "Drama" for literature; "Stage" for art of presentation on the boards, history, ethics, criticism, etc.; "Acting" for personal and professional qualification, training, etc.?

14. Will your patrons be better served by, *e.g.*, "Chinese in U. S. — California," or by "Chinese in California" separated from U. S. by "Chinese in Canada," etc.?

15. Many subjects arise for which no term exists in the reader's mind and none in the catalog and which the reference librarian is puzzled to locate. Such an example is: The feeling or sentiment between the peoples of two countries, either as prejudice or as pre-

dilection. It is not always crystallized into government actions and is not discussed under the subhead Foreign relations (*i.e.*, Diplomacy) of these countries. One librarian suggests the term, *e.g.*, "International sentiment—American and German." Another suggests "Race questions—Americans and Germans;" another "United States and Germany;" another "Americans and Germans;" another "Germany—International sentiment (toward U. S.)." What term have you found most satisfactory? Another subject is: Public action toward the preservation of beautiful landscapes, historic and scenic landmarks, etc. Have you any good heading? What other elusive subjects have you found needing terms?

16. Are your readers better served with "See also" reference cards at the end of the subject or at the beginning? Or, is it better to place the general references at the beginning and all references to collateral information at the end, such as lists of biographies, special localities, particular institutions, etc.?

ESTHER CRAWFORD,
34 Newbury st., Boston, Mass.

SEX-RATIO OF LIBRARY USERS

(From Report of Pratt Institute Free Library, 1906-7)

We tried during the year a little experiment in statistics that has some interest. The remark is often made in conversation, and occasionally by some individual in the public press, that public libraries are "used only by women and children, who read chiefly fiction." Those who do public library work, and who know from actual experience how much serious reference work and reading is done from library resources by both men and women, find a sufficient answer to this statement in a smile or a hot contradiction, according to temperament. But since judgments in such matters are rarely founded on anything but a general impression, it seemed worth while to verify the one we ourselves had regarding the use of this library. We therefore kept a few statistics for a single month—March, one of the months of heavy use. A count was kept of those who came to the circulating department to get or to return books. It was not possible to make such figure complete without detailing some one to record them, as people were unkind enough to come in when the attendant who added these figures to her other duties was called by one of these to some part of the room where she could not see the entrance door. But there is no reason to suppose that the persons thus omitted would, if included, have made any change in the sex-ratio. That was as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 4847 women and girls..... | 55 per cent. |
| 4087 men and boys..... | 45 per cent. |
| 8934 | 100 per cent. |

As we know from observation that there are many more women and girls who come to get books for father, husband, or brother than there are men and boys who come to get them for mother, wife, or sister, we conclude that there is very little difference in the masculine and feminine use of the library, as far as numbers go. It is certain that as a rule the men read less fiction, and it is interesting to note that every Saturday in March showed a decided preponderance of men users of the circulating department.

In the general reference department the account shows:

750 women and girls.
715 men and boys.

The art reference room, where an actual count was not feasible, showed on test counts an almost exact equality in numbers, while the 1487 visitors to the applied science reference department were doubtless all men. So that in the reference use the men and boys made up over 73 per cent.

In all these figures the children under 14 are excluded, as trying to count them on a busy afternoon would resemble an attempt at counting bees in the hive when they are active. Casual but frequent surveys during the month failed to reveal any apparent balance one way or the other.

Our community is an ordinary one, as far as the sex of its constituency goes, and our library is organized and run like other modern free public libraries. There is no reason to suppose, therefore, that its use differs from that of others.

The importance of this question as to statistics of use is one that can easily be exaggerated, and the figures given here are meant to prove nothing more than that criticisms of public libraries may be severe, sincere, and long-lived without being founded on facts.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS OF LIBRARIES: SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

THE Commissioner of Education has received from the secretary of the American Library Association the following letter relating to the forthcoming statistics of libraries:

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
ALBANY, NEW YORK,
4 November, 1907.

"Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D. C.

"MY DEAR MR. BROWN:

"On behalf of the American Library Association I submit herewith the following suggestions relative to such changes in the statistical report on libraries of the United States (last appearing as chap. 18 of your report for 1903) as will make it more useful to library workers throughout the country:

"1. The summaries (page 759-78 in the 1903

report) are excellent in scope and arrangement and may well be continued just as they are.

"2. It is desirable to add to the 19 headings under which is grouped the material forming the body of the report the following items:

Total expenditure, subdivided into
 Books (to include binding and periodicals)
 Salaries
 Other expenses

"If in order to include these items it becomes necessary to omit any of the present 19 items, it would seem that nos. 4, 10 and 17 could best be spared from the tables, although it is to be hoped that they would continue to figure in the introductory summaries.

"3. It would be very desirable to have the Bureau of Education append to the statistical summaries or to the volume, a digest of the library laws of the several states. Such a compilation would prove of immense service to all library workers, and specially to those engaged in the work of library extension. The material of this sort is widely scattered and much of it so difficult to procure that it is very much needed in consolidated form.

"4. There are now 27 state library commissions, including three state libraries, which are charged with similar duties, and from the states represented thus, accurate and reliable lists of libraries could be furnished. If you could send out detailed instructions and copies of your forms, the library commission in each state could furnish the entire section of tables ready for the printer. It may also be possible for the League of Library Commissions (an organization affiliated with the A. L. A.) through correspondence with interested librarians in non-commission states, to secure similar lists from the latter. It is the absence of reports from many of the libraries in different states and in the out-of-date information supplied that the statistical tables in your report heretofore have proven unsatisfactory. I can assure you of the active agency of the League of Library Commissions in this matter, which we venture to hope may prove of service to the Bureau of Education in making your statistics as complete, as accurate and up-to-date as it is possible to make them.

"5. Owing to the rapid amplification and widespread distribution of state, county and proprietary travelling library systems the suggestion is submitted that if a separate summary of statistics showing date, headquarters, source of support, annual expenditure, number of books, total circulation, etc., can be included in the report, it will be more representative of American library work. The table on page 75 of the Handbook of the League of Library Commissions for 1907 is cited as furnishing a basis for such a feature of your report.

"6. The American Library Association is very ready to serve the Bureau of Education at any time and to any extent with suggestion

or comment. It is hoped that the co-operation of the League of Library Commissions and its component members will make it possible to issue the statistical report within a few months after the actual compilation of the data.

"With hearty gratitude for your encouraging interest in this feature of the work of your office which touches library work so intimately, I am

"Yours very truly,
 (Signed) J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary."

The Commissioner of Education would be glad to receive further suggestions regarding these statistical schedules.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORK IN BALTIMORE

THE success and growth of departments of legislative reference and the lack of knowledge concerning the existence of such departments in connection with municipalities has prompted this short account of one which has been in operation in Baltimore only since Jan. 1, 1907.

This new department, the first of its kind, is under the control of a board consisting of the mayor, city solicitor, president of Johns Hopkins University, president of the Municipal Art Society and president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. But upon Dr. Horace E. Flack, the executive, sometimes called statistician and sometimes librarian, falls the chief duty of the department. His tact, knowledge of human nature and complete subjugation of his own opinions, must win for him the confidence of the city officials whose needs he supplies through material he has collected upon any subject desired by them. Constant investigation and accumulation of laws of the different states and cities, together with the material relating to the practical operation and effect of such laws, are among his chief duties. He anticipates subjects of proposed legislation by the General Assembly of Maryland and of the City Council of Baltimore, and has ready for the legislator various material: bills and records concerning similar subjects of other states and cities both here and abroad, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, reports, etc., which are all classified by the Dewey system and so made available at a moment's notice. Minute analysis is constantly being done so that short but important articles, otherwise lost in the vast sea of pages, may be referred to by the card index.

The value of such a department to a municipality whose problems are often more complicated and undeveloped than the state or national government will cause it in future to be the greatest possible influence in the betterment of city conditions both political and social. Experience is truly the best in-

structor, and the experience of other cities of the world may save thousands of dollars to one alone.

The co-operation of other such departments would be a great step in the municipal world, and would so raise our city standards as to bring students of municipal questions from the Old World to the New. For the city is now recognized as an organization even more important for the welfare of humanity than the state or even the national government.

It is a good plan for every such department to specialize upon one particular subject, such as municipal ownership (that of Baltimore), street railways, labor legislation, etc., so that the most expert knowledge may be obtained.

Any information regarding Baltimore's new department, including a pamphlet concerning the work, will gladly be sent on request.

MARY S. WALLIS, *Librarian.*
Department of Legislative Reference,
City Hall, Baltimore, Md.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

THE report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, was presented to Congress Dec. 5. It records accessions of 78,965 volumes and pamphlets, which, allowing for withdrawals and duplicates, represented a net gain of 54,604. The total contents of the library is given as 1,433,848 v. and pamphlets, 98,483 maps and charts, 464,618 pieces of music, and 253,822 prints. In addition to the net accessions two important collections were acquired—the Yudin library of over 80,000 volumes relating to Russia and Siberia; and a notable collection of 9000 works relating to Japan, gathered for the library by Dr. Kan-Ichi Asakawa, of Yale University. Both these collections are described in some detail, and the account of their extent and variety is extremely interesting. The Yudin collection ranks legally as a purchase, says Mr. Putnam, "but as the sum paid scarcely exceeded a third of what the owner himself had expended in the accumulation of it over a period of 30 years, and as his chief inducement to part with it was the desire to have it render a useful public service in our National Library, I prefer to record it as primarily a gift." The report contains a portrait of Gennadius Vasilievich Yudin, and a view of the building at Krasnoiarsk in which the library was stored. An interesting feature of the list of accessions is the record of 10,039 publications received by international exchange from foreign governments, as against 3522 in 1906. It is pointed out that, "insensibly, and without special advertisement, the Library of Congress is, through this system of exchange, not merely strengthening its own resources, but becoming in a measure a sort of clearing house for

other American libraries. It cannot undertake to become so completely; it has neither the space to accommodate the pending material nor free service with which to handle it. But within its space or means it has no scruple in utilizing its own duplicates to strengthen well-administered libraries elsewhere, nor in accepting surplus material from the government institutions which may become useful for this purpose. It felt free to aid the libraries of San Francisco after the earthquake and fire, without reference to immediate return in exchange, and aided out of its duplicate stock the library of Vanderbilt University after the fire there."

Summarized reports for the various divisions—Manuscripts, Documents, Maps and charts, Music, Periodicals, Prints—indicate steady growth and many activities designed to make these collections better known to and more available by the public. In the Catalogue Division, the work accomplished shows an increase over the preceding year. Brief mention is made of the important part taken by the library in the preparation of the joint code of British and American catalog rules. "Considerable progress has been made in the selection of cards for books printed in America prior to 1800. About 2000 titles have so far been found among the entries represented by printed cards. Four copies of each card are selected from the stock and arranged as follows: First copy by author; second copy by printer; third copy by place of printing; fourth copy by year of imprint. When the sections of the library which are particularly rich in early Americana (Theology and Ecclesiastical History, Miscellaneous pamphlets, etc.) have been recataloged, these records should be of much service to bibliographers and students interested in the history of early printing in the United States."

Subscribers to the printed catalog cards are given as 952; 188 names having been added during the year. The increase in sale of cards was about 14 per cent. over the previous year. The stock has been increased by the addition of cards covering about 55,000 titles, giving a total of about 280,000 titles represented by these cards. "Orders by subject for bibliographical purposes continue to increase in number and variety. One hundred and seventy-one orders are now on file for cards currently printed on various topics; e.g., "Colonies," "Disinfectants," "Electrical industries," "Henry Hudson," "Home economics," "Law," "Library architecture," "Medicine," "Mexico," "Precious stones."

In reviewing the administrative changes of the year Mr. Putnam records as "a loss to the service of serious importance" the resignation of Mr. David Hutcheson, for many years superintendent of the reading room; and notes also with regret the transfer of Mr. W. Dawson Johnson, of the library staff,

to the librarianship of the Bureau of Education. Distribution of the library publications, the privileges of library use, inter-library loans, bibliographic aid given to inquirers, and exhibit made at the Jamestown exposition are other subjects that receive attention.

The report includes, as usual, the separate report of the superintendent of building and grounds, which has special interest in its outline of the necessary provision to be made for the library's growth. Mr. Green recommends as an immediate measure that the southeast courtyard be filled with shelving and roofed over. "The cost would be about \$320,000, and the construction simply a solid mass of iron and steel shelving with stone decks, arranged in nine stories or tiers, filling the entire court from the ground to the top of the present building and there roofed over. The upper or tenth floor should be reserved for an indispensable assorting room, under skylights and open to the outer air." On the problem of future extension, he says: "The problem of housing and preserving, usefully and economically, an indefinitely increasing collection of library matter is far simpler than may at first be imagined. Library buildings as ordinarily understood are not needed for this purpose. They would be wholly unsuitable. Only an extension of one of the plainest and least expensive sections of the ordinary library building is required. When the present building shall have received all the shelving it may accommodate, without impairment of its efficiency as the library building proper, storage shelving may be extended into plain, simple, inexpensive but appropriate buildings in the neighborhood. These structures would be almost solid masses of shelving, and cost but little more than the shelving itself, while the contents would be equally accessible and available with the materials in the main library building. A mass of shelving and building of this character, only 150 feet square and 80 feet high, would cost \$1,000,000 and hold the enormous quantity of 5,000,000 volumes."

The report of the Register of Copyrights, included as appendix 2, records gross receipts of \$87,384.31, and salary expenditures \$74,972.37. Entries of title numbered 123,829, of which 112,574 were for productions of citizens or residents of the United States; 227,047 articles were deposited in compliance with the copyright law. "Of the uncleared deposits accumulated in the copyright office prior to July 1, 1897, there still remains a total of 97,418 articles."

The appropriation granted the library (including copyright office) for 1907, was \$445,512.15, of which \$98,000 was for "increase of library" and \$7300 for contingent expenses. In addition \$205,000 was the allotment for printing and binding; and \$135,305 the appropriation for care of building and grounds, including Sunday service.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS

THE tenth annual meeting of the Association of Medical Librarians, held at Atlantic City, on June 3, 1907, is reported in full in the recently issued number of the *Medical Library and Historical Journal*. The meeting, which was conducted by the president, Dr. George Dock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was held at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, with an attendance of about 25.

The report of the secretary, Albert T. Huntington, recorded a membership of 65 library members, 44 individual members, and 2 honorary members, making a total of 111 names. It stated that a communication had been received from J. I. Wyer, Jr., secretary of the American Library Association, suggesting that the Association of Medical Librarians hold its annual meeting in connection with the annual conference of the A. L. A., and affiliate with the latter body. No action was taken on this suggestion, and the secretary's report was accepted and ordered on file. The treasurer's report showed expenses of \$447.02, and a balance of \$27.04.

The report of the executive committee was largely devoted to the work of the Bureau of Exchange, which is the chief purpose and activity of the association. This exchange receives from libraries and individuals gifts of duplicates and other books and material, which are distributed among the library members in response to "want" lists submitted by them. Since the previous annual meeting 1464 bound volumes and 4395 journals were distributed in this way to 65 libraries. To facilitate this distribution the bureau has begun the issue of a series of monthly lists of material to be disposed of. "The 500 lots listed represent nearly 5000 volumes (many of them, of course, being duplicates), arranged on the shelves ready for immediate shipment as soon as the lists are returned by the members with their wants indicated thereon." The executive committee recommended that a committee be appointed, made up of members in different parts of the country, to co-operate with the secretary in gaining new members for the association; and that a pamphlet be printed containing the constitution and by-laws, list of members, historical sketch of the association, to be used, together with a sample list of the exchange, in sending out letters and application blanks soliciting new members.

Among the matters of business transacted was a decision to adopt an official seal for the association; and amendment to the constitution changing the name of the organization to the Medical Library Association. Officers were elected as follows: president, Dr. George Dock, Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-president, Dr. John H. Musser, Philadelphia; secretary, Miss Ada Bunnell, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, Dr. George D. Hersey, Providence, R. I.

The scientific program of the meeting in-

cluded papers on "The 'Pyretologia' of Robert Talbor: an episode in book hunting," by Dr. George Dock; "Early medical libraries in America," by Dr. Francis R. Packard; "Doctors of Samuel Johnson and his court," by Dr. James P. Warbasse; "How much is the library appreciated?" by Dr. Charles Perry Fisher; "Medical history repositories," by Dr. William Browning; and "The Association of Medical Libraries, past, present and future," by Albert T. Huntington. There was a discussion of "Ways and means of bringing the members of the association into closer touch with each other during the year," in the course of which Miss M. R. Charlton, of Montreal, suggested that a co-operative index to the *Index Medicus* should be undertaken. Four of the papers read are given in the current number of the *Medical Library and Historical Journal*, and the others are announced for later publication there.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS AND ARCHIVISTS

At its meeting in Brussels on Sept. 22, last, the Association of Belgian Archivists and Librarians decided to arrange for an International Congress of Archivists and Librarians, to be held in Brussels in 1910, in connection with the proposed international exposition. An organizing committee, headed by Mm. Gaillard, archivist-general of Belgium, and Van den Gheyn, custodian of manuscripts at the Royal Library of Belgium, has been appointed to communicate regarding the proposed congress with the office of the International Congress of Librarians held at Paris in 1900, and with associations of archivists and of librarians in all countries. Regarding the proposed union, in the same congress, of archivists and librarians, the members of the Belgium association are said to be unanimous in the opinion that aside from specialized subjects, which may be considered in separate section meetings, there are many points of interest common to both archivists and librarians, for the study of which the proposed congress should be useful.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE American Library Institute meeting, announced for Dec. 10, has been postponed till midwinter, because Dr. Canfield, chairman of the local committee, has been called to Europe till after the holidays. Members are requested to send to the president, Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y., the topics which they think most important to have discussed at this winter meeting. A number of our strongest librarians have signified their intention of being present, and expressed their belief that two days free

from all routine business and outside distractions will be exceedingly profitable in considering the broader problems of librarianship which must need consideration just now. Suggestions for topics of discussion will be welcome from those not members of the Institute.

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The 55th annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association, one of the largest of the state teachers' associations of the country, was held at Battle Creek, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 24-26, 1907. More than 4000 teachers registered, and it was believed that on Friday nearly 7000 persons were in attendance. The general sessions were held in the Seventh Day Adventist Tabernacle, which seats from three to four thousand people, and on Friday morning an overflow meeting was held in the Post Theater, which seats about 2000 people. Both of these were crowded to the limit. The speakers for the Friday morning sessions were taken in carriages from one place to the other, repeating their addresses to the two audiences.

Library affairs loomed large in this year's program of the association, for there were no less than 10 papers and addresses on library matters. For the first time there was a regular library section, the meetings of which were held in the Willard Memorial Library, on Friday afternoon. On this afternoon 11 different section meetings were held, so that there was some shifting of the audience from place to place on the part of persons who wished to hear papers or subjects which were discussed in other sections. The attendance at the Library Section altogether was about 200, and more than 100 were present at one time. Michigan librarians were unusually well represented. This section was organized by Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian, the chairman of the section. The secretary was Miss Eliza E. Townsend, of Manistee. The following is the program of the Library Section meeting, at which Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, presided:

Library Section.

Address, The place of the library in school plans, Miss M. E. Ahern, Chicago.

Discussion, Supt. E. P. Cummings, Lansing.

Address, The child and the library, Miss Edna Lyman, Oak Park, Illinois.

Discussion, Miss Mary Conover, Detroit.

Address, Mr. Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid, New York.

Miss Ahern emphasized the point that a library in a school should not only be a collection of books, but also a selection of books. The paper by Miss Lyman was a splendid presentation of the subject.

Among the points touched upon in Mr.

Dewey's address was a plea for rural libraries, music in the libraries and the place of home economics and adult education in the library movement. In addition he also cautioned library workers about the danger of overstrain. Following Mr. Dewey's address Miss Lyman was prevailed upon to tell a story to a group of children from the Battle Creek Public Library. She told the story of Robin Hood, and held the breathless attention of the children, as well as of the adults.

The only criticism that might be made of the section meeting as a whole was that frequently it was difficult for one to realize that it was a library section of a teachers' association and not a meeting for librarians alone. Perhaps not quite enough emphasis was placed on library work as it confronts the teacher and the school.

In addition to the papers and addresses at the library section, the following library subjects were discussed in other parts of the program:

General program — Friday morning, 9 o'clock
Address, The use of libraries, Mr. Meivil Dewey, Lake Placid, New York.

SECTION PROGRAMS

Primary Section, Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock
Paper, The characteristics of a good story, Edna Lyman, Oak Park, Illinois.

Discussion, May Quigley, Grand Rapids.

High School Section

Paper, The relation of the library to the high school and high school teachers, Miss Florence Hopkins, Detroit.

College Section

The college student and the college library, Prof. C. H. Gurney, Hillsdale College.

Commissioners' Section

The library an educational factor, Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago.

Misuse of library funds and its remedy, Deputy State Superintendent W. H. French, Lansing.

Rural School Section

Paper (20 minutes), The small library, Esther Braley, Kalamazoo.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES.

The following program has been arranged for the Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association, which will hold its annual meeting at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27-28:

Friday, Dec. 27, 3 p.m.:

"Virginia State Library Revolutionary records," H. R. McIlwaine, state librarian.

"Library extension in the South," Wm. F. Yust, Louisville Public Library.

Round table discussion: How to secure a library; Arousing public sentiment; Donations and appropriations; Organization, boards and librarians; Practical sugges-

tions. Led by M. K. Bullitt, Lexington, Ky.; Charles D. Johnston, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Jennie Lauderdale, Nashville, Tenn.; Wharton Jones, Memphis, Tenn.

Saturday, Dec. 28, 3 p.m.:

"Reading—its vital place in education," Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Middleton, Ga. Discussion, led by Duncan Burnett, Athens, Ga.; Frank K. Kavanaugh, Frankfort, Ky.; Frank C. Patten, Galveston, Tex.

"Co-operation of school and library," Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville.

Round table discussion: School boards and library boards; Teachers and librarians; Methods of co-operation; Financial co-operation; Supplemental, parallel and class room books. Led by Barksdale Hamlett, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Seymour S. Mynders, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. A. Leonard, Cynthiana, Ky.; Miss Anne M. Spears, Covington, Ky.; Miss Florence E. Ballard, Shelbyville, Ky.

Business of the department, election of officers, appointment of committees, etc.

Miss Frances Nimmo Greene, secretary of the department, will read a paper at the general session of the association on "State support for libraries."

The officers of the Department of Libraries are: president, G. H. Baskette, Nashville, Tenn.; vice-president, J. S. Stewart, Athens, Ga.; secretary, Miss Frances Nimmo Greene, Montgomery, Ala.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—YEAR BOOK.

The Library Association Year Book for 1907, edited by L. Stanley Jast, honorable secretary, has been issued by the association at one shilling, net. It contains the usual information as to the association and its membership, and full information as to the examinations and classes of the association, with each syllabus in full, covering 40 pages, and a complete list of successful candidates. There are also a schedule of parliamentary acts, a descriptive list of branch and other district library associations, lists of papers published by the association, 1905-07, including special articles in the *Record*, a full list of public (rate-supported) libraries of the United Kingdom, whether or not represented in the association, a list of non-municipal libraries represented, and a list of the principal libraries of the British colonies. This year book is the more important because there was no issue for 1906, the first gap since 1899. The year book, it may be noted, was first issued in 1893, a revised edition serving for 1894, then issued again in 1895, after which it was discontinued till 1899.

American Library Association

COUNCIL

In reply to the recent letter to councillors *re* removal of A. L. A. Headquarters to Pittsburgh, the vote was as follows:

Of the 25 elected members of the Council, no votes were obtainable from Messrs. Canfield and Crunden.

On concurrence in the recommendation of the Executive Board that the offer of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh be accepted to take effect as soon as possible, 14 voted aye, 6 voted nay, 3 were not prepared to vote without a meeting of the Council and 18 voted against the suggested interim meeting at Pittsburgh.

Despite this substantial majority voting to authorize the Executive Board to act finally in the matter, that Board believes it wisest, in view of the weight of dissenting opinion, to let the matter go over until the Minnetonka meeting, when the offer of the Carnegie Library, if still open, will come before the Council for consideration.

In the meantime the Executive Board will make the best arrangements which present conditions and finances will permit for carrying till next summer the different lines of work now cared for at the present Executive Office.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

BULLETIN

The *Bulletin* of the A. L. A. for November is devoted to record of transactions of the Executive Board, at Stamford and Pittsburgh, already noted in these columns. There is also a brief note on the constitution, requesting that any suggestion for revision be sent as promptly as possible to the committee on constitutional revision, Herbert Putnam, chairman.

State Library Commissions

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Miss Frances Nimmo Greene has been appointed by Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director, as clerk in charge of the newly-organized division of Library Extension of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery. The work of the new division will be similar to that undertaken by state library commissions elsewhere. Miss Greene, who has for some time been an enthusiastic worker in the library field, is a practical teacher, and resigned as principal of the Capitol Hill School, Montgomery, to enter upon her new work.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY COMMISSION *

The year has been a very busy one for the Public Library Commission, whose members are encouraged to believe, from the testimony of librarians and others, that in no other

state has greater progress been made in library work than in New Jersey. New libraries have been established in several towns; old ones have passed under municipal control; some have been reorganized, reclassified and recataloged; the number of travelling libraries in operation has been increased; assistance has been given in many instances to those in charge of smaller libraries, and for five weeks early in the summer a library school was maintained at Asbury Park for the purpose of giving elementary instruction in library work to those who had been without special training.

The commission is not entitled to all the credit for what has been accomplished. It has had the assistance and co-operation of the New Jersey Library Association and the experts in charge of the larger libraries of the state; of the Federation of Women's Clubs and its officers and committees, and of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry and its subordinate granges, which have taken a special interest in the travelling libraries and aided in placing them in neighborhoods where they will do the most good—thus carrying out the purpose of the act of 1898 under which these libraries were established.

The second session of the summer school for library workers was held at Asbury Park. With this year the school passed beyond the experimental stage. Twenty-six pupils were enrolled, three of them coming from Pennsylvania, whose tuition is to be paid for by the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission. The school has become a recognized factor in the library profession in the state and libraries make application direct to the commission for these pupils to fill important positions. Some features unusual to summer schools were incorporated in the curriculum with marked success, such as book reviewing, magazine selection, book annotation, book selection.

During the year popular meetings have been held in ten towns. In 14 towns the Organizer has visited schools and talked to the teachers and children. In six towns the Organizer has conducted the story hour for the children. In five towns the Commission has, with committees of the people, appeared before the Council to lay the library subject before that body. Four of these visits were on the invitation of the Council, the others at the invitation of committees of the people. All of these were fruitful of results. Representatives of the Commission have on invitation met with the boards of trustees of 19 libraries. Ten addresses have been made to women's clubs on the library question. At two meetings of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the state has the Commission been represented. At both the library question was discussed, and the results show that this was to good purpose, as the women's clubs throughout the state have taken up the matter with enthusiasm. Twelve

*Report of Miss Askew, Library Organizer, at N. J. State Library Assoc. meeting, Oct. 30, 1907.

talks on the travelling library work have been made to farmers' granges.

Eighteen libraries and reading rooms have been established during the year. The Commission has started several crossroads libraries in connection with the crossroads store. These libraries make resting and meeting places for the people of the community and have become quite popular.

The very small libraries, when first starting, have been advised to make their start in a room rented or loaned for that purpose, sparing themselves the expense of building. In four cases the township committee has been induced to give the library a pleasant room in the town hall, rent free, and furnish light, heat and a janitor's service. Seven persons requesting books for the blind have been referred to the Philadelphia Free Library. Lists of periodicals have been distributed to 13 libraries. Four programs have been made out for study clubs in small towns.

From the stock of magazines sent in, the Commission supplies libraries with missing numbers of magazines, thus aiding in completing their sets. Nine libraries in the state have been aided in this way, and exchange has been made with five outside. Besides this, magazines have been distributed to the small libraries, where they are read, and afterwards used for making bulletins and for other purposes. The magazines have also been used for making up five club libraries and for distribution in the rural districts.

The Commission has during the year helped select books and place orders for 49 small libraries, the saving effected in this way for each library being considerable. It has also helped 21 libraries buy supplies and furniture.

Under the direct supervision of the Commission seven libraries have been entirely reorganized; two more are in process of reorganization; four partially; three other libraries have been classified; ten have installed good charging systems; four have been cataloged; the cataloging of two others has been revised, and two libraries have been accessioned. This in itself is a good year's work. In every case personal aid has been given and in every instance reports have been received by the Commission testifying to the added economy in time, labor and money that has resulted.

The plan of having the bookbinding and repairing for the very small library sent to one place has been continued, arrangements having been made through the commission. At present 23 small libraries in towns without binderies are availing themselves of the Commission's assistance in this work. The commission has aided six small libraries in rearranging their rooms in order to present their books more attractively and to make the use of the library easier; advised with four boards of trustees in regard to library

plans. There were many librarians of small libraries who found it impossible to attend even a summer school. With these correspondence work in library economy has been kept up. The course pursued has been the same as outlined in the report of 1905. Six librarians have availed themselves of this privilege, practicing in their own libraries.

So many of the problems submitted to the Commission have been of the same nature that the plan of having all the librarians from the small libraries in one district meet with the Organizer at a central point on a convenient day has been continued. No talks were to be given, but local problems were to be considered. Nine of these conferences have been held and were quite successful. The librarians never had more than four at a time attended, and the questions were discussed and answered.

The travelling library stations have been increased during the year to 153, with a circulation of 603 libraries and over 85,000 books. There are requests from 17 places for libraries which cannot be filled from lack of funds, but all of them will be cared for after Nov. 1, when the new appropriation becomes available. Two-thirds of these libraries are in rural communities and nine-tenths of the remainder in small towns where there are no facilities for getting books. The others are in towns where the facilities are inadequate.

The total number of books accessioned into the travelling libraries is 10,251. During the year 281 volumes were donated; 161 were purchased from the regular appropriation and 2558 from the supplemental appropriation; the total increase for the year being 3000. There have been discarded 513 volumes which have become too worn to be available for further circulation.

To sum up the work: Eighteen new libraries are on record; 47 have been aided in some way in improving their methods of work; 107 have been directly aided in other lines; 213 buying lists were sent out; 22 addresses have been made in the state, besides many talks before different bodies; 32 people have been given a measure of library training; 603 travelling libraries were circulated; 2719 books bought for the travelling libraries, and 3000 prepared for circulation.

The representative of the Commission has visited 81 libraries; 27 towns that were without libraries.

During the year two circulars have been published: "Items of interest to libraries" and "Advantages of a municipal library." These have proved useful and are much in demand; besides these, a small pamphlet on "Training libraries in New Jersey" was prepared at the request of the Woman's Federation of the state and was paid for by them. This has gone into wide circulation through them.

In addition to this, under a law passed in 1906, through the instrumentality of Senator Ackerman, of Union County, the Public Library Commission is to supply travelling libraries "to the several penal and correctional institutions of this state, but books so furnished shall not thereafter be forwarded to any municipality of this state, but shall be used exclusively in such institutions." No appropriation was made to carry out this new law last year; but this year \$400 was made available, and on Nov. 1 \$600 more can be used; 673 books have been bought from this fund and prepared for circulation.

Immediately after Nov. 1 these special libraries will be put in circulation.

This, in brief, is a summary of the Public Library Commission's work for the year 1906-07.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Pennsylvania Free Library Commission held a round table meeting for the libraries in the vicinity of Philadelphia at Drexel Institute, on Nov. 21. Two papers were given at the morning session. The first, on "Library housekeeping," by Miss Jean Middleton, of the Apprentice's Library, of Philadelphia, and the second, on "Library make-shifts," by Miss Helen B. Schmitz, of the Conshohocken Free Library. Both papers were written largely from personal experience and provoked a lively debate.

The afternoon meeting was opened by Miss Alice B. Kroeger, of the Drexel Institute, with a discussion of the new code for cataloging a small library and this was followed by a question box presided over by Miss Sarah B. Askew of the New Jersey Commission. Later in the afternoon tea and cakes were served by the students of the Drexel Institute library school.

The evening session was devoted to the subject of library advertising. Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, of Wilmington, read a paper based on his experience in the Wilmington library and gave many practical suggestions for a small library.

State Library Associations

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Mr. William D. Horigan, librarian of the United States Naval Observatory, and Mr. Carl P. P. Vitz, assistant librarian of the Public Library, were the speakers at the monthly meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association, held Nov. 20 in the children's room at the Public Library.

Mr. Horigan told of the origin and growth of the Naval Observatory Library. The observatory was established in 1830; Congress 12 years later passed an appropriation of \$10,000 for the regular organization and equipment of an observatory to carry on the work. As part of the necessary equipment for the new institution, a library of 1000 volumes

was immediately secured, many volumes being donated by the various observatories of the old world. The collection now numbers about 25,000 volumes and pamphlets largely in astronomy and mathematics. As an astronomical library it is said to be surpassed only by the library of Pulkowa Observatory in Russia.

Mr. Vitz, formerly with the Cleveland Public Library, read a paper on "American branch library systems." After briefly sketching the history of branch libraries in the United States, he gave a detailed account of the workings of the system of branches in Cleveland. WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held in Newton, Kan., Oct. 9-11, all sessions being held in the auditorium of the library building.

The afternoon of the 9th was spent in visiting the pretty library of Newton, where the librarians were most cordially received by Miss Lula M. Knight, librarian, and members of the board. Here a reception was given in the evening, when Mr. J. W. Patterson, president of the Newton library board welcomed the librarians in behalf of the board. Mrs. Gaston Boyd, president of the city federation of women's clubs, followed with a welcome in behalf of the clubs of the city, and O. J. Silverwood, principal of the high school, spoke in behalf of the teachers and schools. Miss Lida Romig, of Abilene, president of the association, responded.

Lt. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, librarian of the U. S. Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, then gave a paper on "Federal libraries in the United States."

The morning session of Oct. 10 opened with the president's address by Miss Lida Romig, which gave a resumé of present library conditions in Kansas. She reported a total of 4313 libraries in the state, of which 3835 were public school libraries, 15 college libraries, and 60 public libraries. "Salaries paid in Kansas are almost without exception below those paid in states having library commissions. There are at least 22 Carnegie libraries in the state, at an aggregate cost of \$500,000. Many library buildings are unsuited to library needs. The state should have a competent officer to superintend the construction or plans of library buildings."

Miss Romig then urged the immediate election of a temporary library organizer to be maintained by subscriptions from libraries and women's clubs until the legislature makes the office a state one. She also urged the organization of district library clubs. These would tend to cultivate library spirit and furnish local help to librarians far from books and library centers.

The minutes of the executive board meeting held in Kansas City, May 8, for the purpose of preparing the program for the Newton meeting, and presenting the library organizer proposition to the State Federation of

Women's Clubs, then in session, was read and ordered placed on record. In response to Miss Romig's request, the federation passed resolutions promising to assist the K. L. A. in securing a state organizer. Pursuant to said action Miss Romig issued a circular letter to the clubs of the state requesting subscriptions to aid in placing an organizer in the field. Mr. J. L. King, librarian of the state library at Topeka, reported on the organizer bill. He said, "At the Lawrence meeting an advisory committee was appointed to present the subject to the Kansas legislature of 1907. This committee met with the Travelling Libraries Commission and the Executive Board of the K. L. A., to consider the appeal to the legislature; and their joint action was shown in resolutions which directed the chairman [Mr. King] to prepare a bill creating and maintaining the office of library organizer, and that the appropriation asked for should be \$2,000 for each of the years 1907 and 1908, to be distributed as follows: salary \$1200 per annum and travelling expenses \$800 per annum." Mr. King further stated "that he prepared the bill as suggested and submitted it to the committee of the house, with such information as was necessary to place the matter properly before them. But he found the committee unfavorable to the proposition and against this sentiment no headway could be made. The bill was afterwards introduced and passed in the senate, but too late for consideration in the house, even if the feeling in the latter body had been favorable instead of adverse."

Mr. Asa Don Dickinson, librarian of the Leavenworth Public Library then took up the discussion, urging the importance of the measure, and gave a comprehensive outline of the work accomplished in other states and the need of such an officer in Kansas, ending with a careful outline of the many duties and qualifications required.

Mrs. Evelyn S. Lewis, librarian of the Topeka Public Library told of the numerous trials which beset the new unorganized library, all of which could be obviated by the willing capable services of a state organizer. She also spoke of the advantages to be gained by a library clearing house.

The association then considered the proposition of a temporary organizer, to be supported by the clubs of the state. At the close of the discussion, Miss Carrie M. Watson nominated Mr. Asa Don Dickinson, who was unanimously elected.

Later, on motion of Mr. Dickinson, it was decided that the library to which the organizer was giving his services should pay his expenses and his time be paid from the organizer fund.

Miss Mary Cornelia Lee, librarian of the Public Library Manhattan, then took up the subject of "Book selection and book buying." Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman, of the Public Library of Kansas City, Kan., opened the discussion, dwelling on the point that it was

difficult to obtain an unbiased opinion as to the real merits of children's books.

The question box, conducted by Miss Carrie M. Watson, of the University of Kansas Library, closed the morning session.

The afternoon session opened at two o'clock, with a paper by Miss Katharine P. Stuckey, of the State Normal Library, Emporia, on "Public documents in small libraries." In the discussion which followed, the sentiment was developed that small libraries should not become depositories.

Miss Clara Francis, of the State Historical Library, Topeka, read an interesting and instructive paper on "Libraries in state institutions." Mrs. Delia E. Brown gave a short report of the A. L. A. meeting of 1907, and urged that as many as possible plan to attend the 1908 meeting to be held at Lake Minnetonka. Then followed two-minute reports noting new libraries and new features in old libraries.

The committee on nominations reported the following: president, Miss Lida Romig, Abilene; vice-presidents, Miss Clara Francis, Topeka, Mrs. Rosa N. Hibbard, Topeka, Miss Dora Renn, Lawrence; member-at-large, Miss Rebecca Kiner, Hiawatha; secretary, Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, Lawrence; treasurer, Miss Lula M. Knight, Newton.

Miss Knight declined to serve and Mrs. Delia E. Brown, of Salina, was nominated in her place. The report as changed was adopted. At a called meeting of the executive board on Friday morning, Miss Romig having accepted under protest, resigned. Her place was filled by Miss Francis; Mrs. Hibbard, Miss Renn and Miss Kiner were made 1st, 2d and 3d vice-presidents and Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman, of Kansas City, was elected member-at-large. Mrs. Greenman invited the association to hold its next meeting in the two Kansas Cities. This will be a joint meeting with the Missouri Library Association.

At the evening meeting, Mr. Arthur E. Bestwick, chief of the circulating department of the New York Public Library, and president of the American Library Association, delivered an address on "Library associations in general and the American Library Association in particular," in which he urged librarians to become members of the A. L. A. and to help in every way possible with the work it is trying to accomplish.

On Friday morning the librarians were taken over the city in automobiles, a delightful finish to a very successful meeting.

NELLIE G. BEATTY, *Secretary.*

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The full papers and proceedings of the 15th annual meeting of the association, held at Red Wing, Sept. 25-28, appear in the November number of *Library Notes and News*, issued by the Minnesota Public Library Commission. The number includes also the usual record of "news of Minnesota libraries."

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held in Concord, Nov. 14. The meeting opened with words of greeting from Judge R. E. Walker, president of the board of trustees of the local library. Superintendent Henry C. Morrison, of the state department of public instruction, talked on the relation of the library to the school; he was followed by Miss Caroline H. Garland, city librarian of Dover, with a witty paper on "Opening of the mail." Miss Alice Shepard, of Springfield, Mass., gave a paper on "Some library problems of town and country." The afternoon program included Miss Elsie Gas-kin, librarian of Derry, who spoke on "Opportunities of a small library." Miss F. Mabel Winchell, city librarian of Manchester, gave a report of the meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The question box was conducted by Olin S. Davis, city librarian of Laconia. The officers for the ensuing year are: president, Olin S. Davis, Laconia; vice-presidents, Miss Mary B. Harris Warner, Miss Harriet Crombie, Nashua; treasurer, Miss Lillian Parshley, Rochester; secretary, Miss Clara F. Brown, Concord. The meeting adjourned, leaving the time of next meeting to the officers. Twenty towns were represented.

CLARA F. BROWN, *Secretary*.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of the North Dakota Library Association was held at Grand Forks, Nov. 1 and 2, with representatives present from libraries in Minnesota and North Dakota.

The meeting opened at the public library with an address of welcome by the president of the association, Frank J. Thompson. A delightful paper on "The child and the library" was read by Ida Schaefer, librarian of the Fargo Public Library. This paper was followed by an interesting and helpful one on "Reference work in the small library," by Mabel G. West, of the Valley City Normal Library. The paper on "The relation of the high school to the library," by Leroy Jackson, superintendent of schools, Larimore, was excellent, and brought out a great deal of discussion because of the stress the author of the paper laid upon the dependence of the high school upon the library.

A paper on public documents read by Mrs. Ethel McVeety, of the Agricultural College, was instructive and interesting. The afternoon session ended with a discussion of Mrs. McVeety's paper, after which the visitors were driven about to see the city.

An address on "Reading," by Prof. Gottfried E. Hult, of the state university, was given at the public library in the evening, to which a large and appreciative audience listened. A reception was given to the visitors by the board of directors of the library, during which time all were given an opportunity of

seeing the library and an exhibition of Indian pictures taken and loaned by Dr. O. G. Libby, of the State Historical Society.

The morning session on Saturday was opened with a paper on "A socialized library," by Dr. John M. Gillette, of the state university, which contained much "food for thought" regarding the co-operation that should exist between the townspeople and the library. A business meeting followed, at which the executive committee was elected as follows: Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, president; Mabel G. West, Valley City, vice-president; Elizabeth Abbott, Grand Forks, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Max Batt, Fargo, and George F. Strong, University.

A short and interesting talk was given by Miss Zana K. Miller, outlining the work to be undertaken by the newly organized state library commission, at whose head Miss Miller has lately been appointed.

The afternoon and closing session was held at the state university, where a reception was held and an opportunity given to see the buildings and inspect the university library. The meeting was opened with a paper by Dr. O. G. Libby on the North Dakota Historical Society. Dr. Libby's paper was followed with one by H. C. Fish, of Bismarck, on a legislative reference library, mentioning the possibilities of such a library in North Dakota. George F. Strong, librarian of the university library, spoke of the collection of Scandinavian literature in the library, especially the Icelandic literature, which is perhaps the second largest and best collection in the United States. A short address was made on the North Dakota State Library Commission by Walter L. Stockwell, superintendent of public instruction, after which a round table was conducted by Miss Zana K. Miller and Elizabeth Abbott.

ELIZABETH ABBOTT, *Secretary-treasurer*.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The second regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Monday evening, Nov. 4, at the Chicago Public Library.

Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, of Hammersmith, England, delivered a lecture on "The book beautiful." This was followed by very interesting lantern slides showing some of the artistic binding done at the Doves Press. A volume of Chaucer was exhibited, printed at the Kelmscott Press of William Morris, and bound in white vellum with gold tooling by Mr. Cobden-Sanderson.

MARY L. WATSON, *Secretary pro tem*.

NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUBS

A joint meeting of the New York Library Club with the Long Island Library Club took

place on Thursday evening, Dec. 5, at eight o'clock, in the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. The New York Library Club were the guests of the Long Island Library Club. There were about 250 present. The president, Mr. Briggs, in the chair. The club voted to defer the reading of the minutes, that no time might be taken from the papers of the evening.

Mr. Briggs introduced President Fred W. Atkinson, of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, who read a paper entitled "The reading of our high school boys and girls." He quoted from a canvass of reading done in vacation, not under school supervision, by the pupils of the Springfield (Mass.) High School. He said the investigation had shown the favorite reading among boys to be historical novels, Dumas and Henty in particular; books of wild imagination are very little read. Out of the total number of pupils, only one or two read Jules Verne. Heavy reading among boys, he said, was very scarce, and poetry almost never read; with those who did read it, Pope, Milton, Shakespeare, Lowell and Longfellow were the favorites. One boy could not decide whether he preferred Shakespeare or Conan Doyle, while one girl read only the Bible. The canvass showed that out of the total number of pupils in the junior class, one-third read good books; one-half a mixture of good, bad and useless books; one-sixth almost no books, and a great many no books at all. President Atkinson also stated that the pupils of the junior class did better reading than the pupils of the senior class. He also spoke of the fact that pupils object to read books suggested by their teachers, and the surprise of one boy who read a recommended book and found it entertaining.

President Atkinson was followed by Prof. Thomas M. Balliet, of the School of Pedagogy, of the New York University, who was Superintendent of Public Schools of Springfield (Mass.) at the time President Atkinson made his canvass of the reading of the high school pupils.

Prof. Balliet said: "English literature is not taught effectively in the high schools and colleges. The treatment of it is too critical, too analytic. When I went to college we were reading Shakespeare, as I remember it, and were given 40 lines a day. This is not right. As well set out to study a statue in an art museum by going one day to study the nose for 40 minutes; then go the next day and study the head for the same period of time. Forty lines at a time is not enough to appreciate the full beauty of a classic, students must spend more time on the text and less on the notes. The notes are meant for scholars and not for high school pupils.

"There is a very small percentage of homes where the daily conversation will lead the children of the family to read the best literature. And if the teachers in the high schools and public schools are going to kill literature

it makes your work, as librarians, very hard. The children should be read to constantly from the best literature, read to without notes and explanations, or just as few as possible to enable them to understand. I think it would pay the city to have a teacher in some one of the big libraries, a good reader and elocutionist, to read to the children. It might be made an invitation affair, not compulsory. The reading could be done after school hours, and I think if tried it would prove a great success."

Mrs. Fairchild agreed with Prof. Balliet that reading to children is an excellent plan. She knew of its being tried in several libraries, always with success, and hoped it would continue. The story hour, now so usual in libraries, is the outcome of reading aloud.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers of the evening for their interesting and suggestive papers.

MARY Z. CRUCE, *Secretary*

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the season was held on Monday, Nov. 11, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The meeting was called to order at 8.15 by the president, Mr. Thomson, who, in a brief opening address, welcomed the members of the club and outlined the program for the new season. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. John F. Lewis, president of the Mercantile Library and also president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, who read a paper on "William Hogarth's engravings." The paper was illustrated by lantern slides which had been prepared from special states of the plates in the British Museum and also by an exhibition of original engravings by Hogarth, which, through the courtesy of Mr. Lewis, had been displayed in the exhibition-cases of the library.

Mr. Lewis said that of all the prints he had ever seen, none had afforded him greater entertainment and instruction than those of William Hogarth, who was in his judgment the greatest pictorial satirist England had produced. His influence upon his time was never equalled by any of his contemporaries, and among the multitude of his successors none could rival it or match his marvellous power. Hogarth, he said, hated shams of all sorts, and his designs are glaringly truthful. He was an outspoken man, with a pencil as unbridled as his tongue, and though his work exhibits the coarseness of his age, it never shows its vice, except to ridicule and repress it. His motive was always the promotion of virtue; his work is always pointing a moral. Though we may smile and laugh at it, its scenes sadden as they move, and beginning in mirth we end in sorrow.

At the next meeting, Jan. 13, 1908, ex-Governor Pennypacker, noted for his skill in and love of book collecting, will speak on some of the treasures he has from time to time acquired. EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CALIFORNIA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

News Notes of California Libraries, for October, contains a report of the third session of the summer school of library methods, held under the auspices of the University of California, at Berkeley, June 24 to August 3, 1907. There were 24 students, of whom 18 had had previous library experience and the course was again in charge of Miss Mary L. Jones, director. "Certain modifications were made in the course as presented last year. Reference work was granted more attention, 10 lectures being given upon this subject in place of six. Public documents were handled in three lectures with problems, in place of the one given last year. Subject headings in dictionary cataloging were taught somewhat more practically in a separate course of six lessons.

"One feature of the work which proved most helpful was the continuous residence and assistance of Miss Prentiss and Miss Kumli for two weeks each. Their time as state organizers was devoted to the school by the state library. In addition to the lectures that each delivered to the school, they both devoted the entire day during their respective fortnights of residence to consultation with the students. One of the most helpful features of their work is the fact that by virtue of their position they will have the opportunity of continuing their help to the librarians of the state who were present at the summer school, while the help given by the instructors and lecturers must of necessity stop with the close of the school."

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

REGISTRATION, OCTOBER, 1907

Junior class

- Matilda Leffingwell Avery, Colchester, Conn. Assistant, Colchester Library Association, 1903-07; librarian, Cragin Memorial Library, Colchester, Conn., 1905-07.
- Walter Robert Black, Pittsburgh, Pa. Tarentum Normal School, 1881-82; teacher, Tarentum public schools, 1883; teacher, Springdale public schools, 1884-85; organizer of boys' clubs, Pittsburgh, 1905-date.
- Margaret Hunt Evans, Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo State Normal School, 1904-06; assistant, Buffalo Public Library, 1906-07.
- Emma May Goodrich, Ann Arbor, Mich. Michigan State Normal College, 1895-1901; University of Michigan, A.B., 1904; assistant, University of Michigan Library, 1902-04.
- Anne Richardson Howard, Baltimore, Md.
- Jane Mason Iden, Manassas, Va. Woman's

College of Baltimore, A.B., 1902; assistant Carnegie Library, Manassas, Va.; teacher, public school, Manassas, Va.; high school, Maryville, Mo.

Gertrude Harriet Lockwood, Somerville, Mass. Harvard Summer School, 1905; Vassar College, A.B., 1907; assistant, Vassar College Library, 1904-07; summer session, N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907.

Dina Sellaeg, Hammerfest, Norway. Kristiania College, 1903-06.

Ethel May Sevin, Norwich, Conn. Mount Holyoke College, A.B., 1907; assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1905-07; assistant, Otis Library, Norwich, Conn., July, 1906.

Louise Singley, Baltimore, Mr., Wells College, 1903-04; Training School for Teachers, Baltimore, March-June, 1907; Locust Point Settlement, Baltimore, July-December, 1906; teacher, Carroll County, Md., 1905-06; assistant, Baltimore playgrounds, 1906-07; assistant in home libraries division, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-date.

Jeannette Magdalene Steenberg, Horsens, Denmark. Higher Normal School, Copenhagen, 1900-01; assistant, State College Library, Horsens, Denmark, 1901-05; State College, Horsens, 1903-05; University of Copenhagen, 1905-07; apprentice, State Library, Aarhus, Denmark, 1906; apprentice, Deichmanske Bibliotek, Kristiania, Norway, 1907.

Dorothea Thomas, Willimantic, Conn. Assistant, Amherst Town Library, 1906; assistant, Amherst College Library, 1906-07; Amherst Library School, April-June, 1907.

Corinne E. Tower, Nevada City, Cal. Assistant, Public Library, Nevada City, Cal.

Ethel Pierce Underhill, Brooklyn, N. Y. Vassar College, A.B., 1907; assistant, Vassar College Library, 1905-07.

Elsie Pauline Warner, Brooklyn, N. Y. Vassar College, A.B., 1907; summer session, N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907; Christodoro Settlement House, N. Y., 1907.

Marjorie Wentworth, South Weymouth, Mass. Vassar College, A.B., 1907.

Eugenia Wilford, Branford, Conn. Vassar College, A.B., 1904; substitute, Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, Conn., 1906-07.

Frances Louise Woodruff, Binghamton, N. Y. Woman's College of Baltimore, A.B., 1907; apprentice, Public Library, Binghamton, N. Y., June-July, 1906; assistant, Library of Woman's College of Baltimore, 1905-07; Lawrence Settlement House, Baltimore, 1906-07.

Ethel Connett Wright, Haverstraw, N. Y. Woman's College of Baltimore, 1905-07.

Senior class

Marie Hamilton Law, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wellesley College, 1902-03; Washington College, Washington, D. C., A.B. 1905; as-

sistant, children's department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, 1907-date.
 Elizabeth V. Polk, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Vassar College, A.B., 1906; assistant, Vassar College Library, 1904-06; children's librarian, Lawrenceville Branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, 1907-date.
 Jessie Edna Tompkins, Lansing, Mich. General assistant, Public Library, Detroit, Mich., 1904-05; substitute, Public School Library, Lansing, Mich., 1905-06; children's librarian, Hazelwood branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, 1907-date.

Special

Anna W. Barker, Woburn, Mass. Simmons College, B.S., 1907; assistant, Woburn Library, 1902-07; substitute, Boston Library Society, August, 1907; assistant in charge of Soho children's reading room, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-date.
 Hannah Carver Ellis, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wisconsin Summer Library School, 1900-01; librarian, Public Library, Stanley, Wis., 1900-02; children's librarian, Free Library, Madison, Wis., 1902-07; children's librarian, East Liberty Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-date.
 Caroline Strong Gregory, Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee Normal School, 1905-06; Wisconsin Library School, 1906-07.
 Blanche Agnes Leona Lowe, Meadville, Pa. Pratt Institute Library School, 1905-06; assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library, 1906-07; children's librarian, Mt. Washington Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-date.
 Faith Edith Smith, Aurora, Ill. Northwestern University, Ph.B., 1896. N. Y. State Library School, 1898-1900; assistant, Northwestern University Library, 1891-98; assistant, N. Y. State Library, 1899-1900; librarian Public Library, Sedalia, Mo., 1900-07; director's assistant, Training School for Children's Librarians, 1907-date.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

CLASS OF 1908

Amy S. Baldwin, Lancaster, Pa., assistant, State Normal Library, Millersville, Pa.
 Stella Tabor Doane, Wellsboro, Pa., graduate, State Normal School.
 Mary Limora Doig, Glasgow, Scotland, High School; Queen Margaret College, Glasgow.
 Alice Rhea Eaton, Titusville, Pa., graduate, High School.
 Rosalie Feustman Goldstein, Philadelphia, graduate, High School.
 Emma Rosamond Jack, Hazleton, Pa., B.S., Wellesley College.
 Ruth Martin Jones, Williamsport, Pa., assistant, J. V. Brown Free Library, Williamsport.
 Ernestine Martin Kaehlin, Wilkes-Barré, Pa., assistant, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society Library.

Reba Fisher Lehman, Annville, Pa., librarian, Lebanon Valley College Library.
 Florence Edith Morton, Sidney, Ohio, assistant, Public Library, Sidney, Ohio.
 Hazel Mowers, Bloomington, Ind., two years at Indiana State University.
 Helen Ethel Myers, Mount-Joy, Pa., A.B., Lebanon Valley College.
 Zelia Marr Rank, Boulder, Colo., B.A., University of Colorado.
 Isabel McClatchey Turner, Bethlehem, Pa., assistant, Free Library of the Bethlehem.
 Florence Meredith Wood, Philadelphia, graduate, Stevens School, Philadelphia.
 Mary Adella Wolcott, Richmond, Jamaica, West Indies.

NOTES

The class had the pleasure of hearing Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson lecture on "The book beautiful" at the Free Library on Nov. 22. Mr. Sanderson also gave an address on the arts and crafts movement at the Institute on November 20. An exhibit of fine bindings and printing of the Doves Bindery and Doves Press was held during the week of Mr. Sanderson's visit to Philadelphia in the court of the Institute.

The Graduates' Association of the school held their annual meeting on Nov. 13, which was followed by a reception to the class of 1908.

GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Ada F. Liveright, class of '06, has been made librarian of the Pedagogical Library, Board of Education, Philadelphia. Miss Liveright has been on the staff of the College of Physicians Library for the past five years.

Miss Anna B. Day, class of 1901, was married Nov. 5 to Mr. William O. Schoonover, of Connellsville, Pa.

Miss Mary T. Carleton, class of 1905, has been appointed assistant in the Harlem branch, New York Public Library.

Miss Caroline F. Lauman, class of 1907, has been appointed cataloger in the College of Physicians Library, Philadelphia.

Miss Nella Martin, class of 1907, has been appointed assistant in the Library of Congress.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

SENIOR CLASS ENTERTAINMENT

The histrionic possibilities in the adaptation of bibliography and library economy to polite vaudeville were successfully exemplified recently by the senior class in its annual party to the juniors. The Bibliomariionettes appropriately costumed to represent various national and general bibliographies indicated by full length "sandwichman" labels marked as the backs of books, gave a number in which Petzholdt featured in a skirt dance and the United States and English "Cats" unfolded some wonderful tales.

A company of players presented "The library militant," a fragment in blank verse with stage properties truly Elizabethan. The scene was laid in a library using a classed catalog and the *dramatis personae* included a new loan clerk permeated with a sense of her high mission, a librarian fully aware of the qualifications demanded, and a rush of "mad-gone readers in the hot pursuit of Edith Wharton's 'House of mirth.'" Familiar school scenes appeared in the "Passing show," a series of shadow pictures of the "Laboring classes," which closed with an illustration of the sad effects of an over-dose of Classification numbers and "Cats."

The time-honored challenge of the seniors to the egg-football meet was heroically met by the juniors who carried off the school trophy after a spirited contest.

MEN IN THE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Statistics lately compiled show that in the 21 years since its founding, the New York State Library School has matriculated 490 students exclusive of those still in the school.

Of these 107 or 22% have been men. Six of these men have died, others have not been adapted to library work and have dropped out after a residence of a very few weeks or months. Others have embraced apparently more alluring commercial opportunities, but of the entire number 75, or about three-fourths of those still living, are actively engaged in library work. In two instances only have men left the work after completing the library school course. That so large a proportion of these men continue in the work testifies strongly to its attractions, its opportunities for advancement and its reasonable pecuniary rewards.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The beginning of class-room work, Oct. 1, was made more than ordinarily auspicious by the presence and inspiring addresses of Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and Miss Valfrid Palmgren, of the Royal Library of Sweden, and the school was visited unofficially by Miss Jeanette Steenberg, of Denmark, daughter of the Danish Commissioner of Libraries.

The regular work of the term has gone smoothly, the only serious change in the curriculum being the substitution of Mrs. Elizabeth Spalding for the director in the conduct of the course in foreign fiction, and, of minor importance, an earlier beginning on the optional work in typewriting, bringing the class sooner to the ability to typewrite their own lists, etc.

And the opportunities offered the school, aside from their school routine, have been three lectures at the institute: by W. J. Henderson, of the New York *Sun*, on "Impulse and idea in music"; by Dr. C. T. Win-

chester, of Wesleyan University, on "The lake poets," and by Dr. Norman Grenfell on his work in Labrador. There have also been two exhibitions in the library building, of the paintings of Sigismond de Ivanowski and of Paul Dougherty.

A visit to the Greenpoint Settlement, managed by the Neighborhood Association of the institute, and one to the various departments of the institute itself, were made by the school, as is customary each year during the fall term, that the class may have some conception of the whole of which the library school forms a part.

The school has attended meetings of the New York and Long Island library clubs, at which interesting programs were presented.

The Graduates' Association of the school gave a Hallowe'en reception to the entering class, and this with one or two teas given to lecturers and the days "at home" of the faculty, constitute the social record of the term.

The list of lecturers for the winter is, so far as engaged, as follows:

- Dec. 10, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, Presidents of the A. L. A.
- Jan. 6, Mr. A. E. Bostwick, The A. L. A.
- Jan. 14, Miss Jessie Hume, The building up of a library system.
- Jan. 21, Mr. J. C. Dana, Printing.
- Jan. 28, Miss Anna C. Tyler, Picture-bulletin work.
- Feb. 4, Mr. H. W. Kent, Library training as a fitting for museum work.
- Feb. 11, Miss Theresa Hitchler, Library work in New York State.
- Feb. 25, Miss Myra Poland, Problems of the town library.
- Mar. 3, Miss Annie C. Moore, Children's books.
- Mar. 10, Miss Annie C. Moore, Work for children in libraries.
- Mar. 17, Miss Mary E. Hall, The library in the secondary school.

NOTES ON GRADUATES

Miss Leora Cross, 1907, was recently engaged for one month to give instruction to the staff of the Danbury (Conn.) Public Library.

Miss Marian Glenn, 1907, is reorganizing the Public Library of Junction City, Kan.

Miss Elizabeth Clark, 1907, has been appointed branch librarian of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

Miss Stella Wiley, 1907, has been engaged as children's librarian of the Lincoln (Neb.) Public Library.

Miss Edith Dwight, 1906, has been appointed librarian of Guelph Agricultural College, Ontario.

Miss Jessie Balston, 1905, has been made acting librarian of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

Miss Cora K. Dannels, 1905, has been ap-

pointed to a cataloging position in the office of the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

Miss Annette Ward, 1904, has resigned her position in the Columbia University Library and gone to California for the winter, for reasons of health.

Miss Laura Sikes, 1900, has been appointed assistant organizer of the Minnesota Library Commission.

Miss Ada Chapple, 1900, has resigned from the Library of Congress, and announces her engagement to Mr. J. S. Cotton, of Washington, D. C.

Miss Edith Hunt, 1895, has been given a year's leave of absence from the Brooklyn Public Library to take special courses in literature and language at Radcliffe College.

Mrs. Luther Birdsall (née Hanford), 1895, has been engaged as temporary cataloger by the Pennsylvania University Library.

Miss Mary Miller, 1894, was married to Mr. Charles Sumner Gale, on September 15.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school began Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, in its ample quarters in the new library building.

Miss Julia C. Knowlton, B.L.S., of the New York State Library School and Miss Caroline Wandell, B.L.S., of the University of Illinois have been added to the faculty.

The registration of the school is as follows:

Class of 1908

Marjorie Beal, Oneida, N. Y., graduate, Oneida High School, 1906.
 Louise Coldwell, Matteawan, N. Y., graduate, Matteawan High School, 1906.
 Inez Crandle, Canton, Pa., graduate, Canton High School, 1905.
 Lucy Darrow, Syracuse, N. Y., one year, Syracuse University.
 Ina Dounce, Syracuse, N. Y., one-half year, Elmira College.
 Edith Erskine, Geneva, N. Y., graduate, Geneva High School, 1905.
 Marjorie Farwell, Geneva, N. Y., graduate, Geneva High School, 1905.
 Louise Hedges, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., graduate, Cornwall-on-Hudson High School, 1905.
 Gertrude Houston, Edenville, N. Y., graduate, Seward Institute, 1898.
 Ida Mae Lynn, Oakfield, N. Y., graduate, Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, 1904.
 Etta Matthews, Chestertown, Md., graduate, Wilmington Conference Academy, Dover, Del., 1905.
 Louise Means, Geneva, N. Y., one year, Elmira College.
 Mary Parkhurst, Florida, N. Y., graduate, Warwick Institute, 1905.
 Eva Peck, Deansboro, N. Y., graduate, Clinton High School, 1903.

Carrie Potter, Syracuse, N. Y., two years, Syracuse University.

Nancy Rea, Greenwich, N. Y., one year, Syracuse University.

Georgia Roberts, Windsor, N. Y., graduate, Windsor High School, 1904.

Sara Sadler, Elmira, N. Y., graduate, Elmira Free Academy, 1905.

Lura Slaughter, Escanaba, Mich., one year, Carnegie Public Library, Escanaba, Mich.

Kathleen Stephens, Coudersport, Pa., graduate, Lockhaven Normal School, 1904.

Helen Stevens, Portville, N. Y., Portville High School, 1902-06.

Gertrude Thomas, Lafayette, N. Y., two years, Syracuse University.

Hazel Tidd, Gardner, Mass, graduate, Gardner High School, 1905.

Mabel Woodcock, Canastota, N. Y., four years assistant in Canastota Public Library.

Class of 1909

Winifred Ayling, Syracuse, N. Y., graduate, Syracuse High School, 1902.

Julia Mae Berry, West Winfield, N. Y., graduate, West Winfield High School.

Myra Blakely, Milford, N. Y., graduate, Milford High School, 1905.

Mae Burchill, Syracuse, N. Y., graduate, Syracuse High School, 1907.

Sarah Cavanaugh, Newtown, Conn., graduate, Newtown High School, 1907.

Bessie Crawford, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., graduate, Saratoga Springs High School, 1907.

Mabel Crossley, Binghamton, N. Y., graduate, Binghamton High School, 1907.

Laura Durand, Phelps, N. Y., one year at Bradford (Mass.) Academy.

Nellie Ganter, Watertown, N. Y., graduate, Watertown High School, 1906.

Florence Hathaway, Glens Falls, N. Y., graduate, Glens Falls High School, 1905.

Helen Hawley, Fairfield, Conn., graduate, Newtown High School, 1907.

Melissa Heald, Moravia, N. Y., graduate, Moravia High School, 1907.

Mary Hoyt, Weedsport, N. Y., Wolcott Training Class, 1902.

Emma Kinne, Jacksonville, Fla., Ph.B., Syracuse University, 1906.

Harriet Lawrence, Kane, Pa., graduate, Muncy High School, 1906.

Minnie Lewis, Solsville, N. Y., one year, Syracuse University.

Lena Manny, Binghamton, N. Y., one year, Syracuse University.

Harriet Markham, Binghamton, N. Y., graduate, Binghamton High School, 1906.

Clara Newth, Rensselaer, N. Y., graduate, Rensselaer High School, 1905.

Elizabeth Peck, Cortland, N. Y., graduate, Cortland Normal School, 1905.

Leah Primps, Geneva, N. Y., graduate, Geneva High School, 1907.

Florence Van Hying, Schenectady, N. Y., one year, Syracuse University.

Special

Clara Benjamin, Cazenovia Seminary.
 Cleta Coon, Syracuse High School.
 Ethel Coon, Syracuse High School.
 Amy Hendricks, Kingston, N. Y., Syracuse
 University, 1910. M. J. SIBLEY,
Professor of Library Economy.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

On the evening of Oct. 8, the faculty gave a reception in honor of the class of 1908, to representatives of the university, graduates of the school and members of the public and college library staffs. Mr. and Mrs. Brett and Miss Whittlesey received the guests, while the other members of the faculty informally assisted. Refreshments were served in the study hall on the second floor.

The class of 1908 has been formally organized with Miss Marian Skeele, Mt. Holyoke, '07, as president. Through this organization the students are represented on the university newspaper and the "Annual" board and thus come into touch with different phases of the university life.

During the annual October meeting of the Ohio Library Association in Columbus, the schedule at the school was so arranged that the different members of the faculty were able to be present on different days. As several graduates holding positions in various parts of the state were also attending, there was opportunity for re-union. It was pleasant to realize what good work was being done by Western Reserve students and how they united in expressing the opinion that their training at the school had proved adequate for their practical experience. On one of the evenings of the session representatives of the school were guests of Mr. Brett at a "Cleveland dinner," a most enjoyable occasion.

Miss Palmgren, of the Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden, who is studying library matters in this country, addressed the students on Oct. 22 concerning library conditions in Sweden.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The schedule of lectures and practice work for the second year of the library school follows the general plan established last year. Cataloging, classification, reference work, book-selection, and loan are made the long courses of the first semester, with three lessons a week in cataloging, two each in classification and reference, and one each in loan and book-selection.

The cataloging course with its three lessons a week will continue through the first semester instead of being completed at Christmas time as last year, when four lessons a week were scheduled. The catalog rules which were last year given to the students in hectograph form, one rule to a

card, have been printed this year. They are printed on sheets slightly narrower than the length of a catalog card, and on one side only, that they may be cut and mounted on blank cards, to be alphabetized with other notes and rules.

The various courses in library economy are being given in sequence throughout the semester, instead of being put in the weeks between New Year's and the end of the semester as last year. The course in classification has been extended from 20 to 25 lessons. The study of title pages, printer's marks, and publishing houses which was introduced last year is again made a part of the course.

The school has been unusually fortunate this semester in its visitors from the world of books and from other libraries. Two visitors came from abroad, Miss Valfrid Palmgren, of Stockholm, and Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, of London. In her address to the school Miss Palmgren gave an account not only of libraries in Sweden, but of its educational system, especially the work of the great universities, the demands of their scholarship, and the student-life. By joint arrangement, the Wisconsin Library School and the Madison Art Association secured Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson for two public lectures in Madison. Besides his public addresses, he kindly consented to give a special talk to the library school in its own lecture room.

Mr. Henry H. Hilton, of the firm of Ginn & Co., gave the class a most interesting talk on the "Publisher's side of book-making"; Mr. G. W. Lee, librarian of the business house of Stone & Webster, Boston, gave a wide-awake lecture on "The library and the business man"; and Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Library Commission, gave a helpful talk on the meaning of commission work and the needs of the small libraries. The class celebrated Hallowe'en in an appropriate manner, enjoying with their guests an evening's frolic, which was planned and carried out by the students themselves.

The resignation of Miss Zana K. Miller from the commission staff makes a vacancy in the faculty of the school. Miss Miller has given many of the courses in library economy; her work as a teacher was most successful, and it is to be regretted that she is no longer to be associated with the school.

The short course which was scheduled for the first eight weeks of the school year, closed Nov. 22. Six students took the course, and it has proved an excellent arrangement. Hereafter there will be no summer session, but instead this short course will be substituted, beginning with the opening of the regular school and continuing for eight weeks. The entrance requirements and the course of study will be the same as for the session formerly held in the summer.

Apprentice service is required of every student in the regular course. This service,

as last year, averages three hours a week for each student during the first semester, and much of it is given to the Madison Public Library. The students take charge of the branches, assist at the loan desk, in the children's department, and reference work and mechanical practice are also assigned them. Some apprentice time is given to the library commission and *A. L. A. Booklist*.

Class notes

Miss Marion Wakely, as a result of a civil service examination has been appointed document cataloger at the government printing office. Prior to beginning her work in Washington, she assisted in the organization of the Keweenaw (Ill.) Public Library.

Miss Marie O. Hansen has been made librarian of the Crown Point (Ind.) Public Library. The library is newly established, housed in a new building, and Miss Hansen will be its organizer as well as its librarian.

Miss Myrtle Sette has accepted a position for the winter in the Oconto (Wis.) Public Library.

Reviews

BRADFORD, Thomas Lindsley. The bibliographer's manual of American history; containing an account of all state, territory, town and county histories relating to the United States of North America, with verbatim copies of their titles, and useful bibliographical notes, together with the prices at which they have been sold for the last forty years, and with an exhaustive index by titles, and an index by states; the whole forming an invaluable reference for the use of the librarian, the historian, the collector, and the bookseller. Edited and revised by Stan V. Henkels. Vol. I, A to E. Nos. 1 to 1600. Philadelphia, Stan V. Henkels & Co., 1907. pp. ix, 340. 8°.

Mr. Henkels, in his introductory remarks to this volume, assures us that the work is "the most valuable bibliography that has ever been placed before the American public," and says that its compiler "entered on this field fully equipped with the importance of the subject, as well as being aware of the immense labor necessary to compile a work which could be relied on." We are also told that he spent ten or twelve years on the entire work, and "that the result will confer a boon on all those interested in the study and collecting of American history." So "thoroughly" and "clearly" had the author done his work, says Mr. Henkels, that his own part as editor "dwindled down to a plain reading of the proof, with very slight addi-

tions." The title of the work makes a presumptuous claim of containing an account of "all" of the works within its scope, and of giving "verbatim" copies of their titles. It would be delightful if this were nearly true, but it is not. In fact, a careful examination and testing of this first volume proves that it is exceedingly faulty in the transcriptions of the titles, in the collations, in its want of orderly treatment, and that omissions are greater than might be surmised.

The plan of the work is to include "the titles of books, pamphlets and reprints that have been published previous to January first, 1904. Except in a few important instances no books published after that date are listed." Starred titles signify that "the book has been examined and its title and pagination verified." It is true that the author is more modest in his claims than is Mr. Henkels. It is also clear that he has depended very often upon auction and library catalogs.

The misprints, which begin in Mr. Henkels's introductory remarks and the author's preface, persist throughout the volume on many pages. The following mistakes are given as examples; the reference is to title numbers for the sake of brevity. In 135 the collation should be pp. x, 767; in 136 there are errors in the title and in the collation, and the same is true of 179, 1544 and 1579; in 198 the imprint is incorrect and the collation is defective; in 238 he does not mention the New York edition "Published for the authors" by S. Tuttle, in 1844; in 291 the collation does not agree with a copy in the original binding, and there is no mention of maps and numerous portraits; 504 has errors in the title; 516, by Mourt, is put with Bradford's "History of Plimoth Plantation"; 571 fails to mention the printed cover-title, which differs in alignment from the regular title; 772 says nothing of the printed cover-title, which is longer than the regular title; 781 is entered under Carpenter, but it is really by Carpenter and Arthur; 934 is out of alphabetic order, because the author's name is Clark, not Clarke, and the collation is inaccurate; 943 presents an erroneous preliminary pagination; 1555 has an incomplete title and an abnormal collation, which should be, pp. (2), viii, 6, 495; 1106 has a slight error in the title, but the collation should be, pp. 492, ix; and 1146 omits a mention of the leaf of errata. Important works are omitted; we give one as representative, which is, Rev. Joseph W. Dally's "Woodbridge and vicinity" (New Brunswick, N. J., 1873), a volume often consulted in local historical and genealogical research. It is a real pity that the opportunity to make a good work has not been utilized; particularly do we regret that where the pretensions have been so many, the fulfillments have been so few.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

MOSES, Montrose J. Children's books and reading. New York, Mitchell Kennerley, 1907. 6+72 p. D. \$1.50 net.

Mr. Moses, who has been for years a reviewer of children's books, and some of whose papers now collected have appeared in the *Outlook*, *Independent* and *New York Evening Post*, has discovered that a reviewer must know something of the history of his subject. In his first chapter he says, "To the writer of children's books, to the home . . . to the librarian whose work is not the science of numbers, but a profession of culture-distributing, some knowledge of the past harvests from this field would appear indispensable. . . . I would much rather see a librarian fully equipped with a knowledge of Miss Edgeworth's life, of her human associations, together with the inclinations prompting her to write 'The parent's assistant,' than have her read a whole list of moral tales of the same purport and tone."

Mr. Moses makes an ingenious diagram showing the growth of books for children through the impetus given by Perreault, the Comtesse D'Aulnoy and La Fontaine down through Newbery's publications and Isaiah Thomas's reprints, the development of English chap-books, the rise of the didactic school through Rousseau's influence, and of Sunday-school books and books for the poor as an offshoot of this.

The chapter on "The old-fashioned library" fails to do justice to the best in Maria Edgeworth and Jacob Abbott, the detail of family life and the occupations of children. Miss Edgeworth's children, as she says herself, live with their father and mother and not with servants, and grow to understand and enjoy what they hear their elders read and talk about. They play games of historical characters who have lived at the same time and know famous poems and bits of nonsense like Foote's Grand Panjandrum. Jacob Abbott's children in their simple New England life, are never at a loss for something to do, if it is only sorting pebbles of different colors to make a rainbow, and many an older brother or sister owes a debt of gratitude to Beechut and Jonas for methods of keeping younger children amused.

In the American table of 41 authors, there are 13 whose books I have never seen or heard of, although they are noticed in Appleton or Hart. On the other hand, William Simonds (Walter Aimwell), author of the Aimwell stories, which are still read because they are full of interesting puzzles and games for winter evenings, and Sara Jane Lippincott (Grace Greenwood), whose "Stories from famous ballads" and "Bonnie Scotland" have lately been reprinted, although both in Appleton, are not in the table. In the English tables, Frances Burney and Joanna Baillie should be omitted.

The estimates of the earlier books are some-

times made from biographies and reviews, and not from the books themselves, and in the 66 pages of annotated titles of selected books at the end, the errors of some of the lists issued by libraries are repeated.

The history is not classed, and Mr. Moses puts into it Annie Keary's "York and a Lancaster Rose," a modern tale of two London school girls, both named Rose, one pale, one red-cheeked, supposing it to be a story of the 15th century wars.

Dana's "Two years before the mast" is put under stories, and Kenneth Grahame is not mentioned among writers of books about children.

The most valuable contributions to this list are the titles on music, most of them compiled by the late Miss Avery of the Lenox Library, and the French and German pages, which include, however, some books written for older readers.

The bibliography of the subject is not complete, but includes all that a reader not a specialist needs to introduce him to what has been written on the relation between children and books, and what libraries are doing to further their better acquaintance.

In the words of Chapter v., "The library and the book," "The woman's club that will study the problem of children's reading as sedulously as it analyses the pathologic significance of Ibsen's heroines, will be rendering a service to the library, as well as fitting its members to pass some judgment on the publisher's yearly output of juvenile books."

The proof-reading is careless, and the book's value would be greatly increased by an index, but it is to be hoped that the demand for it will be so great that both these defects may be remedied in a second edition.

CAROLINE M. HEWINS.

SONNECK, O. G. Early concert life in America, 1731-1800. Leipzig and New York, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1907. 8+838 p. l. O.

In his preface Mr. Sonneck, who is chief of the Music Division of the Library of Congress, says: "Intended as a source book, it is addressed to those seriously interested in musical history, and is cast in a form peculiar to source books, which necessarily resembles mosaics and — mosaics not to everybody's taste.

. . . References to early opera in America were kept as brief as possible, because I hope to complete a comprehensive essay on this subject before long. Similarly, biographical and bibliographical data were included in so far only as they seemed called for, or affected the biographical notes given in the index to my "Bibliography of early secular American music."

This important addition to the literature of music was ably and favorably received in the *New York Saturday Times Review of Books*, Sept. 21, 1907, by Mr. Richard Aldrich, musical critic for that paper. The present no-

tice, therefore, will consider it only as a bibliographical aid. A source book to be authoritative should be compiled from original documentary evidence. The original sources of American musical history are programs, newspaper of the times and letters. That Mr. Sonneck has appreciated these facts is proved by the bibliographical footnotes in his book. Further proof of his industry and exhaustive research is the number of references to works in foreign languages. The bibliographical arrangement is in the form of footnotes (certainly not the best for the librarian who is in a hurry!), and the entries (as stated above) are very brief—authors, titles, dates and pages in the case of books, and for newspapers only names of the periodicals and dates. It would have been helpful had the places where these newspapers could be found been given. The index, which is of the simplest kind, refers to all matter of importance in the text, and also nearly every name mentioned. Mr. Sonneck has been careful to give in the footnotes his authority for every statement. The reading matter reveals many interesting facts. Among them, it may not generally be known that William Murphy, who conducted a bookstore in Baltimore, advertised in 1875 a circulating library of music. "Early concert life in America" is a monument to Mr. Sonneck's reputation for thoroughness and painstaking industry, and his book is further distinguished by enthusiasm and sympathy with his subject.

EDWIN M. JENKS.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

BROWN, James Duff. The small library: a guide to the collection and care of books. London, Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1907. 6+154 p. 12°, 2s. 6d. net.

The latest volume in the *English Library Series*. Reviewed in *Library World* (Sept., p. 9), as useful to the collector and indispensable to the librarian of a small country library with little experience.

"*For Folke-og Barnebok-samlinger*," October, offers, among other interesting things, an illustrated article on the Public Library of Christiania (Deichmanske Bibliotek) by Mr. Arnesen, a member of the staff. The library still labors under many difficulties, including a rented building of small proportions and an income of not quite \$15,000. The circulation reaching more than half a million volumes during the last year on a stock of some 80,000, speaks well for the methods of the library as well as for the zeal of the public. The number is rich in well-written book reviews.

Library Assistant, November, contains a summary of Professor Israel Gollancz's ad-

dress on "Librarians as students of literature and booklovers," before the inaugural meeting of the Library Assistants' Association, Oct. 16.

Library Association Record for October contains Francis T. Barrett's presidential address before the Library Association at its Glasgow meeting; and the "Notes on Glasgow libraries," prepared for presentation at that meeting. The usual departments make up the rest of the number. The November number records the death of Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, its founder, and director since its establishment in 1898. There are short articles on "The librarian abroad," describing an East London library; "Lecture courses," as arranged by various libraries, and "Glasgow conference notes"; and full departments.

Library World for October gives "an impression" of the Glasgow conference of the Library Association, which is characterized as "the largest, best organized and most sociable ever held;" on the professional side, however, "nothing of special importance was accomplished," and the papers read are regarded as "poor, uninspiring and tame." Other topics treated in this number are "The shelf catalog," by James Douglas Stewart; the new edition of Brown's "Manual"; the Glasgow library system; "Estimate of annual expenditure for an established Carnegie Public Library, with an income of £220 from the penny rate," by O. C. Hudson; and "The library as a place for women," by Max A. R. Brunner. The useful new department devoted to "Library economics" gives short practical contributions on methods or new devices.

Public Libraries, November, contains a paper on "The recreation of a librarian," by F. K. W. Drury, suggesting various pleasant hobbies and pursuits for leisure hours; and articles on "Public documents in small libraries," by Charlotte Evans; and "The story hour in libraries," by Helen U. Price. The December number gives J. C. Dana's "Anticipations" of the library future, and several short articles on the work of the library for business men.

LOCAL

Bristol (Ct.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 1, 1907.) The report, by the directors, is almost entirely devoted to a description of the new building, dedicated Aug. 14, 1907, and erected from a building fund of \$45,420.10, raised by public subscription. "The board feel that the generous response made by the people of Bristol to our appeal for a library building fund and the prompt payment of most of the subscriptions, by which we have been able to pay all bills as they come due and even to receive over \$120 interest on early payments, have been most gratifying evidence of the public spirit of our citizens and their interest in and approval of the work of our public

library." The entire cost of the building and equipment is given as \$47,000, leaving a deficit of nearly \$1600; it is in the colonial style of architecture, of granite, with trimmings of Indiana limestone. The stackroom has an immediate capacity of 26,000 v., which may readily be doubled by a second tier of shelving; the ultimate book capacity is fully 80,000 v. The children's room is extremely attractive, with provision for several thousand volumes; the assembly room has accommodations for 250 persons. It is planned to use one room, at present unoccupied, as a men's reading room, where smoking will be permitted.

The library has received the gift of the fine private collection of Indian and prehistoric relics belonging to Dr. F. H. Williams, of Bristol, which will make an excellent nucleus for the museum of the new building.

Expenses of the regular library work for the year were \$3542.09, an excess of \$319.73 over income. The circulation was 47,234, of which 5616 was from the Forestville branch and 2374 from the schools; the juvenile circulation was 12,397; adult fiction 48.63 per cent. Accessions amounted to 813; total v. in library 14,307. Urgent plea is made for a larger appropriation.

By the will of the late Miss Mary P. Root the library will eventually receive a large bequest; but it will be a long time before the settlement of the estate involved is concluded.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (20th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907.) Added 4271; total, 89,196. Issue, home use 177,020 (fict. 57 per cent.), of which 36,986 were issued in the children's room. Reference use 37,698 (general 13,134, art reference 11,898, applied science reference 12,666); reading room 31,500. New registration 4780; cards in force in adult dept. 10,340.

The work of the year is reported as containing no change of note. The issue of books for home use increased 15,407 over the previous year.

An interesting analysis is given of the proportion of masculine and feminine users of the library, noted elsewhere. A list of occupations of borrowers is given in detail, children of course being excepted. Of the 10,340 users 306 are teachers, and 3262 students or pupils.

"During one of the months of heavy use, March, account was kept, as far as was possible to the regular attendants, of those who sat down to read in the main room of the circulating department. There were 1360 in all—590 women and girls and 770 men and boys. Of course some were omitted, as it is impossible always to see the additions to this big reading circle. If the number of readers proportionate to the number of books issued held the same throughout the year, as we believe from observation that it did, there were over 14,000 such readers during the year. Added to the reading room use this makes the full number of readers 45,500, and adding the

37,698 who used the reference rooms we have a reference and reading use of 83,198."

The work of the applied science reference department shows distinct gains. The circulating department account reports a circulation in pure and applied science of 12,448, or 13 per cent. of the total circulation.

The making of special lists, bulletins, etc., is recorded, and a list given—for the first time—of the exhibitions held in the attractive art gallery that is part of the library building.

The story hour list is given in detail. Besides the regular Tuesday evening hour this year there was a Friday evening one, when the same set of children came week after week. The three series given were "Stories from Norse mythology," "The Niebelungenlied" and "Tales of the Vikings."

The lending of picture bulletins to other libraries has increased over previous years. The mathematical books were reclassified, and in many cases were assigned new subject headings.

The exhibit of books recommended for Christmas presents was held as usual, but only the list for adults printed. "We have some very attractive and durable picture-books as a result of some of the work of the library school class. Walter Crane books and Caldecott books, the white edges of whose pages had been soiled and torn beyond repair, reappear minus all the edges and mounted in neat books of strong dark paper. In this form they should last even longer than in their original shape. Some of the children have shown great interest in drawing during the year, and have copied some of the bulletin pictures. At Christmas time a number of them made Christmas cards by tracing some simple, appropriate, and attractive designs prepared by one of the staff of the room."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The plans of Mr. R. F. Almirall for the new central building were under discussion as the special order of business at the September, October and November meetings of the board of trustees. There had been much opposition to the method of Mr. Almirall's selection as architect and to the contract which had been entered into with, possibly without legal authority, by Mr. Coler, Borough President of Brooklyn, and there continued to be opposition to the triangular site next the entrance to Prospect Park. At the October meeting a resolution disapproving the plans because of the site failed, 8 to 9, only by the casting vote of President Booddy in favor of the plans, but at the November meeting the following resolution was carried by a two-thirds vote of 12 to 5:

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library hereby approve, in accordance with the resolutions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted May 25, 1906, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen June 26, 1906, as provisional plans for the Central Library Building, the design submitted by Mr. R. F. Almirall,

provided that any charges required by this Board shall be made in the plans and that any modifications shall be submitted to this Board for further approval; and provided also that this resolution shall not be taken to commit the Board or record its judgment as to questions of cost or contract or materials to be used, or methods of legal or financial procedure in respect to the proposed building."

The absent members of the board had expressed their views by letter or at previous meetings, and stood 3 to 2, making the full poll 15 to 7, outside of the three official members, the mayor, the borough president, and the comptroller, who were understood to favor the plans, so that the ultimate vote, including official members, would have been 18 to 7. A second resolution was unanimously passed, requesting the architect to present alternative designs for the treatment of the pavilion roof in place of the domed ornamental roof in the plans as printed in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL; and the law committee was requested to report as to what steps might be necessary to obtain the action of the Municipal Art Commission upon the plans in case the building did not technically come under their jurisdiction.

Brown University L., Providence, R. I. (Rpt.—year ending May, 1907; in *University Bulletin*, October, p. 46-47.) Added 8915, of which 5090 were gifts; total not given. Issued 7893, of which 4552 were drawn by undergraduates. To the Harris collection of American poetry 692 v. were added. Among important purchases of the year was the "Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale," v. 1-28 already issued.

"We are changing our catalog over from the smaller (32) size to the larger (33) size cards, in order to avail ourselves more easily of printed cards, especially of those furnished by the Library of Congress."

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) P. L. A meeting attended by about 300 Bohemian citizens was held in the auditorium of the library on the evening of Nov. 8, to celebrate the action of the library board in adding books in the Bohemian tongue to the library, and also to commemorate the close of the Thirty Years' War, which resulted in the downfall of the Bohemian nation. The auditorium was crowded to overflowing and many were unable to obtain seats. An excellent program had been prepared, including several musical numbers and addresses by Professor B. Shimek, of the state university, Miss Harriet Wood, the librarian, and Dr. E. R. Burkhalter. Miss Wood said that she hoped the present selection of Bohemian books would be the nucleus of a fine collection in that language, and that the audience would inspect every department of the library and become familiar with its work.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. (38th rpt., 1906.) Added 35,957, "also 3976 ephemera added by

mere listing"; total 291,882 accessioned volumes, including unaccessioned v., pamphlets and duplicates the total is "considerably in excess of 300,000." Issued, home use 1,550,914 (adult fict. 35 per cent., juv. fict. 21 per cent.). New registration 33,771, cards in force 92,224. Expenditures: maintenance \$53,487.59, service \$74,023.33 (salaries \$62,772.29), growth \$102,437.16 (books \$28,800.15, buildings from A. Carnegie \$39,656.35).

As usual, a comprehensive summary of constantly expanding work, briefly presented by the librarian, Mr. Brett, and recorded in more detail in the supplementary reports of Miss Eastman, vice-librarian, and the various department heads. There are numerous illustrations of branch buildings, plans, and an interesting outline map of Cleveland with indication of the various nationalities clustered in different sections and of the library agencies.

Two Carnegie branches—the Miles Park and the Broadway—were opened during the year. The main library is increasingly hampered by lack of a proper building; in addition to its general administrative quarters it now occupies four rooms in the city hall for binding and stations department, a newspaper reading room in a third building, and storage rooms in still another building. Further separation of the main library work is indicated in the suggestion that two rooms for the children's department be established further removed from the business center of the city. "If this plan were carried out, a collection of children's books at the main library would still serve the few children in the neighborhood, but its main use would be for parents from all parts of the city, who draw books from the main library for their children as well as for themselves, and for the teachers and normal school students."

The work for children is constantly increasing, juvenile circulation now forming about 41 per cent. of the total circulation. This is reviewed by the director of the children's work, Miss Burnite, who notes the development of the story hour, care of penny savings funds during the summer, exhibits, details of school work, etc.

An important departure of the year was the arrangement made between the library and the Western Reserve Library School, by which members of the library staff receive instruction in the school without charge.

The work of the department for the blind has been largely in the direction of obtaining instruction, conducting readings, etc., as the books in raised type are so expensive that it will be long before the library has an adequate collection. Readings for the blind are given twice a week, generally with volunteer service, car tickets have been given and carriages lent for the use of the blind and their guides, and a ticket bureau was estab-

lished through which unused tickets to concerts, lectures and the theatre could be obtained. As an outcome of these efforts a society has been established for promoting the interests of the blind, in which the library will act as an affiliated agency. The work proposed for this society is as follows: assist in enlarging the collection of books for the blind; employ one or more of the blind to copy books not now obtainable in raised type, to be bound and added to the collection; bring influence to bear or reduce the cost and the size of these books; co-operate with those societies working for the adoption of a universal system of notation for the blind; provide volunteer guides, carriages, readers, speakers and music for the meetings; employ a home teacher, and organize and conduct the ticket bureau on a more systematic basis.

Derby (Conn.) P. L. (5th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1907.) Added 1239; total 11,935. Issued, home use 42,632 (fict. 59.8 per cent.), of which 42½ per cent. were juvenile. New cards issued 384; cards in force 1946. Receipts \$3863.08; expenses \$3383.02.

There is increasing demand for books in foreign languages. Special effort has been made to increase the use of industrial and technical books, and the circulation in this class shows a gain of 30 per cent. over the previous year.

Dubuque, Ia. Carnegie-Stout F. P. L. "Library day" was observed, as usual, on Nov. 2, and proved most successful. One of the features of the observance was the participation of the different clubs of the city, which had representatives tell of the books in the library on the subjects selected for club study during the coming year. Informal discussion followed.

The library sent, at the beginning of the school year, a circular letter, "to the principals and teachers of Dubuque," setting forth the privileges granted to teachers and the various ways in which the library can be helpful in school work.

Galesburg (Ill.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 1791; total 33,750. Issued, home use 81,333 (fict. 43,829, juv. fict. 20,180), ref. use 37,905; issued through schools 3482. New registration 1495.

During the year four class-room libraries were established, one in each of three schools remote from the library and one in the high school. From the children's room the circulation was 30,850. A story hour is held on Friday afternoons, and early in the year an Indian exhibit was held for one week.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. The total circulation for home use for 1906-1907 was 250,576, an increase of 22,257 over 1905-1906 (228,319), which figures were mistakenly given for those of 1906-1907, in the September

Glenwood, Minn. Carnegie L. The contract has been let for the erection of the new library building, for which \$10,000 was given by Mr. Carnegie.

Hartford (Conn.) P. L. (66th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1907.) Added 3971; total not given. Issued, home use 202,787 (fict. 115,861, juv. fict. 23,430, magazines 8366). Issued from branches and schools 17,150. New cards issued 4325; total registration 11,865. In the boys' and girls' room 682 applications for cards were made, and 38,800 v. were issued.

In April a branch was opened in the Parkville section, in quarters heated, lighted and cared for by the district; the expense of the reading room attendant is borne by voluntary subscription. The gift by J. Pierpont Morgan of a new building for the art gallery will in time leave the present building entirely available by the three libraries at present quartered there.

A small collection of Lithuanian books, bought at the request of local Lithuanians, is now on the library shelves. The titles are the same as those selected by the New Haven Public Library.

Jackson, Miss. Millsaps College. The new \$30,000 Millsaps-Carnegie library building, erected from funds given by Major R. W. Millsaps and Andrew Carnegie, was dedicated on Oct. 26.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. (26th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907; in library *Quarterly*, October.) Added 4304; total not given. Issued, home use 280,344 (fict. 115,270, juv. 55,956), of which 50,808 were issued through the 25 school sub-stations. New cards issued 9169; total cardholders 45,506, of whom 17,531 are children.

"The most satisfactory piece of work done during the past year was the preparation of a bibliography of the technical works in the library, published in the January, 1907, *Quarterly*; this was widely used by technical men.

"The congestion at the main delivery desk, caused by the fiction having been placed back of the desk five years ago, necessitated immediate change, which was made last October. The catalog room, 27.6x28 feet, was taken for a fiction room and the desks of the catalog staff divided between the front space in the upper stack room, and the space back of the delivery desk. The change was the principal feature in the administration during the past year. The fiction room is now a separate department." The building is now inadequate for the various departments, and Mrs. Whitney urges the imperative necessity of an annex or enlargement. The special fiction department, which is briefly described, is said to be most satisfactory to the public: it has its own circulation desk and printed and card catalogs. Attention is called to the method adopted in the children's room, by

which the children shelve their own books, after submitting them to inspection at the "books returned" desk.

Marinette, Wis. Stephenson P. L. (29th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907.) Added 1110; total 12,820. Issued, home use 50,173 (fict. 46 per cent., juv. fict. 28 per cent.). New registration 983; cards in force 4831. "Marinette has a population of about 16,000 and of these 30 per cent. are borrowers." Receipts \$4302.16; expenses \$4302.16 (salaries \$1544.50, books \$1043.56, binding \$125.75, periodicals \$156.15, janitor \$435.31, heat \$305.03, light \$223.63).

"The library is now closed on Sundays during the summer months, careful observation having demonstrated that very few people made use of the library on that day and the few who did were young people who could come other days as well." A story hour was held on Friday afternoons from October to March, with much success. Ten rooms in three schools remote from the library are supplied with school room libraries. A beginning has also been made toward a permanent duplicate school collection. There are 25 travelling libraries in circulation through the county for which this library is the distributing center. "From June 30, 1906, to June 30, 1907, these libraries have been sent out 34 times. 23 libraries have been returned. The circulation of the libraries returned was 4603, an average of 200 for each library. The travelling library work of Marinette County cannot be too highly commended. The books go right into the rural districts, sometimes to a school house, sometimes to a store or a post-office, and often to some home easy of access by the surrounding residents."

Merced, Cal. The city of Merced has lost its chance of obtaining a public library building out of the estate of the late George H. Fancher. The District Court of Appeal holds that the erection of such a building is not a compliance with the provision of the will of the deceased, by which he "set apart . . . for my funeral expenses and proper interment of my remains and the erection of a suitable monument to my memory" the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The executors thought that \$25,000 was a large sum of money to spend on a hearse and headstone. So they proposed to buy a granite shaft for \$2000, and devote the rest to a library. The superior court said they might do so, for the library would be a "suitable monument," but the appellate court holds that that was not what the late Mr. Fancher intended. The Fancher bequest and the interpretation put upon it was recorded in L. J. at the time.

New Haven (Conn.) P. L. After a year's deliberation the library committee chosen by Mrs. Mary E. Ives announced on Nov. 20 their choice of Cass Gilbert as the architect to design the new library building, for

which Mrs. Ives gave \$300,000. It was planned at first by the committee to hold an open competition which would enable local architects to compete. A limited competition was also considered, but the committee after many long sessions decided to name the architect themselves and chose Mr. Gilbert.

New York. General Theological Seminary L. (Rpt.—year ending April 30, 1907; in Proceedings of 1907 annual meeting, p. 534-541.) Added 2672, of which 580 were gifts; total 41,779. Readers in main reading room, day 6146, evening 2786; vols. loaned 2145.

"During the year past the two rooms formerly used for seminar purposes were replaced by one room, much larger, lighter and more convenient in every way. Shelving has been installed, which will accommodate nearly 1500 volumes, and the two small collections of books in the former seminar rooms united. Through the very opportune arrival of the Whitaker and Applegate gifts during the year, a very admirable beginning has been made toward a well equipped seminar library of standard and reference works. This collection, numbering now about 250 volumes, it is intended to augment slowly and carefully during the coming years by purchase."

New York P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907; in lib. Bulletin, Oct., p. 463-468.) "Owing to the resolution of the board adopted Feb. 13, 1907, by which the fiscal year of the corporation was changed from the period July 1-June 30, to Jan. 1-Dec. 31, this report summarizes in brief terms the work of the library staff for the period in question, leaving until Jan. 1, 1908, the full report for the calendar year 1907 and for the 18 months since July 1, 1906." Added, reference branches 35,865 v., 59,428 pm.; total 710,232 v., 270,961 pm., "which with the 593,881 v. in the circulation department, gives a total of 1,575,074 pieces in the whole system." The print department now contains 63,282 prints; 6229 periodicals are currently received. There were 217,715 readers and visitors in the reference branches. In the circulation department the number of branches has increased from 35 to 37, circulation for home use from 4,752,628 to 5,090,555; 5 Carnegie branches have been opened (a total of 23).

Work on the new building makes slow progress, the finishing contracts (for heating and ventilating, plumbing, interior finish, electric equipment) having now been awarded. "To give relief to overlaid shelves and overcrowded floors, we have packed away in boxes stored in the Astor basement 40,663 v. and pamphlets. The material thus stored will not be available for consultation until we move into the new building. It comprises, in general, serial public documents issued before 1900, portions of little used sections in Orientalia and Slavonica, bibliography and library economy, theological periodicals, missions and various other theological groups. To provide

for those portions of the Lenox collections that may be transferred to Astor if Lenox is closed in December, we have gained 3528 square feet of floor space by erecting platforms."

Work at the schools has been extended to 390 educational institutions. The travelling libraries department now serves 675 stations, and shows an increase in circulation of about 57 per cent. The children's rooms since Sept. 1, 1906, have been under the charge of an experienced supervisor.

The results of the inventories show a net loss from the shelves of 3859 v. during the year, as against 7904 last year, a decrease of 4045, or over one-half.

The home circulation of books for the year was 5,090,555, an increase of 337,927 over the preceding year.

New York State L. The 88th annual report of the library, already noted, has now been issued in two cloth-bound volumes, no. 88, v. 1 and 2, containing besides the annual report proper — being the "Statistical report, 1905," — the numerous appendixes accompanying it, covering the reprints of the several publications of the library and of the library school for the year.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library issues a little pamphlet on "The Newark of former days and the Newark of to-day," compiled by Miss Helen Peters Dodd, chief of the children's department, and intended as a help in the study of local history in the public schools. It was also useful in connection with the "Newark exhibition," held in the library in October, in commemoration of the allotment of land for town purposes in October, 1676. Besides indication of the library's local history collections and notes of historic scenes and events, it contains reading lists on general politics and government, and on Newark and New Jersey.

North Andover, Mass. Stevens Memorial L. The attractive library building given to the town by Mr. and Mrs. Moses Tyler Stevens, was opened for public inspection on Nov. 4 and 5. It is a memorial to Capt. Nathaniel Stevens and his wife, the parents of the giver, and cost \$20,000 — this sum and the site being the gift of Hon. Moses Tyler Stevens. The town appropriated \$1200 annually for maintenance purposes.

Norwich, Conn. Otis L. (Rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1907.) Added 2645; total 36,096. Issued, home use 98,075 (fict. 59.92 per cent.). New registration 909; total registration 17,004. Receipts \$8429.06; expenses \$8429.06 (salaries \$4032.34, books \$1697.68, periodicals \$252.08, binding \$148.93, fuel \$227.25, light \$300.17). There was a decrease in circulation amounting to 985 v. This is analyzed as the result of decrease in fiction issues of 2124 v., offset by an increase of 1139 v. in other classes.

"The issue of books in foreign languages is

notable not so much for the aggregate shown as for the increase, indicating, as it does, that, with the growth of the foreign element in our population, a growing demand comes to a public library like ours for books in the native languages of the foreigners. During the year books in the following languages have been asked for: Arabic, modern Greek, Roumanian, Polish, Swedish, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian. Although the number of books in foreign languages added during the year is fully double the number added in any previous year, it is by no means sufficient, and should be materially enlarged and varied to meet the demands of readers of various nationalities."

Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L. The Grand street branch of the library was opened to the public on Oct. 26; about 315 cards were issued on the first day, and nearly 400 books were drawn. This is the first branch library to be opened in Paterson; it is established in the business and mill section of the city.

On Nov. 15 a memorial tablet to the late Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Ryle, giver of the Danforth library building, was unveiled with appropriate exercises. The tablet, which is on the west wall of the main lower corridor of the building, is of bronze, bearing a low relief portrait of Mrs. Ryle in an emblematic design.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. (Rpt., 1905-6, 1906-7.) "In April, 1906, three weeks before the close of the statistical year, Mr. F. M. Crunden, librarian of this library, was taken from his place by illness. The annual report, prepared in rough form soon after, was held from month to month in the hope that he would return and assemble it for publication. His slowly mending health forbade this, and no report appeared for 1905-6. The records of that year, however, are now combined in one volume with those of 1906-7, and given to the public in November, 1907." Statistics for 1905-6 are: added 26,714; total 203,320; issued, home and school use 1,084,344; total use of books and periodicals 1,410,381; total no. readers 62,179, of whom 28,500 were children. Statistics for 1906-7 are: added 35,550; total 222,780; issued, home and school use 1,124,716; total use of books and periodicals 1,437,562; total no. readers 64,804.

During the two years covered two branch libraries, the Barr and the Cabanne, have been completed and are in operation. Another, the Carondelet, is well under way. The site for a fourth, the Soulard, has been purchased. The plans for the central building presented by Mr. Cass Gilbert have been adopted, and Mr. Gilbert has been appointed architect of that building.

"The branch system in its operation has resulted in a greatly increased use of the library facilities, and it is the purpose of the board to erect altogether seven branches with the funds provided by Mr. Carnegie for that pur-

pose. To the fund provided by Mr. Carnegie for the central building, viz., one-half a million dollars, the board will be able, in consequence of the sale of some of its real property, to add three-quarters of a million dollars, assuring the erection of a structure adequate for the needs of the city for many years to come."

The delivery station issue showed a decrease of 38,198 v. for 1906-7, largely attributable to the opening of the Barr branch, which displaced four excellent stations.

"The Barr branch, first of the Carnegie buildings, began its work Sept. 18, 1906. During the first seven months it registered 3522 readers, of whom 2776 had never had library cards before. Of this total 2169, or nearly 60 per cent., were children. The home issue of books numbered 96,487, an average of about 13,000 a month and of 505 for each day, or about 12 per cent. of the total home issue of the library system. The collection received large additions during the first few months. It was originally composed of the books of the Model Library, displayed in the Missouri Building at the World's Fair, and comprising the greater part of the 8000 volumes recommended in the catalog of the American Library Association. Though a suitable foundation, this proved insufficient for the demand at the Barr branch, particularly in the adult fiction and juvenile classes. During the seven months, therefore, the collection was increased by 4216 new books. The affiliation between the branch and the main library is as close as possible. Books may be taken from either place and returned at the other, the same card being honored at both. Volumes not in the branch collection are sent out from the central library for temporary use on a day's notice, and special collections are loaned in the same way for the use of teachers in the neighborhood. The actual work of registering readers, who apply at the branch, is naturally performed at the central library, where all applications are filed, but the guarantor cards and signatures of applicants are received at the branch. The reader's card is then made out at the central building and sent to the branch within 24 hours. Daily transportation is provided. All books at the branch library are on open shelves."

The report includes as appendixes President Lehmann's address at the dedication of the Barr branch, and brief statements of the plans of the board for the branch libraries and the new central building. There are several illustrations of the Barr branch.

Philip Rabinowitz, 15 years old, a page in the library service, was arrested on Nov. 5 for theft of library books. Two volumes belonging to the library were found on him when arrested and 83 more volumes were later found at his home. When questioned the boy admitted having taken books from the library since August. He had been appointed a page in the library in April. It was not

found that he had ever sold or attempted to sell the stolen volumes, and he maintained steadily that he had taken them only because he wanted a library of his own. The books recovered ranged from Longfellow, Shakespeare, and the life of Napoleon to Conan Doyle's and Jack London's stories. He was sentenced to an indefinite term in the Missouri Training School for Boys, at Boonville.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. On Oct. 24 the board of alderman, by a vote of 11 to 7, authorized the mayor to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$25,000 for a branch library in West Somerville.

Tahlequah, Okla. Carnegie L. The Carnegie library building is completed, but there are no books in the stacks and no money wherewith to purchase them. At the recent special election the proposed library tax was defeated, as the citizens felt that any added tax would be a burden.

Toronto, Canada. The cornerstone of the new library for the Canadian Military Institute was laid on Aug. 29 by his excellency Earl Grey. The institute was formed for the purpose of the "promotion of military art, science and literature" and possesses one of the finest military libraries on the continent, including records as far back as the French wars and the war of 1812.

U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. "Statement of the commissioner of education" for the year ended June 30, 1907, contains (p. 5) a brief description of the library and museum of the bureau. The library now contains well over 80,000 bound volumes and about 100,000 pamphlets. "For the most part it is a special collection, relating to education and subjects closely allied with education. In certain portions of its field, notably in the official publications of education departments, American and foreign, it is far and away the leading collection in this country. As such it can be made of incalculable value to students of education, and to legislative bodies and administrative officers having to do with educational affairs. Since the close of the year the library has been placed in charge of an experienced and highly trained librarian. It is to be expected that the reorganization which he has undertaken will bring this collection into more effective relations with the Library of Congress and with other libraries of the government. It will undoubtedly render the library more useful also to the other activities of this bureau, and in the general educational movements of the country. It is intended first of all to remove from the collection any portions which would now be more generally useful in the District Library or the Library of Congress, and in future to keep this collection closely to the needs and general purposes of an education office." It is asked that the special appropriation of the library for books and periodicals be increased from \$250 to \$2000.

University of California L., Berkeley. The plans for the first section of the Doe Memorial Library have been definitely settled, and work is going forward on the foundations of the building.

It is now about a year since the will of Charles Franklin Doe, of San Francisco, placed in the hands of the regents of the university the sum of \$6,000,000, giving them the opportunity to erect one of the finest libraries in the United States. The entire amount was not available at once, and John Galen Howard, architect for the university, has been working with the regents' committee planning how the library might be built in sections, so that each might be available as it was built, the completed structure to be an architectural unit when finished. The first section to be built will cost, approximately, \$2,500,000.

The library is to be situated on the campus between old North Hall and the new California Hall, and has been placed in accordance with the Burnham plans for the greater university. The greatest dimensions are 220 feet by 265 feet. The entire building, when completed, will house over 1,000,000 volumes, most of which are to be placed in a great central stack 105 feet square. Surrounding the stack on its west, east and south sides rooms for special work, administration, seminars and other departments will be grouped, while the north front, on the ground floor, is to be occupied by two large study rooms, one for men and one for women students. Ample accommodations are to be provided on this floor for the housing of the Bancroft collection. On the main floor the entire north front is taken up by a general reading-room, about 50 by 200 feet, which will accommodate more than 400 readers.

Washington, D. C. District of Columbia P. L. On Friday, Nov. 1, the library opened its new useful arts and science room. In it there are collected the library's resources on engineering and technological subjects, business and business methods, trades, binding and printing, etc., as well as the books on physics, mechanics, chemistry and geology. It is an open-shelf room, and contains also files of the current engineering and technical periodicals, and the reference books on these subjects. A collection of trade catalogs issued by manufacturing firms has been begun. So far, manufacturers of office appliances, paper, type and printing machinery, scientific instruments, tools and machinery are most largely represented, but the scope of the collection will be continually increased to meet demands. The room is open during the same hours as the reference room—9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week days and 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Sundays.

To bring this room to the attention of the people most interested a meeting of the Washington Society of Engineers was arranged and held in the library lecture room on the

evening of Nov. 5, when Mr. Bowerman gave a description of the contents and purpose of this new department.

Wisconsin State Hist. Soc. L. The society held its 55th annual meeting on Oct. 7. The report of Dr. R. G. Thwaites, secretary and superintendent, gave the following information regarding the library: Added 11,586; total (estimated) 294,464. The legislature at its last session made the historical library the future depository of state archives. Owing to lack of room in the library building no movement has thus far been made in this direction; but improvements now contemplated will allow a gradual absorption of this important class of historical material.

Strong appeal was made to the legislature to provide for the addition of the proposed northwest wing to the library building. The present structure already is crowded to repletion, and during the coming winter a number of devices for increasing book-storage capacity will be introduced. It is intimated that, notwithstanding these expedients, it may be necessary to engage outside storage room before another session of the legislature. Owing to the extraordinary demands of other state institutions the bill for this purpose was shelved but with the understanding that in 1909 the request would be granted.

Dr. Thwaites also presented a summarized report on the condition of the public library interests of the state. During the year new library buildings were dedicated and occupied at Durand, Edgerton, Watertown and Wausau—all except Edgerton being Carnegie gifts. New libraries were established at Ladysmith, Sturgeon Bay, Brodhead and Kewaunee. Gifts to Wisconsin libraries during the year aggregated about \$60,000. The travelling library stations number nearly 600. Twelve are sent out to clubs by the state historical society, eight of them being on Wisconsin history, which are much sought after.

Yonkers (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 1161; withdrawn 489; total 19,508. Issued, home use 160,709 (fict. 54 per cent., juvenile 27 per cent.). New registration 3425. Receipts \$13,992; expenses \$13,412 (salaries \$4116, books \$1529, binding \$1118). The report, printed December, 1907, says that the increase in membership and circulation on removal to the new building has sorely taxed a by no means large collection of books, and has entailed extensive replenishing of standard and popular books to meet "a circulation second in the state, only exceeded out of New York City by Buffalo." The librarian proposes a special appropriation for purchase of books as was done in Binghamton. Travelling libraries have been sent to outlying engine houses with gratifying success, and 1440 books delivered to six engine houses in charge of a member of each company as sub-librarian show a circulation of 5783 not included in the circulation report.

FOREIGN

British Museum L. The reading room of the British Museum was again opened to the public on Nov. 1. Of the improvements, the *Academy* says:

"We found the room lighter than it has probably ever been before, smelling, indeed, of varnish and drying media, but, we are pleased to say, no longer stinking of hot dirt. The improvement which chiefly interests readers consists in the thorough overhauling and cleansing of the warming and ventilating system. The redecoration, such as it is, has been wisely confined to painting the spaces ivory-white and gilding the courses. The arrangements remain unaltered, with the exception that old editions of books in the reference shelves have been replaced by new ones. If the abominable atmosphere of the great room has been permanently abolished, readers will have no reason to complain of such inconvenience as they may have experienced by its temporary closure."

The *Athenæum* comments on one feature of the decorations: "Up to its jubilee, the only inscription in the room was the date MDCCCLVII over the chief entrance. This remains, but a questionable addition has been made by the inscribing in fair-sized lettering of the names of 19 distinguished authors in the spaces below the great windows of the dome, the twentieth space being occupied by the clock. It is doubtful whether this lettering is not somewhat distracting, and whether it does not to some extent lessen the effect of the fine proportions of the dome. It would be easy to comment on the selection made, for it is certainly open to criticism; but the 19 chosen ones have been elevated to their distinguished position; and there, in all probability, they will remain for the next fifty years, when judgment will have ripened as to the English writers of the nineteenth century. It is certainly odd, to mention just one point, to find Byron, Tennyson and Browning preferred over Shelley and Keats, Macaulay mentioned, and Dickens ignored."

Edinburgh P. L. The library has received the gift of the collection of musical books, missals and manuscripts, formed by the late R. A. Marr, of Edinburgh, including about 500 v. The collection, given by Mr. Marr's sister, in accordance with her brother's expressed wish, is to be kept separately and known as the Marr Musical Section.

The children's reading room opened at the Fountain bridge branch of the library, has proved most successful, and is constantly crowded to overflowing.

New South Wales P. L., Sydney. (35th rpt., 1906.) Added 6924; total 179,641. Issued from lending branch, 122,591 v. to 9236 borrowers (55 per cent. fiction). At the reference lib. there was an attendance of 169,010; attendance at newspaper room, 295,002, "inclusive of 7044 females." The use of all departments shows a decrease from previous

years. The year's inventory showed 60 v. missing from the reference room; 62 v., however, were returned during the year, "making a total of 638 v. lost or stolen since the foundation of the library 38 years ago."

"During the year 263 boxes, containing 12,454 volumes, were sent to 144 country centers; 26 boxes, containing 1276 volumes, to 12 different lighthouses along the coast of this state; also 18 boxes, containing 788 volumes, to 18 branches of the Public School Teachers' Association. Besides these boxes of books sent out to groups of students in the country, 791 volumes have been forwarded through the post to 222 individual students resident in the outlying country districts, of whom 63 per cent. were public school teachers. The books, in every instance, were of an educational or scientific nature. The trustees are confident, when this branch of their work becomes more generally known, that it will develop into an important factor in the education of the people, and become the means of disseminating useful knowledge in parts of the state, which could not be reached in any other way."

"It is impossible to convey an idea of the extent to which the public is hampered and the institution paralyzed by the inadequate accommodation for both books and readers." It is announced, however, that good progress has been made on the "Mitchell wing" of the new library building, and it is hoped that the building may be completed early in the new year.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, for 13 years principal librarian, retired December 31, 1906, and was succeeded by Mr. F. M. Bladen, formerly librarian of the lending branch.

The travelling library work has been extended by the sending of boxes of scientific and educational books to secretaries of country branches of the Public School Teachers' Association, for circulation amongst groups of teachers in outlying country districts. "The arrangements for local circulation are carried out by the teachers themselves; but all charges are borne by the trustees. In this way over 1000 volumes of high-class literature, bearing upon the methods adopted by modern educational experts in Europe and America, have circulated amongst school-teachers in parts of the state remote from populous centers. The best proof of the success of the experiment is found in the fact that the trustees are unable to satisfy the demand. It is proposed to ask the government to place a sum of money on the estimates next year to defray, in part, the cost of this special work."

Gifts and Bequests

Boston P. L. Under the will of Abram E. Cutter, of Charlestown, in 1901, the library received a gift of \$4000 and Mr. Cutter's valuable private library. The library, however, was subject to a life interest of Eliza-

Librarians

beth F. Cutter, executrix. Mrs. Cutter has now relinquished her rights, and given the books to the library. The collection comprises 2790 volumes, of which 624 are unbound pamphlets. Of these there are 659 bound volumes and 139 pamphlets which are lacking in the library, either in this particular edition or in any form. The collection as a whole is miscellaneous, with more material relating to American history and biography than to any other single subject.

Bowdoin College L. By the will of the late Mrs. Esther A. Drummond the library receives a bequest of \$2000.

New York P. L. By the will of the late Alexander Maitland the library receives a bequest of \$20,000.

University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Emlen Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, has given to the university his collection of medical works as a memorial to his son, the late Dr. Henry S. Hutchinson. The collection consists of about 50,000 volumes, gathered by Dr. Hutchinson through many years of professional life. He had intended to present them to his son upon his entrance into medical practice, but after the death of the latter last spring, immediately after his graduation from the University Medical School, he determined to present them to that institution in the form of a memorial library.

Victoria University, Toronto, Can. The university has received a gift of \$50,000 from Cyrus A. Birge, of Hamilton, to be used as endowment, which permits the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of an equal sum for a library building.

Washington, D. C. An interesting collection of engravings and manuscripts relating to the family of the Marquis de Lafayette has been presented to the American government by Emile Cellerier, president of the International College of Heraldry, Paris. It has not yet been decided whether the collection will be placed in the Library of Congress or in the State Department Library.

Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh. On Oct. 3 it was announced that the university had received the library of the late Peter Aldred, as a gift from his heirs. The collection is said to be a fine one, largely first editions and standard and rare works, and to be valued at about \$15,000. It is to be known as the Peter Aldred Library and to be kept intact in a separate room, each volume bearing a special book plate.

Carnegie library gifts

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. October, \$50,000 for branches.

University of Chicago. November, \$10,000 toward Harper Memorial Library fund.

ADAMS, Miss Emma L., librarian of the Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library, who resigned that position Oct. 1, is studying social work in the School of Philanthropy, New York City. Miss Adams was in charge of the Plainfield library almost from its establishment, and the directors have paid high tribute to the devotion and value of her work there. Miss Florence Bowman, assistant librarian, is now acting librarian.

COULTER, Miss Edith M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, resigned her position as cataloger in the Public Library, Berkeley, Cal., to become supervisor of the periodical department at Leland Stanford University Library.

CRUNDEN, Frederick M., is again in process of convalescence and has been able to see some of his friends within the past few days. In view of the alarmist reports mistakenly given in the newspapers, this information will be welcome to Mr. Crunden's many friends in the profession.

DAVIS, Miss Willie, a member of the University of Texas library training class, 1904-05, and for the last two years assistant in the same library, has been appointed librarian of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, at College Station.

DICKINSON, Asa Don, librarian of the Leavenworth (Kan.) Free Public Library, has been appointed state library organizer, under the direction of the Kansas Library Association. He will carry on this work in connection with his work in the Leavenworth library.

FLETCHER-STEPHENSON. Robert S. Fletcher, on the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, was married Nov. 19 to Miss Charlotte Isabelle Stephenson, of Oil City, Pa.

GRAVES, Francis B., for eight years librarian of the Alameda (Cal.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Mechanics-Mercantile Library of San Francisco, succeeding Frederick J. Teggart, resigned. Mr. Graves was with the Mechanics' Library (now the Mechanics-Mercantile) from February, 1885, until November, 1899, when he resigned to take charge of the Alameda library.

KOCH-HUMPHREY. Miss Gertrude Priscilla Humphrey, formerly librarian of the Lansing (Mich.) Public Library, was married at Lansing on Nov. 27 to Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan.

MANN, Miss Elizabeth E., assistant reference librarian at Columbia University Library, has accepted the position of head cataloger at Smith College Library.

MILLER, Miss Zana K., instructor on the staff of the Wisconsin Free Library Commis-

sion, has been appointed secretary of the North Dakota State Library Commission.

PRESNELL, Henderson, for 26 years acting librarian of the United States Bureau of Education, died at his home in Washington, on November 28. Owing to failing health, Mr. Presnell had resigned his position in the office of Education on Sept. 1. Mr. Presnell was born 73 years ago in Washington County, Tennessee, and was educated at Emory and Henry College, Virginia. During the Civil War he taught school in Tennessee, and was for a number of years county superintendent of schools of Washington County. He came to Washington in 1881, to fill the position of librarian of the Bureau of Education, under Gen. John Eaton, then Commissioner of Education. To his work he brought a great enthusiasm for education, and a belief in the mission of the public library as a promoter of culture; and under his charge the library was developed from a small nucleus to the present collection of 83,000 volumes. In 1897 he compiled a valuable monograph for the bureau on library legislation. The first analytical index of the publications of the bureau, from 1867 to 1890, was prepared under his supervision, and was published in the annual report of the commissioner for 1888-89, and afterwards as a separate with the imprint of 1891. Mr. Presnell was also one of the instructors in library economy at the library school of the Columbian (now George Washington) University, which was founded in 1896 and lasted until about 1902. He is survived by his widow, three daughters and one son, all of whom reside in Washington.

WALES, Miss Elizabeth B., librarian of the Carthage (Mo.) Public Library, has been elected secretary of the recently organized Missouri Public Library Commission.

WHITTIER, Miss Florence B., New York State Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed librarian of the Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification

A. L. A. Booklist, October, includes an annotated subject list of "Recent interesting U. S. government documents," by J. I. Wyer, Jr. In the November number is a class list of titles relating to Sunday school work, by F. K. W. Drury.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE. Publication no. 10. Dewey expanded: conference on the classification bibliographique of the Institut International de Bibliographie held before the Library Association, 8th April, 1907; by Henry V. Hopwood. Reprinted from *Library Associa-*

tion Record, June, 1907. Bruxelles, 1 rue de Musée, 1907. 24 p.

Mr. Hopwood's paper was reprinted in *L. J.*, August, 1907, p. 362.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, Circulation Department. Classified list of books available for travelling libraries. [New York] 1907. 167 p. l. O.

A good general selection, well balanced, though distinctly "popular" in character. The list is well printed, compact and simple.

ST. PANCRAS (London) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Catalogue of the books in the lending department of the Highgate Library. London, June, 1907. 4+353 p. O. bds.

A compact, workmanlike dictionary catalogue, recording 7663 v., of which 748 are juvenile.

ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY. Class list no. 3:

Sociology, 1907. St. Paul, November, 1907. p. 141-362. O. 10c.

A D. C. list, two columns to page. Form of entry is that of author card of dictionary card catalog. Call numbers are portentous, i.e., "U. S. mortality statistics" bears the number qr317.3U58c12mo. An author list follows the class list.

WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue of books in the children's department, arranged by author and title; also a subject list for the use of teachers. Worcester Public Library, 1907. 234 p. O.

A good list, well printed in clear large type.

Bibliography

BEST BOOKS. New York State Library. Bulletin 116, Bibliography 43: A selection from the best books of 1906; with notes. Albany, 1907. p. 83-126. O.

The 11th annual issue of this careful and useful list. Records 250 books recommended for library purchase.

BRITTANY. La Borderie, A. de. Archives du bibliophile breton: noticés et documents pour servir à l'histoire littéraire et bibliographique de la Bretagne, 4. Rennes, Plihon, et Hommay, 1907. 6+189 p. 18°.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS. Kroeber, Alfred L. The religion of the Indians of California. (Univ. of Cal. publications, American archaeology and ethnology.) Berkeley, Univ. of Cal. Press, 1907. 319-356 p. Q. pap. Bibliography (3 p.).

- CHICAGO RAILWAYS. Fairlie, J. A. The street railway question in Chicago. [Ann Arbor, Mich., J. A. Fairlie, 1907.] 371-404 p. O.
Bibliographical note (2 p.).
- CUBA. Carlo M. Trelles' "Ensayo de bibliografía cubana de los siglos xvii y xviii," recently published in Havana, is reviewed at length in the Havana literary magazine *Letras* for September last. A series of "Notes and additions" to Trelles' work are also contributed to current issues of *El Curioso Americana*, the bibliographical-antiquarian monthly, edited by Dr. Manuel Perez Beato, and published in Havana.
- Pérez, Luis Marino. Guide to the materials for American history in Cuban archives. Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1907. 10+142 p. Q.
Bibliography on administration of Cuba (2 p.).
- DAMS. Wegmann, E. The design and construction of dams. 5th ed., new and enl. N. Y., John Wiley & Sons, 1907. 434 p. 4°.
Bibliography.
- DRAMATISTS. Mulliken, Clara A. Reading list on modern dramatists: D'Annunzio, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Phillips, Rostand, Shaw and Sudermann. (*Bulletin of Bibliography* pamphlets, no. 18.) Boston, Boston Book Co., 1907. 38 p. O.
- FROG. Kingsley, J. S. The frog, an anurous amphibian. N. Y., Holt & Co., 1907. 5+28 O. (Guides for vertebrate dissection.)
Bibliography (2 p.).
- GRANITE. Dale, T. N. The granites of Maine; with introd. by G. O. Smith. Washington, 1907. 202+4 p. il. map, O. (U. S. Geological Survey bulletin, Economic geology.)
Bibliography (6 p.).
- GREEK LITERATURE. Wright, W. C. A short history of Greek literature, from Homer to Julian. N. Y., American Book Co., 1907. 5-543 p. D.
Bibliography (8 p.).
- HARRIS, Joel Chandler. Bibliography of the works of Joel Chandler Harris; comp. by Katharine Hinton Wooten. (*In Carnegie Library of Atlanta Bulletin*, May-June, 1907.)
A six-page classified list, forming the entire number of the *Bulletin*; it is a tentative list preliminary to the more complete bibliography which the library will publish in the near future. There are descriptive annotations, indications of reviews, and brief biographical data. A portrait of Mr. Harris appears on the cover page of the *Bulletin*.
- HISTORY. Lasteyrie, R. de, and Vidier, A. Bibliographie des travaux historiques et archéologique publiés par les sociétés savantes de la France. v. 2. Paris, Imp. nationale, 1907. p. 301-400. 4°.
- JEWS. American Jewish year book, 5668, September 9, 1907, to September 25, 1908; ed. by Henrietta Szold. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1907. 11+557+89 p. D.
American Jewish bibliography (17 p.).
- LITURGY. Vigourel, Rev. Adrian. A synthetical manual of liturgy; tr. from the French by Rev. J. A. Mainfa. Baltimore, John Murphy Co., 1907. c. 19+251 p. D.
Bibliography (7 p.).
- MAYFIELD'S CAVE. Banta, Arthur M. The fauna of Mayfield's Cave. Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1907. 114 p. il. Q.
Bibliography (6 p.).
- MILAN. Ady, Cecilia M. A history of Milan under the Sforza. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 12+351 p. O.
Bibliography (6 p.).
- MISSISSIPPI, Valley of the. [Reading list: 31 titles.] (*In St. Louis Public Library Bulletin*, November, p. 159.)
- NEW JERSEY. [Newark Free Public Library] New Jersey state publications in history, geology, geography, climate, resources, industries, and other topics; comp. by Mary E. Fannan. Published for Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., September, 1907. 16 p. D.
Records 55 titles briefly and untechnically, with descriptive comment.
- OWEN, Robert. Podmore, Frank. Robert Owen: a biography. 2 v. N. Y., Appleton, 1907. 15+346+12-688 p. pors. O.
Bibliography (13 p.).
- PARIS. Reynolds-Ball, E. A. Paris in its splendor. Boston, Dana Estes & Co., 1907. [New ed.] 2 v., il. D.
Bibliography (7 p.).
- REFORM SCHOOLS. Snedden, D. S. Administration and educational work of American

juvenile reform schools. N. Y., Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1907. 3-206 p. O.

References (1 p.); General bibliography (2 p.).

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE. Gilbert, G. K., and others. The San Francisco earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906, and their effects on structures and structural materials: reports. Washington, 1907. 12+170 p. O. (U. S. Geological Survey bulletin, Structural materials.)

List of papers relating to the earthquake and fire (3 p.).

STOCK RAISING. St. Joseph Free Public Library. List no. 7: Stock raising; Diseases of stock; Horses, riding and driving; Packing horses; Meat inspection; Refrigeration. September, 1907. 4 p.

WALES. Cardiff Public Library. Bibliography of Wales: a record of books in Welsh or relating to Wales. no. 24. October, 1907. 10 p. O.

Records publications issued since January, 1907.

INDEXES

Technical Literature (220 Broadway, New York), useful to librarians for its excellent "Index to technical articles in current periodical literature," adopted a new format with its September issue. It now appears in regular octavo magazine form, and the number of pages has been largely increased for each issue. The changes add to the attractiveness and usefulness of the magazine, but the fact that they were made in the middle of a volume will be a serious inconvenience to libraries which bind this publication.

Notes and Queries

LOOSE-LEAF METHOD IN ENCYCLOPAEDIAS.—Thomas Nelson & Sons, in their new encyclopaedia, have introduced the principle of the loose ledger sheet, an important improvement in permitting a work of this character to be kept up to date instead of passing into the "obsoletes." By an ingenious device, a sheet or single leaf covering a subject on which there is important new information can be removed from the volume and replaced by a new sheet or new leaves bringing the matter up to date. The volume can then be re-locked and the cover replaced, so that it is "as good as new."

THE LIBRARY WITH ONE READER.—An item has been going the rounds of the press saying that the librarian of the Carnegie Library

at Charleroi had but one reader the past year, owing to the local tendency to indulge in bridge and like diversions. The only Charleroi known to the gazetteer is in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where the item was localized by one newspaper. But no Carnegie or other library can be found there, an inquiry so addressed having been returned by the postmaster. There is a library, but not a Carnegie library, at Charlevoix, Mich., but Edna S. Green, the librarian, reports that this library has 300 patrons, with a good daily average. Unless a library at Charleroi, Pa., has died of inanition and left no sign, the item is probably an amusing fake.

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG OF BEST BOOKS SELECTED FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF NORWAY.—While in Christiania last summer, Dr. Karl Fischer, of the University Library, the editor of the new library periodical of Norway and the expert of the Church Department in matters relating to public libraries, informed me that the department would be able to supply to American libraries, whose constituencies included Scandinavians or readers interested in Scandinavian literature, a number of copies of the catalog of best books selected for the public libraries of Norway. The selection represents the best thought of the best authorities and the list should, therefore, be of importance for libraries which, because of their constituencies, are called upon to purchase books in Norwegian, Swedish and Danish literature and history.

Requests should be addressed to Dr. Karl Fischer, care of Kirkedepartementet, Christiania, Norway. J. C. M. HANSON.

LISTS OF BEST BOOKS ISSUED BY THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—During the conference of the Library Association at Glasgow, Sept. 16-19, the last issue of the list of best books, compiled under the supervision of Mr. Hopwood, came in for much favorable mention. As American and English public libraries purchase, in a large measure, the same books, and in view also of the fact that it would form an admirable supplement to the "A. L. A. catalog," the *A. L. A. Booklist* and the New York State Library list, it would seem that this publication might well be called to the attention of American librarians. So far only a few scattering copies have found their way into the libraries on this side. As near as I recall it, the price was 1s. 6d. per copy, and it may presumably be obtained by addressing the Library Association, Whitcomb House, Whitcombstreet, Pall Mall East, London. Another publication described at the conference, and which will prove of great value also to American libraries, is a "Catalog of children's books," on which Mr. Tedder and several of his associates have been at work for some time. This catalog is to appear in the near future. J. C. M. HANSON.

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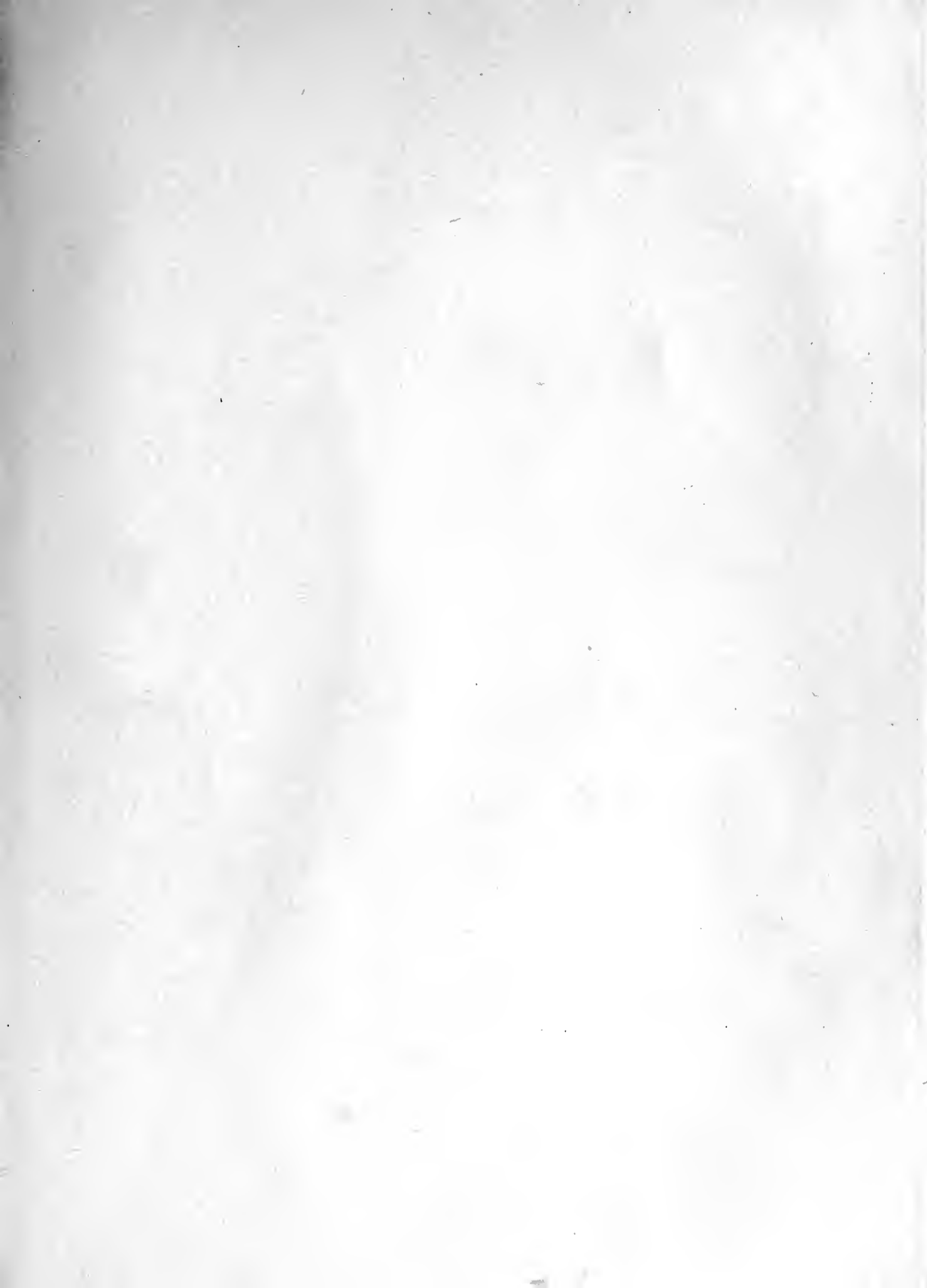
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